

ECONOMIC REVIEW 1997

**STATE PLANNING BOARD
THIRUVANANTHAPURAM**

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GENERAL REVIEW

DEVELOPMENT IN NATIONAL ECONOMY

The GDP growth rate for the Eighth Five Year Plan averaged at 6.5 per cent. For 1996-97, the last year of the plan, GDP growth was 7.5 per cent. But it is disquieting to note that in 1997-98, the first year of the Ninth Plan, there is a significant fall in GDP growth rate. The Central Statistical Organisation has estimated that the growth rate in 1997-98 will be only 5 per cent, a steep fall of 33.33 per cent compared to the previous year. The deceleration has been on account of a negative growth in agriculture and a much slower growth in industry. It is important to note that the serious problem that has come to light is that the total public investment has slipped sharply from the Eighth Plan target of 45 per cent of total investment to 33.6 per cent, or from the target of 10.4 per cent of GDP to 8.4 per cent. This slippage of two per cent in terms of GDP has, it is important to note, fallen disproportionately on infrastructure, both economic and social.

1.2 Agriculture is projected to register a negative growth of (-) 2.0 per cent in 1997-98 as against 7.9 per cent in 1996-97. Similarly manufacturing sector is also expected to decelerate from 7.4 per cent to 6.1 per cent in the same period. Only service sector is projected to register a substantial growth. The overall recessionary trend and a sluggish industrial front experienced in 1997-98 is reflected in the sharp fall in the imports of capital goods as well as those for setting up project goods and industrial raw materials. This demand slump in industry is resulting in a dip in industrial growth.

1.3 On the external front while the export grew by 10.5 per cent in 1996-97 over the previous year, the import increased by 11.5 per cent. The overall imports during April-December 1997 went up to \$25,733 million in April-December 1997 to \$24,146 million during the corresponding period last year, representing a growth of 6.57 per cent. Although imports increased by 6.57 per cent, export in the case of a number of commodities declined during this period. Agriculture and allied products dropped by 13.2 per cent, processed minerals declined by 29.95 per cent, leather and leather products by 6.41 per cent. The crisis in South East Asia among the Asian Tigers, is likely to have a heavy disadvantage for exports from India. The compelling situation in those countries force them to export goods at heavy discounts. This is an area where the country has to closely watch and tread on carefully.

1.4 As regards gross domestic savings, though there has been an increase in overall savings rate in 1996-97, from 25.3 per cent of GDP in 1995-96 to 26.1 per cent in 1996-97, the savings of the public sector showed a decline of (-) 1.9 per cent. Similarly the net savings of the private corporate sector declined by 17.1 per cent. As regards Public Sector the net dissavings increased by 26.5 per cent.

1.5 The rate of inflation, in 1997-98 remained more or less stable, ruling far below the double digit inflation experienced consistently during the last two years. An inflation rate of less than 6 per cent should augur well for the economy in the first year of the Ninth Five Year Plan.

1.6 The draft Ninth Five Year Plan recently released by the Planning Commission envisages a total plan outlay of Rs. 23,21,000 crores. The total investment proposed is Rs. 22,05,000 crores of which Public Sector is expected to put in Rs. 7,59,000 crores, private sector Rs. 6,91,000 crores and the household sector Rs. 7,55,000 crores. The total Public Sector outlay is placed at Rs. 8,75,000 crores. The Planning Commission has projected a GDP growth rate of 7 per cent per annum, against the average growth rate realised for the Eighth Five Year Plan. But the likely growth rate of 5 per cent projected for 1997-98 should be a cause for concern, viewed in the context of 7 per cent projected for the Plan period.

1.7 On the external economic front while the country's external debt continued to be rather high at around \$95 billion, the current account deficit for 1997-98 is estimated to reach \$5.4 billion compared to \$3.7 billion for 1996-97. While both export and import declined sharply during the year, the decline was steeper in exports, resulting in a higher trade deficit.

DEVELOPMENT IN KERALA'S ECONOMY

1.8 The growth rate in SDP in 1996-97 was 5.8 per cent against the projected Eighth Plan target of 5.6 per cent. Agriculture sector showed improved performance. All the sectors except Electricity witnessed growth during 1996-97. Eventhough growth of manufacturing was not upto the expected levels, the performance improved substantially compared to the previous year when it was stagnating. The services sector (tertiary) maintained the growth rate it achieved in the past. The recovery in industrial production in 1996-97 is a

vindication of the measures initiated by the government. Greater efforts will be required however to improve the growth further.

1.9 While the per capita income of the State at constant prices improved from Rs. 2264 in 1995-96 to Rs. 2363 in 1996-97, Kerala still lags behind the national per capita, which stood at Rs. 2761 during 1996-97.

1.10 The relative contribution of agriculture and allied sectors declined from 36.43 per cent in 1991-92 to 31.4 per cent in 1996-97. While the secondary sector's contribution increased from 23.8 per cent to 24.8 per cent, the service sector's share increased significantly from 39.7 per cent to 43.9 per cent in the same period. Whereas industrial production has to increase for the further diversification of the economy, the growth and diversification of the agricultural sector is necessary particularly from the view point of employment generation and balanced regional development of the State's economy. Between the industry sector and services sector, which includes activities like trade, banking and insurance, growth has to be accelerated with special emphasis on commodity production with maximum internal linkages so as to ensure that economic growth is accompanied by creation of sustainable employment opportunities.

1.11 With inflation ruling at single digit for more than a year, the consumer price index for agricultural and industrial workers also declined to below double digit during 1997. The wholesale price index of agricultural commodities in 1997, however, during January-June 1997 remained at 14.3 per cent over the corresponding period of the previous year. The rate of increase in the case of food crops declined. The parity index was favourable to the farmers as the prices paid by the farmers increased only 14 per cent while the prices received by them increased 24 per cent.

1.12 The outlook for the future of the State's economic growth would depend critically on the extent to which major gaps in infrastructure can be filled in the coming years. The most important gap relates to the power sector. The state is facing acute shortage of power and is unable to lift load shedding. Even though power cuts have been lifted temporarily, made possible partly by import of power from the Eastern grid, the gravity of the problem continues to be a cause for concern. The power cuts, whose major sufferer is the industrial sector, had its adverse impact on industrial production during the last two years. The power shortage is likely to result in a slowing down of overall growth; with adverse consequences on production and employment. While plan allocation for power development has been stepped up significantly in the Annual Plan, emphasis is being given for speedy completion of certain ongoing

projects. Lower Periyar and Bramhapuram Diesel Plants have since been commissioned. The State Government has also drawn up power development programmes involving private sector participation and a number of agreements (IPPs) to this effect have already been signed. The improvement in the power situation would, however, depend on the speed with which the projects get implemented.

1.13 Another aspect that would need more focussed attention is that relating to the support of banks and financial institutions for implementation of the State's development programmes. The performance of the banking sector needs improvement in terms of dispensation of credit within the state. The credit-deposit ratio of Kerala has sharply declined. Similarly adequate support has also not been forthcoming from the All India Financial Institutions, Kerala's share being only slightly over one per cent in their over all disbursements. For a State which does not have adequate budgetary resources to meet the various development requirements, the financial institutions would have to lend the necessary support especially in helping the State to develop its basic infrastructure needs.

1.14 Eventhough the overall financial position of the State Government remains more or less satisfactory, the position regarding revenue deficit is a matter for continuing concern. The revenue deficit, as a percentage of total revenue expenditure in 1997-98 (B.E) increased to 14.12 per cent from 13.48 per cent in the revised estimate for previous year. This review has repeatedly pointed out that financing revenue deficits through borrowings is not a healthy practice as that would lead to increasing indebtedness. It also inhibits economic growth due to large scale diversion of development funds for non-income generating activities.

1.15 The process of the transfer of powers and functions to the Local Bodies has been almost completed. The transfer of 35-40 per cent of the plan funds is accompanied with freedom to formulate and implement local level need-based programmes by the Local Bodies. The administrative machinery deployed accordingly is entrusted with the task of implementing the plan programmes prepared by Local Bodies connected with decentralised Planning. A state-wise campaign launched to equip the Local Bodies to prepare grass root level plan programmes by them has generated tremendous enthusiasm among the local people in preparing and implementing plan programmes. This is reflected in the increasing participation in the Grama Sabhas. This exercise in participatory local level planning in Kerala has attracted national and international attention.

1.16 Selected indicators of the State's economy are presented in Table 1.1

Table 1.1

Important Indicators of the State Economy

Sl.	Item	1970-71	1980-81	1985-86	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1.	State Income at current prices (Rs. Crores)	1255	3823	6503	9182	10668	12173	15102	17175	19688	23236	25802(P)	28479(Q)	--
2.	State Income (1980-81 Prices) (Rs. Crores)	1255**	3823	4086	4584	4892	5262	5365	5752	6381	6634	7018(P)	7422(Q)	--
3.	Per Capita Income (at current prices) (Rs.)	594**	1508	2398	3233	3718	4200	5140	5768	6524	7597	8324(P)	9066(Q)	--
4.	Per Capita Income (at constant prices) (Rs.)	594**	1508	1507	1614	1705	1815	1826	1932	2114	2169	2264(P)	2363(Q)	--
5.	Output of Important Commodities													
	a) Rice-lakh tonnes	12.98	12.72	11.73	10.13	11.41	10.87	10.60	10.85	10.04	9.75	9.53	8.71	--
	b) Coconut-Million Nuts	3981	3008	3377	4215	4358	4232	4641	5124	5192	5336	5155	5759	--
	c) Arecanut-Million Nuts	12738	10805	10664	11450	11964	13074	13116	13643	15357	17466	17429	15464	--
	d) Pepper - 1000 tonnes	25.03	28.52	33.12	43.24	54.14	46.80	50.31	49.67	49.55	59.26	68.57	53.77	--
	e) Rubber - 1000 tonnes	78.73	140.33	184.70	238.41	275.40	307.52	343.11	368.65	408.31	442.83	474.56	514.50	--
	f) Tea-1000 tonnes	41.45	50.72	52.63	65.77	57.08	63.42	66.80	54.44	66.69	60.72	64.80	62.59	--
	g) Coffee - 1000 tonnes	12.57	36.48	23.35	47.43	23.80	35.70	30.96	36.17	43.47	46.24	45.00	43.89	--
6.	Prices													
	a) Wholesale Price index of Agricultural Commodities (Base 1952-53=100)	222	551	688	957	906	1028	1263	1377	1550	1492	1702	1923	2145*
	b) Consumer Price index Number (Base 1970=100)@	264	202	314	395	413	435	497	553	599	675	759	836	911
7.	Plan Outlay (Rs. Crores) (Accounts)	59.35	311.31	411.95	543.13	620.28	662.70	719.53	825.32	1091.42	1415.92	1763.76	2200(\$)	2855(BE)

P - Provisional Q - Quick Estimate

@ - Relates to calendar year from 1980 onwards. \$ - Pre-actual

* - Average upto June 1997 ** - At 1970-71 prices

State Income

1.17 The State Income in 1996-97 at constant prices is estimated at Rs. 7422 crores as against Rs. 7018 crores in 1995-96, registering a growth rate of 5.8 per cent. At current prices, the State Income in 1996-97 is estimated at Rs. 28479 crores as compared to Rs. 25802 crores in 1995-96. The per capita income at current prices is estimated at Rs. 9066 in 1996-97 as against Rs. 8324 in 1995-96. The per capita income in 1996-97 at constant prices is estimated at Rs. 2363 as compared to Rs. 2264 in 1995-96 registering a growth rate of 4.4 per cent. The per capita income of the state continues to lag behind the national average.

1.18 The sectoral distribution of income shows that the tertiary sector continues to dominate the State Income followed by the primary sector. The contribution of the tertiary sector has increased from 42.2 per cent in 1995-96 to 43.9 per cent in 1996-97. The share of primary sector has declined from 33.7 per cent in 1995-96 to 31.4 per cent in 1996-97, while that of the secondary sector remained more or less unchanged.

1.19 Unemployment continues to be a serious problem of the state. The number of job seekers on the live registers of the employment exchanges continues to be very large with the latest figure being 35.19 lakhs as on 30.09.97. An important aspect about the unemployment situation in Kerala is that about 76 per cent of the job seekers are having an educational qualification of S.S.L.C. or above. No less important it is to note that 54.5 per cent of the job seekers are women.

1.20 Employment in the organised sector increased from 6.20 lakhs in the public sector and 5.52 lakhs in the private sector in 1995-96 to 6.25 lakhs in the public sector and 5.54 lakhs in the private sector in 1996-97. Placement through employment exchanges in 1996-97 stood at 28268 as against 16996 in 1995-96.

Price Situation

1.21 The general price level during the year under review has shown a down trend in terms of inflation rate. The Consumer Price Index declined by 2.3 per cent in 1996 from 12.44 per cent in 1995 to 10.14 per cent in 1996 and again by 1.17 per cent to 8.97 per cent in 1997. The Wholesale Price Index for agricultural commodities during the period January to June 1997 reflected an increase of 14.3 per cent over the corresponding period of the previous year.

Agriculture

1.22 The agriculture sector continued to witness positive growth in the last five years in

succession. The average growth rate during the Eighth Five Year Plan period was 4.9 per cent, which was largely contributed by two crops, coconut and rubber. Buoyed by the favourable weather conditions, the growth rate remained consistently positive during the last five years. Commercial crops in general with the exception of tea, cardamom and pepper recorded increases in production. Production of coconut and rubber reached new peaks in 1996-97. The increase in production has mainly been made possible by improvement in productivity.

1.23 An important feature of the agricultural economy of the State during the last two years has been the significant increase in the production of coconut and rubber. Coconut production which remained consistently below 5000 million nuts for over one decade during the period upto 1991-92 has recovered to reach 5336 million nuts during 1994-95 and to 5759 million nuts in 1996-97. The price situation registered some improvement during the latter half of 1997. Production of rubber also reached a new high of 5.14 lakh tonnes, while that of coffee declined from 45000 tonnes in 1995-96 to 43890 tonnes in 1996-97. However, production of Cardamom declined from 5380 tonnes in 1995-96 to 4736 tonnes in 1996-97.

1.24 Area under rice and production of rice continued to decline. The area declined from 4.71 lakh ha. in 1995-96 to 4.31 lakh ha. in 1996-97. Rice production continues to fall which declined from 9.53 lakhs tonnes in 1995-96 to 8.71 lakh tonnes in 1996-97. The decline in production seen in tandem with the fall in area under rice cultivation is a matter which would require necessary corrective measures, both institutional and technological, so as to prop up the production level. The State Government have appointed a Committee in 1997 to study the special problems connected with rice cultivation and to suggest measures for arresting diversion of paddy lands. The poor performance is partly attributable to the low coverage of high yielding varieties (HYV). Out of the gross cropped area of 4.31 lakh ha. the coverage of HYV is just 1.53 lakh ha. which represents only 37.3 per cent of the cropped area.

1.25 Non-food crops by and large performed well, with production of most of the crops showing improvement. Production of rubber increased from 4.76 lakh tonnes in 1995-96 to 5.14 lakh tonnes in 1996-97. Cashewnut from 82759 tonnes to 78439 tonnes, Ginger from 46455 tonnes to 52614 tonnes. The crops which recorded fall in production were Tea from 64801 tonnes in 1995-96 to 62593 tonnes in 1996-97, Coffee from 45000 tonnes to 43890 tonnes, Arecanut from 17429 million nuts to 15464 million nuts and Turmeric from 9559 tonnes to 8413 tonnes during the same period.

Livestock

1.26 Kerala accounts for 1.75 per cent of the total cattle population in the country. About 67% of the breedable cattle in the State is cross-bred, made possible by expanding the facilities and veterinary services. So far, 2293 Artificial Insemination Centres have been established. During 1996-97, 11.51 lakh artificial inseminations were done. The embryo transfer technology introduced in the recent past is yet another step towards livestock development. As a result of these, milk production increased from 10.78 lakh tonnes in 1982-83 to 23.79 lakh tonnes in 1996-97. Milk production in Kerala during the last two decades registered 9.3 per cent growth as against 4.7 per cent at the national level. The percapita availability of milk increased from 169 gms. to 208 gms. Of late, the demand for milk has also increased considerably with the result that internal supply is not adequate to meet the demand.

1.27 The Kerala Milk Marketing Federation, the implementing agency for Operation Flood Programme, operates through 1814 Anand pattern co-operative societies (APCOS) with a membership of 5.17 lakhs. With the commissioning of North Kerala Dairy Project, the entire state has been brought under the network of APCOS for procurement of milk.

1.28 Production of eggs has gone up from 1605 million in 1991-92 to 2069 million in 1996-97.

Fisheries

1.29 The total fishermen population in the State in 1996-97 is estimated at 9.99 lakhs. Fishing activities in the State are still concentrated in inshore part of the marine sector. The potentials of the offshore (deep sea) area and inland areas remain largely unexploited. The inland sector with a potential water spread of 3.6 lakh ha. accounts for only about 0.52 lakh tonnes, about, 7.96 per cent of the total fish catch in the state in 1996-97. In order to expand the coverage of inland fisheries, a new project for the development of culture fisheries in five reservoirs of the irrigation projects has been launched in the State.

1.30 The total fish catch during 1996-97 was 6.53 lakh tonnes, as against 5.32 lakh tonnes in 1995-96. Out of the total catch in 1995-96, the share of marine sector was 6.01 lakh tonnes, and that of the inland sector was 0.52 lakh tonnes.

1.31 The export of marine products from Kerala in 1996-97 stood at 0.92 lakhs tonnes valued at Rs. 936.22 crores, out of the total export of 3.78 lakh tonnes from the whole country valued at Rs. 4121.36 crores. Thus, Kerala's share in the total exports from the country was 24.3 per cent in terms of quantity and 22.7 per cent in terms of value in 1996-97.

Irrigation

1.32 The cumulative investment on irrigation amounts to Rs. 2090 crores, out of which about 70% is on major and medium irrigation projects. The total irrigation potential created so far is 4.19 lakh ha. (net) and 6.76 lakh ha. (gross).

1.33 Of the cumulative investment of Rs. 2090 crores, that on major and medium irrigation projects amounts to Rs.1459 crores, with an irrigation potential of 2.16 lakh ha. (net) and 4.35 lakhs ha. (gross) as on 3/97. The Eighth Plan envisaged completion of eight major and medium irrigation projects out of which only four projects could be completed. Muvattupuzha irrigation project has been partially commissioned. Against the target of 1,48,000 ha. of irrigation potential fixed during the Eighth Plan, the achievement was only 33626 ha. for which the investment amounted to Rs. 581.62 crores. The total investment originally estimated for 19 ongoing projects at the beginning of the Eighth Plan was Rs.198 crores with an ayacut of 3.48 lakh ha. The average cost worked out to Rs.5770 per ha. at that time. But as per the latest estimates the anticipated investment for these projects is of the order of Rs.2724 crores and the average cost works out to Rs.81093 per ha. At this rate, the viability of irrigation projects would need to be re-examined before taking investment decision in future.

1.34 The area brought under irrigation through minor irrigation schemes including ground water sources as at the end of 1996-97 was 2.03 lakhs ha. (net) and 2.41 lakhs ha. (gross).

1.35 Anti-sea erosion works, implemented with 50% central support upto the beginning of the Eighth Five Year Plan, is at present being implemented as a State Scheme. As a result the coverage of activity had to be scaled down. Upto 3/96, 344.47 Km. of new sea wall were constructed and reformation works of 73.52 kms. of old seawall were carried out. Till the end of 1996-97, the expenditure on anti-sea erosion works amounted to Rs. 184.20 crores.

Command Area Development

1.36 Command area development, with 50% central support, is implemented in the commands of 14 completed projects. During 1996-97 field channels were constructed to benefit 14402 ha. varabandi system covered 3721 ha. 106 beneficiary farmers associations were formed and 384 training programmes were arranged and demonstration covered 8795 ha. The programme has to be activated with vigour with people's participation to enable the farmers realise the benefits of the irrigation potential created.

State Income

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1.22 The agriculture sector continued to witness positive growth in the last five years in

succession. The average growth rate during the Eighth Five Year Plan period was 4.9 per cent, which was largely contributed by two crops, coconut and rubber. Buoyed by the favourable weather conditions, the growth rate remained consistently positive during the last five years. Commercial crops in general with the exception of tea, cardamom and pepper recorded increases in production. Production of coconut and rubber reached new peaks in 1996-97. The increase in production has mainly been made possible by improvement in productivity.

1.23 An important feature of the agricultural economy of the State during the last two years has been the significant increase in the production of coconut and rubber. Coconut production which remained consistently below 5000 million nuts for over one decade during the period upto 1991-92 has recovered to reach 5336 million nuts during 1994-95 and to 5759 million nuts in 1996-97. The price situation registered some improvement during the latter half of 1997. Production of rubber also reached a new high of 5.14 lakh tonnes, while that of coffee declined from 45000 tonnes in 1995-96 to 43890 tonnes in 1996-97. However, production of Cardamom declined from 5380 tonnes in 1995-96 to 4736 tonnes in 1996-97.

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1.25 Non-food crops by and large performed well, with production of most of the crops showing improvement. Production of rubber increased from 4.76 lakh tonnes in 1995-96 to 5.14 lakh tonnes in 1996-97. Cashewnut from 82759 tonnes to 78439 tonnes, Ginger from 46455 tonnes to 52614 tonnes. The crops which recorded fall in production were Tea from 64801 tonnes in 1995-96 to 62593 tonnes in 1996-97, Coffee from 45000 tonnes to 43890 tonnes, Arecanut from 17429 million nuts to 15464 million nuts and Turmeric from 9559 tonnes to 8413 tonnes during the same period.

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Fisheries

1.29 The total fishermen population in the State in 1996-97, is estimated at 9.99 lakhs. Fishing activities in the State are still concentrated in inshore part of the marine sector. The potentials of the offshore (deep sea) area and inland areas remain largely unexploited. The inland sector with a potential water spread of 3.6 lakh ha. accounts for only about 0.52 lakh tonnes, about, 7.96 per cent of the total fish catch in the state in 1996-97. In order to expand the coverage of inland fisheries, a new project for the development of culture fisheries in five reservoirs of the irrigation projects has been launched in the State.

1.30 The total fish catch during 1996-97 was 6.53 lakh tonnes, as against 5.32 lakh tonnes in 1995-96. Out of the total catch in 1995-96, the share of marine sector was 6.01 lakh tonnes, and that of the inland sector was 0.52 lakh tonnes.

1.31 The export of marine products from Kerala in 1996-97 stood at 0.92 lakhs tonnes valued at Rs. 936.22 crores, out of the total export of 3.78 lakh tonnes from the whole country valued at Rs. 4121.36 crores. Thus, Kerala's share in the total exports from the country was 24.3 per cent in terms of quantity and 22.7 per cent in terms of value in 1996-97.

Irrigation

1.32 The cumulative investment on irrigation amounts to Rs. 2090 crores, out of which about 70% is on major and medium irrigation projects. The total irrigation potential created so far is 4.19 lakh ha. (net) and 6.76 lakh ha. (gross).

1.33 Of the cumulative investment of Rs. 2090 crores, that on major and medium irrigation projects amounts to Rs.1459 crores, with an irrigation potential of 2.16 lakh ha. (net) and 4.35 lakhs ha. (gross) as on 3/97. The Eighth Plan envisaged completion of eight major and medium irrigation projects out of which only four projects could be completed. Muvattupuzha irrigation project has been partially commissioned. Against the target of 1,48,000 ha. of irrigation potential fixed during the Eighth Plan, the achievement was only 33626 ha. for which the investment amounted to Rs. 581.62 crores. The total investment originally estimated for 19 ongoing projects at the beginning of the Eighth Plan was Rs.198 crores with an ayacut of 3.48 lakh ha. The average cost worked out to Rs.5770 per ha. at that time. But as per the latest estimates the anticipated investment for these projects is of the order of Rs.2724 crores and the average cost works out to Rs.81093 per ha. At this rate, the viability of irrigation projects would need to be re-examined before taking investment decision in future.

1.34 The area brought under irrigation through minor irrigation schemes including ground water sources as at the end of 1996-97 was 2.03 lakhs ha. (net) and 2.41 lakhs ha. (gross).

1.35 Anti-sea erosion works, implemented with 50% central support upto the beginning of the Eighth Five Year Plan, is at present being implemented as a State Scheme. As a result the coverage of activity had to be scaled down. Upto 3/96, 344.47 Km. of new sea wall were constructed and reformation works of 73.52 kms. of old seawall were carried out. Till the end of 1996-97, the expenditure on anti-sea erosion works amounted to Rs. 184.20 crores.

Command Area Development

1.36 Command area development, with 50% central support, is implemented in the commands of 14 completed projects. During 1996-97 field channels were constructed to benefit 14402 ha. varabandi system covered 3721 ha. 106 beneficiary farmers associations were formed and 384 training programmes were arranged and demonstration covered 8795 ha. The programme has to be activated with vigour with people's participation to enable the farmers realise the benefits of the irrigation potential created.

Energy

1.37 The installed capacity as at the end of the year 1996-97 was 1509 MW. The total energy generated during the year was 5503 MU in 1996-97. The power purchased from the central pool had gone up from 2638 MU to 3298 MU in 1996-97. The number of consumers have increased from 48.86 lakhs in 1994-95 to 49.23 lakhs in 1996-97.

1.38 With the commissioning of two power projects the installed capacity has gone up to 1797 MW by January 1998.

1.39 The cumulative investment for power development upto the end of 1996-97 amounts to Rs. 3233 crores. The outlay during 1996-97 is Rs. 567 crores. The energy sold during 1996-97 stood at 7021 MU. The T&D losses stood at 19.96 per cent. Revenue realised by the sale of power amounted to Rs. 955.91 crores in 1996-97. The Board has run into severe financial problems in 1997-98 so much so that the plan expenditure is likely to be much less than the amount allocated. Immediate attention has to be given to prop up the revenue position of the Board in order to enable it to complete the programmes on hand in a time bound manner and to relieve power shortage.

1.40 Power shortage continues to be a major bottleneck for the development of the State. The existing demand-supply gap for energy is 1907 MU. The per capita consumption of electricity in the State is 224 KWH which is the lowest among the southern States. Dependence on hydroelectric power and the un due delay in commissioning of the projects taken up for implementation have mainly contributed to the shortage in power. An appropriate hydel thermal mix and implementation of short gestation power generating units has to be given urgent attention. Besides, in view of the constraints of resources faced by the State Government to mobilise funds for the massive investment required for setting up power plants, private sector participation for power development needs every encouragement. The steps taken so far in this regard may have to be stepped further not only to attract more private sector participation but also to ensure early implementation of approved projects.

Industry

1.41 The industrial sector performed reasonably well during 1996-97. However there has been a slow down in the rate of growth compared to 1995-96. This slow down has reflected in the growth in State income which marginally declined in 1996-97, compared to 1995-96 levels. Shortage of power was the most important factor causing periodic layoffs adversely affecting the production process thereby affecting output and growth.

1.42 With the financial support of Kerala State Industrial Development Corporation (KSIDC), 49 projects involving a total investment of Rs. 184 crores on large and medium industries could be commissioned. Another 112 projects costing Rs. 707 crores were under various stages of implementation. The KSIDC signed MOUs for establishing 54 projects with private sector firms with a total investment of Rs. 5437 crores. Among the 44 State Public Sector undertakings, 29 companies have furnished details, out of which, 16 units were working on profit during 1996-97. Those units together earned a total profit of Rs. 23.75 crores during the year.

1.43 The major projects taken up by Kerala Industrial Infrastructural Development Corporation (KINFRA), are Export Promotion Industrial Park at Kochi, International Apparel Park at Thiruvananthapuram, Integrated Infrastructure Development Centre at Thiruvananthapuram, KINFRA Techno Industrial Park at Malappuram and the Integrated Industrial Township at Palakkad. These parks when completed, should attract a good number of plants and establishments and create employment.

1.44 Technopark constructed industrial modules of 60,000 sq. ft. and was fully occupied by various units. A new building with four lakh sq. feet was inaugurated in April 1997. So far 29 companies have come forward to set up units in the campus. Of these 19 companies are already in position employing about 2000 persons. The earth station in Technopark is operated by the Central Government's Software Technology Park (STP) based in Thiruvananthapuram. In the complex run directly by the STP in Thiruvananthapuram, 19 small software firms are already operating.

1.45 Recognising the emerging trend in the Information Technology field and its extreme importance, steps have been taken to formulate an Information Technology Policy for the State for which a Core Committee has been constituted.

1.46 The number of working factories rose from 15,799 in 1995 to 16406 by the end of 1996. The number of workers employed increased from 4.01 lakhs to 4.14 lakhs during the period. The number of industrial disputes declined to 5274 in 1996-97 from 5874 in the previous year.

1.47 During 1996-97, 17421 small scale industries were newly registered. The total investment in these units amounted to Rs. 330.81 crores. The total number of small scale units stood at 160544 providing employment to 8.40 lakh persons. The new units registered in 1996-97 provided employment to 64660 persons. The Kerala Financial Corporation sanctioned an amount of Rs. 215.50 crores to 3065 units during 1996-97, out of which Rs. 72.83 crores were to small scale units.

1.48 The traditional industries, by and large, have shown reasonable growth in output and income, even though many of them were beset with a variety of problems. Coir sector, the major traditional industry in the State provides employment to about four lakh workers, of whom as many as 84 per cent are women. As on 31.3.97, there were 679 coir co-operative societies. The measures taken for implementing the Integrated Coir Development Project aimed at modernising the coir industry has given a new lease of life to this vital traditional industry in the state. Under this programme, mechanised defibering mills and motorised spinning units, with financial support from Government of India and NCDC, have been started. Export earnings of coir and coir products in 1996-97 stood at Rs. 210.57 crores as compared to Rs. 206.85 crores in 1995-96. Handloom industry provides employment to about two lakh workers. Eventhough the industry has shown improved performance, in terms of the number of looms acquired, production of cloth etc., the major problem of unsold stock of handloom cloth continues to persist. By the end of March 1996, the accumulated unsold stock of handloom cloth amounted to Rs. 37.65 crores as compared to Rs. 32.42 crores in the previous year. Shortage of raw cashewnut continued to be the main problem faced by the cashew industry. About 192285 M. tonnes of raw cashew was imported during 1996-97. Export earnings through the export of cashew kernels and cashew shell liquid amounted to Rs. 1283 crores during 1996-97. The net foreign exchange earnings amounted to Rs. 642.45 crores.

1.49 The progress of sericulture development has been far below the expected level. Against the Eighth Plan target of bringing 50,000 acres of land under mulberry cultivation, the achievement was only 1476 acres till the end of 1996-97. In 1997, area under mulberry increased to 2776 acres. With a view to activate the programme, a new organisation called The Kerala State Sericulture Co-operative Federation (SERIFED) has been set up. SERIFED has initiated steps for reviving the sericulture programmes, which seems to be making a good impact.

1.50 The share of central sector investment at 1.28 per cent in 1995, the period for which information is available registered a marginal decline from 1.29 per cent achieved in 1994. The total Central sector investment in the country has increased from Rs. 198912 crores in March 1994 to Rs. 227349 crores in March 1995, showing an increase of Rs. 28437 crores. Out of this, Kerala received only Rs. 340 crores, constituting just 1.19 per cent of the incremental investment. In absolute terms, central sector investment went up from Rs. 2566 crores in 1994 to Rs. 2906 crores in 1995.

Transport

1.51 Kerala enjoys a fairly well developed transport network. But in several places, the road network, road width etc. are not adequate to accommodate the fast growing motor vehicle population. Total road length in the State in 1996-97 was 1.45 lakh Kms. and the total number of motor vehicles stood at 13.29 lakhs in 1996-97 compared to 11.70 lakhs in the previous year. Out of 48044 passenger buses and stage carriages in the State as on 31.03.1996, 3750 buses were owned by KSRTC.

1.52 Kollam, Kochi-Kottapuram stretch of West Coast Canal along with the Champakara Canal and Udyogamandal Canal was declared as National Water Way No. III by Central Government.

Tourism

1.53 Tourism Department and the Kerala Tourism Development Corporation (KTDC) are the two Government agencies engaged in tourism promotion in the State. Foreign tourist arrivals in the State during 1996 were 1.59 lakhs as compared to 1.13 lakhs in the previous year, registering an increase of 11 per cent. The total tourists including domestic arrivals in 1996 stood at 45.24 lakhs compared to 40 lakhs in 1995 registering an increase of 11.3%. With a view to give the necessary push to tourism in the state, attention is being given to promotional aspects of the tourism related activities.

1.54 KTDC runs a chain of hotels, motels, Yatrinivas etc. Priority is being given to infrastructural development and marketing as part of the overall tourism development. The Bakel Resorts Development Corporation has been formed for implementing a comprehensive tourism programme for the Bakel Fort and adjoining areas. It has initiated steps for the development of the area and acquired 60 acres of land to start with.

Education

1.55 Kerala has achieved the highest effective literacy rate in the country. According to 1991 Census Kerala's literacy rate was 89.81 per cent as compared to the all India average 52.21 per cent. The female literacy rate was 86.17 per cent in Kerala compared to the national average of 39.29 per cent.

1.56 During 1996-97 there were 12274 schools in the State, out of which, 4457 (36.31%) were Government Schools, 7307 (59.53%) private aided schools and 510 (4.16%) private unaided schools.

1.57 The total number of schools consisted of 6726 Lower Primary Schools, 2968 Upper Primary and 2580 High Schools, in addition to the LP and UP sections attached to the UP and High Schools.

1.58 The School enrolment in 1996-97 declined to 55.34 lakhs compared to 56.27 lakhs in the previous year. The number of teachers in the year under review was 1.88 lakhs. The teacher pupil ratio is 1:29. The number of uneconomic schools with enrolment less than 25 per standard, a peculiar phenomenon witnessed in Kerala, stood at 1407 in 1997, comprising 625 Government Schools and 782 private aided schools. Correspondingly, the number of protected teachers was 2239 in 1996-97.

1.59 There are seven Universities and 186 Arts and Science Colleges in the State. Out of the total number of colleges, 38 are government colleges and 148 are private colleges. 46 colleges were affiliated to Kerala University, 62 colleges were affiliated to Mahatma Gandhi University, 60 colleges to Calicut University and 18 colleges to Kannur University. In addition, there were 25 unaided colleges in the state. Enrolment of students at the University level stood at 3.43 lakhs out of which girl students accounted for 2.03 lakhs. The teaching faculty had a total strength of 13276 in 1997.

1.60 Private registration for various courses in the three Universities of Kerala, Mahatma Gandhi and Calicut in 1997 stood at 1.47 lakhs.

1.61 Technical education in the state consisted of 15 Engineering Colleges, comprising of four Government Colleges, three private aided colleges, one Regional Engineering College, six Self Financing Colleges and one Model Engineering College, 38 Polytechnics and 39 Technical High Schools. The total enrolment in Engineering Colleges stood at 5156 in 1997.

1.62 The total expenditure on education in 1996-97 amounted to Rs. 1810 crores as against Rs. 1652 crores in the previous year. Out of Rs. 1810 crores, Rs. 890 crores was spent on primary education, Rs. 547 crores on secondary education, Rs. 287 crores on University and Higher Education and Rs. 86 crores on Technical Education.

1.63 Even though there has been considerable increase in the expenditure on education, there has not been a corresponding increase in the quality of education. The expenditure is almost entirely on establishment, leaving very little for quality improvement. With the existing levels of budget allocations, and given the financial constraints of the State Government, the scope for appreciably increasing the budget provision for improving the quality is rather limited. Resource mobilisation through higher cost recovery, without adversely affecting the access of weaker sections to education, may have to be resorted for meeting the increasing expenditure needed for quality improvement.

Health

1.64 Kerala has made notable achievements in healthy standards as reflected in the attainment of low infant mortality rate, low maternal mortality rate, low birth rate, low death rate, high life expectancy etc. The decadal growth rate (1981-91) in population was 14.32% as against the national average of 23.5%. These achievements are far ahead of the national average. This has been made possible through a wide network of health infrastructure, female education, general health consciousness and clean health habits of the people.

1.65 The public sector health care facilities in the Government sector in the state consist of 150 hospitals, comprising five Medical College Hospitals, five General Hospitals, 11 District Hospitals, 42 Taluk Hospitals, 69 Intermediate Hospitals, eight Women and Child Hospitals, three Leprosy Hospitals, three TB Hospitals, three Mental Hospitals one Regional Cancer Centre and one Ophthalmic Hospital. The Ophthalmic Hospital, Thiruvananthapuram has been converted into Regional Institute of Ophthalmology. The total bed strength in these hospitals put together were about 43165. The number of beds in the Government sector per lakh of population stood at 137 during 1997. Similarly there were 24,122 medical and paramedical personnel with the department of health services and 1699 with the Medical Education Department. Medical Education and Training is offered through six Medical Colleges, two Dental Colleges and three Nursing Colleges. In the non governmental sector there were 4288 Allopathic Hospitals, 4922 Ayurveda Hospitals and 3118 Homeopathic Institutions with a bed strength of 70510 in 1996-97.

1.66 In the field of Ayurveda there were 108 hospitals with 2349 beds and 614 dispensaries under Government Sector. There are five Ayurveda Colleges in the State, three in the Government Sector and two in the Private Sector, with an annual intake of 170 students for BAMS. MD Course is imparted only at the Ayurveda College, Thiruvananthapuram with an intake of 42 candidates.

1.67 During 1996-97 there were 31 Homoeopathic Hospitals with 950 beds and 405 dispensaries. Two clinical laboratories, one attached to the District Homoeo Hospital, Thodupuzha and the other at District Homoeo Hospital, Pushpakandom, were started during 1995-96 and one rehabilitation centre for mentally retarded attached to Government Homoeo Hospital, Thiruvananthapuram. There are four Homoeo Medical Colleges in the State of which two are in the Government Sector and two in the private sector.

1.68 The Family Welfare Programmes in the state are implemented through a network of 956 Primary Health Centres and 5094 sub-centres. The present couple protection rate in the state is 64.3 as against the all India average of 45.8.

1.69 The total expenditure on health stood at Rs. 514 crores in 1996-97. The per capita expenditure on health has increased from Rs. 161 in 1995-96 to Rs. 163.12 in 1996-97.

1.70 Just as in education, the quality of health service could be considerably better as the demand for medical and health care mounts if only the State Government could allocate the required funds for quality improvement. To mobilise funds for improving the quality of health standards in the State, appropriate costing may have to be considered, in the fixation and collection of user charges.

Housing

1.71 According to 1991 census, there were 54.59 lakh houses and 55.13 lakh households in the state resulting in a numerical shortage of 54000 houses. The total demand for houses projected for 2000 A.D. is 16 lakhs. As significant aspect of housing policy in recent years has been to address particularly the requirements of weaker sections. Out of the total of 6.55 lakh families assisted during 1986 to 1997, as much as 28926 were assigned land free of cost. Another significant aspect is the increasing role of institutional finance for funding the housing programmes.

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

1.73 Housing Board is the major public agency which implements about 31 housing schemes. As on 31.3.97 the Board has constructed/assisted 3.44 lakh houses under various schemes. During April-November 1997, 24254 houses were constructed by the Housing Board. The Co-operative Housing Federation extended financial assistance for the construction of 83,695 houses as on 31.03.1996. The Kerala State Development Corporation for SC/ST assisted construction of 36741 houses upto 31.3.1996. A new housing Scheme, viz. Maithri Housing Scheme for the weaker sections was introduced in 1997-98 with a financial outlay of Rs. 35 crores.

Water Supply

1.74 As on 30.11.97, 1412 rural water supply schemes and 50 urban water supply schemes were under implementation, besides 1255 small

schemes and extensions exclusively benefiting Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes. According to the latest estimates, 52% of the State's rural population and 74.89% of the urban population could be provided with protected drinking water supply. The rural coverage increased from 83.3 lakhs in 1992-93 to 111.9 lakhs in 1996-97. About 6.32 lakh houses have been connected with piped water supply. There were 1.35 lakh stand posts in 1997.

1.75 The Ninth Five Year Plan envisages 100 percent coverage of protected water supply in the State by the year 2002. The LPCD consumption for urban area is proposed to be increased from 70 to 150 and in rural areas from 40 to 55. But to achieve this the projected investment is of the order of Rs. 2262 crores at 1997 prices. Mobilisation of resources through institutional sources more realistic user charge policy are crucial for achieving this order of investment.

Institutional Finance

1.77 There has been a sharp decline in the credit-deposit (CD) ratio of the commercial banks in the State, in recent years. The CD ratio has declined from 64.77 in March 1988 to 44.9 in September 1997. The most disturbing aspect about the sharp decline in the CD ratio, apart from its impact on development in general, is the fall in credit flow to priority sector areas vital to the economy of the State. Kerala's share of assistance sanctioned by All India Financial Institutions has declined further. As on 31.3.1996, the share was only 1.02% next only to Assam and Bihar. The fall in credit-deposit ratio and the very low share of assistance sanctioned by All India Financial Institutions have hampered the general investment tempo in the State which is faced with a very high rate of unemployment. Needless to say that unless investment, that too of the right type, takes place on a substantial scale, the economic growth of Kerala would be difficult to accelerate and the gap in the per capita income in relation to the national per capita income would be hard to bridge fast.

Plan Outlay

1.77 The Plan implementation in the State has steadily improved from year to year since the commencement of the Eighth Five Year Plan. Kerala had a distinction of having achieved the Eighth Plan outlay of close to 100 percent in real terms. The outlay for the State's Ninth Five Year Plan is Rs.16,100 crores. This is 195 percent higher than the outlay for the Eighth Five Year Plan.

1.78 The proposed plan outlay for 1998-99 is provisional. Consequent on the dissolution of the Lok Sabha, the Union Planning Commission has postponed the discussions for finalising the Annual

Plans. So a final view on the size of the States's Annual Plan 1998-99 is yet to be taken. To that extent the plan outlay to be budgeted is tentative. The process of decentralised planning launched by the State Government during 1997-98 had meant a major change in the approach to the planning and development. The enthusiasm generated among the countryside and the masses is also a reflection of the new approach to development and a realisation that the problems of the people can best be addressed by themselves by participating in planning and development. It has also revealed that those who fall back and take no so keen an interest in the new concept are likely to lose out in that race for economic development, as the solutions to the problems that are directly faced by the people rest on the initiative they themselves take. About 36 per cent of the budgeted outlay for the Annual Plan 1998-99 will be transferred to the Local Bodies. Objective criteria, by providing appropriate weightage for backwardness have been evolved for deciding the inter tier allocation of the amount devolved.

1.79 In order to make decentralised Planning meaningful during the Ninth Plan and to equip the Panchayat Raj Institutions to formulate, implement and monitor development programmes, a People's Campaign was launched in August 1996 throughout the State. The objective of this campaign is to ensure people's participation at all stages right from preparation of shelf of projects, prioritise them in a scientific manner so that the programmes for the Ninth Plan and the Annual Plan could be selected from them for implementation. The campaign commenced with training to selected resource persons, followed by data collection, Grama Sabha/Ward conventions, development seminars, formation of Task Forces for Scheme preparation etc. The plan formulation and implementation for 1998-99 will continue to be in the Campaign mode given the fact that the functionaries of the local bodies exposed for the first time require further sharpening of their lessons in planning and development as otherwise the efforts

taken so far if left incomplete will not have the desired result. The Peoples Plan Campaign launched by the State Government have been widely acclaimed, nationally and internationally as evidenced by the delegations that have been visiting the State. Further, as a recognition of the new experiment initiated by the State Government, Central Government had sanctioned Rs.1.85 crores in 1996-97 for meeting the expenses connected with the Campaign. The Planning Commission has again sanctioned Rs.3 crores this year for the same purpose.

1.80 In general the economy performed reasonably well and the rate of growth during the year under review was 5.8% which was slightly more than the rate of growth projected for the 8th plan. The improvement witnessed in the 8th Plan period has not been enough to make a dent on the chronic and fundamental problems facing the economy of the State, Unemployment continues to be at unacceptably higher levels. Crisis on the energy front continues to be serious as reflected in the inability to lift load shedding throughout the year. Power cuts could be reduced only through import of power from the Eastern Grid. But the reported power shortage faced by a neighbouring state is likely to put pressure on the power situation in the State. Measures to implement and commission short gestation power projects alongwith private participation will have to be given priority as otherwise, the development process will be seriously hampered. Industrial development must be accelerated and public sector enterprises must start functioning efficiently and at profit. Agriculture has to be made more diversified and linked to increasing agro processing. Local level initiatives in commodity production and employment generation and provision of essential services have to be promoted to the fullest which the new decentralised set up is likely to take care of. Appropriate policies, institutional reforms, speedy decision-making, good public management and fostering of a climate favourable for savings and investment are essential to sustained progress in the State's development.

INCOME, EMPLOYMENT AND POPULATION

NATIONAL INCOME

The Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at constant price is estimated to have grown at 7.5 percent during 1996-97 as against 7.2 percent during 1995-96. In absolute terms real GDP (1980-81 prices) is estimated at Rs.296845 crores in 1996-97 compared to Rs.276132 crores in 1995-96. High growth in GDP is mainly due to 8.2 percent growth in agriculture in 1996-97 against a negative growth of 3.2% in 1995-96. Growth in the manufacturing sector decelerated to 7.4% in 1996-97 against the growth rate of 14.1 percent in 1995-96. In construction, trade, hotels and restaurant, finance and insurance also growth decelerated during 1996-97.

2.2 GDP in 1996-97 at current prices is estimated at Rs.1149215 crores against Rs.1006286 crores in 1995-96, an increase of 14.2 percent. National income (1980-81 prices) is estimated at Rs.258465 crores in 1996-97 as against Rs.239957 crores in 1995-96 representing an increase of 7.7 percent. National income at current prices is estimated at Rs.10.08 lakh crores against Rs.8.81 lakh crores in 1995-96 which shows an increase of 14.4 percent.

2.3 The per capita income in 1996-97 (1980-81 prices) is estimated at Rs.2761 against Rs.2608 in 1995-96 registering an increase of 5.9 per cent. At current price per capita income is estimated at Rs.10771 against Rs.9578 for the previous year, increase being 12.4 per cent. Table 2.1 shows the major sectoral growth rates in 1996-97 and 1995-96.

Table 2.1

Growth Rate of GDP
(1980-81 prices)

Items	Growth Rate(%)	
	1995-96	1996-97
1. Gross Domestic Product	7.2	7.5
2. Per capita Income	5.1	5.9
3. Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	-3.0	7.9
4. Manufacturing	14.0	7.4
5. Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	7.3	5.0
6. Construction	9.7	5.2
7. Trade, Hotels and Restaurants	15.4	8.4
8. Financing, Insurance, real estate and business service	9.7	8.7

STATE INCOME

2.4 The State Domestic Product at constant prices in 1996-97 is estimated at Rs.7422 crores as against Rs.7018 crores during 1995-96, the growth rate being 5.8 per cent. The growth rate during 1995-96 was also 5.8 per cent at constant prices. The performance of the economy during 1996-97 as in the preceding year exceeded the projected average growth rate for the Eighth Plan period.

2.5 The per capita income of the state at current prices increased from Rs.8324 in 1995-96 to Rs.9066 in 1996-97. At constant (1980-81) price, the state per capita income is estimated at Rs.2363 in 1996-97 as against Rs.2264 in 1995-96; the growth rate being 4.4 percent as against national per capita income growing at 5.9%. Clearly the growth rate of state per capita income in recent years is not enough if the state wants to catch up with the national per capita income level. The state per capita income at constant prices was 86 percent of the national per capita income in 1996-97. Table 2.2 gives details regarding state domestic product and per capita income.

Table 2.2

State Domestic Product

Items	1995-96		Growth Rate(%)
	1995-96	1996-97	
1. State Domestic Product (Rs. crore)			
i) Constant price(1980-81)	7018	7422	5.8
ii) Current price	25802	28479	10.4
2. Per Capita Income (Rs.)			
i) Constant Price(1980-81)	2264	2363	4.4
ii) Current price	8324	9066	8.9

Sectoral Distribution of State Income

2.6 In the sectoral distribution of state domestic product at current prices, the contribution of agriculture has decreased in 1996-97 to 34.5% from 37.6% in 1995-96. While the share of secondary sector remained almost constant there was a marked increase in the contribution from tertiary sector to 42.3% in 1996-97 from 39.3% in 1995-96. At constant prices too the contribution of agriculture declined from 33.7% in 1995-96 to 31.4% in

1996-97. Income from the secondary sector only marginally increased. Tertiary sector contributed 43.8% in 1996-97, the share of which was 42.2% in 1995-96. While the decline in the relative share of the agriculture sector is not in itself unwelcome symptom of development and growth, it is important to ensure that there is sufficient increase in the share of the secondary sector to give the economy a sustainable material base. Details of sectoral distribution are given in Table 2.3.

Table 2.3
Sectoral share of state domestic product

Sectors	Year	
	1995-96	1996-97
1. Primary		
i) Constant price	33.7	31.4
ii) Current price	37.6	34.5
2. Secondary		
i) Constant price	24.1	24.8
ii) Current price	23.1	23.2
3. Tertiary		
i) Constant price	42.2	43.8
ii) Current price	39.3	42.3

District wise Income

2.7 District-wise distribution of income is deemed as an indicator of the regional disparities of economic development. The district-wise distribution of state income under primary, secondary and tertiary sectors at constant and current prices for the period from 1980-81 to 1996-97 is given in Appendix 2.8.

2.8 An important indicator of relative economic growth between regions, is a region's per capita income. Ernakulam district continues to have the highest per capita income followed by Wayanad and Idukki. The per capita income of Ernakulam district at constant prices went up from Rs.3471 in 1995-96 to Rs.3617 in 1996-97. Malappuram continues to have the lowest per capita income of Rs.1369. Here it is important to bear in mind that per capita remittance inflow is estimated to be the highest for Malappuram. The details of per capita income growth rate and rank are given in Table 2.4.

Table 2.5
District-wise Per capita Income
(1980-81 price)

Districts	Per capita Income (Rs.)		Growth rate	
	1995-96 Rs.	Rank	1996-97 Rs.	Rank %
1. Thiruvananthapuram	2274	5	2369	5 4.2
2. Kollam	2176	9	2270	8 4.3

3. Pathanamthitta	2357	4	2463	4 5.5
4. Alappuzha	2007	12	2088	12 4.0
5. Kottayam	2272	6	2369	5 4.3
6. Idukki	2853	3	3002	3 5.2
7. Ernakulam	3471	1	3617	1 4.2
8. Thrissur	2269	7	2366	6 4.3
9. Palakkad	2032	11	2121	10 4.4
10. Malappuram	1309	14	1369	13 4.6
11. Kozhikode	2126	10	2217	9 4.3
12. Wayanad	3376	2	3544	2 5.0
13. Kannur	2230	8	2327	7 4.3
14. Kasargod	2004	13	2095	11 4.5

District Variation in Sectoral Growth Rate

2.9 District-wise sectoral growth rate of income at constant price (1980-81) during 1996-97 is given in table 2.6. Idukki district shows the highest growth rate of 6.6 per cent in 1996-97 followed by Wayanad 6.3 percent and Malappuram 5.9 percent. The lowest growth rate at 5.5% is shown in Alappuzha and Thiruvananthapuram districts. In all districts, growth rate in the tertiary sector is almost uniform at 5.2%. But in the secondary sector growth rate varies from 6% in Malappuram to 4.1% in Wayanad. Primary sector growth rate is above 6.6% in all districts against the state average of 6.9% (see Table 2.5).

Table 2.6
District wise growth of Sectoral Income
during 1996-97 (1980-81 price)

Districts	(Percent)			
	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary	Total
1. Thiruvananthapuram	6.8	5.0	5.2	5.5
2. Kollam	6.9	5.0	5.2	5.8
3. Pathanamthitta	7.2	4.8	5.2	5.9
4. Alappuzha	6.8	4.7	5.2	5.5
5. Kottayam	6.6	3.8	5.2	5.7
6. Idukki	7.2	6.1	5.2	6.6
7. Ernakulam	6.8	5.4	5.2	5.6
8. Thrissur	6.9	5.4	5.2	5.7
9. Palakkad	6.7	4.5	5.2	5.8
10. Malappuram	6.8	6.0	5.1	5.9
11. Kozhikode	6.8	5.2	5.2	5.7
12. Wayanad	6.8	4.1	5.2	6.3
13. Kannur	6.7	5.4	5.2	5.8
14. Kasaragod	6.7	5.4	5.2	5.9
State	6.9	5.2	5.2	5.8

Unemployment

2.10 The number of unemployed job seekers in the Live Register of employment exchanges has increased from 32.87 lakhs in 1996 to 35.19 lakhs as on 30.9.97 registering an increase of 7.1%.

2.11 Job seekers who register their names in employment exchanges have to renew every three years. In 1995 job seekers registered with Employment Exchanges who did not renew their registration even after 3 years were removed from the live register. Consequently in 1995 there was a drastic decline in the number of job seekers in Kerala. In 1996 as per Government direction the job seekers who lost their registration due to nonrenewal from 31.3.93 were allowed to renew the registration. As a result, there has been repaid rise in the number of job seekers (registrants) in the employment exchange registers. In addition, the upward revision in the unemployment assistance from April 1997 was also an added incentive for more unemployed people registering their names with the employment exchange, thereby contributing to the rise in the number of job seekers.

2.12 Among these job seekers, women outnumber men with 19.2 lakhs (54.5%) female and 16 lakhs (45.5%) male. The distribution of job seekers by educational level is that 76% have qualification of SSLC or above. They include 3.2 lakhs (12%) Pre-degree holders, 1.8 lakhs (6.8%) Degree holders and 36238 (1.4%) Post Graduates. The distribution of job seekers by educational level in Kerala is given in Appendix 2.10.

2.13 Thiruvananthapuram district with 6.3 lakhs (17.8%) continued to be on the top as regards the number of unemployed registrants followed by Kollam with 4.1 lakhs (11.5%), Ernakulam 3.8 lakhs (10.7%), Alappuzha 1.34 lakhs (8.9%), and Pathanamthitta with 3.1 lakhs (8.7%). Wayanad and Kasaragod have the least number of unemployed registrants with 0.67 lakhs (1.9%) and 0.71 lakhs (2%) respectively. The district wise distribution of job seekers is given in Appendix 2.10.

2.14 The number of professional and technical job seekers is also on the increase in 1997. Their number increased from 1.29 lakhs in 1996 to 1.35 lakhs as on 30.9.97. Among the unemployed professional and technical job seekers, 0.94 lakhs (69.6%) belong to ITI certificate holders and 0.30 lakhs (22.2%) Diploma holders. Unemployed medical graduates are 2100 and Engineering graduates are 7452.

Table 2.6

Job seekers in the Employment Exchanges in Kerala

Year	Job Seekers (No. lakhs)		
	General	Professional	Total
1995	31.07	1.19	32.26
1996	31.58	1.29	32.87
1997	33.84	1.35	35.19
(Up to 30.9.97)			

Employment in the organised Sector

2.15 Employment in the organised sector increased only marginally from 11.725 lakhs in 1995-96 to 11.786 lakhs in 1996-97. This shows that only 6100 people gained new employment in the organised sector during 1996-97. Out of the total new employment of 6100 in the organised sector, 4500 are in the public sector and only 1600 are in the private sector. This shows the dismal picture of growth in employment in the organised sector, particularly the private sector (see Appendix 2.12)

Placement through Employment Exchange

2.16 Placement through Employment Exchanges increased from 16996 in 1995-96 to 18268 in 1996-97. During the first six months of 1997-98, placement has been provided to 9396 persons. 394 persons per month used the services of employment exchange during 1996-97 against 486 in 1995-96.

Placement through ODEPC

2.17. During 1997, 1641 people registered with Overseas Development and Employment Promotion Consultant Ltd. (ODEPC) for foreign employment. This raised the total number of people registered with the organisation to 7978. Out of them 3738 people have secured job abroad with the help of ODEPC. During 1997, ODEPC has helped 200 people to secure remunerative job abroad. Out of them 38 are nurses, 25 paramedicals, 37 are Technicians and 73 are unskilled workers. Country-wise deployment of personnel shows that 79 are in Singapore, 49 in Saudi Arabia and 41 in Kuwait. Turn over of the travel division of ODEPC was Rs.90.06 lakhs during 1996-97 against Rs.57.16 lakhs in 195-96. (see appendix 2.13)

Unemployment Assistance

2.18 During the first six months of 1997-98 (April - Sept.) unemployment assistance of Rs.2107 lakhs has been disbursed to nearly 2.61 lakh unemployed persons. An amount of Rs.2270 lakhs was disbursed to nearly 2.64 lakh persons during 1996-97. Table 2.7 shows amount disbursed and number of beneficiaries.

Table 2.7

Unemployment Assistance Disbursed and number of beneficiaries

Year	No. of beneficiaries	Amount disbursed (Rs. lakhs)
1994-95	281424	2137
1995-96	272371	2649
1996-97	264382	2270
1997-98 (Apl.-Sept)	260696	2107

Demographic factors

2.19 The population of Kerala according to 1991 Census was 290.98 lakhs, as against 254.54 lakhs in 1981. The decennial growth of population in the State was 14.32 per cent. The period between 1941 and 1971 accounted for high rate of growth in the state's population, the highest being in the decade, 1961-71, when growth was 26.3 per cent. Table 2.8 gives the population and the growth rate since 1901.

Table 2.8

Growth of Population

Census Year	Population (lakhs)	Decennial growth rate(%)	Geometric growth rate(%)
1901	63.96	—	—
1911	71.48	11.7	1.9
1921	78.02	9.2	0.2
1931	95.07	21.8	2.0
1941	110.31	16.0	1.5
1951	135.49	22.8	2.1
1961	169.04	24.8	2.2
1971	213.47	26.3	2.2
1981	254.54	19.2	1.8
1991	290.98	14.3	1.4

2.20 According to 1991 Census the share of Kerala's population in the country was 3.44 per cent as against a land area of 1.27 per cent. The average population size of a district is 20.78 lakhs in the State as against 18.72 lakhs for the whole country. Within the State also the size of the population varies from 6.72 lakhs in Wayanad to 30.96 lakhs in Malappuram. The density of population was 749 per sq.km. in 1991 the highest after West Bengal. Among the districts, Alappuzha district has the highest density of 1415 persons followed by Thiruvananthapuram (1344) and Ernakulam (1170).

2.21 Kerala has the distinction of being the only state with the sex ratio being favourable to women. In 1991, there were 1036 women for every 1000 men in Kerala against the all India figure of 927.

2.22 The rate of growth of population in Kerala is projected to fall sharply in the coming years. The decennial growth rate of 14.32% is a pioneer to this, when the rate of growth declined significantly by about 5 per cent. According to a recent study conducted by the state it is likely to achieve a zero population growth in about three decades. The decline in fertility rate (1.7 children per fertile woman as of 1993), according to the study, might even lead to short spells of negative population growth. The study also indicates that school age population (children below 15 years) would shrink considerably in the coming decade. All these have far reaching implications for the future development of the State.

2.23 The average size of a household in Kerala, according to 1991 census is 5.3 persons as against 5.6 persons for all India. The literacy rate of 89.81 per cent for Kerala is the highest in the country, against the all India average of 52.21 per cent.

2.24 The rise in job expectations as a result of spread of education is unaccompanied by corresponding increase in employment opportunities within the State has led to a situation of very high levels of, unemployment. The unemployed in the State constitute around 10 per cent of the total unemployed in the country. This has led to large scale migration both within and outside the country.

2.25 A large share of the outmigration is to the foreign countries. Reliable data on migration of people from Kerala are not available. Various studies give varying estimates of the extent of migration, making an analysis of the size and its impact on the State's economy rather difficult.

2.26 The State Department of Economics and Statistics conducted a survey in 1992-93, and attempted on that basis estimates of migration from Kerala to other parts of the country and outside the country. The survey covered 42367 households. According to the survey 11.92 lakh persons were estimated to have migrated from the State, out of which the migration to the Gulf Countries stood at 6.41 lakhs, to other foreign countries 27.5 thousand and to other parts of the country 5.23 lakhs. Distribution of migrants thus estimated is given below.

Table 2.9

Estimated Migrants

Country/State	Number	Percentage
1. Gulf Countries	641387	53.79
2. Other Foreign Countries	27480	2.30
Total Foreign Countries	668867	56.09
3. Other States and Union Territories	523456	43.91
Total	1192323	100.00

2.27 There is general belief that the outmigration is likely to be larger than was estimated on the basis of 1992-93 survey for two reasons. Firstly, the sample size was comparatively small. Secondly there was noticeable reluctance on the part of the people to reveal the truth for various reasons.

2.28 One major reason perhaps was fear of having to disclose the inflow of remittances and the channel of recuring them. The survey also revealed that 75 per cent of the Gulf migrants were in the age group 25-45 and 88 per cent were in the age group 15-45. About 56 per cent of the outmigrants were having qualification below SSLC. Similarly about 67 per cent of the migrants to Gulf Countries had qualification below SSLC.

2.29 As regards remittance by the migrants, the information available is very sketchy. Some estimates made a few years ago, placed the remittance at over Rs.10000 crores. Any estimate could be far from reality in view of the fact that this is one information which the people are hesitant the most to reveal. However, remittances whether foreign or from within the country, has been playing a major role in transforming the whole economy of the state and also in maintaining the standard of living of the people of the State.

2.30 The economy also had its temporary set back with the return migrants on more than one

occasion. Apart from those who finally call it a day and return for settlement, in 1991, and again in 1997, there was large scale return of migrants from Gulf countries causing serious economic set backs to a large section of the population. This has prompted the State Government to initiate certain measures aimed at assisting the workers from the state engaged in overseas job. A separate department has been established by the State Government to look after the interests of these workers and to formulate appropriate schemes for the rehabilitation of the return migrants.

PRICES, COST OF LIVING AND WAGES

Consumer Price Index

Consumer Price Index is an indicator of the cost of living. The annual average Consumer Price Index numbers for agricultural and industrial workers in the State as well as in the fifteen selected centres in the State during the period from 1993 to 1997 are presented in Table 3.1. In absolute term, the indices showed an increasing trend, recording a compound annual growth rate of 11.05 per cent during the period from 1993 to 1997. During 1997, the index rose by 75 points from 836 in 1996 to 911 in 1997, compared to 77 points, from 759 points in 1995 to 836 in 1996. However, the year-wise inflation in 1995 declined

by 0.25 per cent from 12.69 per cent in 1994 to 12.44 per cent in 1995, and further by 2.30 per cent in 1996 from 12.44 per cent in 1995 to 10.14 per cent in 1996, and again by 1.17 per cent in 1997 from 10.14 per cent in 1996 to 8.97 in 1997. The month-wise movement of indices is given in Appendix 3.3. The trend was one of consistent increase every month and the index went up from 878 in January to 940 in December 1997. On analysing the centre-wise indices it was observed that, as in the previous year, during the year under review also, the highest index was recorded at Meppady (946); followed by Kollam (942) and Chalakkudy (928). Punalur continued to be the lowest (868).

Table 3.1

Annual Average Consumer Price Index Numbers in Selected Centres of Kerala 1993-1997*Base 1970=100*

Centres	Consumer Price Index Numbers					% of change over previous year			
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1994	1995	1996	1997
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1. Thiruvananthapuram	596	673	760	838	919	12.92	12.93	10.26	9.67
2. Kollam	615	687	772	860	942	11.71	12.37	11.40	9.53
3. Punalur	586	640	706	781	868	9.22	10.31	10.62	11.14
4. Alappuzha	599	676	762	839	916	12.86	12.72	10.10	9.18
5. Kottayam	599	676	761	839	909	12.86	12.57	10.23	8.34
6. Mundakkayam	599	676	752	824	890	12.69	11.24	9.57	8.01
7. Munnar	590	667	733	797	871	13.05	9.90	8.73	9.28
8. Ernakulam	589	658	734	818	892	11.72	11.55	11.44	9.05
9. Chalakkudi	608	687	773	847	928	12.99	12.52	9.57	9.56
10. Thrissur	587	668	761	835	908	13.80	13.92	9.27	8.74
11. Palakkad	591	675	769	846	918	14.21	13.93	10.01	8.51
12. Malappuram	617	696	790	863	927	12.80	13.51	9.24	7.42
13. Kozhikkode	597	668	752	831	902	11.89	12.57	10.51	8.54
14. Mappady	611	695	794	870	946	13.75	14.24	9.57	8.74
15. Kannur	602	680	773	853	923	12.96	13.68	10.35	8.21
State Average	599	675	759	836	911	12.69	12.44	10.14	8.97

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

Retail prices

3.2 During 1997, retail prices of essential commodities recorded a downward trend in general. When the prices of twenty items of essential commodities were subjected to review, thirteen of them showed downward trend while seven items have

shown increase in prices. This is in contrast to the trend witnessed in 1996, when eighteen items showed upward trend and only two items showed downward trend. Another significant point to note is that prices of black gram, dhal, groundnut oil and refined oil declined to a level lower than that in 1995. Chilies

recorded a marked fall of 27 per cent in its price from Rs. 48.43 per Kg. in 1996 to Rs. 35.31 per kg. in 1997, followed by coriander (26%) from Rs. 49.21 per kg. to Rs. 36.38 and dhall (23%) from Rs. 33.12 per kg. to Rs. 25.32 per kg. The price of coconut oil declined by Rs. 11.1 from Rs. 67.91 per kg. in 1996 to Rs. 56.81 per kg. in 1997, registering a negative growth rate of 16 per cent, whereas that of black gram came down by Rs. 4.28 from Rs. 27.43 per kg. in 1996 to Rs. 23.15 per kg. in 1997 recording a negative growth rate of 15 per cent. Baby food and ground nut oil witnessed marginal fall in their prices

i.e., by 1.3 per cent and 1.9 per cent respectively. Among the commodities which recorded upward trend in their prices, prices of onion shot up to unprecedented level from Rs. 9.29 per kg. in 1996 to Rs. 17.62 per kg. in 1997, an increase of 89 per cent followed by sugar (16%) from Rs. 13.48 per kg. to Rs. 15.71, egg (10.9%) from Rs. 23.15 a dozen to Rs. 25.68. Increases shown by other commodities were at a lower range of 4.4 per cent to 7.7 per cent. The details are given in table 3.2.

3.3 The month-wise data on prices witnessed an erratic trend, barring that of coffee

Table 3.2
Average Retail Prices of Essential Commodities 1993-'97

Commodities	Unit	Prices at the end of December					% charge over previous Year			
		1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1994	1995	1996	1997
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Riu	Kg.	7.61	9.47	9.78	11.72	11.02	24.44	3.27	19.84	-5.97
Green Gram	"	15.52	18.48	21.54	22.96	24.42	19.07	16.56	6.59	6.35
Blackgram (without husk)	"	13.95	28.52	27.3	27.43	23.15	107.33	-5.50	0.36	-15.60
Red gram	"	14.06	14.13	15.06	18.17	17.07	0.50	6.58	20.65	-6.05
Dhall	"	20.96	20.14	33.03	33.32	25.32	-3.91	64.00	0.27	-23.55
Coconut Oil	"	37.02	38.35	44.30	67.91	56.81	3.59	15.52	53.30	-16.35
Ground nut oil	"	39.45	43.71	45.31	45.48	44.60	10.80	3.66	0.38	-1.93
Refined Oil(postman)	"	58.75	59.48	64.84	65.23	62.14	1.24	9.01	0.60	-4.74
Topioca	"	2.81	3.04	3.52	4.05	4.35	8.19	15.79	15.06	7.4
Banana (Green)	"	7.24	8.46	8.29	12.32	11.12	16.85	-2.01	48.61	-9.44
Milk (Cow)	Ltr	7.82	8.79	9.75	11.00	11.85	12.40	10.92	12.82	7.72
Egg(hen)	dozen	13.93	14.40	14.21	23.15	25.68	3.37	-1.32	62.91	10.93
Potato	Kg.	7.96	7.25	7.36	9.14	7.50	-8.92	1.52	24.18	-17.94
Corriander	"	19.39	19.42	25.11	49.21	36.38	0.16	29.30	95.98	-26.07
Chillies (dry)	"	24.14	46.33	64.00	48.43	35.31	91.92	38.33	-24.32	-27.09
Onion (small)	"	8.25	6.68	12.54	9.29	17.62	-19.03	87.72	-25.92	89.67
Sugar	"	13.09	12.83	12.60	13.48	15.71	-1.99	-1.79	6.98	16.54
Coconut (without husk)	100 Nos.	351.79	374.17	413.57	620.00	571.92	6.36	10.53	49.91	-7.75
Firewood (local split)	QH	84.38	102.53	128.33	--	--	21.51	25.16	--	--
Washing soap	each	5.30	5.59	5.82	6.35	6.63	5.47	4.12	9.11	4.41
Electric Bulb (Philips)	"	9.52	9.64	9.5	--	--	1.26	-1.35	--	--
Baby Food (Amul)	Kg	82.00	85.00	103.29	113.08	111.64	3.66	21.52	9.48	-1.27

Source Department of Economics and Statistics, Government of Kerala.

powder. The range of fluctuation was rather lower, except in the case of onion. Price of onion (small) witnessed a skewed distribution with in the range of Rs. 9.00 per kg. to Rs. 17.62 per kg. Price of onion (big) also behaved almost in similar manner skyrocketing with in the range of Rs. 4.89 per kg. to Rs. 14.08 per kg. But this was a phenomenon experienced in all other parts of the country during

1997. Price of coffee powder recorded upward trend every month (steady during April and May) and touched a high of Rs. 61.71 for 1/2 Kg in December. The price of Sugar, which moved upward from Rs. 13.30 a kg. in January to an all time high of Rs. 16.11 a Kg. in August, declined to a level of Rs. 15.41 a Kg. in September, and thereafter, again went up to Rs. 15.71 a Kg. in December. Egg showed

very erratic movement in its prices without being at the same level in any two months, and recorded a low of Rs. 14.31 per dozen in April and an all time high of Rs. 19.51 in June. After recording a sudden spurt from Rs. 11.71 in May to Rs. 20.14 in June, the price of chillies (green) came down significantly to Rs. 15.54 in July, from Rs.13 in August and September and again to Rs.15.7 in December 97. Price of tamarind, after an initial erratic movement, went upward touching a peak of Rs. 28.21 per kg. in November and thereafter came to a low of Rs. 20.15 per kg. in December. The month-end average retail prices of essential commodities during 1997 is given in Appendix 3.2.

Wholesale price of agriculture commodities.

3.4 The Wholesale Price Index of agriculture commodities in the State during 1997 (up to June) increased markedly by 269 points from 1876 points in 1996 (up to June) to 2145 points in 1997, registering an increase of 14.3 per cent which was higher by 1.3 per cent compared to the level a year ago, when the index went up by 13.0 per cent

from 1702 points in 1995 to 1922.5 points in 1996. Increases recorded by molasses (44%), oil seeds (35%), condiments and spices (20%) were the factors which were chiefly on account of a higher rate of increase of Whole Sale Price index in 1997. The index of rice remained stagnant at 1161.9 since 1995. Index of condiments and spices, oilseeds and molasses went up steadily. Fruits and vegetables under food crops and plantation crops under non-food crops recorded negative growth rate of 1.6 per cent and 1.8 per cent respectively during 1997. The index of non -food crops which recorded a high growth in 1995 went up further and reached a level of 26.9 per cent increase in 1997, that of food crops recording a high growth rate in 1995, but exhibited a down trend from 16.3 percent in that year to 5.3 percent in 1997. During the period from 1993 to 1997 (up to June) food crops grew by compound growth rate of 8 percent, non-food crops by 9 percent and the all crops by little over 8 percent. Molasses and oil seeds exhibited a skewed nature of distribution in their indices from 1993- to 1997. The wholesale price index of agricultural commodities from 1993 to 1997 is presented in Table 3.3.

Table-3.3
Wholesale Price Index of Agricultural Commodities 1993-1997

Crops	Weight	Wholesale Price Index						% Charge over previous year			
		1993	1994	1995	1996	1996*	1997*	1994	1995	1996	1997*
A. Food Crops	63.5	1310.3	1384.0	1608.9	1731.1	1715.1	1805.8	5.63	16.25	7.59	5.29
Rice	40.4	837.1	957.4	1161.9	1161.9	1161.9	1161.9	14.37	21.36	0	0
Condiments & Spices	10.4	1894.5	1778.9	1960.0	2305.8	2315.3	2783.5	-6.10	10.18	17.64	20.22
Fruits & Vegetables	10.7	2434.2	2533.7	2978.1	3287.7	3235.4	3185.1	4.09	17.54	10.40	-1.55
Molasses	2.0	1802.7	1781.1	1477.1	1896.7	1627.5	2338.2	-1.20	-17.06	28.41	43.67
B. Non Food Crops	36.5	1966.2	1678.9	1864.3	2255.6	2155.0	2733.8	-14.61	11.04	20.99	26.86
Oil Seeds	25.5	2367.8	1914.9	2028.6	2553.4	2395.5	3237.4	-19.13	5.94	25.87	35.15
Plantation Crops	11.00	1037.9	1133.7	1484.5	1567.5	1595.0	1569.8	9.23	30.94	5.59	-1.83
C. All Crops	100.00	1549.7	1491.7	1702.00	1922.5	1875.7	2144.5	-3.7	14.10	12.96	14.33

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

* Average up to June 1997

3.5 On analysing the month-wise movement of whole sales price indices from January to June 1997 (data are available only upto that period) it could be seen that, but for rice, condiments & spices, all the commodities recorded erratic trend. While the index of rice remained unchanged at 1161.9, that of condiments & spices maintained upward trend through out the period. Erratic trend in index was more pronounced in the case of oilseeds. After an initial increase from 3571 in January to 3693 in February the index steeply declined to a level of 3300 in March and further to 2980 in April. It went up to 2994 in May and again declined to a level of 2884 in June, the lowest during the period. The index of molasses ranged between

2158 (March) and 2471 (May) and that of fruits and vegetables ranged between 2908 (June) and 3408 (February). Indices of food crops recorded steady growth except for March. In contrast, a downward trend was recorded in the case of indices of non-food crops every month, after a spurt from 2955 in January to 3036 in February. Indices of all crops witnessed rather a skewed distribution touching at 2080 in April, the lowest and at 2244 in February, the highest. The index of plantation crops declined initially to touch a low of 1519 in February but went up later to touch an all time high of 1626 in May. The month-wise indices of agricultural commodities from January to June 1997 are furnished in Appendix 3.1.

Farm Commodity Prices

3.6 Farm prices of important agricultural commodities in Kerala during 1996-97 witnessed an upward trend in respect of coconut, pepper, banana, tapioca and paddy, stagnation in the case of cashewnut and a negative trend for ginger (see Table 3.4).

The biggest increase in the price at 45 percent was recorded in the case of coconut while increases in respect of pepper was 20 per cent and banana 24 per cent. Area under tapioca has been steadily declining over the years. But the price of tapioca has been consistently on the increase, reaching a level of almost doubled during the period from 1991-92 to 1996-97,

Table-3.4
Average Farm Prices of Principal Crops

								Rupees
Commodity	Unit	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	Percentage increase during 1996-97 over 1995-96.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Paddy	Qtl	374.76	420.80	414.53	494.86	547.00	607.00	11
Tapioca	"	157.68	187.24	197.60	217.13	253.0	300.00	19
Coconut	100 Nos.	393.25	420.14	325.55	307.83	331.00	480.00	45
Pepper	Qtl	2950.05	2616.59	3898.02	6687.43	7320.00	8780.00	20
Ginger	"	2177.95	2490.50	2858.06	5250.29	5871.00	4214.00	-28
Cashewnut	"	2037.74	2000.41	2134.34	2353.36	2700.00	2730.00	1
Arecanut	100 Nos.	31.48	33.01	33.65	36.73	43.00	43.00	0
Banana	100 Nos.	80.77	93.89	108.56	125.70	130.00	161.00	24

Source : Department of Economics & Statistics

Rs. 300 per quintal during 1996-97. Pepper, the most important export commodity recorded a phenomenal increase in Rs.8780/per quintal after 1993-94, largely benefitting from the boom in international prices. Although the overall price situation in the farm front during 1996-97 in general were reasonably remunerable the recent indications, particularly from the later half 1997, are that the prices of some of the commodities like coconut are showing signs of deterioration. (Prices of plantation crops are dealt with in the chapter "Agriculture and Allied Sectors". Refer para 4.27 & 4.28)

Parity Index

3.7. Parity Index is a relative measure of prices received by farmers and prices paid by farmers. When the prices received by farmers and prices paid by farmers are same the parity index becomes 100, which means, index would be favourable to the farming community when it exceeds 100. During the period from January to August 1997 (data are available only upto that period) the parity index rose by 7 points from 77 between January-August 1996 to 84 in January-August 1997, showing an increase of 9 percent. The index, which was 100 in 1987, more or less steadily declined and touched a low of 77 points in 1994 and 1995 moved upto a level of 84 points during the January-August 1997. While the prices received by farmers increased by 24 per cent, the prices paid by farmers increased only 14 per cent witnessing a favourable situation to the farming

community compared to the previous year. On comparing the compound annual growth rates of prices received by farmers and prices paid by farmers during the period from 1986 to 1996, it is observed that when the prices paid by farmers picked up by 10 percent, the prices received by farmers picked up by 8 per cent only. This implies an unfavourable prices situation to the farming community in the state during the past ten years. Farm cultivation costs were also on increase year after year recording a compound growth rate of 12% during the decade 1986 to 1996. The parity Index numbers from 1986 to 1997 (upto August) are presented in Table 3.5

Public Distribution System

3.8 The public distribution system in Kerala has the most extensive coverage. Indeed, its coverage is nearly universal. All eligible households are provided with ration cards. Peoples can purchase permitted quantity of rice, wheat, sugar, kerosene etc from the authorised retail dealer at subsidised price. On an average, in Kerala, there is one retail outlet for every 400 households covering a population of around 2000. By January 1998, total population covered by rationing is Rs. 301.85 lakhs. Out of them 251 lakhs are adults aged 12 years and above and 51 lakhs are non-adults aged 2 and below 12 years.

3.9 There were 14236 retail ration shops in Kerala in 1997 as against 14224 in 1996. This shows that 12 new retail ration shops were started during 1997.

Table-3.5
Index Number of Prices received and prices paid by Farmers

(Base 1952-53=100)

Year	Prices received by Farmers	Farm Cultivation cost	Domestic Expenditure	Prices paid by farmers	Parity as col. 2 to 5
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	1582	2891	1464	2057	77
1995	1802	3312	1641	2331	77
1996	2079	3928	1810	2666	78
1996*	1994	3799	1781	2601	77
1997*	2481	4486	1952	2959	84

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

* Average upto August 1997.

Out of these total retail shops 1069 are co-operatives. By January 1998, the number of retail ration shops had increased to 14258. By the end of January 1998, the total number of ration cards was 59.515 lakhs. There were also 15600 establishment permits and

7017 temporary ration cards. 339 wholesale shops had the responsibility for the distribution of rice and other essential items to retail shops by January 1998. Table 3.6 gives the details of public distribution system in Kerala.

Table 3.6
Public Distribution System in Kerala

Sl.No	Items	units	1990	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998 (Jan)
1.	Ration Cards Lakh Nos.	Nos.	50.52	54.75	55.71	56.54	57.75	--	59.515
2.	Ration permits to Institutions	Nos.	90.6	11229	11950	13173	13553	--	--
3.	No. of wholesale shops	"	296	298	308	314	321	321	339
4.	Retail shops	"	13007	13325	13875	14179	14224	14236	14258
	(i) Co-operatives		1193	1134	1095	1080	1070	1069	1053
	(ii) Others		11814	12191	12780	13099	13154	13167	13205

Source : Dept. of Civil Supplies

3.10 Government of India has launched a scheme for the supply of rice at concessional rates to families below poverty line to the extent of 25 percent of the population. In Kerala State government has decided has to extend the benefit of the scheme to 42 percent families covered by the anti-poverty programmes. Retail price of commodities issued through ration shops and for people below poverty line is as shown in Table 3.7 below.

Table 3.7
Retail price of commodities issued through ration shops (January 1998) (Rs./ Kg.)

Items	Price
1. 'A' grade Rice	7.50
2. 'A' grade Rice (subsidy)	6.50
3. Common Rice (below poverty line)	3.90
4. Wheat	5.00
5. Sugar	11.50

Allotment of Rice and Wheat

3.11 In 1996, rice allotted to Kerala was 18.26 lakh tonnes. Rice allotted in 1997 is 17.49 lakh tonnes. Similarly 5.9 lakh tonnes of wheat was allotted in 1996 and in 1997 allotment is 3.67 lakh tonnes. Sugar allotted was 1.48 lakh tonnes in 1996 and 1.54 tonnes in 1997. Kerosene oil allotted to Kerala was 3.8 lakh kilo litres in 1996 and 3.72 lakh kilo litres in 1997. Table 3.8 shows allotment of rice, wheat, sugar and kerosene oil to Kerala during 1996 and 1997.

Table 3.8

Allotment of rice, wheat, sugar and Kerosene oil

Sl. No.	Items	Years	
		1996 (Jan-Dec)	1997 (Jan-Dec)
1.	Rice (Lakh tonnes)	18.26	17.49
2.	Wheat "	5.90	3.67
3.	Sugar "	1.48	1.54
4.	Kerosene Oil (lakh Kilolitres)	3.80	3.72

Source : Department of Civil Supplies.

Distribution of rice and wheat

3.12 During 1996, the off-take of rice was 14.01 lakh tonnes through PDS. In 1997, 16.08 lakh tonnes rice has been distributed, as against 11.3 lakh tonnes in 1995 and 11.5 lakh tonnes in 1994.

3.13 Quantity of wheat distributed through PDS in 1996 was 4.9 lakh tonnes. In 1997 3.53 lakh tonnes has been distributed, against 4.23 lakh tonnes in 1995 and 2.90 lakh tonnes in 1994. Table 3.9 below shows the quantity of rice and wheat distributed through PDS in Kerala.

Table 3.9

Quantity of Rice and Wheat distributed through PDS in Kerala

Year	(Lakh tonnes)	
	Rice	Wheat
1990	14.60	2.01
1991	17.47	3.34
1992	18.01	2.05
1993	16.43	2.19
1994	11.50	2.90
1995	11.30	4.23
1996	14.01	4.92
1997	16.08	3.53

3.14 To supplement the PDS system, the Civil Supplies Corporation intervene the market through procurement and distribution of essential

commodities which helps to control the market price. The Corporation has an authorised share capital of Rs.15 crore and the paid up capital is Rs.8.58 crore. Until 31.3.97. State Government has advanced an amount of Rs.132.6 crore as loan and Rs.13 crore as grant. The accumulated loss of the Corporation is Rs.143 crore until 31.3.97. The accounts of the Corporation have been audited only upto 1990-91. The credit facility of the Corporation is Rs.15 crore from commercial banks for non-food operation and Rs.5 crore for food operation for PDS. Annual interest burden of the Corporation to Government is around Rs.23 crore.

3.15 Corporation organises its distribution activities through 61 Taluk Depots. Corporation has 636 retail outlets called Maveli stores, 11 Super Markets, 2 Mini-Supermarkets, and 21 mobile Maveli store vans. In addition to it, Corporation has 9 petrol bunks, 4 LPG retail outlets, and a Kerosene Wholesale depot. Festival markets during Onam, X-mas and Ramzan is an effective mechanism of market intervention to reduce exploitation to a significant extent. Total turn over of the Corporation was Rs.322.50 crores during 1996-97 against Rs.227.50 crores during 1995-96, an increase of 42 percent in 1996-97. Although the turn over increased, the activities of the Corporation during 1996-97 ended in a loss of Rs.37 crores. Major item wise turn over of the Corporation is given in Table 3.10

Table 3.10

Kerala State Civil Supplies Corporation
Profile of activities

Sl. No.	Items	Turn over value (Rs. crore)			
		1995-96	%	1996-97	%
1.	Sugar	136.25	60	151.74	47.1
	(i) Levy	--	--	146.32	45.4
	(ii) Free sale	--	--	5.42	1.7
2.	Rice	5.41	2.4	32.11	9.9
	(i) Free Sale	--	--	17.18	5.3
	(ii) PDS	--	--	14.93	4.6
3.	Wheat	--	--	28.33	8.8
	(i) Open market	--	--	34.56	7.6
	(ii) PDS	--	--	3.77	1.2
4.	Petroleum products	18.68	8.2	21.96	6.8
5.	Palmolien Oil	2.50	1.0	3.34	1.0
6.	Others	64.66	28.4	85.02	26.4
Total		227.50	100.00	322.50	100.00

3.16 Corporation supplies rice, green gram and palmolein oil to schools under noon meal

programme. Corporation lifted 1.6 lakh tonnes levy sugar allotted to state government from mills. Corporation also purchased sugar valued Rs.5.4 crore from open market and distributed through its outlets. The Corporation intervened the market with government support to control the price of essential items like pulses and spices. The sales of pulses and spices through Maveli stores since August 1996 has almost doubled in quantity. Corporation also started wholesaling of rice and wheat under PDS and took over 9 depots from F.C.I. in 1997. During 1997 Corporation started two fair price medical shops at Thiruvananthapuram and Ernakulam. Corporation also successfully undertakes market intervention in branded tea and curry powder. In 1996-97 Corporation sold 1669 mt. of branded tea (Sabari tea) against 1183mt in 1995-96. Non-maveli items were also sold through maveli stores at competitive rates. For instance, out of the total sales of 62.44 crore through maveli stores during 1996-97, Rs.8.55 crores (14%) were non-maveli items.

Wages

3.17 Among skilled workers, wages of carpenters increased only by 19.9 per cent as against the increase 22.6 per cent in the previous year and that of mason increased only by 20.6 percent as against

the increase of 21.7 percent during the previous year, recording a marginal fall in the rate of increase of wages of skilled workers in agriculture sector. Among paddy workers in agriculture sector, the wages of male workers increased only 19.5 percent as against the increase of 21.5 percent in the previous year and that of female workers increased by 18.3 percent as against the increase of 22.1 percent during the previous year showing a marginal fall in the rate of increase of wages of paddy workers. In general, increase in wages in agriculture sector witnessed a low growth rate during the period under review compared to that in the previous year. In construction sector, while wage of carpenter in rural as well as in urban area increased by 19 percent that of mason in rural area increased by 21 percent and urban area by 19 percent.

3.18 The Wages of unskilled workers in construction sector also behaved more or less in the same manner as that of skilled Workers. When the wages of men in rural area increased by 15 percent that of women increased by 18 percent and when the wages of men in urban area increased by 14 percent that of women increased by 15 percent showing favour to women in both cases. The average daily wage rates in agriculture and construction sectors are presented in Table 3.11 to 3.14

Table-3.11
Average Daily Wage Rates of Skilled Workers in Agricultural Sector

Year	Average daily wage rates		% change over previous year	
	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	20.62
1986-87	45.93	45.53	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
1991-91	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
1994-95	87.44	87.04	14.32	13.62
1995-96	107.20	105.96	22.60	21.74
1996-97	128.54	127.81	19.91	20.62

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

Table-3.12
Average Daily Wage Rates of Unskilled Workers in the Agricultural Sector

Year	Average Daily wage rates of paddy field workers		% of change over previous year	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
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	15.93
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	16.39	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	15.16	23.73
1992-93	48.40	32.31	16.97	23.70
1993-94	54.26	35.49	12.11	9.84
1994-95	63.53	41.92	17.08	18.12
1995-96	77.17	51.17	21.47	22.10
1996-97	92.18	60.52	19.45	18.27

Source : Department of Economics and Statistics, Government of Kerala

Table 3.13
Average Daily Wage Rates of Skilled Workers in the Construction Sector

Year	Carpenter		Mason	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
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	53.51	53.98	53.37	54.29
1990-91	56.55	56.67	56.18	55.93
1991-92	59.79	61.25	59.38	60.77
1992-93	68.89	70.92	68.07	70.23
1993-94	73.57	76.50	72.75	75.98
1994-95	87.03	91.47	86.49	90.55
1995-96	109.45	113.85	107.59	112.83
1996-96	130.09	135.09	129.70	134.00

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

Table-3.14
Average Daily Wage Rates of Unskilled Workers in the Construction Sector.

(Rupees)

Year	Men		Women	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
1980-89	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	34.46	35.23	27.45	28.69
1990-91	37.34	36.78	29.23	30.84
1991-92	39.71	41.63	31.64	34.32
1992-93	46.34	48.66	37.23	39.32
1993-94	50.36	52.85	40.89	42.80
1994-95	60.08	63.63	49.94	52.00
1995-96	76.59	79.15	62.80	65.34
1996-97	88.19	90.44	73.80	75.19

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

AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION

AGRICULTURE

The emerging trends in the agricultural sector during the Eighth Five Year Plan could be summarised as shown below.

- Agricultural income increased at the average rate of 4.9 percent .
- The growth in agricultural income has been contributed largely by improvement in the productivity rather than expansion in area.
- The positive trend in agricultural growth was not all pervasive but was mainly confined to few selected commodities in particular rubber, coconut and milk.
- The relative share of Agriculture in the State income has reached 31 percent as against 33 percent during the Seventh plan period.
- The dependency ratio of the rural population on farming and allied activities has increased.
- The size of agricultural holdings underwent further marginalisation during the plan period.
- The shift in area from subsistence annual/seasonal food crops to perennial crops has been continuing practically through out the Eighth Five Year Plan.
- The prices of important agricultural commodities grown in Kerala continued to be influenced by market forces outside Kerala both national and international.

Agricultural Income

4.2 The ten year period from the mid seventies is considered as a period when the Kerala agricultural front was in stagnation. The Nineties

in general showed positive signs of recovery. Relevant data is given in table 4.1

4.3 Although the Eighth Plan presented an encouraging picture in agricultural growth, it was largely contributed by two principal crops namely coconut and rubber. While in case of coconut the additional production secured was on account of new areas that started yielding rather than improvement in productivity, in the case of rubber both improvement in productivity and the yield from the new plantations contributed to the growth. In the case of all other crops there was no evidence of improvement in productivity.

Rainfall

4.4 Rainfall during 1997 both in terms of its quantum and distribution has been fairly good with a state average of 3206 mm. It is about 100 mm more than the normal rainfall of 3107mm. The pattern of distribution was also satisfactory, particularly the North East Monsoon exceeding the normal rainfall by 31percent. In spatial distribution also, the rainfall was by and large satisfactory with about ten districts crossing the normal pattern. Even in the case of the remaining districts namely Thiruvananthapuram, Pathanamthitta, Thrissur and Wayanad, deviation from the normal was only marginal. Relevant data is furnished in table 4.2 and appendices 4.1, 4.2 & 4.3. (See fig. 4.1)

Land use

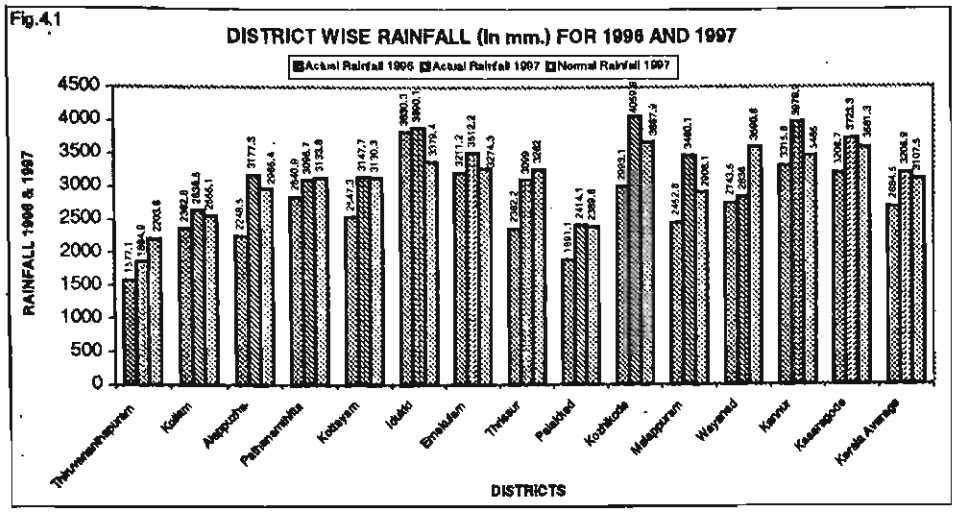
4.5 Net area under cultivation has further peaked to a new high of 58.29 per cent. An additional area of 25352 ha was brought under cultivation during 1995-96 over the previous year. Gross area

Table 4.1

Growth of Agricultural Income in Kerala

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>Average Agricultural income in 1980-81 prices (Rs. in crores)</i>	<i>Average rate of change over previous period</i>	<i>Percentage contribution to state income</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1 .	Sixth Plan (1980-1985)	1278.11	0.73	33.79
2.	Seventh Plan (1985-1990)	1434.20	3.45	33.12
3.	Eighth Plan (1992-97)	2048.87	4.95	30.86

Source : Directorate of Economics and Statistics



increased by 18731 ha. However, more than one lakh ha of land having potential for agricultural production still remains uncultivated. This includes cultivable

waste (74382 ha) and fallows other than current fallows(29143 ha). They together account for about four per cent of the geographical area. (See fig. 4.2)

Table 4.2
Percentage Departure of Rainfall from Normal (1990 to 1997)

Sl. No.	Year	Annual	South West Monsoon	North East Monsoon
1	2	3	4	5
1.	1990	-28	-25	-4
2.	1991	-39	18	-21
3.	1992	-37	15	35
4.	1993	-08	-12	32
5.	1994	11	15	13
6.	1995	-06	-6	-22
7.	1996	-13	-8	2
8.	1997	3	6	31

Source : Meteorological Centre, TVM

Locating such potential lands and developing appropriate production programmes for bringing them under cultivation should assume the topmost priority under the local area programmes formulated by the Panchayats. The cropping intensity also remain more or less constant around 135 per cent. One of the reasons

for the cropping intensity remaining stagnant in recent years is due to the utilization of the traditional wet lands where more than one crop of paddy along with cash crops like pulses were raised earlier, are getting diverted increasingly for perennial crops where the scope for additional cropping is limited.

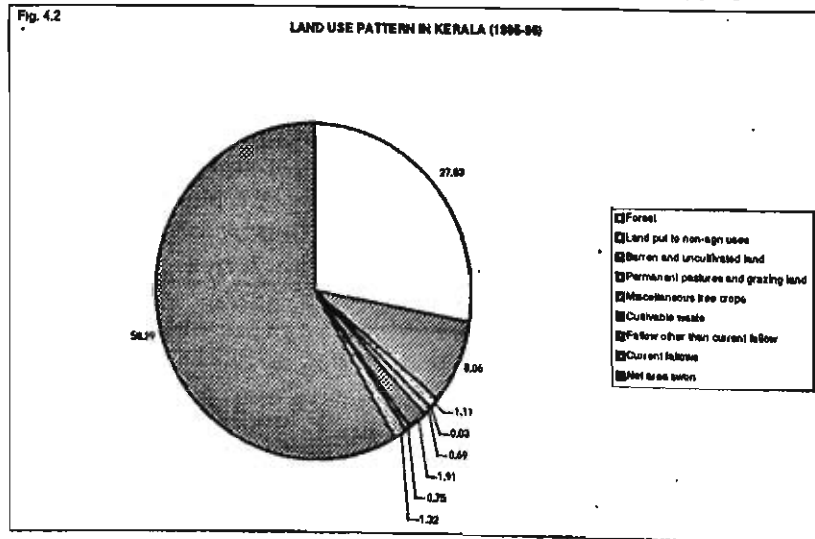


Table 4.3

Eighth Five Year Plan-Land Use Pattern in Kerala

Sl. No.	Classification of Land	1991-92		1994-95		1995-96		Change in area between 1991-92 & 95-96		Change in area between 1994-95 & 95-96	
		Actual	Actual	%	Actual	%	Actual	%	Actual	%	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
1.	Total Geographical area	3885497	3885497	100.00	3885497	100.00	--	--	--	--	
2.	Forest	1081509	1081509	27.83	1081509	27.83	--	--	--	--	
3.	Land put to non agricultural uses	301371	322835	8.31	313131	8.06	+11760	+3.90	-9704	-3.01	
4.	Barren and Uncultivated land	55136	48434	1.25	43154	1.11	-11982	-21.73	-5280	-10.90	
5.	Permanent Pastures and Grazing land	1779	1455	0.04	1170	0.03	-609	-34.23	-285	-19.59	
6.	Land under miscellaneous tree crops not included in net area sown	34294	32385	0.83	26852	0.69	-7442	-21.71	-5533	-17.00	
7.	Cultivable waste	92792	82441	2.12	74382	1.91	-18410	-19.84	-8059	-9.78	
8.	Fallow other than current fallow	26728	29147	0.75	29143	0.75	+2415	+9.04	-4	-0.01	
9.	Current Fallow	43921	47801	1.23	51314	1.32	+7393	+16.83	+3513	+7.35	
10.	Net area sown	2247967	2239490	57.64	2264842	58.29	+16875	+0.75	+25352	+1.13	
11.	Area sown more than once	773149	808915	20.82	802294	20.65	+29145	+3.77	-6621	+0.82	
12.	Total Cropped area	3021116	3048405	78.46	3067136	78.94	+46020	+1.52	+18731	+0.61	
13.	Cropping intensities	134.39	136.12	--	135.42	--	--	+0.77	--	-0.51	

Source : Directorate of Economics & Statistics

Trend in Area, Production and Productivity of Crops

4.6 Index of area, production and productivity of crops during the Eighth Five Year Plan are given in appendix 4.4. Table 4.4 presents corresponding figures for 1995-96 and 1996-97. The crop estimates for Eighth Five Year Plan including 1996-97 are very much in agreement with the secular trend of the shift in area from annual food grains to perennial cash crops. Replacement of subsistence crops like rice and pulses by more remunerative cash crops continues. The only change observed during 1996-97 against the trend in the earlier years is that when tapioca, which is an annual crop, which witnessed considerable loss in area earlier reversed the trend and showed significant improvement in area coverage during 1996-97. Crops which have recorded substantial loss in area during 1996-97 include rice (40324 ha), pepper (18997 ha), cashew (2787 ha), pulses (783 ha), cardamom (1205 ha), banana (2787 ha) and sesamum (994 ha). The crops which consolidated their coverage include coconut (91089 ha), tapioca (28434 ha), rubber (964 ha), ginger (1001 ha), arecanut (1900 ha), groundnut (1318 ha) and cotton (1628 ha). Among the crops coconut recorded the highest increase in area during 1996-97 and crossed the 10 lakh ha mark.

4.7 In respect of productivity although major crops such as coconut (90 nuts/ha), coffee (115 kg/ha) and rubber (87 kg/ha) have recorded improvements, the increase is only marginal except in the case of coffee and rubber. Commodities which

recorded considerable negative trends in growth during the year include pepper (46 kg/ha), ginger (184 kg/ha), turmeric (170 kg/ha) cardamom (12 Kg/ha) arecanut (17579 nuts/ha), tapioca (3785 kg/ha) and sesamum (67 kg/ha)

4.8 On the whole the production performance during the Eighth Five Year Plan was impressive only in the case of few crops like coconut, coffee, rubber, pepper, ginger, turmeric, cardamom, banana and plantain. In the case of other crops the production levels slid back below the base level.

Crop wise Analysis

Rice

4.9 With just 1.1 per cent of the country's geographical area, Kerala has to support about 3.4 per cent of the country's population and 1.75 per cent of cattle population. The high pressure of population combined with a cropping system which is traditionally oriented towards perennial cash crops in view of their agronomical suitability, have resulted in the state becoming deficit in food situation, making her dependent on neighbouring states for meeting the requirement for both human and cattle populations. The gap between demand and supply of foodgrains which was around 50 per cent till the mid seventies started widening there after consequent to the large scale shift in paddy lands for cultivation of other more remunerative crops like coconut. The state had gross cropped area of 8.75 lakh ha under paddy cultivation

Table 4.4

Area, Production & Productivity of Principal Crops

Sl. No.	Crop	Area (ha)			Production (tonnes)			Productivity (kg/ha)		
		1991-92 Base year	1995-96	1996-97*	1991-92 Base year	1995-96	1996-97*	1991-92 Base year	1995-96	1996-97
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Rice	541327	471150	430826	1060350	953026	871361	1959	2023	2023
2.	Jowar	5152	5454	4260	2623	2776	2279	509	509	535
3.	Ragi	1635	2025	1682	1323	1638	1320	809	809	785
4.	Other Millets	1936	3173	2662	1505	2463	2138	777	776	803
5.	Pulses	22921	20990	20207	16185	15014	14356	706	715	710
6.	Sugar cane	6237	5623	5944	42822	28313	54808	6866	5035	9221
7.	Pepper	178126	191596	172599	50309	68569	53774	282	358	312
8.	Chillies	531	495	636	526	495	649	991	1000	1020
9.	Ginger	15400	12925	13926	45403	46455	52614	3265	3594	3778
10.	Turmeric	2738	3968	3757	5662	9559	8413	1910	2409	2239
11.	Cardamom	43670	44248	43043	3450	5380	4736	79	122	110
12.	Areca nut (million nuts)	63437	70899	72799	13116	17429	15464	206756	229999	212420
13.	Banana	22602	26267	25723	303620	362919	378668	13410	13817	13946
14.	Other Plantain	42467	46594	46386	211186	229493	231967	4552	4925	5001
15.	Cashewnut	112059	103284	100497	104601	82759	78439	933	801	781
16.	Tapioca	141881	113598	142032	2657865	2500113	2588306	18733	22008	18223
17.	Sweet Potato	2457	1798	2084	19951	21775	15977	5120	12111	7667
18.	Ground Nut	14041	12994	14312	10436	9663	9877	743	744	690
19.	Sesamum	9006	6255	5261	1986	2131	1444	221	341	274
20.	Coconut (million nuts)	863061	914370	1005459	4641	5155	5759	5377	5638	5728
21.	Cotton	11922	10661	12289	19242	17206	20214	1614	1614	1645
22.	Tobacco	204	152	208	382	285	479	1873	1875	2303
23.	Coffee	84016	82348	82348	30960	45000	43890	369	546	661
24.	Tea	34708	36775	36871	66803	64801	62593	1925	1762	1698
25.	Rubber	425768	448988	449952	343109	474555	514500	806	1056	1143

* Provisional

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics ; UPASI

in the mid seventies contributing to an annual production of around 13 to 14 lakh tonnes of rice and 25 lakh tonnes of straw. The gaps in meeting the internal demand of food grains and straw were estimated to be around 50 per cent during that period. However, the increasing trend in area and production of rice which the state could maintain till the mid

seventies could not be sustained during the subsequent years. The fifteen year period from the mid seventies witnessed large scale shift in area under the crop resulting in a loss of around 4 lakh ha of gross cropped area. Consequently the production of rice also suffered severe set back during this period. Even though the state could make some dent into this problem by

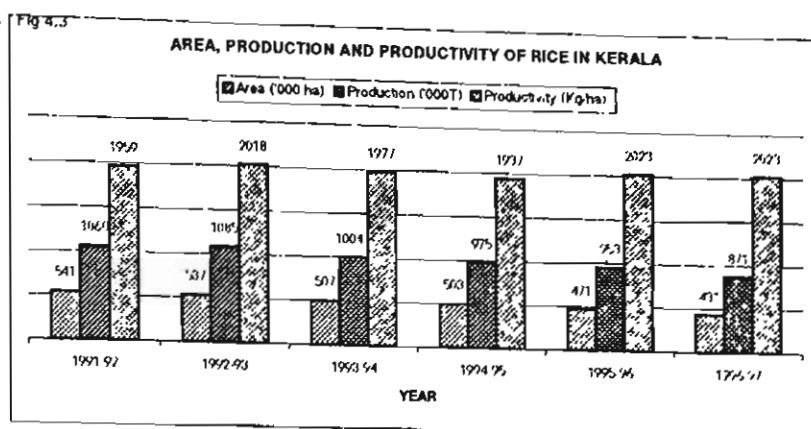
Table 4.5

Area, Production and Productivity of Rice in Kerala and India

Year	Area('000ha.)		Production('000t)		Productivity(kg/ha)	
	Kerala	India	Kerala	India	Kerala	India
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1991-92	541	42649	1060	74678	1959	1751
1992-93	537	41775	1085	72867	2018	1744
1993-94	507	42539	1004	80298	1977	1888
1994-95	503	42244	975	81157	1937	1921
1995-96	471	42910	953	79618	2023	1855
1996-97*	431	N.A	871	N.A	2023	N.A

* Provisional

Source : Directorate of Economics and Statistics, CMIE



slowing down the decline in paddy area in the initial years of Eighth Plan, the estimates for 1996-97 shows that this could not be sustained. The area under rice has come down, further from 5.41 lakh ha in 1991-92 to 5.03 lakh ha in 1994-95, 4.71 lakh ha in 1995-96 and 4.31 lakh ha in 1996-97. Production declined to 9.53 lakh tonnes in 1995-96 and 8.71 lakh tonnes in 1996-97. (See fig. 4.3) In spite of the fact that state could maintain a level of productivity higher than the national average during the nineties, it was not adequate enough to compensate the loss in production on account of decline in area under the crop. Relevant statistics comparing it to national level is given in table 4.5.

4.10 Season-wise data on paddy cultivation reveals that the degree of reduction in area was more during the *virippu* season when the productivity of the crop is generally higher than the *mundakan* season. The *puncha* crop which is largely confined to the single cropped lands of Kuttanad and Kole also could not escape from the declining trend in area in spite of maintaining its superiority in the level of productivity over the other two seasons. The area under *virippu* crop which was around 2.2 lakh ha (40%) at the base year of Eighth Plan has come down to 1.6 lakh ha (38%) in 1996-97, the area under *mundakan* declined from 2.5 lakh ha (47%) to 2.1 (49%) and *puncha* from 0.7 lakh ha (13%) to 0.6 lakh ha (14%). (For details see appendix 4.8)

4.11 One of the major reasons for the poor performance of rice, particularly in respect of its yield is the poor coverage in the area under high yielding varieties (30%). The coverage in absolute terms more or less was stagnant around 1.5 to 1.7 lakh ha. The fact that HYV coverage did not record proportionate decline in spite of sharp fall in area under the crop is indicative of a likely scenario that rice cultivation is stabilising in areas where there is scope for raising high yielding varieties having the potential for higher productivity. Season-wise coverage of HYV is given in appendix 4.9 which does not show any major change in the proportion of coverage. The data for 1996-97 show that the percentage coverage under HYV is 40 during *virippu*, 36 during *mundakan* and 4/137/98—3

24 during *puncha*. This is more or less on the same pattern during the base year i.e. 1991-92.

4.12 District-wise analysis of the performance of the crop (appendices 4.10 & 4.11) shows that the productivity is higher than the state average (2023 kg/ha) in the districts of Palakkad (2291 kg.), Wayanad (2199 kg.), Kuttanad a part of Kottayam (2165 kg.), Pathanamthitta (2157 kg.), Alappuzha (2055 kg.) and Thrissur (2036 kg.). The traditional rice growing districts of Kottayam, Alappuzha, Ernakulam, Thrissur and Palakkad still accounts for about 2/3 of the area under the crop in Kerala. It is also significant to note that the rate of decline in area under rice was less in these tracts compared to other parts of the state. Most of the major irrigation projects in Kerala are also located in these districts. Viewing the present situation from all these angles, the strategy for rice production calls for a new reorientation under an integrated approach with emphasis on productivity improvement through additional infrastructural support, concentrating the efforts in such potential tracts.

Production Programmes for Rice

4.13 The important production support programmes implemented through the Department of Agriculture for rice cultivation during the Eighth Five Year Plan are given in appendix 4.12

4.14 Group farming was the major strategy adopted under the Eighth Five Year Plan for promotion of rice production. During the first year of the plan, group farming samithis were given assistance on the basis of the area under rice cultivation, with flexibility in operation for utilizing the assistance as per local needs as identified by Samithis. The plan outlay of six crores rupees made available to the Samithis was accordingly utilized for a variety of activities according to local preference. They included promotion of community nurseries, popularisation of chemical weed control, control of pest and diseases, distribution of soil ameliorants and distribution of farm machinery. In 1992-93 Government of India provided Rs.16.84 crores under the Prime Minister's Programme in lieu of the withdrawal of subsidy on fertilizers for taking

up infrastructural improvements in which group farming samithies were actually involved. From 1993-94 onwards, instead of piecemeal and sporadic activities mostly centred around subsidised distribution of agricultural inputs, it was decided to put emphasis mainly on infrastructure. Accordingly location specific development works like irrigation, land reclamation, drainage etc, were supported from the plan outlay earmarked for rice development.

4.15 Along with this a major programme was also launched for supporting traditional rice areas where optimal production is constrained due to special problems. These programmes were implemented through beneficiary committees/special development authorities constituted for the purpose. To begin with separate development authorities were constituted for kole lands of Thrissur and high lands of Wayanad during Eighth Five Year Plan. This was followed by constitution of eight more authorities which include Purakkat kari lands, Onattukara, Ponnani Kole and Palakkad during 1996-97. These authorities are expected to make an indepth analysis of the problems confronting rice production and develop location specific bankable programmes for tackling them in a timebound manner, to be taken up with a participatory approach availing institutional finance. Thanks to the timely support of NABARD under its Rural Infrastructural Development Fund (RIDF), the Kole project in Thrissur could be completed. Similar infrastructural development programmes are on the anvil by other special development authorities.

4.16 The total investment on rice development during the Eighth Five Year Plan out of the budgetary resources was of the order of about Rs.139 crores. During 1996-97 special development supports and other incentives given to rice growers included free supply of electricity to rice growers for irrigation and other production purposes, production

bonus for rice cultivation at an enhanced rate of Rs. 350 per ha etc. Marketing support was also extended to major rice growing areas such as Palakkad and Kuttanad by giving an incentive of Rs.100 per qtl. of paddy procured by co-operatives.

4.17 In the light of the deep concern expressed by the Farmers organisations on the sharp decline in the area under rice cultivation recorded in the recent past, State Government appointed an Expert Committee in 1997 to go into the question in detail, study the special problems connected with rice cultivation and to suggest measures for arresting diversion of paddy lands for other purposes.

Coconut

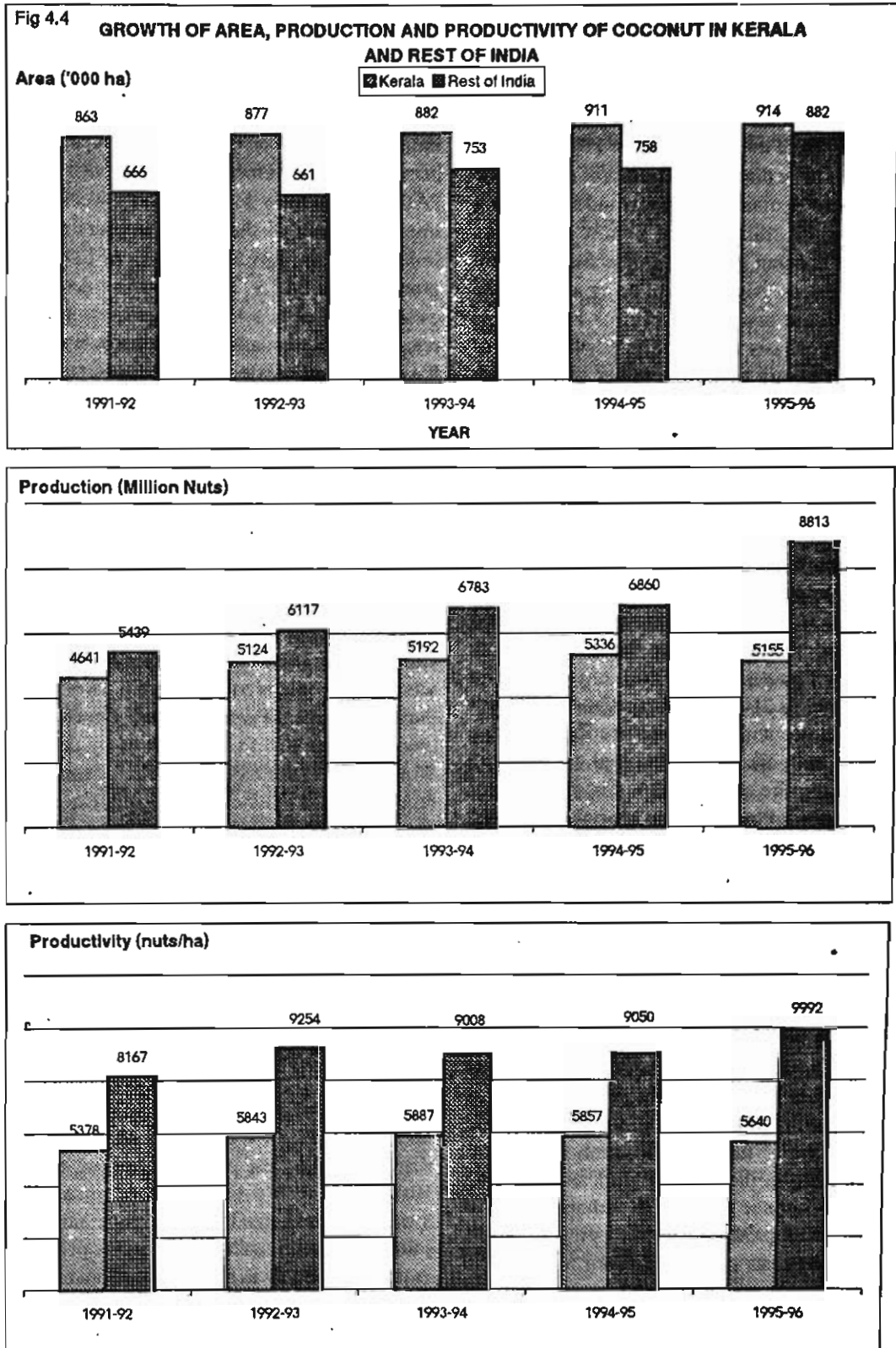
4.18 The area under coconut has increased from 9.14 lakh to 10.05 lakh ha and the productivity has improved from 5638 to 5728 nuts per ha. The crop could maintain its positive trend in production through out the Eighth Five Year Plan starting from 4641 million nuts in 1991-92 and ending with a record production of 5759 million nuts. The annual average growth in production works out to five percent. Coconut being the crop occupying the largest area (45%) in net cropped area and supporting the vast majority of the farming community, the rural prosperity of Kerala is closely linked with the fortunes of this crop. Although the impressive and steady performance in productivity has helped in augmenting the income of the coconut growers considerably, its full benefit could not be realised since its farm price remained unstable through out the plan period. The years 1993-94 and 1994-95 witnessed sharp decline in the prices of coconut and its products. The average price of coconut declined from Rs. 3475 per thousand nuts in 1991-92 to Rs. 3290 per thousand during 1993-94 and Rs.2750 per thousand in 1994-95. Copra prices

Table 4.6
Area, Production and Productivity of Coconut in Kerala and India

Year	Area('000ha)		Production (million nuts)		Productivity (nuts/ ha)	
	Kerala	India	Kerala	India	Kerala	India
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1991-92	863.06	1529	4641	10080	5377	6593
1992-93	877.01	1538	5124	11241	5843	7310
1993-94	882.29	1635	5192	11975	5885	7324
1994-95	910.96	1669	5336	12196	5858	7309
1995-96	914.37	1796	5155	13968	5638	7777
1996-97*	1005.46	N.A	5759	N.A	5728	N.A

* Provisional

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, CMIE.



declined from an average of Rs.2845 per qtl. in 1991-92 to Rs.2100 in 1994-95. The decline in these prices was much greater in real terms. The massive procurement operation under the Market Intervention with the Support Price Mechanism of Govt. of India, with a support price of Rs.2350 per qtl. of copra did not help to improve the price situation. Prices continued to fall till 1995-96 and only during 1997 there was some improvement in coconut price. The fall in price is attributed to the spurt in supply, 4/137/98—3A

consequent to the expansion in output and area in not only Kerala but also infact more in the rest of India. The increase in area and production of coconut in Kerala during the period from 1980-81 to 1995-96 was from 6.6 lakh ha to 9.1 lakh ha and from 3036 million nuts to 5155 million nuts respectively while it was from 4.2 lakh ha to 8.8 lakh ha in respect of area and from 2684 million nuts to 8813 million nuts in respect of production, for the rest of the regions in the country. (See fig. 4.4)

4.19 An important question that arises in this context is with regard to the farmers' income which without adequate protection are bound to decline in real terms in circumstances where prices decline faster while output increases. Protection for the farmers has to be thought of in terms of appropriate policies on both demand and supply sides including import policy. Liberalisation of import of cheaper substitutes of coconut products impinges direct on the domestic prices. Also coconut being a traditional crop with a large proportion of area having low productivity, emphasis should be on rehabilitation of old and uneconomic plantings rather than further expansion in area.

Production Programmes for Coconut

4.20 Coconut development activities were expanded during the Eighth Five Year Plan period. For the first time in the history of coconut development in Kerala a comprehensive development programme for coconut was launched integrating the state and centrally sponsored programmes, linking them with institutional finance. The total outlay of the programme was Rs.210 crores. Irrigation support and better management with focus on scientific manuring were the two activities which received considerable attention during the Eighth Plan. Coconut belt of Kerala is largely spread over the coastal region and the valley portion of the midland region where the ground water endowment is rich. The scope for expansion of irrigation support through filter point and open dug wells is considerable. Providing irrigation support to coconut garden not only help to improve the productivity of coconut but also open up new opportunities for augmenting the income from coconut holdings through intercropping and mixed farming. As the availability of land is limited, most of the traditional annual and seasonal crops such as banana, plantain, vegetables, minor tubers, cattle fodder etc. have to find accommodation in the inter spaces available in the coconut gardens. Providing irrigation to coconut gardens is perhaps the most critical support for promoting intercropping. It appears that the message has percolated down to the Local Self Governments and integrated development of coconut holdings is emerging as the major component in the local plans of the grama panchayats.

4.21 Along with support programme for augmenting production, marketing support for stabilizing the price of coconut and its products is extremely important. Kera Karashaka Sahakarana Federation (KERAFED) was organised with the objective of procurement, processing and marketing of coconut and its products through its primary co-operative society/PACS members. The EEC assisted Project implemented by KERAFED with a total outlay of Rs.104.78 crores could not be completed with in

the time schedule prescribed. The experience with the first coconut oil extraction complex established at Karunagapally with a milling capacity of 60000 tonnes of copra per annum is not encouraging. The capacity utilisation of the plant is around 20 percent, principally because the procurement of copra through the member PACS is extremely low. The main weakness in the implementation of the project appears to be in the linkages of the PACS with KERAFED and of the growers with PACS. The original project envisaged establishment of two additional processing complexes, one each at Emakulam and Kozhikode. However, EEC has decided not to extend further support to the project.

Pepper

4.22 Kerala continues to hold the monopoly in pepper production. According the crop area estimates for 1995-96, the State accounts for 1.91 lakh ha out of 1.98 lakh ha in the country. A very substantial proportion (36%) of domestic output is exported. In 1995-96, pepper exports amounted to 24419 tonnes valued at Rs. 183.1 crores. Pepper is one of the crops which has registered substantial increase in area during the Eighth Five Year Plan. The area under the crop has expanded to 1.91 lakh ha by the end 1995-96 from 1.78 lakh ha in 1991-92. Consequent to the crop failures in other exporting countries in the world the price of pepper has remained buoyant throughout the Eighth Plan period. Although productivity of the crop recorded some improvement, it remained low with in the range of 270 to 350 kg per ha, much below the potential. Despite the price boom experienced during the last few years, (average price increased from Rs. 30 per kg in 1991-92 to Rs. 73 per kg in 1995-96) the state failed to utilize this opportunity for rejuvenating the old plantations and stepping up productivity significantly. The crop suffered heavy damages in the major producing districts of Wayanad and Idukki due to wide spread attack of quick wilt disease in the first two years of the eighth plan. However it could be continued through a very systematic campaign by organising control measures jointly by the research and extension personnel. The exports are largely in raw form without any sustained efforts for value addition. A number of initiatives have been taken by Spices Board for product diversification and export promotion. Continuing productivity and quality improvement is necessary for meeting the emerging challenges in the international market. On the advice of the Central Government, the State Government has drawn up a Technology Mission for pepper involving an outlay of Rs. 218 crores spread over seven years, commencing from 1996-97. Anticipating final clearance for the project the Government of Kerala have already initiated action for implementing the activities with financial support from centre. Government of India in recognition of

the initiative by the State Government stepped up the central assistance for 1996-97 by Rs. 2.50 crores over and above the normal funding of Rs. 16.00 crores, facilitating the immediate launching of the programme. Area, Production and Productivity of the crop during the last six years in Kerala and India are given in table 4.7

Table 4.7
Area, Production and Productivity of Pepper
in Kerala and India

Year	Area ('000 ha)		Production ('000 t)		Productivity (kg/ha)	
	Kerala	India	Kerala	India	Kerala	India
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1991-92	178	184	50.31	52.01	282	282
1992-93	183	189	49.67	50.8	271	268
1993-94	184	191	49.55	51.3	269	269
1994-95	187	195	59.26	53.1	317	272
1995-96	192	198	59.9	61.6	312	311
1996-97*	173	N.A.	54	N.A.	311	N.A.

*Provisional

Source : Directorate of Economics and Statistics, CMIE

4.23 Important activities taken up/support given for the development of the commodity during the Eighth Five Year Plan are given in appendix 4.14.

Cashew

4.24 The area under the crop which touched an all time high of around 1.55 lakh ha by the end of Seventh Plan has come down to around one lakh ha by the end of Eighth Plan. The sustainability of the crop in Kerala is in real threat on account of the surging pressure for replacement with rubber. Despite implementing a special programme for area expansion the crop suffered loss in area to the extend of around 7000 ha. (See Fig.4.5) The productivity of the crop is also stagnant around 800 kg which is only just 50 per

cent of its potential. Improving the production of cashew was one of the important mission taken up by Government of India during Eighth Five Year Plan. Important programmes implemented for cashew development during Eighth Plan are given in appendix 4.15.

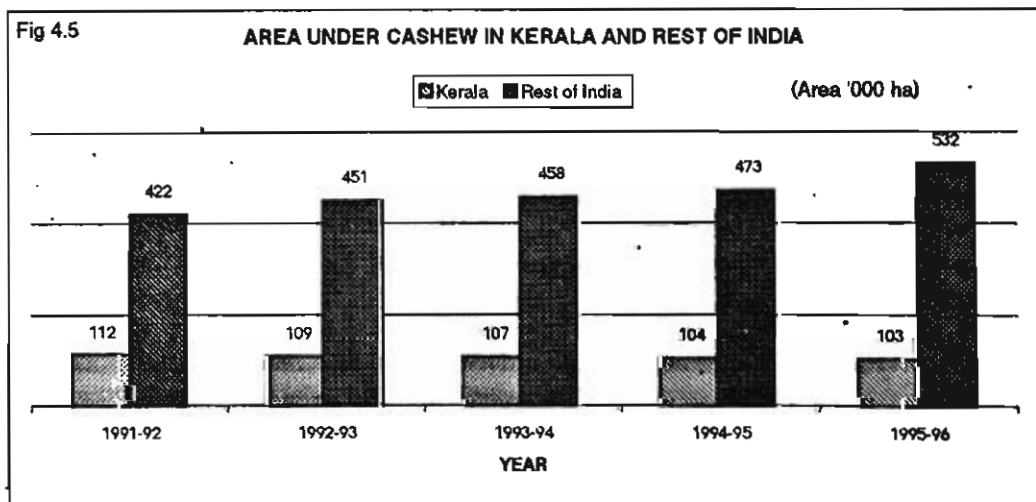
Plantation Crops

4.25 Of the total area in the country under plantation crops, comprising of rubber, tea, coffee and cardamom, Kerala accounts for about 45 per cent. They together cover about 1/4 of the net cropped area in the State occupying a vast tract of very productive land, giving employment to nearly 3.6 lakh people. Kerala State accounts for 86 per cent of the area under rubber, 9 per cent under tea, 27 per cent under coffee and 53 per cent under cardamom.

Rubber

4.26 Among the plantation crops, rubber is the largest with regard to coverage of area. Out of a total area of 5.23 lakh ha under rubber cultivation in the country, 4.49 lakh ha are in Kerala. During Eighth Plan nearly 30000 ha were brought additionally under rubber. The productivity of the commodity in Kerala is also relatively high with an average of 1140 kg/ha. According to the estimate of Rubber Board & UPASI the productivity on the basis of area tapped works out to 1.5 tonnes/ha. The production of rubber in Kerala has substantially increased from 3.43 lakh tonnes in 1991-92 to 5.14 lakh tonnes in 1996-97. For the whole country, rubber production in 1996-97 was 5.49 lakh tonnes.

4.27 Domestic consumption of natural rubber in the whole country increased by 6.8% from 5.25 lakh tonnes in 1995-96 to 5.62 lakh tonnes in 1996-97. The total import of natural rubber during 1996-97 was 18057 tonnes compared to 51635 tonnes in 1995-96. The average rubber price which had peaked to an average of Rs. 52 per kg during 1995-96



declined to Rs. 49 during 1996-97. The price situation towards the end of 1997 has deteriorated touching a low of around Rs. 28/kg, making rubber cultivation non remunerative. State Government have initiated a number of steps for protecting the rubber growers from the unprecedented fall in prices faced by them. Important among them include withdrawal of purchase tax for rubber, procurement of rubber from the growers through RUBCO, a state level Corporative and State Warehousing Corporation at a price which is higher by two rupees over the prevailing market price. Data relating to area and production, trend in price and consumption pattern are given in appendices 4.16, 4.17 & 4.18 respectively.

Coffee

4.28 The average price per kg of coffee which was in the range of Rs. 42 to Rs. 75 during 1994-95 has skyrocketed to an average of Rs. 89 in 1995-96 and the trend was continuing without much change during 1996-97. Being a perennial crop, coffee does not respond to price fluctuations in the short run and the area under cultivation remained more or less constant around 82000 ha. On the other hand the impact of favourable trend in prices has very well influenced the supply position in the form of incremental production through better management of existing plantations.

4.29 In coffee Kerala's contribution to total national output is relatively small. As against all India production of 1.90 lakh tonnes in 1996-97, Kerala's share was 0.44 lakh tonnes, that is, 23 percent. The State's production in 1996-97 of 43890 tonnes was its peak level so far. Although the productivity of coffee in Kerala has increased from 466 kg/ha in 1991-92, at the beginning of Eighth Plan, to 661 kg/ha by the

end of 1996-97. It is still below all India average of 847 kg/ha. It was during the eighth plan that the monopsonic procurement system organised through the Coffee Board has crumbled with the Government of India lifting the restrictions on coffee trade.

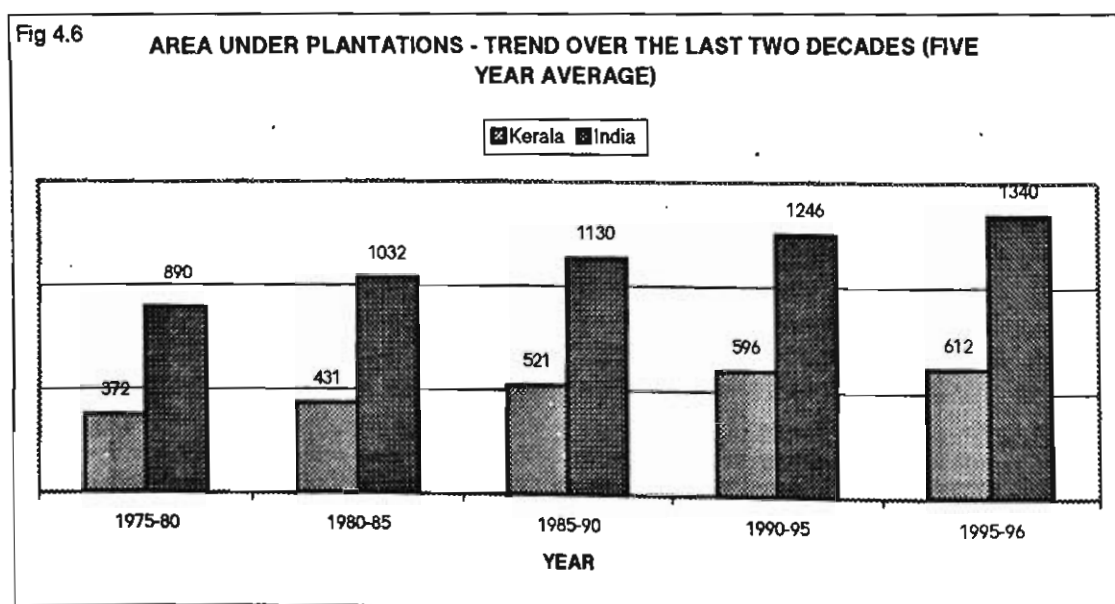
Tea

4.30 The area and production of tea in Kerala has remained more or less constant. During 1996-97 tea covered an area of 36871 ha with a production of 62593 tonnes. Thus Kerala accounted for only eight per cent of all India production of tea. The productivity of the crop in Kerala as well as in the country remained much below its potential. Kerala's productivity is below all India level. In Kerala tea plantations under estate management need immediate steps for rehabilitation.

Cardamom

4.31 The induction of new technology has helped to step up the production to 4200 tonnes by the end of 1996-97 from a low level of around 3500 tonnes. The average productivity which was hovering around 79 kg/ha has increased to 129 kg per ha by the end of the Eighth Plan. The trend is that the crop would further consolidate its productivity in the coming years through the induction of new technology and management. Although the country has been edged out in export due to the competition from other exporting countries the demand for cardamom for internal consumption has considerably strengthened saving the commodity from a disaster.

4.32 Consolidated data on the area, production and productivity covering all the four plantation crops are given in appendix 4.16 (See fig. 4.6)



Vegetables and Fruits

4.33 Kerala has the natural endowments conducive for a wide variety of horticultural crops particularly vegetables and fruits. However, adequate priority and attention was not given for their development in the past.

4.34 The Kerala State Horticulture Products Development Corporation (KHPDC) was established in 1989 and the Kerala Horticultural Development Programme (KHDP) implemented with EEC assistance from 1991-92 onwards. The objective of KHDP is to improve the economic status of the vegetable and fruit growers in Kerala by evolving replicable and sustainable farm models along with appropriate institutional mechanism for marketing with the active participation of the farmers. The project also aims at establishing a processing plant with a capacity of processing one lakh tonnes of fruits such as pineapple, mango etc which is under construction. KHPDC's activities during the first four years of the Eighth Five Year Plan did not make much impact on the vegetable programmes in the state. It was only during 1996-97 a major initiative was launched which comprised of commercial cultivation in 112 selected locations extending over 1680 ha, organisation of commercial cultivation of cool season vegetables in Munnar area with tie up arrangements for regular procurement, and distribution net work organised by the corporation which included sales depots established on self employment basis, linking it with the Prime Minister's Self Employment Programme. Development support given for vegetables and fruits during Eighth Plan under these projects are given in appendix 4.19.

Supplies and Services

4.35 The State could build up a relatively strong net work supplies and services. They include Krishi Bhavans manned by agricultural graduates in all the panchayats for transfer of technology and organising agricultural services. Planting material delivery systems developed would include 32 State Paddy Seed Farms, 10 District Farms and 16 Coconut nurseries besides organising about 600 private nurseries with special financial support from the State Government. The elaborate infrastructural base developed over the years is meant to serve as the delivery system for the supply of seeds and planting materials to the farmers. Seed distribution during 1995-96 and 1996-97 was more or less on the same pattern as in the previous years, distributing about 4000 tonnes, mainly from departmental sources and registered seed growers programme. This is an activity which will require considerable streamlining particularly for meeting the requirements of field crops such as paddy, pulses, vegetables, seasonal oil seeds and green manures under the decentralised planning

set up under the local bodies.

4.36 Fertilizer consumption which suffered a severe set back in 1993-94, consequent on the enormous hike in the prices of phosphatic and potassic fertilizers has not recovered from the fall in consumption. The consumption during 1996-97 has further declined from 2.03 lakh tonnes in 1995-96 to 1.88 lakh tonnes. Consequently the average consumption per gross cropped area in respect of Kerala which was 75 kg/ha has come down to 62 kg/ha. Details are given in appendix 4.20

4.37 For plant protection, the strategy is one of need based adoption of chemical control and consequently any reduction in the consumption of P.P. chemicals without any adverse impact on crop production is considered to be a positive feature of agricultural production. The performance of Kerala during 1996-97 in this regard was satisfactory when viewed from this angle as there was considerable reduction in the consumption of insecticide and fungicides. Even the gall midge attack which affected paddy crop in Kuttanad during 1996-97 causing extensive damage could be brought under control through the adoption of integrated pest management systems. Selected indicators of progress are given in appendix 4.21.

AGRICULTURE RESEARCH AND EDUCATION

4.38 Agricultural research and education in the state is exclusively the responsibility of the Kerala Agricultural University (KAU). The original allocation for the KAU under Eighth Plan was Rs. 33.00 crores. But the state has made available 47.54 crores through the annual plans. The expenditure of the university during the period is Rs. 159.81 crores which includes non-plan grant from government of Kerala, grants from ICAR, assistance from Departments of Electronics & Science and Technology, FERRO, USDA, Hindustan Cocoa Products Limited, Commodity Boards as well as the internal revenue of the University.

A. Education

4.39 Kerala Agricultural University has eight educational institutions under it. Number of students admitted for the various under graduate and post graduate courses and those completed during the plan period is furnished in appendix 4.23(a). Strengthening the education base by starting a new Agricultural College at Nileswar in Kasargod district, introduction of special courses like B.Sc. (Dairy Science and Technology) and diploma in Meat Technology and Dairy science and increasing the intake capacity of students for B.V.S.C & A.H course from 100 to 120 per year from 1993-94 onwards as well as the establishment of a well equipped Central Library at the University headquarters, were the major

initiatives on curriculum development by the university during the Eighth Five year Plan.

B. Research

4.40 With the introduction of National Agricultural Research Project (NARP) the research activities in the state has been restructured and classified on the basis of five agro-climatic zones, viz. Northern, Central, Southern Special and High range with their headquarters as Regional Agricultural Research Stations at Pilicode, Pattambi, Vellayani, Kumarakom and Ambalavayal respectively. During the eighth plan period the University released 38 high yielding crop varieties a high yielding oyster mushroom strain 'Ananthan', one commercial layer of poultry 'Athulya' and another layer 'Gramalakshmi, suitable for backyard system of rearing. It also developed a coconut dehusking device and a new homestead cage system for rearing layers. Research capability of the university has been strengthened with the starting of tissue culture laboratories at Vellayani, Kayamkulam, Vellanikkara and Ambalavayal, Strengthening of the pigling production capacity of the Pig Farm at Mannuthy and starting of frozen semen production unit in the college of veterinary and Animal Sciences. Central sector schemes for the development of spices, cashew, cocoa and medicinal and aromatic crops along with NWDPR research programmes are also taken up by the university. Thrust is given for the development of hybrid and scented rice varieties, export oriented vegetable and cut flower varieties, integrated pest and disease management studies, organic farming and biofertilizers and research on honeybees and mushrooms.

C. Extension Education

4.41 The extension education programmes for the university are implemented through the Communication Centre, Farm Advisory Service, Central Training Institute, Information cum sales Centres (6 Nos.) Krish Vigyan Kendras (4 Nos.) and Village Adoption Programmes.

SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION

4.42 In view of the relatively high rainfall pattern, and undulating topography soil and water conservation assume critical importance for sustaining agricultural production in Kerala. Preliminary estimates by the Soil Conservation Department indicate that out of a net cropped area of 22.8 lakh ha about 9.5 lakh is highly prone to erosion hazards. Prior to the commencement of the Eighth Plan the pace of soil conservation activities in the State through the departmental programmes was rather slow and the cumulative coverage till the end of 1991-92 was only around one lakh ha, with an annual coverage of around 2835 ha.

4.43 As part of the new strategy for the Eighth Plan the financial assistance under the soil conservation programme was rationalised. Government used to provide both loan and grant through budgetary support for soil conservation in arable lands. The scheme has since been modified as a credit linked one making it possible to utilise the entire budgetary resources for support in the form of subsidy. This policy decision coupled with the substantial financial assistance rendered by Central Government and NABARD for the soil and water conservation activities in the watersheds of the State gave an impetus for the programme during this plan period. As a result, soil and water conservation programmes could be implemented in 1.12 lakh ha during the plan period which exceeded the cumulative coverage (1.01 lakh ha) upto 1991-92. The annual average area coverage during the Eighth plan was 22000 ha. as against only 2835 ha. till the end of 1991-92. During the plan period an amount of Rs.4713.03 lakh was invested in this sector.

4.44 During the plan period emphasis was on watershed based programmes. The soil and water conservation activities in the state were carried out under five major programmes viz. the state plan, the RIDF programmes of NABARD, centrally sponsored schemes of NWDPR and River Valley Project, Kundah as well as the OPEC assisted Rainfed Farming Development Project.

4.45 Under the state sector scheme following credit linkage of programme, the annual coverage has increased from 1416 ha (1991-92) to 1703 ha. during the eighth plan. With the financial assistance of Rs.8.61 crores under the RIDF programme of NABARD soil and water conservation measures could be adopted in 3749 ha. in 37 watersheds spread over five districts viz. Thiruvananthapuram, Idukki, Wayanad, Kannur and Kasaragod.

4.46 The OPEC assisted Rainfed Farming Development Project was started in 1993-94 which also provided soil conservation support on a substantial scale. The project was implemented in 50 watersheds in the northern districts of Kannur, Kozhikode, Malappuram and Palakkad with a project area of 30340 ha and project outlay of Rs.59.80 crores. During the plan period the cumulative expenditure was Rs.28.86 crores. With only two years left for termination of the project, more than 50 per cent of the outlay is remaining unspent.

4.47 The NWDPR (National Watershed Development Programme for Rainfed Areas) was started in 1990-91 and implemented in 114 watersheds benefitting an area of 88276 ha with an expenditure of Rs.29.92 crores so far. Under River Valley Project, Kundah an area of 11071 ha could be protected during the Eighth plan and the annual coverage in 1996-97 was 1721 ha as against 2643 ha in 1995-96.

4.48 By the end of 1996-97 a cumulative area of 2.13 lakh ha (22% of the vulnerable area) could be brought under conservation activities through departmental programmes.

Soil Survey

4.49 Soil Survey unit in the State was reorganised in 1991-92 providing one field unit in all the 14 districts. The organisation undertakes reconnaissance and detailed soil surveys to delineate, identify and prioritise land and water use in the state. During the Eighth Plan the organisation covered an area of 25.43 lakh ha under reconnaissance survey and 15.51 lakh under detailed survey. The annual coverage under these programmes in 1996-97 were 3.19 lakh has and 52,562 ha respectively as against 3.73 lakh hectares and 50,000 hectares during 1995-96.

Future Perspective

4.50 Past performance of Kerala Agriculture front show a mix of commendable achievements and lost opportunities. Although the state has all the natural endowments, for a vibrant agriculture with a variety of agricultural commodities, in the context of the emerging pattern of trade, both national and international, increasingly relying on improving the efficiency in production both by increasing the productivity, with measures for ensuring cost effectiveness, and fine tuning the quality of the products the State has to reorient its farm front by identifying commodities which have a relative advantage for production in Kerala having a competitive edge over other producing areas and also concentrate their production in the agronomically suitable zones. The macro level support for identifying crops, the varieties suitable, locating the ideal zones for promoting those commodities, parent material support, specialised services/technological guidance, major infrastructural supports like irrigation, marketing etc. have to be extended from the state level through integration of the services of the different research and development agencies which the direct production support has to be entrusted to the local

bodies. The infrastructure for value added processing and marketing has to be strengthened in a big way by institutionalising permanent mechanisms on a collective basis and establishing appropriate linkages with agro industrial and processing units. Along with promotion of new agro industrial ventures including the streamlining of the credit delivery systems for the purpose, it is necessary to take special efforts to put to full capacity utilization of the units operating in the co-operative and corporate sectors. In the area of irrigation improving the efficiency of water management assumes critical importance. It is only through a major paradigm shift in the approach and strategy for agricultural development in Kerala on these lines the state's agriculture could be carried forward with more vigour and vitality.

4.51 The State Government have appointed an Agriculture Commission under the Chairmanship of Dr. M.S. Swaminathan to study the various aspects connected with agriculture and recommended a long term perspective for agriculture development.

LIVE STOCK

4. Live Stock Population

Kerala has a diverse livestock wealth. In its distribution it has acquired a regional pattern within the State largely influenced by the social and food habits of the people as well as its compatibility with the type of cropping system which has more or less stabilised in different agroclimatic regions. As can be seen from the information on changes in livestock composition in Kerala presented in Appendix 4.26 & 4.27 for the period covering last three decades. Characteristics which evolved over the decades are reflected in the Livestock Census of 1996.

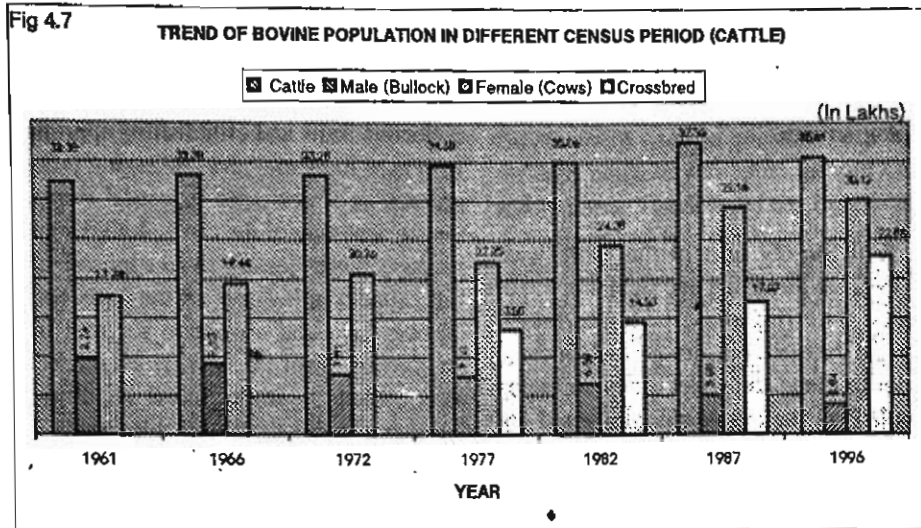
4.53 According to the Livestock Census (1996) in Kerala there are 34 lakh cattle, 1.7 lakh buffaloes, 18.6 lakh goats, 1.4 lakh pigs, 11.9 lakh ducks and 256 lakh poultry. The details are furnished in Table 4.8 (See fig. 4.7 & 4.8).

4.54 Between 1987 and 1996 significant reduction has taken place in bovine population from

Table 4.8
Livestock Population of Kerala

Sl. No.	Spices	Census		(No. in lakhs)
		1987	1996	Increase over 1987
1.	Cattle	34.24	33.96	(-) 0.28
2.	Buffalo	3.29	1.65	(-) 1.64
3.	Goats	15.81	18.60	2.79
4.	Pigs	1.37	1.42	0.05
5.	Poultry	170.97	256.46	85.49

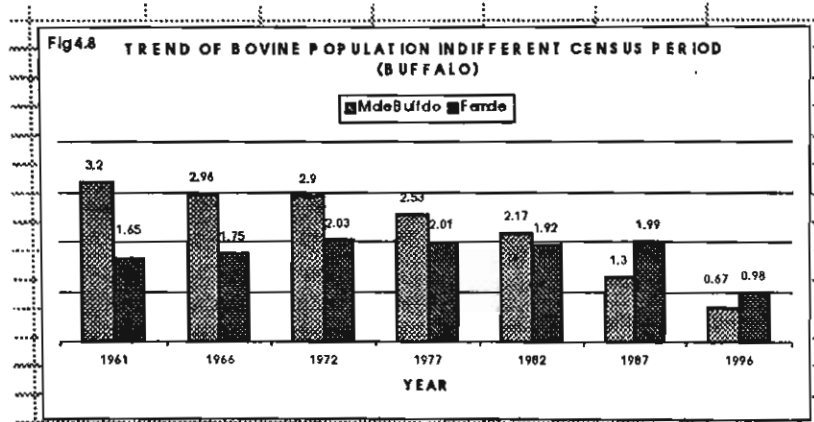
Source: Department of Animal husbandry



37.5 lakh to 35.6 lakhs (5.1%) while the decline in cattle population was marginal that of buffaloes was by one half. There has been an increase of 85.49 lakh in the population of poultry as well from 170.97 to 256.46 lakhs slight decline in the total number of cattle (0.81%) has not adversely affected the milk production as there was considerable increase (from 49.7% to 67.2%) in the crossbred. In 1996, crossbred population constituted over two thirds of the total population.

Weak Fodder - Feed Base

4.55 The State is finding it extremely difficult to sustain the present livestock population in view of the poor feed and fodder base in Kerala. With fragmentation leading increasingly to uneconomic marginal holdings and the sharp decline in area under paddy and pulses it is going to be hard to sustain the momentum in growth in milk production.



4.56 The internal supplies of straw available from our rice fields has shrink from around 60 per cent to nearly 30 percent consequent to the sharp and continuous decline in the area under paddy during the last two decades. As a consequence of the reduction in paddy area the farming community was compelled to reduce the number of cattle. Kerala

farmer, being rational, switched over to cows so that the limited straw could be used more economically. When the resource base has been further eroded, the preference was to maintain high yielding crossbreds reducing the total number of cattle but without adversely affecting the milk production (see table 4.9) In the process there was considerable reduction in the

Table 4.9
Year-wise estimates of milk, egg and meat production in Kerala from 1991-92 to 1996-97

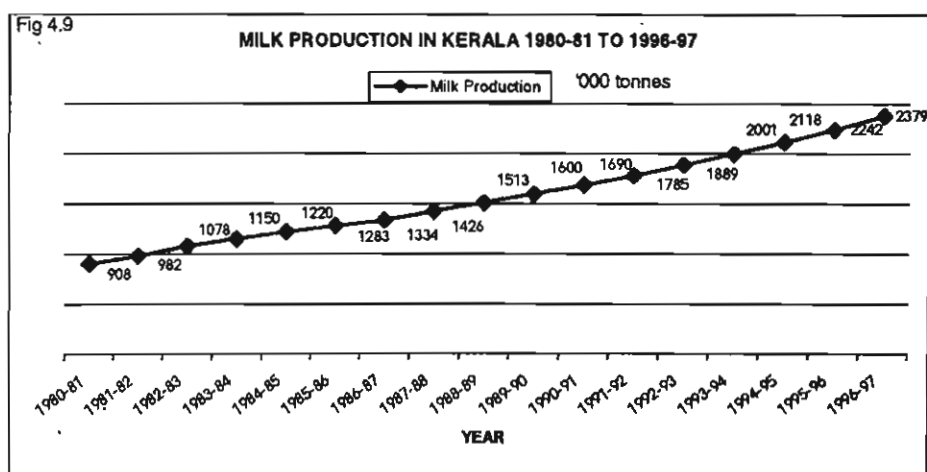
Year	Milk (lakh tonnes)	Egg (million Nos.)	Meat other than Poultry (Tonnes)	Poultry Meat (Tonnes)
1991-92	17.85	1605	96645	24000
1992-93	18.80	1661	105000	26000
1993-94	20.01	1844	101223	28000
1994-95	21.18	1918	103551	30000
1995-96	22.46	1991	105933	32000
1996-97	23.79	2069	108336	34000

Source: Department of Animal husbandry

draught animals, working bullocks and indigenous dairy cattle.

4.57 The investment in livestock sector presents a somewhat segmented picture, with emphasis on dairy and that too through herd improvement and health care, without commensurate effort for feed and fodder development. Without such effort, it will be difficult for the State to realise the full potential in milk output. Despite considerable increase in the proportion of high yielding crossbred animals in the total cattle population, the average milk yield per animal per day remains low at 5.6 litre compared to its potential of eight to ten litres. The future of dairy development in Kerala therefore depends on strengthening the feed and fodder base. Importing large quantity of feed and straw from the neighbouring States is prohibitively costly and alternatively new systems of feed management utilising indigenous raw material and adoption of appropriate technologies have to be thought of.

4.58 All these constraints notwithstanding, milk production in Kerala during the last two decades recorded steady and consistent improvement. The annual average growth during the last two decades is 9.3% as against 4.7% at the national level. During the Eighth Plan the average annual growth was 5.3 per cent. Milk production increased from 17.85 lakh tonnes in 1991-92 (base year) to 23.79 lakh tonnes in 1996-97. (See fig. 4.9)



a broiler breeding farm and hatchery at a total cost of about Rs.325 lakh, at Kodappanakunnu in Thiruvananthapuram district, having a capacity to rear 25000 parent stock and to hatch 56 lakh day old chicks per week. Also feed mixing plant has been started at an estimated cost of Rs.217 lakhs at Mala in Trissur district having a capacity to produce 23000 tonnes of poultry feed per annum. During 1996-97 a new brand of broiler viz., "KEPCO - VENC OB" was introduced to the Kerala market.

New Opportunities for Meat Production

4.61 Kerala has the relative advantage for substantially increasing the manufacture and export

4.59 Egg production increased from 1605 million in 1991-92 to 2069 million in 1996-97. The average rate growth was of 5.8%. Meat production increased from 0.97 lakh tonnes to 1.08 lakh tonnes during the same period. Although the supply of milk and meat from internal sources has made significant improvement the gap between demand and supply is still very large.

Poultry Development

4.60 Until early seventies the State was not only self sufficient in egg production but also exporting it to other states. Backyard poultry rearing which was unique and very popular in Kerala in the past is still the major source of egg production in the State. Commercial egg production, relying entirely on purchased feed, on the other hand, is binding it difficult to establish. An intermediate technology which fits in with the rural setting of Kerala and which reduces the external reliances has to be evolved for sustaining the growth in poultry production. With a view to giving special attention for the revival of poultry farming, particularly for taking up area specific egg development programmes in potential areas and to provide the required market tie up, Kerala State Poultry Development Corporation was established in 1989. However, the Corporation remaining almost dormant till its functioning was activated during 1996-97. The Corporation is now engaged in building

of meat and meat products as it is the only State which could build up and maintain a disease free zone against contagious diseases. Male calves a byproduct of the intensive cross breeding programme are estimated to number about 2.5 to 3 lakh per annum. If properly looked after for value addition, they could be profitably utilised for export. Details of milk, egg and meat production are presented in Table 4.9

Animal Health Cover

4.62 Health cover is another important support which should go hand in hand with an intensive cattle improvement programme. Veterinary

health care programmes are implemented through a network of institutions comprising of veterinary polyclinics, veterinary hospitals, mobile unit and district veterinary centres. Already all panchayats have been provided with a veterinary hospital/dispensary. Between 1991-92 and 1996-97 the number of veterinary dispensaries/hospitals increased from 823 to 1039. There were 8 Veterinary Centres with referral facilities, 51 veterinary polyclinics, 201 veterinary hospitals and 838 veterinary dispensaries functioning at the end of Eighth Plan.

Production of Vaccines

4.63 The Veterinary Biologicals, Palode is the sole agency involved in the production and distribution of animal vaccines in the State. During 1996-97, about 45 lakh doses of poultry vaccine and over 10 lakh doses of livestock vaccine were produced against 57 lakh doses of poultry vaccine and about 7 lakh doses of livestock vaccine produced in 1995-96. The number of vaccination done during 1996-97 was 3.40 lakhs for livestock and 18.28 lakhs for poultry. Details are furnished in Appendix 4.28.

Breeding Support

4.64 Breed improvement continued to be a major focus of the livestock development strategy. Kerala Livestock Development Board (KLDB) is the sole agency in Kerala involved in the production and distribution of frozen semen. The Board maintains four bullstations at Mattupetty, Peerumade, Dhoni and Kulathupuzhia for production of frozen semen of crossbred, purebred bulls and buffalo bulls. During

1996-97 the Board produced nearly 25 lakh doses of frozen semen which is nearly 60% more than the previous year. The utilisation of frozen semen inside the State however was only nearly 15 lakhs as against 16 lakh doses utilized in the previous year. Production and utilisation of frozen semen during the Eighth Plan are given in Appendix 4.29.

4.65 The Department of Animal Husbandry is responsible for providing the artificial insemination support. The Eighth Plan envisaged providing one Centre for every 750 breedable cattle and accordingly targetted to establish 200 additional centres over and above the 2093 centres operating at the beginning of the Plan. The target could be achieved. Details are furnished in Appendix 4.30. During the year 11.5 lakh numbers of artificial inseminations were done and 3.33 lakh calvings were born. Although compared to the previous year the number of insemination done during 1996-97 was lower and calvings recorded were larger in number. During 1995-96 number for insemination was 12.40 lakhs and calves born were 3.23 lakhs. In 1991-92 inseminations numbered 13.74 lakhs whereas calvings were 2.62 lakhs. Details are furnished Table 4.10. The average number of inseminations per centre at the beginning of the plan was 756 and it was 502 by the end of the plan (See Table 4.10) Although the average number of inseminations per centre has come down, consequent to the expansion in the number of centres, it appears to have helped in improving the efficiency of service. With the expansion in the number of units, the average number of inseminations required for one calving has come down from 5 to 4.

Table 4.10
Number of Artificial Inseminations and the Calvings Record during Eighth Five Year Plan

Year	No. of Artificial Insemination Centres	Artificial Inseminations	No. of Artificial Insemination per Centres	Recorded Calvings	Success rate, No. of Insemination per calvings
1991-92	1821	1376761	756	262549	5
1992-93	1848	123360	668	261286	5
1993-94	2037	1353058	664	299358	5
1994-95	2097	1464941	698	306975	5
1995-96	2298	1240116	540	323958	4
1996-97	2293	1151189	502	332962	4

Source: Department of Animal husbandry

4.66 Apart from the frozen semen technology, the KLD Board is also engaged in research and development activities like progeny testing, embryo transfer, production of liquid nitrogen, fodder seed production and training programme. The Board has an embryo transfer centre at Mattupetti for

production of embryos, a goat farm at Dhoni for production of frozen semen and kids, pig breeding centre at Puthur for production of quality piglets etc. Other activities of the KLD Board are given in Appendix 4.31.

Milk Marketing

4.67 Marketing of milk in Kerala is in the hands of the Co-operative Milk Marketing Federation (KCMMF) as well as the unorganised sector, supporting a large number of milk vendors. With the advent of the Operation Flood Programme, under the aegis of the KCMMF, a well established system for regular procurement of milk from the producers and distribution of standard milk to the regular consumers became a reality and it has helped ensuring better returns to the dairy farmers. With the implementation of the North Kerala Dairy Project, supported by Swiss Development Agency, the entire state was brought under the network of APCOS for procurement of milk.

4.68 The KCMMF had a net work of 1471 Anand Pattern Primary Milk Co-operative Societies under the two Unions namely Thiruvananthapuram and Ernakulam before the Eighth Five Year Plan. Marketing support was extended to the Malabar region during Eighth Plan under the North Kerala Dairy Project assisted by Swiss Development Agency. Consequently the number of producers Unions has increased to three. The numbers of societies increased to 1814, membership to 5.17 lakh, average milk procurement to 4.35 lakh litres per day and average milk marketed to 5.16 lakh litres per day. In the past year milk procured decreased from 4.85 lakh litres in 1995-96 to 4.35 lakh litres per day in 1996-97. The marketing of milk on the other hand increased to average of 5.16 lakh litres per day from 4.58 lakh. Details are furnished in appendix 4.32. The average number of members per society has increased from 230 to 262 during Eighth Plan, but the average quantity of milk procured increased only from 214 (1991-92) to 240 litres per day during the Plan period. Despite increase in the number of co-operative, the total

procurement of milk has not increased correspondingly. Yearwise procurement of milk per society is furnished in Appendix - 4.33. Procurement and sale of milk by different dairies for the last three years is presented in Appendix - 4.34

4.69 The average price for milk paid to the producer during 1996 and 1997 were Rs.8.25 and Rs.9.25 respectively. The price at which milk was supplied to the consumers was Rs.12 during 1997. The revision in the price of milk for the last 11 years is presented in Appendix 4.35.

4.70 During the year 1996-97 24.36 MT fodder seeds were produced by the KLD Board. A total area of 7739 ha. were reported to have been brought under fodder cultivation, 24 fodder banks were established, 148 silage and 138 hay units were started. Details are furnished in Table 4.11.

Cattle Feed

4.71 At present the State has two cattle feed plants functioning one at Pattanakkad and another at Malampuzha under the KCMMF. The feed production capacity of both these plants is 500 MT per day. The State Government initiated steps for establishing one more feed factory at Iringalakuda in Thrissur District under the Co-operative sector during the Eighth Plan with a capacity of 500 tonnes per day. Both the feed factories under the KCMMF are operating through the Primary milk co-operatives, for the distribution of their products. The production and distribution of concentrated cattle feed by the factories run by the KCMMF is far below their capacity. This calls for special efforts for reorganising the production and marketing particularly in the context of the establishment of one more factory for feed production.

Table 4.11
Production and procurement of Fodder Seeds and Area under Fodder Cultivation from 1991-92 to 1996-97

Year	Quantity of Seeds produced (MT)	Quantity of Seed (MT) roots lips supplied to farmers	Area covered under fodder (Ha.)	Quantity of fodder produced (MT.)
1991-92	50.73	Seeds - 54	2980	89400
1992-93	67.67	Seeds - 129 Rootsrips 96 (lakhs Nos.)	6698	191000
1993-94	68.50	Seeds - 100 Rootsrips 236 (lakh Nos.)	5754	171000
1994-95	30.72	Seeds - 135 Rootsrips 400 (lakhs Nos.)	6927	200000
1995-96	38.82	Seeds - 106 Rootsrips 483 (lakh Nos.)	6550	235000
1996-97	24.36	Seeds - 212 Rootsrips 438 (lakh Nos.)	7739	274000

Source: KLD Board and Dairy Department

Better Management of Young Calves

4.72 Bringing down the age of first calving and reducing the inter calving period of crossbred cows have been recognised as one of the most effective measures for increasing milk production. With a view to secure this objective a cattle feed subsidy programme combining scientific feeding, health cover and management was under implementation during the Eighth Plan through milk co-operatives. Livestock Insurance Scheme for cattle introduced through the United Insurance Company was also linked up. During the Eighth Plan 61673 calves were given support. Analysis of the results shows that it has helped in bringing down the age of first calving from an average of 43 months to 30 months. During 1995-96, 25000 calves were additionally brought under the programme. Details are furnished in Table 4.12.

4.73 Average price situation in respect of both important inputs and outputs relating to livestock sector during Eighth Plan is presented in Appendix 4.36. The price of milk has recorded an increase of 89%, egg 79% and meat 135% during the period. On the other hand the increase in the cost of major input like straw (127%) and oil cake (114%) was higher resulting in an unfavourable terms of trade with regard to livestock production.

4.74 Average price of milk paid to the producer and realised from the consumer by the KCMMF are given in Appendix 4.37. Although the organised marketing net work and regular systematic procurement support by KCMMF provide the lead for stabilising the milk prices in the market on a stable ground, the share of producer in the price paid by the consumer is falling.

Table 4.12
Year-Wise Details of Calf Insurance

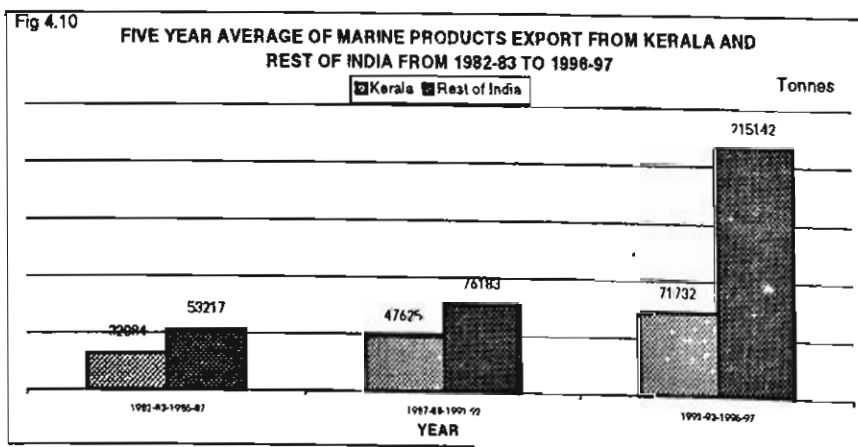
Year	No. of Calves Insured under feed subsidy	Amount subsidised (Rs. in lakhs)
1990-91	4769	2.39
1991-92	11431	11.43
1992-93	1673	1.67
1993-94	25000	25.00
1994-95	1000	10.00
1995-96	25000	25.00

Source: Department of Animal husbandry

FISHERIES DEVELOPMENT

Kerala is one of the leading fish producing states in the country. According to the production statistics of 1996, the fisheries sector contributed to about 2 percent of the Net Domestic Product of the State. The population dependent on this sector for sustenance was more than 3 per cent of the total. The State's contribution in the national marine production is around 24 per cent. In 1996-97, Kerala exported 92,288 tonnes of marine products, valued of Rs.936.2 crores (see Appendix 4.39). In terms of fish consumption and marine products export also, the state is far ahead of other states. (See fig. 4.10)

4.76 The fisheries resource base in Kerala comprises of 36,000 sq. km of marine water spread within 200 metres depth range (13000 sq. km inshore and 23000 sq. km offshore) and about 3600 sq. km of inland water spreads. It has been estimated that the maximum sustainable yield of Kerala's inshore waters is 5.7 lakh tonnes. And the total marine resource potential of the Kerala coast is around 10 lakh tonnes. The inland water spreads are almost entirely natural bodies consisting of brackish water areas, fresh water ponds and tanks, rivers, streams etc. including reservoirs. According to a survey conducted in the beginning of Nineties, by the Agency for Development



of Aquaculture, Kerala the natural wet land ecosystem amenable to economically viable fish culture activities available in Kerala works out to around 16000 ha.

4.77 Like agriculture, the pressure of population on the fisheries sector in Kerala is much higher than the national average. As per 1991 census, the total fishermen population in Kerala is 9.99 lakhs which include 7.75 lakhs in the marine sector and 2.24 lakhs in the inland sector. The total number of active fishermen in the State is 2.00 lakhs including 1.5 lakhs in the marine sector and 0.5 lakh in the inland sector. Among the districts, Thiruvananthapuram is having the largest fishermen population (1.6 lakhs) and Kollam comes next with a population of 1.5 lakhs. District-wise distribution of fishermen population in the State is furnished in Appendix 4.13.

4.78 The fishermen population in the State inhabit the entire length of marine coastline, as well as all along the network of estuarine areas. Geographically, the fishing activities in Kerala are spread over 200 village panchayats, 19 municipalities, and 3 Corporations. These account for around 8.6 per cent of the total area of the State. The density of population in the fishing villages works out to 2176 per sq. km as against 749 for the State.

MARINE FISHERIES

4.79 The trends in fish production in Kerala for the last one and a half decades is given in the Table 4.13

Table 4.13

Marine Fish Production in Kerala (1980 To 1996)

Year	Production (tonnes)
1980	279543
1981	274394
1982	325795
1983	385817
1984	393471
1985	325536
1986	382792
1987	303286
1988	468808
1989	647526
1990	662890
1991	564161
1992	560742
1993	574739
1994	568034
1995	531646
1996	572055

Source: CMFRI, Kochi

4.80 The trend in marine fish production, shows that it was stagnating around 3.3 lakh tonnes per annum during the Eighties. In the Nineties, marine fish production increased to 5.7 lakh tonnes. This increase in fish production in the Nineties could perhaps partly be attributed to the resource conservation measure, namely ban on monsoon trawling introduced by the State Government since 1989.

4.81 Still a couple of disturbing trends also could be identified, if one looks at the species composition of marine fish landings. The most important change is because of the drastic decline in the production of oil sardine. The production of oil sardine which was as large as 1.06,263 tonnes in 1991, had declined to a mere 13,607 tonnes in 1996. Next is the decline in production of carangids and red mullets, which declined from 67,682 tonnes and 18,824 tonnes in 1991 to 15,193 tonnes and 83 tonnes respectively, in 1996. This trend is disturbing because, these varieties of fishes are all low valued varieties, predominantly consumed by the poorer sections of the society. (see Appendix 4.43).

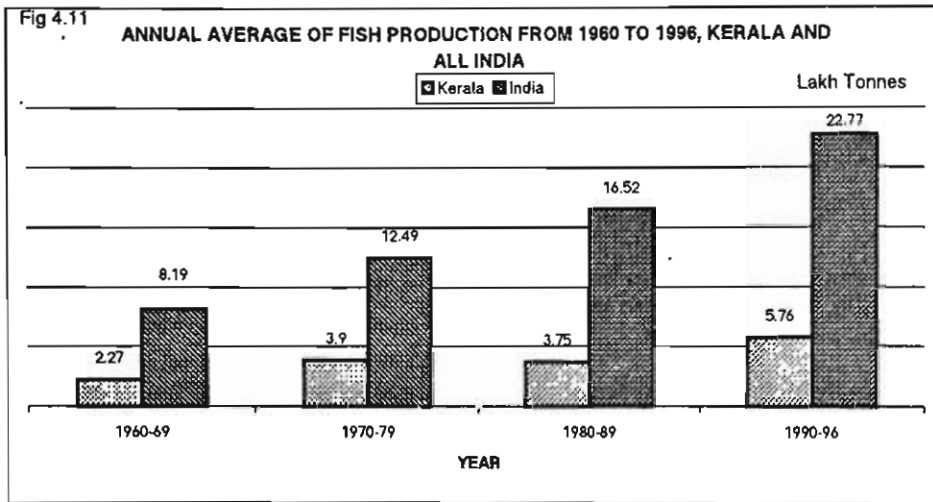
4.82 At the same time, there are clear indications that our inshore marine fishing resources has come under tremendous pressure from unbridled and indiscriminate fishing practices. Unregulated use of crafts, gears and adoption of a capital-intensive technology has resulted not only in depletion of marine fisheries resources, but also in reducing the accessibility of traditional fishermen to the marine resources.

4.83 In 1980-81 the number of crafts in use in the marine fishing sector of Kerala was estimated at 33,338. But by 1994-95, their number had increased to more than 50,000. The number of motorised fishing crafts has also increased at a fast pace. The Kalawar Committee set up by the State Government in 1984 had recommended that only 2500 motorised crafts be used for fishing in Kerala in the inshore waters. But a census conducted in 1991 showed that around 10,000 motorised crafts are conducting fishing operations in our inshore waters. According to the same census, around 50,000 fishing gears are used for fishing in Kerala's inshore waters. A number of banned fishing gears are also in use. The Balakrishnan Nair Committee of 1989, had recommended that ring siene nets should be banned in Kerala. But the above census noted that 2259 ring siene are being used for fishing in the State. The Committee had also recommended that the mesh size of fishing nets be standardised to 35mm. In actual practice, the mesh size of marine fishing nets range between 10-15 mm only. It is a fact that the introduction of mechanised fishing has led to the widening of area of operation (although below the desired level) and increase in the time spent in the sea for fishing. But despite substantial increase

in the number of craft and gears used for fishing, as can be seen from Table-4.13, the overall marine fish production has been stagnating. This clearly shows that the introduction of more and more vessels in to the inshore areas had led to enormous overcapacity and tendency towards over exploitation on the one hand, and increased cost of production on the other hand. All these speak of the need for strict regulations in the number, operations and area of operation of different types of fishing crafts. As part of the regulations, the State has been enforcing a total ban on bottom trawling during the monsoon season since 1989. Strict enforcement of other regulatory measures such as licensing the crafts, regulating their number etc. are also vital for sustaining the marine resource base. (See fig. 4.11)

4.84 The income level of fishermen in Kerala has also been stagnating. When we compare State Per Capita income and fishery sector income per fishermen in Kerala, between 1980-81 and 1994-95, we can clearly see that the income of fishermen has been lagging behind. While per capita income of the State grew at the rate of 2.8% per annum between 1980-81 and 1994-95 per capita income in the fisheries sector stagnated at around Rs.1000, during the same period. Thus the income levels in the fisheries sector have dropped relative to the rest of the States economy.

4.85 The socio-economic profile of the fishermen population in Kerala presented below gives further insight into their very backward living conditions.



Socio-Economic Status

Housing

4.86 The poor housing and habitat conditions of the fishing community bear testimony to their deplorable level of living. In spite of several housing programmes under implementation, the task of providing permanent house to all fishing families in Kerala still remains a distant dream. A recent survey by Matsyafed revealed that around 20 per cent of the fishermen houses are prone to sea erosion. The percentage of fishing families living in huts with thatched walls and roof was as high as 42 per cent. A large portion of the families did not have title deeds. Although there were two housing programmes viz., Housing and Urban Development Corporation assisted Subsidised Housing Scheme, and National Fishermen Welfare Fund assisted housing scheme which was meant exclusively in operation for the fishermen, their annual coverage has been only around 1900 houses. It is estimated that at the present pace of implementation it will take atleast three decades for providing housing facilities to all the deserving fishermen population. It was in recognition of the grave situation that the Tenth Finance Commission

has extended a special grant of Rs.29.35 crores for the construction of 8385 houses in the fishing villages over a period of four years.

Drinking Water

4.87 The coastal marine villages suffer also from inadequate access to safe drinking water and poor sanitation facilities. Although public wells exist in almost all the fishing villages they are not maintained under hygienic conditions. In almost half of the villages, people use the source for taking bath as well as for washing along with drinking purposes. The open beach is still used as a toilet. A study by the Matsyafed revealed that in 93 per cent of the villages, beaches are used as toilets, in 15 per cent of the villages special public spaces (away from beach) are reserved as open toilet for women and only 5 per cent villages have any community toilets.

Health

4.88 Medical facilities exist only in two-thirds of the fishermen villages. In 44 per cent of the villages there is some form of public health activity. In as many as 27 per cent of the villages there were

reports of severe diarrhoeal disorders in 1995 and 1996. In one-third of the villages there were reports of major health problems.

Literacy

4.89 In literacy level also most of the fishing villages fall behind the State average. The drop out rates from primary schools are very high. For the boys, the compulsion arising out of early induction into fishing and the irrelevance of the primary and secondary education to the requirement of the fishing occupation are cited as important reasons for lack of enthusiasm in schooling.

Inland Fisheries

4.90 The State is also endowed with a vast area of inland water spread, extending over 3.61 lakh ha. They include backwaters (2.43 lakh ha), reservoirs (0.30 lakh ha), tanks and ponds (0.03 lakh ha), and rivers (0.85 lakh ha). In 1996-97, 52,105 tonnes of inland fish was produced in the State. Species wise Inland fish production in Kerala from 1993-94 to 1996-97 is presented as Appendix 4.41.

4.91 The inland fisheries which is basically a subsistence activity in Kerala, has been facing a number of challenges. Unbalanced developmental activities, high level of pollution, etc. are the major problems faced by this sector.

4.92 The Coastal Zone Regulations promulgated by Government of India has put restrictions in promoting culture fisheries particularly under man made water bodies. Since Kerala is endowed with natural water bodies where inland fisheries development could be taken up in an eco-friendly manner without violating the regulations imposed, this opens a new opportunity for Kerala to take up a new line of technology. There is scope for taking up extensive systems of culture fisheries in Kerala with participatory approach which is eco-friendly and also in tune with the Coastal Zone Regulations. The Local Bodies could take up this activity as one of their major development initiatives. It is in recognition of this potential that the State has launched a massive "Peoples Fish Culture Programme" involving the Panchayats during 1997 as part of Ninth Five Year Plan.

GOVERNMENT PROGRAMMES

4.93 The Government of Kerala has been attempting to develop the fisheries sector mainly through implementing programmes in areas of increasing fish production, supporting facilities, processing and marketing and also programmes ensuring social and livelihood security for the fishermen. The major activities undertaken by the Government in the above categories are discussed below.

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NCDC Assisted Matsyafed Project

4.94 A major project for organising the supply and services to the marine sector on a co-operative basis to the traditional fishermen dependent on the sector was under implementation in Kerala. The activities were under implementation under the leadership of the Matsyafed which is an apex organisation of the primaries. There were 292 co-operatives at the beginning of Eighth Plan which was expanded to 574 to bring more fishermen under the co-operative fold. The Ist, II nd and III rd phase of the project are already covering over 27788 beneficiaries with a total investment of 58.18 crores. It was the third phase which was in operation during the Eighth Plan period. Along with the NCDC project the major activities like housing, drinkingwater, sanitation etc, were also routed through the Matsyafed. Physical and financial progress under the project are given in Appendix 4.45

Reservoir Fisheries Programme

4.95 In Kerala there are 30 reservoirs with a water spread of 29,635 ha. Culture activities on a scientific basis has been initiated only during Eighth Plan that too on a pilot scale in 5 selected projects with German assistance. The project was under implementation from 1992-93 onwards. It aims at evolving replicable models with appropriate technology and institutional mechanism for reservoir fisheries on a commercial basis with a participatory approach. The initial results in the pilot unit are encouraging. The activity has therefore been extended to 5 more reservoirs during Eighth Plan.

People's Fish Culture Programme

4.96 In 1997, the Department of Fisheries, with the active participation of the Local Bodies, initiated a programme namely "People's Fish Culture Programme to take up inland fish culture in the inland water bodies of the State, with participation of the people. Initial results show that this programme has succeeded in bringing around 3200 ha. of inland water bodies in the State under inland fish culture. It has been estimated that around 5000 tonnes of inland fish will be produced additionally in the State as part of this programme. More than 700 Grama Panchayats participated in the programme.

Kuwait Fund Assisted Prwan Culture Project

4.97 An agency namely ADAK (Agency for Development Aquaculture in Kerala) was registered on 24-5-1989 mainly with the intention of implementing the "Kerala Fisheries Development Project for Prawn Culture (KFDPPC)" with the financial assistance of Kuwait Fund for Arab Economic Development. The loan from Kuwait Fund

was seven million Kuwaiti Dinars and State Government share was 7.89 million Kuwaiti Dinar. At the present rate of exchange, the total cost works out to Rs.170.86 crores. The project was revised in 1992. As per the revised project report, the period of implementation is from 1993 to 1998.

4.98 Though the project envisages development of 1500 ha. of area for prawn culture, some physical progress could be made only during 1993-95 that too with a modest beginning with an area of 160 ha, belonging to 42 farmers. An amount of Rs.395.83 lakhs was disbursed as loan to these farmers. The experiments on culture activity at Poyya and Dharmadom also proved to be successful. Steps were also initiated for establishing hatcheries at Varkala and at Uppala. There was encouraging response from the private investors for participation in the programmes. Unfortunately the project which raised high hopes suffered a set back as a result of restrictions imposed by the Coastal Zone Regulation Act on prawn culture practices using relatively advanced technology.

4.99 Kuwait Fund has so far reimbursed an amount of Rs.620.24 lakhs. The State Government have so far (till 1997-98) budgeted an amount of Rs.5482 lakhs and released Rs.2566.23 lakhs to the Agency. The cumulative expenditure on the project is 1194.99 lakhs.

Fishing Harbours and Landing Centres

4.100 Construction of fishing harbours and landing centres both for mechanised boats and traditional crafts is an important infrastructural development activity supported under the plan with 50 per cent central assistance. Out of eight fishing harbours, ten landing centres for mechanised boats and ten for traditional crafts which were under execution from early eighties only the Neendakara fishing harbour could be completed before the Eighth Five Year Plan. In the case of Vizhinjam harbour the first stage of which was completed as early as 1962 the second and third stages remain to be completed. During Eighth Five Year Plan the budgetary support for the fishing harbours were regulated in accordance with the progress in construction so as to facilitate time-bound completion of the projects which are in advanced stages. This policy has helped in accelerating the execution of the works substantially. It is anticipated that atleast five projects namely Thangasserry, Munambam, Puthiyappa, Chombal, Moplay Bay could be completed within the first two years of Ninth Plan. During 1996 a new project was taken up for Kayamkulam harbour which is also progressing well which is scheduled for completion during 1998-99.

4.101 Landing Centres for mechanised boats at eight centres, namely Kasaragode, Neeleswaram,

Cheruvathur, Dharmadom, New Mahe, Munakkakadavu, Chettuvai and Thottappalli, were completed. Landing centres for traditional fishermen at Vellayil Beach, Vallikkunnu, Chalil Gopalapettah, Arthungal and Quilandy were also commissioned during Eighth Plan. Physical and financial targets and achievements under these projects are furnished in Appendix 4.44

Hatcheries

4.102 At the beginning of Eighth Plan there were seven fish hatcheries in Kerala. During the 8th plan period, one more was added at Neyyar Dam. The total production capacity of all these hatcheries is 250 lakh fingerlings a year. This is only one fourth of the total requirement. Besides this eight nurseries were also operating during the plan period.

Cold Storages and Ice Plants

4.103 There are 18 ice plants and cold storages under the Department. All of them were established more than a decade back. Majority of them are not fully utilized for want of timely repair and maintenance. During Eighth Plan, it was decided to hand over these plants to Matsyafed for renovation and management towards the end of the Eighth Plan period. Renovation of the cold storages are progressing at a fast pace.

Welfare Activities of the Fishermen Welfare Fund Board

4.104 The Kerala Fishermen Welfare Fund Board is the agency implementing welfare and relief schemes to the fishermen in the State. Among the various activities, old age pension, Group Insurance, financial assistance to death during or immediately after fishing, financial assistance for the funeral functions on the death of fishermen, or the relatives, assistance for the marriage of daughters of fishermen, financial assistance for the treatment of fatal diseases etc. are the important ones. The physical and financial details of the activities of the Board are furnished in Appendix 4.46.

Saving-cum-Relief Scheme

4.105 This was one of the major schemes under implementation during VIII Plan providing relief assistance to fishermen during lean period by mobilising their savings during the peak season. Total assistance of Rs.1080 per fishermen provided @ Rs.270 per month for four months is equally shared by the Central Government, State Government and the beneficiaries. The scheme which was taken up initially to support about 30,000 fishermen per annum was gradually stepped up, and by the end of Eighth Plan one lakh fishermen were been brought under the scheme.

Ninth Plan

4.106 The State's Ninth Plan envisages radical changes in the organisation of the fisheries with emphasis on resource conservation, participatory management and sharing of benefits, active involvement of the local bodies in fisheries activities and special service and support programmes for upgrading the living conditions of the fishermen population.

FORESTRY & WILDLIFE

The National Forest Policy 1998 clearly lays down the important parameters which should form the basis for forest development and management. They include maintenance of environmental stability through conservation of the natural heritage through the preservation of vast genetic resources, meeting the basic needs like fuelwood, fodder and small timber, maintenance of the intrinsic relationship between forests and the tribals and other poor people living around, and encouraging efficient utilisation of forest produce. The National Forest Policy makes specific reference to the need for conserving tropical rainmoist forests particularly in areas like Kerala and Andaman Nicobar Islands etc.

4.108 According to the records of the Forest Department, the area under forest including vested forests in 11126 Sq. km., constituting 28.63% of the geographical area. This includes not only forest areas devoted for forest plantations but also area given to sister departments and public undertakings as well as encroachments. According to INSAT imagery interpretation the actual forest cover in 1995 is only 10336 sq. km. constituting 26.5 per cent of the geographical area of the State. The effective forest area under the direct control of the Forest Department is only 9400 sq. km. (24.2% of the geographical area). Out of the total forest area of 11126 sq. km. (82.3% and vested forest 1755 sq. kms (15.77%). The table - 4.14 gives category-wise details of the forest area in the State.

Table 4.14

Categorywise Area under Forests

Sl. No.	Type of Forest	Area (Sq. Km.)
1.	Tropical Wet Evergreen	3450
2.	Moist deciduous	4100
3.	Dry deciduous	100
4.	Shoals	70
5.	Grasslands	130
6.	Plantations	1550
Total		9400

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4.109 The category-wise and divisions-wise details of forest area are furnished in Appendix-4.47.

4.110 The State has wildlife protected sanctuaries with a total area of 2250 sq. kms which works out to 24 per cent of the total forest area in Kerala and 5.79 per cent of the total geographical area of the State. The protected area in Kerala is relatively higher than the national average (4%) and the international standards of 5%. The 14 protected areas are further categorised into 5 wildlife divisions for administrative convenience.

4.111 The development activities taken up during Eighth Five Year Plan include survey of forest boundaries (2143 ha) fire protection (9354 ha), cultural operations (10968 ha, construction of roads (116 Kms) and buildings (269 Nos.), plantations (10715 ha) etc. Details of physical achievements during the plan are furnished in table 4.15.

Forest Plantations

4.112 The total area under forest plantations as on 1997 is 160036 ha. It shows an increase of 1354 ha. over the area of 158682 ha. in 1996. The increase is mainly in the area of softwood. In 1996 the total area under soft wood species was only 758 ha, which rose to 3312 ha. in 1977. In the case of bamboo plantation also the area increased of 902. ha. the total area being 2114 ha. and 1212 ha. respectively during 1996 and 1997. Among the various species teak constitutes the maximum area occupying 47.50 per cent of the total area under plantations. For Species-wise area see Appendix 4.48.

Forest Produces

4.113 Among forest produces, timber, firewood, cardamom, honey, bamboo, reeds etc. are the major items. The quantity of timber (round poles) increased from 3.6 lakh number in 1995-96 to 6.83 lakhs in 1996-97 and Reeds increase by 72.25 lakhs over the year 1995-96. Similarly bamboo also have gone up to 48.29 lakhs in 1996-97 from 13.39 lakhs in 1995-96. In the case of firewood, timber (round logs) cardamom and honey there is marginal decrease in production in 1996-97 compared to 1995-96.

Forest Revenue

4.114 Earnings from the sale of forest produce is a major source of revenue to the State Exchequer. The total revenue from the forestry sector was in the range of Rs. 32 to 48 crores per annum till the beginning of Ninth Five Year Plan. It increased to Rs. 160 crores during 1996-97. The increased was due to the increase in extraction of forest produce as well as increase in the price of timber. Product-wise earnings is furnished in Appendix 4.50.

4.115 The Forest Department in the State is the major supplier of industrial raw materials to

Table 4.15

Eighth Five Year Plan Development Activities and Achievements under Forestry

Sl. No.	Particulars	Unit	Achievement
I.	Survey of Forest Boundaries		
1.	Forest Boundary Surveyed and Demarketed	KM	2143
2.	Cairns constructed	Nos.	37218
3.	Kayyalas constructed	K.M.	14.35
II.	Fire Protection		
1.	Firelines made	K.M.	9354
2.	Fire Watch Towers constructed	Nos.	7
3.	Check Dams constructed	"	4
4.	Permanent sheds constructed	"	19
III.	Cultural Operations		
1.	Special Tending Done	Ha.	10968
2.	Climber Cutting	"	23998
IV.	Roads & Buildings		
1.	Improvement of Roads	K.M.	116.08
2.	Culverts constructed	Nos.	11
3.	Buildings Constructed	Nos.	269
V.	Plantation Activities		
1.	Fast Growing Species:-		
(a)	Plantation Raised	Ha.	4439
(b)	Plantations maintained	Ha.	10715
2.	Teak:-		
(a)	Raised	"	2971
(b)	Maintained	"	4083
3.	Soft Wood:-		
(a)	Augmented/Replanted	"	524
(b)	Maintained	"	1994
4.	Bamboo & Reeds		
(a)	New area of plantation	"	275
(b)	Maintained	"	1036
5.	Cashew:- (Maintained)	"	366
6.	Sandal Wood:-		
(a)	Natural Regeneration	"	251
(b)	Maintained	"	365

Grassim Industries Limited, Hindustan Newsprint Limited and the Bamboo Corporation. The supply is based on the prefixed contract which is due for revision in 1999, and is at a price which is far below the market price. The quantity of raw materials to be supplied to these industries is 2.8 lakh tonnes of eucalyptus and acacia and 2.74 lakh tonnes of reeds. The subsidised sale of forest produce acts as a major resource constraint for sustaining plantation activity to its full capacity. Prices of raw materials need to be fixed keeping in view the increase in the general price level.

Social Forestry

4.116. With the completion of the World Bank aided Social Forestry Project which was operational during Seventh Plan, the social forestry activity has been restricted to mere maintenance of plantations raised earlier. Fire protection was provided

to 2260 ha. and 157 Kms. of forest areas covered under the Social Forestry Project. Promotion of agro forestry was also taken up on a large scale by distributing seedlings of multispecies trees. During Eighth Plan 45.46 lakh seedlings were distributed.

4.117 With the substantial devolution of the State Plan to the elected local bodies, the task of promoting social forestry including and maintaining areas already brought under social forestry could be trusted to the local bodies, with technical backing to be provided by the officials of the Department servicing the local body areas.

Compensatory afforestation programme

4.118 State Government have taken up an afforestation programme for compensating the loss of 28588 ha. forest land lost by way of encroachment with a view to afforesting double the area under

encroachment. This is an activity supported under non-plan with a commitment of Rs. 137 crores over a period of ten years commencing from 1993-94. Afforestation had been completed in 22100 ha by the end of 1996-97. During 1996-97 the coverage was 10975 ha. against the target of 16000 ha.

Participatory Approach in Resource Management

4.119 Recognising the fact that strategy so far pursued for forest management in Kerala has not been focused on people, new initiatives were made in this direction during Eighth Plan although in a limited scale. Bommiampady Eco-restoration Programme at Attappady implemented through the tribal population dependent on forest for sustenance was the first of its kind, the results of which is likely to open up initiatives in forest management.

Homestead forestry and Agro-forestry Involvement of Local Bodies

4.120 From the point of view of State's total requirements Forest Department is only a marginal producer of wood products as 90 per cent of wood and 95 per cent of firewood come from outside forests. Local bodies are conveniently suited to attend to Agro-forestry and homestead forestry, with technical support from the Department. Under decentralised planning, a small beginning has been made during 1997-98 for promoting agro-forestry activities in 100 selected panchayats along the boundaries of forest areas with people's participation.

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING

As the cropping pattern of Kerala is dominated by export oriented cash crops and industrial raw materials and their production is concentrated in the small farm sector, organised marketing support is critically important for Kerala Agriculture. In the context of new supplier countries entering the international market, the state is finding it extremely difficult to maintain its share in the world market for commodities like pepper, ginger, cardamom and cashewnut in which the state had a near monopoly in the past. Many of these are facing severe competition in the global markets. For a commodity like rubber which is an import substitute competition has become stiffer by the day with increasing liberalisation of imports. Even coconut is subject to pressure of this type. 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 fairly actively they are yet to gain any effective control on the market forces these commodities have to reckon with.

4.122 In the case of commodities which have recorded commendable increases in production such as rubber and coconut under protected trade regime its favourable impact on increasing the income of the farmers has been nullified due to the steep fall in their prices. Coconut price touched a low of around Rs. 2500 to 3000 per thousand during 1994-95 and 1995-96 while the prices of rubber has plummeted from Rs. 60 per Kg. in 1995-96 to Rs. 25 per Kg. in 1997. Both these crops together occupy more than 60 per cent of the net area sown and provide livelihood security for nearly two thirds of the agricultural work force.

4.123 The main agencies functioning in the co-operative sector for marketing agricultural produce, the institutional network established by them along with the major marketing and processing operations are indicated below:

The Kerala State Co-operative Marketing Federation Ltd. (MARKETFED)

4.124 The federation is operating through 117 primary agricultural marketing co-operative organised largely on a Block/Taluk basis. The commodities handled by the MARKETFED include copra, rubber, arecanut, cardamom, other spices and fertilizers. The business handled by MARKETFED during 1995-96 and 1996-97 are given in appendix-4.51. During 1996-97 the federation procured 1223 tonnes of pepper, 16 tonnes of cardamom, 45 tonnes of ginger, 5 tons of cloves and 2637 tonnes of other commodities. The quantity of the commodities handled by the federation is too small to make any influence in the market.

The Kerala State Rubber Marketing Federation (RUBBERMARK)

4.125 Together with 37 member societies, the federation is engaged in procurement and marketing of rubber. The activities of the federation include procurement and marketing of rubber, processing of crumb rubber, supply of fertilisers and other inputs and undertaking aerial spraying of rubber plantations. The federation has a network of seven sales branches in New Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta, Faridabad, Ghaziabad, Jalandhar and Ahmedabad and thirteen purchase depots at Thiruvananthapuram, Vithura, Puthuppady, Arakkunnam, Nilmbur, Iritty, Poovathilappu, Karuvarakundu, Yendayar, Sullia, Kappumthala, Pampady and Punatur. The RUBBERMARK procured 7 percent of total rubber produced in Keala during 1996-97. The procurement of rubber by RUBBERMARK during 1991-92 was 42,756 tonnes. During 1995-96 it was 35089 tonnes and during 1996-97 it was 37079 tonnes.

4.126 The federation has acquired a nich in the market with all the major tyre and non tyre

companies in its fold. Out of the total supplies, 55 per cent goes to the tyre sector. The federation has been successful in exporting sheet and processed rubber to overseas buyers. Although, there were attempts for increased procurement and quality improvement it does not appear to have helped in salvaging the rubber economy from its steep fall in prices during 1996 and 1997.

Central Arecanut and Cocoa Marketing and Processing Co-operative Ltd (CAMPCO)

4.127 CAMPCO is a joint venture of Kerala and Karnataka State Governments. It was setup with a view principally to intence in the arecanut market so as to stabilise its prices. Karnataka State accounts almost two thirds of the total areca production. The Head Office of the organisation is at Mangalore in Karnataka State. CAMPCO is mainly engaged in procurement and sales of cocoa and arecanut. It has also one Chocolate Factory and a factory for production of Copper sulphate. Operations of CAMPCO during 1995-96 and 1996-97 are given in appendix-4.52 CAMPCO is manufacturing chocolate for M/s. Nestle India Ltd. The quantity of cocoa procured by the co-operative during 1996-97 is around 15900 tonnes of wet beans.

The Regional Agro Industrial Co-operative of Kerala Ltd. (RAIDCO)

4.128 RAIDCO is a co-operative Organisation engaged in the production and distribution of agricultural implements. Raidco has entered in the marketing of transplanters and combine harvesters. With the assistance from NCDC Raidco has established one pumpset manufacturing unit two agro service centres and three mobile workshops.

The Kerala Kera Karshaka Co-operative Federation (KERAFED)

4.129 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 in number) are the members of this federation.

4.130 Consequent to the fall in prices of coconut in 1994-95 the State Government have launched an Integrated Coconut Development Project at a block cost of Rs. 104.78 crores. KERAFED is implementing this project with EEC assistance. The investment so far made is Rs. 66 crores. The project period as originally scheduled was over by March 1993 and interim extension granted by EEC also expired by March 1995. Copra Milling Plant at Karunagappilly with a capacity of 200 tonnes copra per day was already commissioned. The procurement of copra by KERAFED during 1996-97 was only 8379

tonnes which is only 14 per cent of the capacity created. Performance details of copra procurement, processing and marketing for 1995-96 and 1996-97 are given in appendix-4.53

The Indian Coffee Marketing Co-operative Ltd. (COMARK)

4.131 COMARK was registered as a Multi State Co-operative Society in November 1992 to undertake the marketing of coffee on behalf of the coffee growers in Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu. With the introduction of Internal Sale Quota (ISQ) in 1992 and Free Sale Quotas (FSQ) in 1993-94 season. COMARK started its marketing activities by procuring coffee from the growers and supplying it to domestic users and exporters. COMARK has its registered Head Office at Hassan and branches at Hassan and Mysore in Karnataka, Kalpetta in Kerala and Bodinayakannur in Tamil Nadu. Procurement of coffee by COMARK has increased from 1281 tonnes in 1991-92 to 7595 tonnes in 1996-97. However the quantity procured during 1996-97 is lower than the procurement of 10100 tonnes during 1995-96.

4.132 A honey processing unit was setup by the Kerala State SC/ST Cooperative Federation and it was commissioned in July 1997. In Idukki District a tea factory with a block cost of Rs. 210 lakhs, a milk pasteurisation plant with a block of Rs. 60 lakhs and a cattle feed factory with a block cost of Rs. 40 lakhs are being implemented under ICDP with NCDC assistance.

4.133 Co-operative Societies in Alappuzha, Thrissur and Palakkad Districts procured 13675 tonnes of paddy during 1997 under the scheme supported by the Department of Agriculture.

Agricultural Market Development Project

4.134 The Project with EEC assistance was started in 1991 with an estimated Project Cost of Rs. 44 crores. EEC assistance for this project was Rs. 31 crores. The revised cost of the Project is Rs. 72 crores. The expenditure so far incurred is Rs. 53 crores. The aim of the project is to establish 3 urban 3 rural wholesale markets for agricultural commodities. The proposed urban markets are at (1) Anayara in Thiruvananthapuram District (2) Maradu in Ernakulam District and (3) Vengeri in Kozhikode District. The proposed rural markets are at (1) Nedumangad in Thiruvananthapuram District (2) Moovattupuzha in Ernakulam District and (3) Sulthan Batheri in Wayanad District. The construction works at Nedumangad has been completed and works in other markets are nearing completion. The markets are expected to be operational in 1998.

Neethi Stores

4.135 Government of Kerala have launched a new scheme for setting up of Consumer outlets named Neethi Stores attached to co-operatives. Neethi Stores are intended for the distribution of quality consumer goods at reasonable prices. The reduction in price will be achieved by purchasing consumer goods in bulk and passing the benefit to the consumers.

Kerala State Warehousing Corporation

4.136 The Kerala State Warehousing Corporation has 64 warehouses with a total storage capacity of 1.90 lakh tonnes. Out of this 1.50 lakh tonnes is housed in Corporation's own godowns. The Corporation has diversified its activities such as clearing, fumigation service, transportations, procurement of agricultural produces, disinfection extension services, construction of buildings for other institutions, courier service and manufacture and marketing of motorised coir ratts.

AGRICULTURAL CREDIT

4.137 The organised sector which supports the largest share of Agricultural Credit need in Kerala comprises of Co-operative Banks, Regional Rural Banks and Commercial Banks. The credit operation of the sector includes finance from the funds raised by the banks as well as those financed by National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD).

National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD)

4.138 NABARD provide financial support for both co-operatives and commercial banks. The refinance assistance from NABARD has steadily increased from Rs. 85 crores in 1991-92 to Rs. 184 crores in 1996-97 in Kerala. The Kerala State Cooperative Agricultural and Rural Development Bank Ltd. has absorbed the largest share of refinance (72 per cent) followed by Regional Rural Banks (15 per cent) Kerala State Cooperative Bank Ltd. (8 per cent) and commercial banks (5 per cent). During 1996-97 the share of KSCARD Bank Ltd. increased by 9.9 per cent where as that of Commercial Banks decreased by 13.6 per cent Kerala State Cooperative Bank Ltd. decreased by 1.3 per cent and that of Regional Rural Banks increased by 5 percent. Purpose-wise disbursement from 1991-92 to 1996-97 are given in appendix 4.55. The disbursement to farm front account for 60.7 per cent of the total for 1996-97 which compares favourably with the level in 1995-96 (59.2 percent)

4.139 The proportion of credit support to farm sector recorded a negative trend during the first

three years of the plan and it is still persisting. The share of refinance to the farm sector has come down from 82 per cent in 1991-92 to 60 per cent in 1995-96 and 1996-97. A further analysis of refinance disbursement shows that the major share was absorbed by Plantation and Horticulture (22.9%) followed by Minor Irrigation (14.2%). The share of Plantation and Horticulture is steadily increasing from 1994-95.

4.140 NABARD has prepared the Potential Linked Credit Plan (PLP), coterminous with the Ninth Five Year Plan, based on critical factors such as human and natural resources, infrastructure, marketing opportunities, availability of raw materials etc. An assessment has been attempted at district-wise rural credit requirement. An overview of potential linked credit plan for 1998-99 for Districts in Kerala shows that the additional credit requirement is the highest in Ernakulam District (Rs. 20189 lakhs) and the lowest in Palakkad (Rs. 1279 lakhs). In the case of primary sector the additional credit requirement is the highest in Ernakulam (Rs. 7437 lakhs) and the lowest in Alappuzha (Rs. 611 lakhs). The Board sector-wise credit projections for priority sectors for 1998-99, credit projections, estimated credit flow and credit gap are given in appendices-4.56 and 4.57. Districtwise credit gap in priority sectors as per potential linked credit plan for districts is given in appendix-4.58. Credit gap: Additional credit requirement (in excess of credit available).

Commercial Banks

4.141 During the year 1996-97, the loan disbursement by commercial banks to the priority sector as per the District Credit Plan was to the tune of nearly Rs.3063 crores against Rs. 2295 crores during 1995-96. In terms of percentage growth it works out to 33.5 per cent. The Agriculture and allied sectors accounted for major share of Rs. 1281 crores (42%) followed by tertiary sector Rs. 936 crores (31 per cent). The share of SSI sector was Rs. 846 crores accounting for 27 percent. Overall, however, priority sectors advances by the commercial banks should have been much larger if the RBI norms for priority sector lending had been fixed in terms of bank deposits rather than bank credit. Because bank credit in Kerala has declined sharply since 1990-91, priority sectors as a proportion of bank deposits has also declined correspondingly, although on surface banks, as a whole, are supposed have fulfilled (or even exceeded) the norms. Sectorwise dispensation of credit by commercial banks as per the District Credit Plan during 1995-96 and 1996-97 are given in appendix-4.59

Kerala State Co-operative Bank Ltd.

4.142 The Kerala State Cooperative Bank Ltd. with 14 District Cooperative Banks and 1583

Primary Agricultural Credit Societies cater to the short term and medium term cooperative credit requirement. Being the apex bank the Kerala State Cooperative Bank Ltd. coordinates the working of District Cooperative 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 two years is given in appendix-4.60 (i.e. 1995-96 and 1996-97)

4.143 The loan outstanding during 1996-97 was to the tune of 522 crores against 536 crores in 1995-96. During 1996-97 an amount of Rupees two crores was disbursed to the District Cooperative Banks for IRDP. The Disbursement of loan during 1996-97 Rs. 576 crores against Rs. 549 crores in 1995-96 showing an increase of nearly five per cent. The disbursement for agricultural purposes for 1996-97 was Rs. 104 crores which is 18 per cent of the total disbursement compared to Rs. 75 crores in the previous year which works out to nearly 14 per cent. The purpose wise disbursement of loan (for 1995-96 and 1996-97) are given in appendix-4.61

The Primary Agricultural Credit Societies

4.144 The primary agricultural credit societies are institutions at grass root level for dispensation of short term credit to agriculturists. As on 30.06.1996 there are 1591 primary agricultural credit societies with a membership of 115 lakhs and resource base of (share capital, reserves deposits and working capital) Rs. 6469 crores. Data on the performance of these societies are available only as on 30.06.1996. The performance of the agricultural credit societies as on 30.06.1996 with reference to selected indicators was encouraging. The average deposit per society increased from Rs. 100 lakhs to Rs. 169 lakhs. Average deposit per member Rs. 1422/- to Rs. 2343/- per centage of borrowing member was stable at 27. The total loan disbursed through the primary agricultural credit societies was Rs. 1504 crores compared to Rs. 1469 crores registering a growth of 2.3 per cent. The credit for agricultural purpose decreased from Rs. 535 crores to 514 crores. Non farm sector is still dominating. Since primary agricultural credit societies are basically meant for serving the farm front, their present trend of moving away from agriculture is not justified.

4.145 The progress shown by the co-operatives in their functioning was due to the successful deposit mobilisation drive launched by the Government. The target for deposit mobilisation for 1997 was Rs. 200 crores and the achievement was Rs. 592 crores (See appendix-4.62). The data on working of primary societies reveals that as on 30.06.1996, out of 1591 societies 703 are on profit, 844 on loss 44 without loss or profit, 52 societies are dormant. 1562 societies have paid secretaries, 1457

societies have own godowns and 1502 societies are viable. The selected indicators of credit operations and performance of the primary agricultural credit societies are given in appendices-4.63 and 4.64.

Introduction of self helps Groups

4.146 An attempt to institutionalise the self help group concept under PACSs was introduced in 1997 in Kannur District as a Pilot Project. The first phase of the programme is intended to cover 250 self help groups which are voluntary organisations of people operating within the frame work of rules and regulations for common economic and social objectives, under 40 PACSs in the district. The PACSs will treat the groups as one unit and assistance will be provided to the group. There are 50 such groups under 10 PACSs have already started operation. Financial assistance to the tune of Rs. six lakhs was already provided to these societies.

Kerala State Co-operative Agricultural & Rural Development Bank Ltd (KSCARDB)

Long Term Credit

4.147 The long term rural credit is mainly serviced by the KSCARDB at the apex level and 44 Primary Agricultural Development Banks at taluk level as members. The various activities covered by the Banks lending include minor irrigation, farm mechanisation, land development including soil conservation, cultivation of horticultural and plantation crops like coconut, rubber, cashewnut, coffee, pepper, cardamom etc. The Bank also advances non farm lending consisting of composite loans, small road transport operations schemes, integrated loan schemes with 100% assistance from NABARD. During 1996-97 the Bank had disbursed a sum of a little over Rs. 207 crores against Rs. 154 crores during 1994-95. The advances include Rs. 8 crores under ordinary lending, Rs. 81 crores under schematic lending, Rs. 62 crores under Non Farm Sector and Rs. 47 crores under Rural Housing. The details of ordinary and Scheme Loans advanced and Loans Advanced and Debentures floated by KSCARD Bank Ltd. are given in appendices 4.65 and 4.66.

Other Co-operatives

4.148 The details of classification of societies, membership, resource position of co-operatives under the control of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies are given in appendix 4.67.

National Co-operative Development Corporation (NCDC)

4.149 NCDC is the national agency providing finance for the development of cooperative movement.

The finance from NCDC is mainly for funding long term projects covering production, processing, storage and marketing of consumer goods in rural area. The flow of credit from NCDC for activities in Kerala during 1996-97 is 30 crores compared to 24 crores in 1995-96. The fund flow from NCDC and purpose wise release are shown in appendices 4.68 and 4.69.

4.150 With financial assistance from NCDC, 2100 godowns, (1966 rural godowns and 134 marketing godowns) with a total capacity of three lakh tonnes were constructed by the primary service co-operative banks and marketing societies and 162 godowns are under construction. The Intensive Co-operative Development Scheme aiming at strengthening the co-operative basis with the support of NCDC is also under implementation in the districts of Palakkad, Wayanad, Kottayam, Pathanamthitta, Idukki and Thrissur. The major investments supported by NCDC in Kerala during 1996-97 include seven spices powdering units, establishment of a whole sale consumer store in Ernakulam, 125 mechanised coir spinning units and 46 defibering units.

IRRIGATION

In a State like Kerala, where the availability of land for agriculture is very limited, irrigation support assumes special significance for increasing the cropping intensity and enhancing agricultural production. While Kerala accounts for 1.1 per cent of the land area it has about 4.8 per cent of the water resources of the country. The State has abundant water bodies spread all over the State catering to the various needs of the people. Water requirement for the State is estimated to be around 3000 crore cubic meter for agriculture, 750 crore cubic meter for domestic use and 1220 crore cubic meter for preventing salt water intrusion. The total water requirement would thus work out to 4970 crore cubic meter where as the availability of surface water is around 4200 crore cubic meter. The water available through rains is estimated to be around 7200 crore cubic meters where as the quantum that could be made use of is estimated to be around 4000 crore cubic meters. Actual utilisation however is only about 25 per cent of the potential. The ground water resources available in Kerala are estimated at 1180 crore cubic meters out of which the tapable resource is of the order of 590 crore cubic meters.

Review of Major Systems

4.152 Irrigation development in Kerala is almost entirely centered around developing surface water resources and the lion's share of investment is on major and medium projects, with cultivation of paddy as their principal focus. The alignment of the canal systems for delivery of water was through the low lying contours of the mid land regions just above

the valley portions where rice crop was predominating. With the advent of five year plans a number of projects were taken up. The Plan-wise investment in Irrigation sector is given in Appendix 4.70. From the Appendix it could be seen that despite substantial increase in the plan outlay for the Irrigation sector, there was no commensurate benefit by way of additional irrigation facilities. Due to escalation in cost and delayed completion of projects, the cost of the projects has gone up considerably without any proportionate increase in irrigation potential. The backlog in the execution of major irrigation projects is so heavy that the State is finding it difficult to carry on with even the projects which are in advanced stages of completion. The cumulative investment so far made on Irrigation works adds up to Rs. 2090 crores. Out of this, the investment on major and medium irrigation is Rs.1459 crores (70 per cent).

4.153 As per the assessment by the Irrigation Department the area so far benefitted is 4.19 lakh ha (net) and 6.76 lakh ha (gross). This does not tally with the estimates of the Directorate of Economics and Statistics according to which the net area irrigated was 3.43 lakh ha and gross irrigated area 4.65 lakh ha as on 1995-96.

Major and Medium Irrigation

4.154 At the beginning of the Eighth Plan there were ten completed projects and nineteen ongoing projects which include one project started in the Second Plan, six projects in the Third Plan, one project in the Fourth Plan, five projects in Fifth Plan and six projects in the Sixth Plan. The inordinate delay in the execution of these projects has resulted in considerable escalation in costs. The total investment originally estimated for the 19 ongoing projects at the beginning of the Eighth Five Year Plan was Rs. 198 crores with an ayacut of 3.43 lakh ha (net). The average cost worked out to Rs. 5770 per ha at that time. But as per the latest estimate the anticipated investment for these projects is of the order of Rs. 2724 crores and the average cost would work out to Rs. 81093 per ha. The viability of the projects have considerably eroded consequent to the enormous escalation in cost and considerable reduction in the area likely to be irrigated.

4.155 The strategy adopted during the Eighth Plan on major irrigation system was to complete and commission the projects which were taken up in the earlier plan periods. Accordingly, eight projects were targetted for completion and higher outlays were also provided for those projects for their time bound completion. Still all those projects were not completed even within the revised time schedule. With special efforts four projects namely Pamba, Periyar valley, Chitturpuzha and Kuttiyady were commissioned during the Eighth Plan period.

Eventhough the physical progress in terms of additional ayacut is nominal, much progress was reported in the execution of major projects like Kallada and Muvattupuzha. In the case of Kallada project all the major works like the construction of the Dam at Parappan, weir at Ottakkal, the right bank main canal of 69.70 km, left bank main canal of 56.02 km, branch canals, distributories, minor conveyance system works etc are fully completed and the remaining works are progressing. As regards Muvattupuzha Project, the head works, right bank main canal of 14.50 km, L.B main canal of 26.36 km, branch canals to a length of 11.24 km and 4.62 km of distributories are completed and other works are progressing. However, no ayacut is achieved till date. Eventhough an amount of Rs.5123 lakhs has been expended on Idamalayar Project the progress of work is not encouraging. Only 7.70 km length of main canal and 1.48 km length of branch canal have been completed and the remaining works are in progress.

4.156 In the case of projects where the construction part has not been taken up yet, preliminary investigations were done in late seventies and early eighties, it is to be noted that the crop situation in the prospective commands of all these

projects has undergone drastic changes as part of the large shift in cropping pattern taking place all over Kerala from food crops to commercial crops. In most of the commands the wet land ecosystem might have already given way to garden land agriculture and as such the original project assumptions are no more relevant. The new cropping system with less water demanding crops replacing the water loving crops like rice, would enable the existing irrigation net work to support more areas with the same quantity of water. The design of the dam, the layout of the distribution system and the mangement of water would definitely require a new orientation and a fresh appraisal.

Eighth Plan Performance

4.157 During the Eighth Plan period an amount of Rs. 581.62 crores has been spent for bringing an additional area of 33,626 ha. under irrigation. This is against the target of 1,48,000 ha during the plan period, the achievement being just 23 percent. During 1996-97, nominal ayacut achievement was reported only in Kallada project. The cumulative area brought under major irrigation as on 3/97 was 2.16 lakh ha (net) and 4.35 lakh ha (gross). The project wise details are given in Table 4.16.

Table 4.16
Project-wise Details of the Ongoing Projects

Sl. No.	Name of project	Year of starting	Original estimate	Revised estimate	Year of revision	Cost estimation	Expenditure up to 3/97	Expected area to be irrigated		Physical achievement		Cost per ha (gross)
								Net	Gross	Net	Gross	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1.	Kallada	1961	1328	45780	1990	3347	51562	61630	92800	29357	44035	1.71
2.	Chimmoni-Mupli	1975	633	3615	1990	471	5527	13000	26000	11000	22000	0.25
3.	Kanhirapuzha	1961	365	8200	1992	2146	7798	9710	21850	7270	16340	0.48
4.	Pazhassi	1962	442	10000	1992	2162	10552	8130	16250	6348	12696	0.83
5.	Muvattupuzha	1974	2086	38800	1992	1760	17338	17370	34740	--	--	--
6.	Vamanapuram	1981	1982	15230	1992	638	1011	8800	18010	--	--	--
7.	Idamalayar	1981	1785	10700	1992	499	5123	14060	43190	--	--	--
8.	Kuriyarkutty Karappara	1978	1036	10000	1992	865	750	11740	23190	--	--	--
9.	Chaliyar (Beypore Puzha)	1981	1061	64500	1992	5979	521	73240	108040	--	--	--
10.	Kakkadavu	1979	1335	9885	1990	640	240	13940	41760	--	--	--
11.	Attappady	1975	476	8367	1992	1658	898	4500	8380	--	--	--
12.	Karapuzha	1975	760	12500	1992	1545	12342	4650	9300	--	--	--
13.	Meenachil	1980	3500	8950	1992	156	458	9960	14510	--	--	--
14.	Banasuramgar	1979	800	2826	1992	253	450	2800	4800	--	--	--
15.	Channavattom	1985	870	2800	1990	52	253	6700	8660	--	--	--

Projects Assisted Under Rural Infrastructural Development Fund (RIDF)

4.158 Strengthening of irrigation infrastructure is one of the main objectives in irrigation supply management. During the 4th year of the Eighth plan, the Central Government has formed a special

fund namely the Rural Infrastructural Development Fund (RIDF) channelised through National Bank for Agricultural and Rural Development (NABARD) for providing assistance to State Governments for the speedy completion of the ongoing projects which are in the advanced stages of execution. Accordingly 5 projects namely Chimmoni, Karapuzha,

Kanakkankadavu, were selected under RIDF-I and Pazhassi and Kanhirapuzha under RIDF-II with a loan amount of Rs. 93.14 crores. Project wise details as approved by NABARD are given in Table 4.17.

Table 4.17
Details of Projects Assisted under RIDF

Sl. No.	Name of Project	Requirement as per latest estimate for completion	NABARD's share	Govt. share	(Rs. Crores)	
					Amount actually budgetted including 97-98 outlay	Approved date of completion
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Chimmoni	10.736	6.00	4.736	9.71	1996-97
2.	Karapuzha	79.27	50.00	29.27	79.89	1996-97
3.	Kanakkankadavu	7.720	4.275	3.445	8.95	1996-97
4.	Pazhassi	28.498	25.66	2.838	24.00	1997-98
5.	Kanhirapuzha	14.555	7.205	7.350	10.00	1997-98

4.159 Time bound implementation and completion of the projects was the basic objective of this special project fund. However as in the case of other projects, the time schedule could not be strictly adhered to in the implementation of these projects also. Besides medium projects, 92 M.I. Projects were sanctioned under RIDF-I and 129 M.I projects under RIDF-II with a loan amount of Rs. 23.80 crores. Among the 92 minor irrigation works sanctioned under RIDF-I seven works alone remain to be completed and the execution of the other 129 schemes is progressing.

Minor Irrigation

Surface Water

4.160 Although minor irrigation systems are more appropriate for Kerala's situation they did not receive priority in the earlier plans. Only from the Seventh Plan onwards were they given some attention.

4.161 The minor irrigation schemes implemented in Kerala are M.I. class-I&II, lift irrigation, Jaladhara and Janakeeya Jalasechana Padhathy. Under class-I, the type of works taken up are construction of check dams, diversion schemes, cross bars, drainage schemes, construction and renovation of tanks etc.

4.162 Under the decentralised planning set up, class-II M.I. schemes benefiting area up to 15 hectares have been transferred to the local bodies. All other schemes benefiting larger area and warranting technical support are to be executed by the Irrigation Department.

4.163 During 1996-97, the performance of the minor irrigation sector was not encouraging. The

total area brought under irrigation during the period was 4898 ha.(net) and 6764 ha (gross) against 10970 ha.(net) and 13373 ha.(gross) during 95-96. During the Eighth Plan period an area of 52869 hectare (net) and 72646 ha.(gross) land were benefitted by implementing minor irrigation schemes both under surface and ground water. The cumulative area under minor irrigation upto March'97 is 2.03 lakh ha. (net) and 2.41 lakh ha(gross). The physical and financial achievements of the M.I. sector during the Eighth Plan period is given in Appendix.4.71

Ground Water

4.164 Ground water development in Kerala has gathered momentum from the early years of 1980. Still the physical coverage and accessibility to people are limited. According to a rough estimate only 15% of the ground water resource potential has been tapped. Eventhough there is a large reservoir of untapped potential, the ground water utilisation remains sub optimal mainly because of the paucity of technical manpower and infrastructural facilities.

4.165 The departmental programmes are designed to cover all important aspects of exploration, resource estimation, development conservation and management of ground water in the State. During 1996-97 a detailed hydrological survey was conducted in 166 Km², technical guidance was provided for siting 429 open wells, constructed 409 drilled wells, and created an irrigation potential of 1161ha. Compared to last year the performance of the investigation wing was not satisfactory. Eventhough hydrological survey was conducted in 166 Km² against 75 Km² last year, the department has failed to achieve the target they set in providing technical guidance for siting of wells, construction of wells and creation of irrigation potential. Failed well compensation was given to 3 beneficiaries. Under Special Component Plan 98 bore wells were constructed to provide drinking water facilities to scheduled caste families and 19 bore wells were constructed to provide drinking water facilities to scheduled tribe families. Under the decentralised planning, two schemes "Janakeeya Jalasechana Padhathy and "scheme for providing drinking water facilities in specified areas" which were operated by the Department are transferred to the district panchayats. Infrastructural support was provided by the Department for the implementation of the schemes by the local bodies with beneficiary participation. During 1996-97, infrastructural support was given for constructing 17 bore wells under Janakeeya Jalasechana Padhathy and 30 bore wells under drinking water scheme. During the Eighth Plan period, an amount of Rs. 2875 lakhs has been expended for the development of groundwater resources in our State. The physical achievement of the schemes during the Eighth Plan period is given in Appendix 4.72.

Coverage and Pattern of Irrigation

4.166 Data on source-wise irrigation in Kerala is given in Table 4.18. The net area under irrigation at the beginning of the Eighth Five Year Plan was 3.33 lakh ha, which works out to a meagre 15 per cent of the net area sown. It has increased to 3.43 lakh ha, a very marginal addition of only 10,000 ha, over a period of next 4 years without making any impact on area irrigated. In the case of gross irrigated area which is a symbol of efficiency in water management, the record of performance was better with the area irrigated increasing from 3.87 lakh ha to 4.65 lakh ha. (20 per cent). Consequently the proportion of gross irrigated area to gross cropped area has increased from 12.8 to 15.18. As far as the major sources of irrigation is concerned, private wells, natural ponds, private irrigation systems etc predominate the irrigation front with the public irrigation support (area serviced by Government canals) accounting for a low proportion of 30 per cent.

4.167 Among the crops, paddy continued to be the major crop benefitted from the irrigation facility although there is an emerging trend for bringing more of non food crops under irrigation. During 91-92, 59 per cent the gross irrigated area was accounted for by paddy but the share has declined to 50.35 per cent in 1995-96. The major shift noted is from paddy to commercial crops particularly coconut, arecanut and vegetables. The gross area irrigated under non-food crops has increased from 128946 ha in 1991-92 to 182588 ha in 1995-96. On the other hand the share of food crops has shown a fluctuating trend. Despite drastic reduction in the area under paddy from 5.41 lakh ha in 1991-92 to 4.71 lakh ha in 1995-96 the area under irrigated paddy remained more or less stagnant which shows that the shift in area from rice cultivation is more in the unirrigated tract.

Table 4.18

Net Area Irrigated (Source-wise)		(Area in ha)				
Sl.No.	Source	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96
1.	Government canals	102748	102942	102880	108633	103136
2.	Private canals	3585	3745	3743	3464	3681
3.	Tanks	48143	48294	48474	53364	49213
4.	Wells	64647	65772	66221	75871	73137
5.	Other sources	114034	113704	102280	116626	113026
6.	Total	333157	334457	323598	357958	342193
7.	Area irrigated more than once in a year	53618	41911	89273	147532	123311
8.	Gross irrigated area	386775	376368	412871	505490	465504
9.	Net area irrigated to net area sown (%)	14.82	14.87	14.38	15.98	15.11
10.	Gross irrigated area to gross cropped area (%)	12.80	12.35	13.71	16.58	15.18
11.	Irrigated area under paddy to total irrigated area	59	56	51	54	49

Performance of the Externally aided Projects

4.168 During the Eighth Plan period, there were 4 projects under implementation with external assistance. They include World Bank assisted National Water Management Project, National Hydrology Project, European Economic Community assisted Kerala Minor Irrigation Project and Dutch assisted Kerala Community Irrigation Project. The National Water Management Project was started in 1991-92 and implemented in 6 projects namely, Malampuzha, Mangalam, Pothundy, Peechi, Vazhani and Neyyar. The objective of the project was to increase the efficiency of the projects through modernisation. The activities identified under modernisation were resectioning of the canals, selective lining and repairs and sizing of the outlets according to the requirement.

4.169 National Hydrology Project is a World Bank assisted project implemented jointly by the Irrigation and Ground Water Departments to create a

Table 4.19

Gross Area Irrigated (Crop-wise)

		(Area in ha)				
Sl.No.	Crops	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Paddy	228736	212576	209735	272772	234409
2.	Tubers	769	822	801	859	954
3.	Vegetables	5795	6059	5013	5676	7428
4.	Coconut	103763	105698	146682	172486	164518
5.	Arecanut	20887	22395	22621	22709	25544
6.	Nutmeg/ clove	890	953	1074	1352	1459
7.	Other Spices and condiments	1394	1873	1966	2110	2942
8.	Banana	10127	11005	8853	10331	10737
9.	Betelvine	832	732	743	840	931
10.	Sugarcane	2147	2112	2289	2260	3844
11.	Others	12067	12342	13099	14105	12738
Total		386775	376368	412871	505490	465504

database covering all aspects of the surface and ground water hydrology. Preliminary works on this project were over and the implementation is progressing.

4.170 The European Economic Community assisted Kerala Minor Irrigation Project implemented during the Eighth Plan period was to provide irrigation support to 17500 ha of land through 312 tank schemes, 148 lift irrigation works and 115 Cross bars, giving emphasis on irrigating paddy, coconut, vegetables etc. During the initial two years, the implementation was tardy. Physical achievement reported upto 3/97 is only 40 schemes (14 tank & 26 lift) completed and 22 schemes in progress. The project is executed through beneficiary farmers.

4.171 The Dutch assisted Community Irrigation Project is implemented in Thrissur District for development and supply of ground water through bore wells for providing irrigation support to garden land agriculture. The implementation of the project is through an autonomous agency namely Kerala Samuhya Jala Sechana Samithy. During the project period it is expected to construct 115 borewells.

4.172 During the Eighth Plan period the physical progress under all the projects were lagging. Details of the externally aided projects are given in Appendix 4.73.

Flood Management

4.173 Systematic attempts have not been made in the past for assessing the flood occurrences and vulnerability of different regions. Flood proofing can be done by identifying other root causes of flood, its intensity etc. Basin-wise studies are necessary for evolving strategies for flood management. The activities carried out by the Department for flood protection are embankment construction, groynes, construction of retaining walls etc. At the beginning of the Eighth plan, the cumulative area brought under flood control was reported to be 37192 ha. A number of works have been executed for the control of flood damages. During the year under report an area of 3000 ha of land was protected from flood expending an amount of Rs.1436 lakhs. The achievement during the Eighth plan period works out to 11580 ha.

4.174 The urban areas in Thiruvananthapuram, Kochi and Kozhikode are affected by periodical flooding. The nature of flood is of flash flood type creating economic loss to the community. In Thiruvananthapuram, 91 works were arranged for the control of flood and 79 works were completed till 3/97.

4.175 Under the new decentralised set up, the local works relating to flood control are to be identified with the help of the concerned local bodies. The Department provides technical support to the local bodies in the execution of flood control works.

Coastal Zone Management

4.176 Coastal erosion is a major problem faced by the State. Erosion occurs along the coast either as a long term shore line retreat or a short term cyclic shore-line oscillation with alternating erosion and accretion. Out of the coastal length of 520 kms, about 470 kms are vulnerable to erosion. A recent study conducted by CESS has shown that 150 km are undergoing severe erosion and about 110 Km are consistently accreting.

4.177 Seawalls are the major protection measures adopted along the coast. Groynes and groyne-sea wall combinations were tried along certain parts of the during the early years of coastal protection. Failure of seawalls have been reported from certain coastal stretches. According to the new Coastal Zone Regulation introduced by the Central Govt. a multi pronged approach integrating engineering, ecorestoration, regulatory and management measures will have to be followed in the coastal zone management. In the new Panchayat Raj set up, the local bodies concerned may also be involved in identifying the vulnerable area of sea erosion and for taking up the appropriate measures for the coastal zone management under the technical guidance of the Irrigation Department.

4.178 Traditional methods of construction of seawalls were adopted in 1996-97 also for coastal zone management. During the period about 8 kms of new sea walls were constructed and reformation works to a length of 6 kms, expending a sum of Rs. 1739 lakhs. During the Eighth plan period, 30.90 kms of coast were protected by constructing new sea walls and reformation works were carried out in 27.97 kms of area at the cost of Rs. 9077.00 lakhs. Till March 97, 355 kms. of coast were protected by constructing new sea wall and reformation works were done in 73.52 kms. The financial and physical achievement of flood control and anti sea erosion programmes during the Eighth plan period are given in Table 4.20.

Command Area Development

4.179 In the beginning, the 10 projects (first generation namely Malampuzha, Walayar, Gayathry Mangalam, Pothundy, Peechi, Vazhani, Chalakkudy, Neyyar, Cheerakuzhy were included under CADA and in the later stage, 4 more projects were also included. Now the CADA activities are carried out in the 14 projects with a cultivable area of 180000 ha. Several activities including construction of field channels. Warabandhi, land levelling, shaping, improvement in the drainage system, conjunctive use of surface and ground water are being initiated under the programme.

4.180 During 1996-97, field channels were constructed to benefit an area of 14402 ha, Warabandhi system was introduced in an area of 372 ha, 8795 number of demonstrations were conducted, 106 beh-

Table 4.20
Physical & Financial Progress of Flood Management and Coastal Zone Management Programme during the Eighth Plan Period

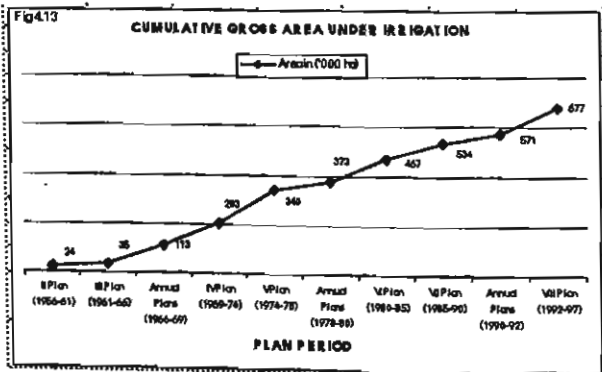
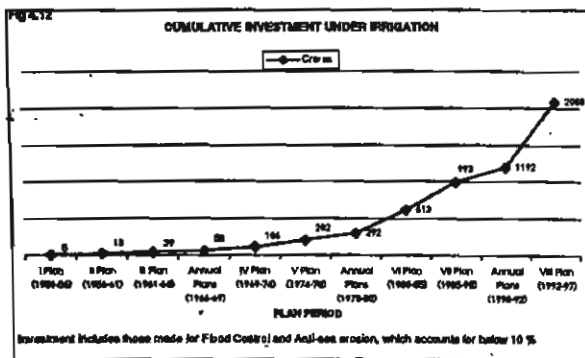
(Area in ha.)
(Amount Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Item	Financial Achievement					Physical Achievement					Cumulative upto 96-97
		'92-93	'93-94	'94-95	'95-96	'96-97	'92-93	'93-94	'94-95	'95-96	'96-97	
1.	Flood Management Programme	411.14	423.14	784.16	902.02	1436.16	2500	1500	2400	2180	3000	48772
2.	Anti-sea erosion works											
(a)	New Sea wall Construction											
(b)	Reformation of old & damaged sea wall	1426.79	2323.21	1836.14	1753.29	1738.87	6.80 km	4.98 km	6.20 km	5 km	7.92 km	344.47 km
							6.65 km	5.00 km	6.82 km	2.5 km	6.00 km	73.52 km

efficient farmers associations were formed and 384 training programmes were conducted. The physical achievement of CADA programmes during the Eighth period is given in Appendix 4.74.

4.181 By the end of the 8th plan period, the onfarm development works relating to the first 10 projects were over. A new scheme for the reclamation of water logged areas in the command area is proposed to be taken up by the CADA. Preliminary exercises like preparation of detailed project reports in respect of identifying the areas for taking up the works are in progress.

4.182 CADA has been assigned the responsibility of popularising the concept of participatory irrigation management among farmers to make them aware of their important role in the management of irrigation systems. Project level seminars have been conducted. Under the new Panchayat Raj set up, CADA would have to work in close association with the local bodies and undertake the developmental activities in the command areas of the projects, keeping in mind, the local priorities and mobilising people's participation. Such reorientation of CADA approach should ensure much more improved results.



ENERGY DEVELOPMENT

Availability of cheap and abundant energy and its efficient and same use are vital to rapid socio-economic development and well being in a developing economy. While this aspect is recognized, the natural energy resource endowments and their uneven geographic distribution in India make formulation of a sound and equitable energy policy complex. This is compounded by the fact that four of the major energy sources viz. coal, oil, gas and atomic energy is controlled by the Central Government making energy initiations at the state level dependent on overall central policy.

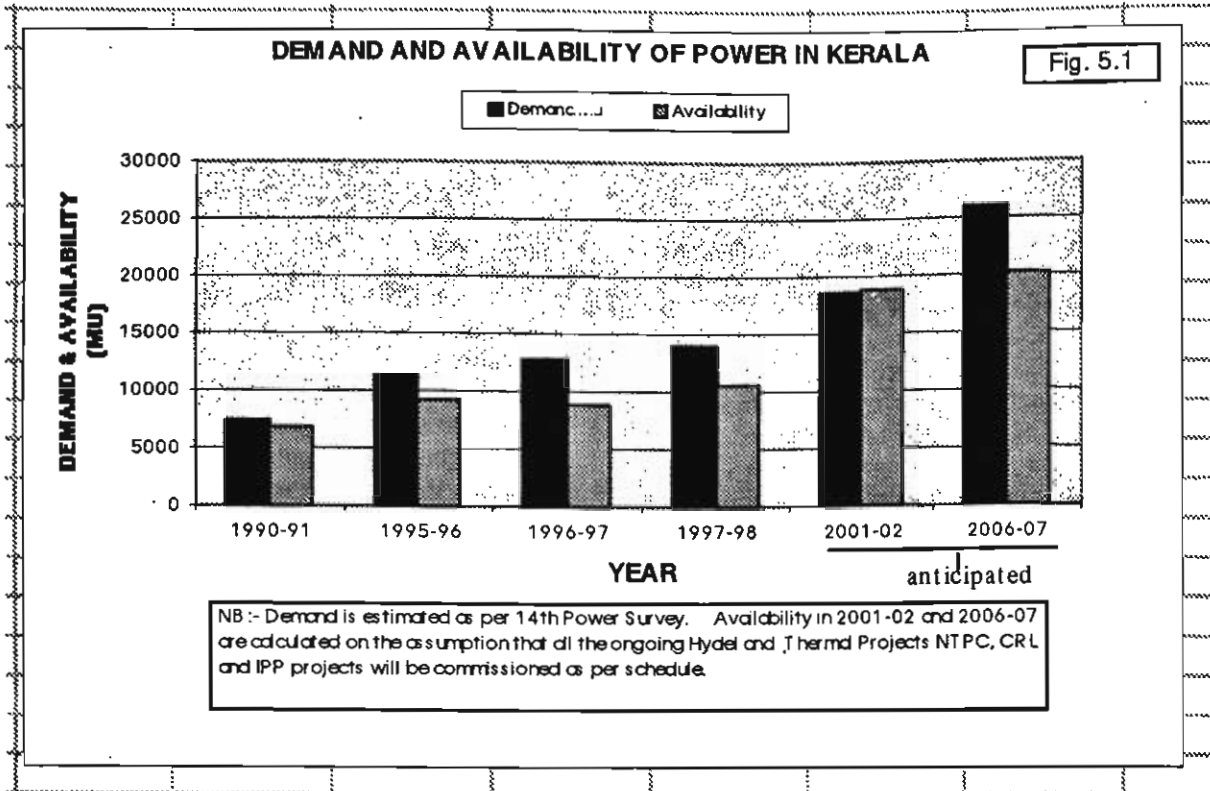
5.2 Kerala's energy resource endowments and its geographic location with respect to nation's energy resources make Kerala's energy economy somewhat unique. The only local commercial energy resource endowment in Kerala is its hydro potential which is theoretically significant. It has been the back bone of Kerala's energy economy and its development was proceeding at a satisfactory pace till the mid eighties when it began to suffer a set-back on environmental objections and inter-state differences. The Silent Valley Project which the state wanted to take up in the late seventies to maintain the pace of hydro development was denied clearance on environmental considerations. The Pooyankutti Project, which was suggested as a substitute is still to be cleared though it has been scaled down to meet the environmental objections. Some of the other projects involving interstate aspects are awaiting clearance.

5.3 The state's efforts to diversify its sources of power generation have been tortuous. Its geographic location with respect to coal bearing regions is extremely unfavorable making transportation of coal by rail most expensive and difficult. The more attractive route of coastal transportation has not found favour for diverse reasons. The oil and gas explorations in the Kerala coast have not led to any significant discoveries. The efforts of Kerala and other states in the Southern Region for a gas pipe line from the Bombay High fields did not fructify though from the point of view of over all national energy policy their case was strong. Only recently Kerala's request for the establishment of a Central Sector Hydro-Carbon based power plant at Kayamkulam by National Thermal Power Station has been agreed to and is under construction. A Liquified National Gas terminal at Kochi has also been agreed to.

Eighth Plan (1992-97)

5.4 Kerala's own power programme has been making very slow progress since mid eighties. The physical achievements during the Eighth Plan (1992-97) were much below expectations though the expenditure was substantially higher than the outlay. In the Eighth Plan an addition of 439 MW was envisaged along with a net work of transmission lines, substations and distribution systems.

5.5 An outlay of Rs. 1300 crores had been provided for the energy programme representing 24 % of the total state plan outlay. This comprised Rs. 1281.20 crores for power development under KSEB and Rs. 18.8 crores for development of non-conventional energy sources and other minor programmes. The actual expenditure on the programmes was Rs. 1796.43 crores, but the physical achievements during the period were well short of targets. The addition to installed capacity was only 32 MW. The major hydro schemes, Lower Periyar (180 MW) and Kakkad (50 MW) slipped and spilled over to the Ninth Plan. In the transmission sector, the most important achievement was the completion of the 400 KV substation at Thrissur which has enabled the State to avail of its share in the Central sector power from the Southern Regional Grid. The other achievements include construction and commissioning of 110 Ct Km of 220 KV lines, 178 Ct Km of 110 KV lines, 67 C.Km of 66 KV lines and one 220 KV, 16 Nos. 110 KV and 6 Nos. 66 KV substations. Attention was also given to provide reactive compensation by installing 505 MVAR capacitors to improve the voltage conditions and transmission capabilities and reduce T&D losses. While expansion in generation capacity during the VIII Plan was marginal, expansions in distribution could not be held back. Electricity connections given during the plan period added upto 12.2 lakhs, bringing the total number of consumers in the state to 49.23 lakhs. This meant a 30 per cent increase in connections. Although electricity reached all villages of Kerala by 1979, about 60% of the households have been electrified so far. The shortfalls in the power programmes have led to gradual deterioration in the power supply position of the state. A power surplus state till 1987, when the state was in a position to supply power to the neighbouring states, Kerala faces to lay a reversal of the situation with power shortages of varying magnitudes, depending on the intensity and vagaries of monsoons (Fig 5.1). The resulting



power cuts have been applied mainly on the industrial sector. Reliance exclusively on a single source of hydro has made the Kerala power system extremely vulnerable. The state has been relying significantly on imported power, mainly its share from the Central sector power plants and to some extent assistance from neighbouring states. This has been adding significantly to the cost of power making the financial operations of KSEB difficult.

5.6 Apart from the inadequacies in generation, the slow progress of the T&D programme had led to inadequacies in transmission capabilities for transfer of power from different generation sources, both internal and external, to the load centres. This called for skillful operation of the power system. It is a matter of satisfaction that the State Load Despatch Centre, has been able to maximise power utilisation with co-operation from the Regional Load Despatch Centre at Bangalore, especially for transfer of power from the Southern Grid.

5.7 During 1996-97, the last year of the Eighth Plan, the commissioning of the Lower Periyar Project slipped due to unusual contractual problems. The addition to installed capacity was meagre 3 MW. The failure of monsoons compounded the difficult supply position. There was a substantial shortfall of 1159 MU in generation - 5503 MU in 1996-97 compared to 6662 MU in 1995-96.

The outlay and expenditure on energy development during various plan periods is given in

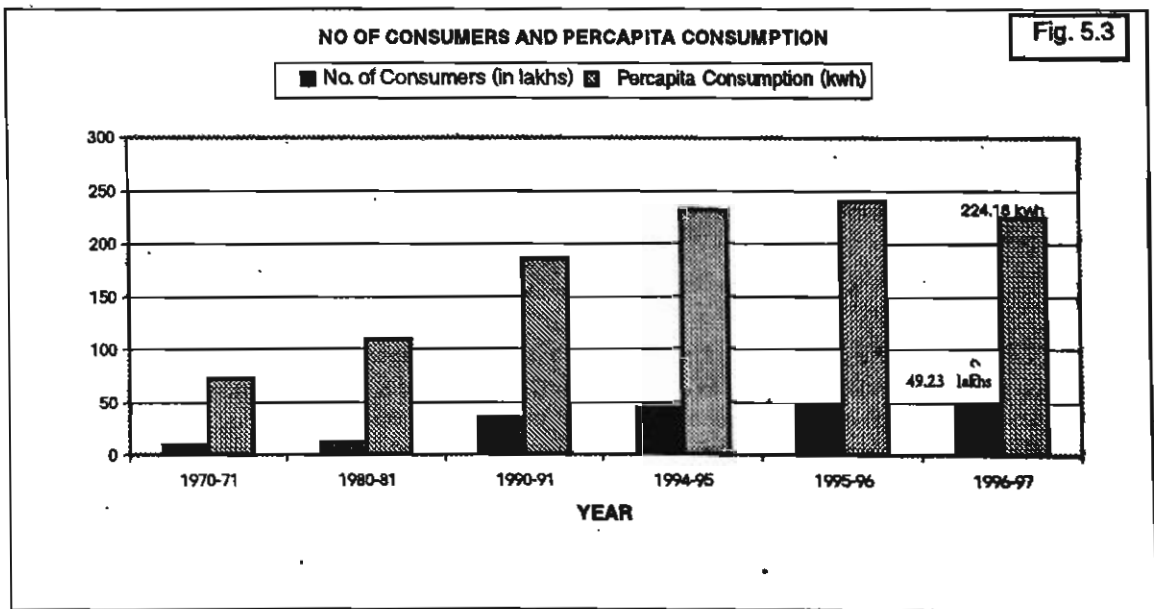
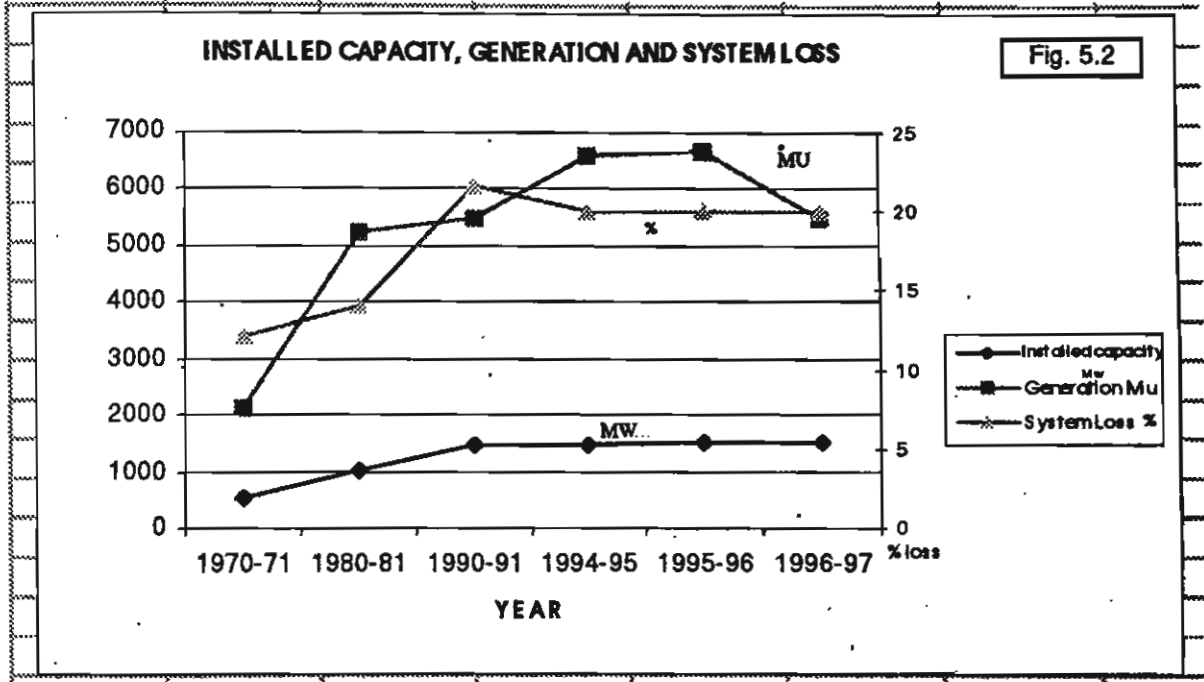
appendix 5.1, and growth of power system at a glance is given in appendix 5.2.

5.8 The quantum of energy purchased from the Central sector power plants registered an increase from 2638 MU to 3298 MU between 1995-96 and 1996-97. The total sales of energy during the period 1996-97 was 7020.77 MU show in a decline of 393.85 MU over the sales in 1995-96. The per capita consumption of electricity in the state was 224.18 Kwh during 1996-97 as against 240.07 Kwh during 1995-96. This was the lowest among neighbouring southern states and far below the national average of 314 Kwh. During the same period the number of consumers showed an increase from 46.85 lakhs to 49.23 lakhs registering an upward trend of 2.38 lakhs. The energy loss as percentage of energy available for sale showed a marginal decline from 20.05 % in 1995-96 to 19.96% during 1996-97. In the transmission and distribution sector 4.28 Ct Km. of 110 KV line, 637.14 Ct Km of 11 KV line, 2003.06 Ct Km of L.T. line were commissioned during 1996-97. 1229 distribution transformers of capacity 133.27 MVA were also installed during the year. Two 220 KV substations - one at Palakkad and another at Kannur were commissioned. Five of 110 KV substations at Manjeswaram, Pazhyannur, Kunnamangalam, Wellington Island and Kadavathara were commissioned. Two 220 KV substations were partially commissioned - one at Kasargod and another at Brahmapuram. 567 Ct Kms of 220 kV lines (Thrissur - Kozhikode - 186 Ct Kms; Thrissur -

Palakkad - 164 Ct Kms; Kozhikode - Kannur - 217 Ct Kms) were commissioned recently. Another 54 Ct Kms of 110 KV line (Tap line to Manjeswaram, Ottappalam to Pazhayannur, Pothencode to Paruthippara, FACT-CD line linking) and 66 Ct Kms of 66 KV line (Valiaparamba to Sreekantapuram) were commissioned. In distribution sector 9752 street lights and 10045 irrigation pumpsets were installed during the year under review. The details of power projects and power generation as on 31.3.1997 and profile of ongoing H.E. Projects are given in

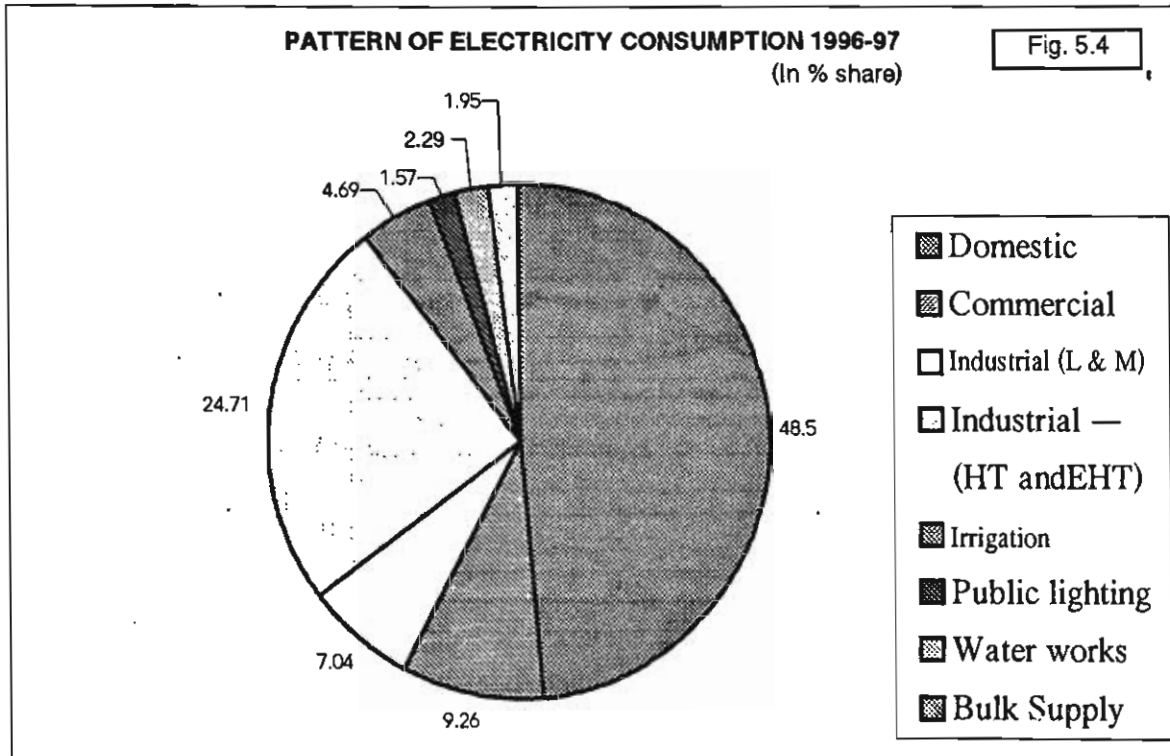
appendices 5.3 and 5.4 respectively. The installed capacity, generation and system loss and number of consumers and percapita consumption are given in figures 5.2 and 5.3.

5.9 The pattern of consumption and revenue collected during 1996-97 are presented in appendix 5.5 and fig. 5.4. While domestic consumption increased by 11.05% in 1996-97, in the case of commercial lights, fans etc. there was a slight decrease of 0.04% and consumption registered a decline of 11.99% in the industrial category.



Revenue collection on the whole declined during 1996-97. This was attributable altogether to the power cut imposed to various categories of consumers, power projects and power generation. The average realisation from the sale of power during 1995-96 and 1996-97 are given in appendix 5.6.

same time financial viability of KSEB, and the improved efficiency of its operations through such reforms within the existing framework as make KSEB a consumer responsive organisation have to be aimed at. The salient features of the power programme are as follows.



5.10 There was no change in the tariff for agricultural and dewatering category. The subsidies allowed to certain categories of industries and agriculturists continued during the year under review also. The electricity supplied to paddy cultivators was made free from 1.8.1995.

5.11 The average tariff in Kerala was low being only Rs. 1.03 per unit compared to other States in India including Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra and West Bengal where the rates were Rs. 1.43, Rs. 1.26, Rs. 1.72, Rs. 1.54 respectively. The average tariff rate of various categories of consumers for 1995-96 and 1996-97 are given in Appendix 5.7.

Ninth Plan

5.12 The major thrust of the 9th Plan is to add generation and transmission capacities as quickly as possible. KSEB had the benefit of the reports of a High Power Committee appointed by the Department and the Steering Committee appointed by the State Planning Board.

5.13 According to the integrated programme, "VISION 2000", the self-sufficiency in power supply is to be achieved by 2000 AD. At the

5.14 Highest Priority given in the Ninth Plan period is to complete all the ongoing power generation projects within a stipulated time schedule. The Projects for which some clearances are to be obtained should be closely followed up and clearances obtained before embarking on them. In transmission, distribution and system improvement sector, all spill over works from the previous plans which have achieved more than 25% of the target are to be completed in two years. Schemes not started so far or where achievement level is less than 25% must be reviewed and approved, backed by detailed load flow study. T&D Loss has to be reduced, technical losses minimised to that voltage stability is increased. Priority is also to be given to renovation and modernisation of the existing hydroelectric projects for increasing efficiency and reducing operational costs. Encouragement is to be given to power development and supply at municipal and panchayat level with emphasis on harnessing small hydel, mini micro projects and renewable sources locally available viz., solar, wind, biomass etc.

5.15 An amount of Rs. 2671 crores is proposed as Ninth Five Year Plan outlay for Energy Development. Of this plan provision, Rs. 2531 crores is earmarked to implement the programmes of KSEB

and Rs. 140 crores is intended to take up Non-conventional Sources of Energy programmes, Integrated Rural Energy Programmes and other minor schemes. Besides some funds would also become available from the funds earmarked and allocated for the peoples plan for the local energy and electrification programmes.

1997-98

5.16 There are clear indications of a turn around for the better in the performance of the power sector. Several important milestones have been achieved in KSEB's operations after a long period of stagnation and procrastination. A record 288.6 MW of installed capacity has already been added to the State Grid during 1997-98. This was with the commissioning of the following projects.

Barhmapuram Diesel Power Plant (106.6 MW)	- in June 1997
Lower Periyar Hydro Electric Project (180 MW)	- in Sept. '97 and
Madupetty (2 MW)	- in January 1998

5.17 As a result, the installed capacity which was only 1508.5 at the beginning of the year had increased to 1797.1 MW in January '98. Considerable progress was also achieved in the construction of other ongoing projects of KSEB such as Kakkad, Poringalkuthu Left Bank, Kuttiyadi Extension and other schemes.

5.18 Transmission and distribution network also registered an impressive growth during 1997-98. In transmission the thrust was to complete and commission ongoing projects rather than to start new projects. Three 220 KV substations, six 110 KV substations and two 66 KV substations were commissioned this year. 622 circuit km of 220 KV lines, 143 circuit km of 110 KV lines, 25 circuit km of 66 KV lines were energised during this period. A total of 960 MVA of transformission capacity has been added in 1997-98. This has resulted in improvement of T&D performance.

5.19 In distribution, it is estimated that 2.89 lakhs service connections will be given during 1997-98. The Government has also liberalised the system for giving connection to agricultural pumpsets.

Power Supply Management:

5.20 With support from the State Government, KSEB has been managing power supply adopting a multipronged approach judiciously combining local generation with imports. The major achievement during 1997-98 was the purchase of 100 to 150 MW of power per day from the Eastern Region.

This power started flowing into the Kerala Grid from 1st February, 1998. Due to the purchase of this power, it was possible for the Government to lift the power cut for HT, EHT consumers. The state has also been successful in obtaining a larger central share than in previous years. During the current year (up to 31.3.98) total energy purchased will be 3455 million units as compared to 2673 million units during the same period in 1996-97. Government has also announced a very attractive captive generation policy to industrial consumers. KSEB will purchase excess energy produced by captive plants. Acting on the premise that a unit saved is a unit generated, demand management steps have also been taken up. KSEB and ANERT have jointly distributed, as a pilot programme, subsidised compact fluorescent lamps to selected consumers in Thiruvananthapuram. Time of the Day meter (TOD meter) has been made mandatory for all HT, EHT consumers.

Revenue Collection:

5.21 Government initiated a number of steps to improve the financial viability of the Board. A tariff revision was made effective from 1st February 1997. The system of automatic increase in tariff (10% every year), was extended to all HT, EHT & LT consumers (other than domestic, agricultural and street light consumers). Also, in future all subsidies also be given directly by the concerned departments so that KSEB can charge the rates as applicable. The State Planning Board has set up a Committee to review and rationalise tariffs and suggest measures for improving the financial operations of KSEB. This committee is expected to submit its report shortly.

5.22 KSEB has taken the series of measures to improve revenue collection. A programme to change all faulty three phase meters was launched on a war footing. Two special squads were raised to monitor consumers with high demand so as to check leakage in revenue collection. An ABC analysis to identify and monitor closely the highest revenue earning section offices and consumers have been launched. 164 section offices have been identified as the most important revenue earning sections. Collection of revenue from these sections monitored by the Member (Accounts) and the Chairman on a fortnightly basis. With the introduction of ABC analysis, it is hoped that the revenue collection will improve significantly.

5.23 As is apparent there is recognition that resource mobilisation effort has to be stepped up in order to achieve the targets aimed at for VISION 2000. Still, measures taken so far may need considerable further stepping up in order to increase the investments proposed for the Ninth Plan.

Resource Mobilisation:

5.24 In order to improve the KSEB's resources mobilisation, the Government permitted the KSEB to go in for the issue of non SLR bonds through private placement. State Power Finance Corporation has been established to mobilise resources for the power sector.

Customer Relations

5.25 A major thrust in improving customer relations was started during the current year. With a view to ensure the co-operation of the people in the development of the power sector in Kerala, the popular committees have been formed in all major projects to monitor the progress of these schemes. Some of the Committees are functioning very efficiently. The HT/EHT billing systems have been totally computerised.

Other Achievements

5.26 A number of initiatives have been taken during the current year to improve the power situation in Kerala in the longer term. A major milestone was passed when the Athirappally Hydro Electric Project (163 MW) was cleared by the Central Government. Kerala is getting a major Hydro Electric Project after a very long time. Steps have already been initiated to start the Project and complete it quickly. The State Planning Board has entrusted to National Environmental Engineering Research Institute Nagpur, a study of reassessment of hydro potential keeping in view the environmental constraints. This study will enable identification of projects with local environmental impact for development in the future. Preliminary works on the Kozhikode Diesel Power Plant (128 MW) have already started. A letter of intent has been placed on BHEL and the Project is expected to be commissioned within 18 months. A transmission master plan involving over 1000 crores of rupees has been prepared and submitted to the power Finance Corporation, with a view to access funds from the Asian Development Bank. This plan will include all the substations and transmission lines that need to be constructed during the 9th plan period. District-wise studies have also been conducted to identify the lacunae in the distribution and sub-transmission network.

5.27 A study was conducted by the Central Institute of Rural Electrification and based on their recommendation, project proposals have been submitted to the Rural Electrification Corporation. A major OECF scheme involving a sum of Rs. 160 crores is being sanctioned for reinforcing the transmission network. A scheme for the modernisation and renovation of old generating stations such as Pallivasal, Sengulam, Panniyar, Neriamangalam and Sabarigiri has been initiated.

Thermal Project

5.28 Realising that the hydro potential of the state is not sufficient to meet all the future energy requirements of Kerala, the Government has focused its attention on the thermal sector. Due to the persistent efforts of the state Government Kayamkulam Project was started in October 1996 by NTPC in the Central sector exclusively for the benefit of Kerala. Besides the State Government took steps to promote thermal power projects in the I.P.P. mode in the private and joint sectors. Fuel allocation for three private power producers namely Bombay Subinsan Electricity Supply Co. (107 MW), EDL (107 MW) and Kannur Power Project (513 MW) was obtained. Of these projects, the BSES has already started construction of their Project at Kochi. The state Government has taken keen interest in the 500 MW Power Project of Cochin Refineries Ltd. First stage clearance for this project has been obtained already, it is expected that the project will be commissioned by 2002. Since all the thermal projects excluding CRL are based on naphtha, a long term fuel source is a necessity. To that end the state Government has been proposing to the central Government to build Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) terminal at Kochi, so as to feed the hydro carbon based power plants. The Gas Authority of India Limited have finalised plans for starting an LNG terminal at Kochi. This is expected to be commissioned by 2002.

Mini Hydel Projects

5.29 Kerala has substantial mini hydel potential. To exploit this potential, a series of policy measures have been taken. 302 small/mini hydel schemes with a total installed capacity of 679 MW have been identified of these, DPRs have been prepared for 34 schemes and preliminary investigation of 54 schemes are going on. Apart from the Mini hydel projects already commissioned by KSEB (Kallada, Peppara and Madupatty), the Maniyar (12 MW) mini hydel has been commissioned by a Private company. Four schemes involving a total capacity of 58 MW is expected to be completed by the private sector in 2000 AD. An additional 22 schemes have been posed to the private sector as captive projects and the KSEB is directly implementing three more mini hydel projects. A major initiative for the Government during the current year has been to obtain Chinese assistance for a comprehensive development of the mini hydel potential of the Chaliyar basin. Since the Chinese have expertise in the area, it is proposed that 12 schemes with an installed capacity of 100 MW will be taken up with Chinese assistance. The technology will be supplied by the Chinese Agency and they will also be imparting necessary technical training to the engineers of KSEB.

5.30 With the introduction of the concept of decentralised planning in the State, the local bodies, panchayats and municipal institutions are showing keen interest on development of non-conventional sources energy, rural electrification and local distribution. This is expected to result in acceleration of spread of benefits of electricity in rural areas.

5.31 A project to improve the overall efficiency of the KSEB has been launched with the assistance of the Canadian Government. The project known as Energy Infrastructure Services Proejct is estimated to cost around Rs. 20 crores. The funds will be utilised, among other things, to strengthen the planning capacity of the Board, conduct scientific load forecasts and impart training to KSEB staff.

5.32 The policies initiated by the Govt. will ensure that the tempo created in 1997-'98 will continue in the remaining years of the 9th plan. With the commissioning of the Kayamkulam power plant and commissioning of the stream of the projects in the private sector for which IPP's have been signed, it is expected that the State will achieve self-sufficiency in power by the year 2000AD. The existing installed capacity, the import from central generating stations and the new plants that are coming up in Kerala in the next few years will together amount to a total of 4429 MW by the year 2002. The details of existing projects and additional capacity are given in the table 5.1.

Table 5.1

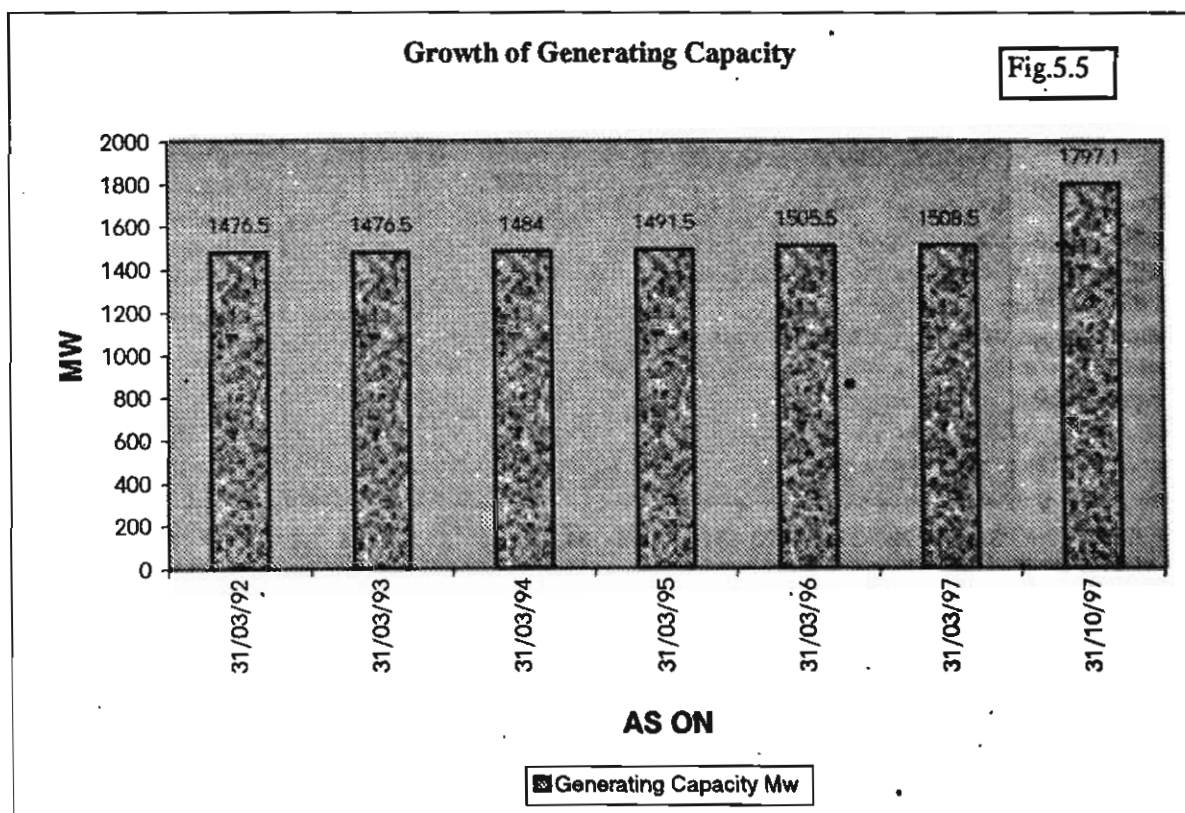
Power generation scenario in 2002 AD in Kerala

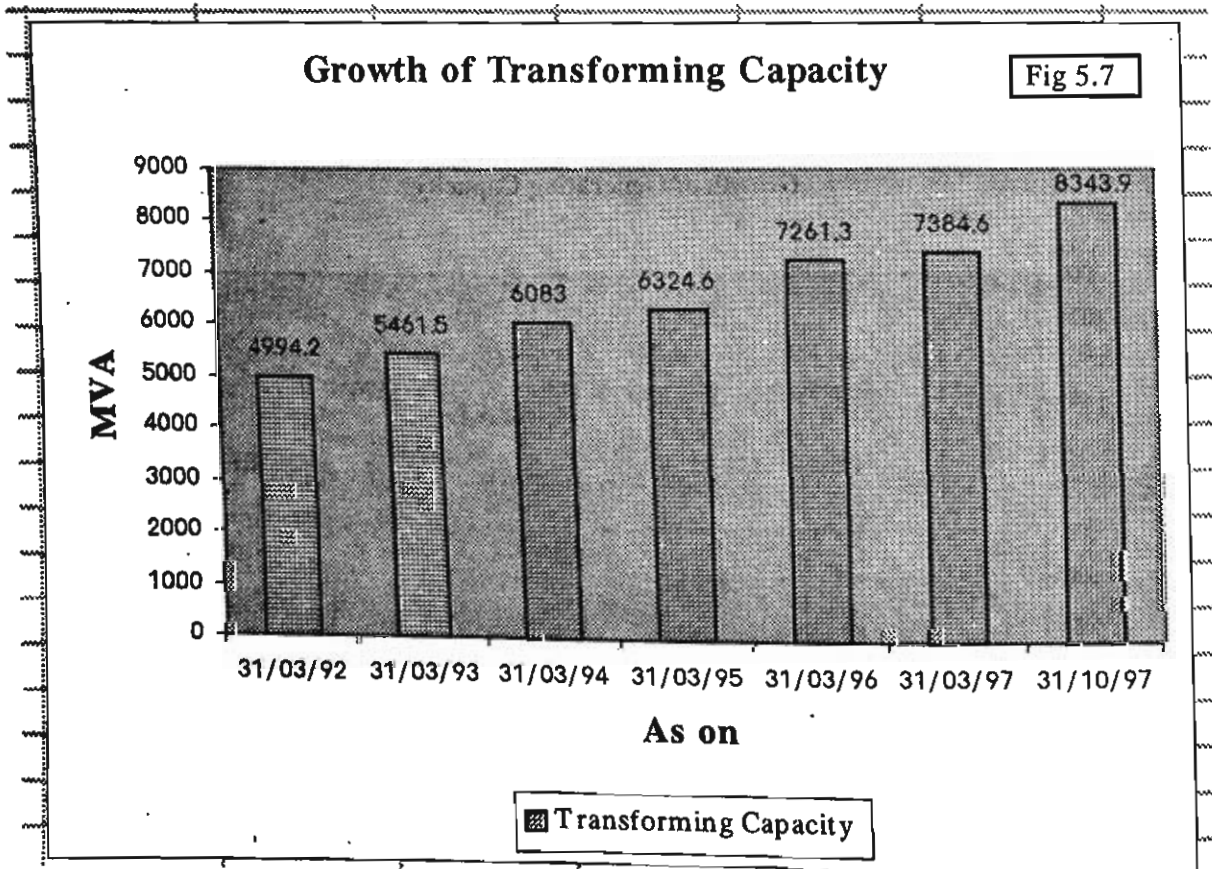
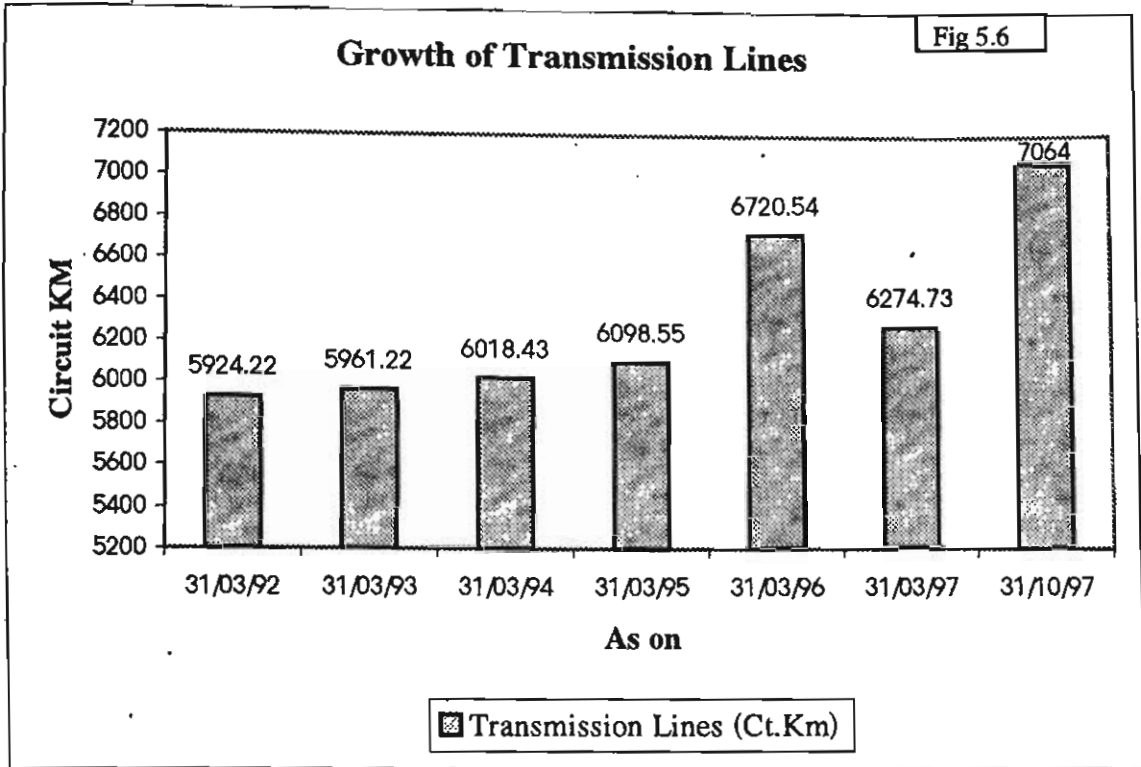
Existing generation capacity (Janaury 1998)	-	1797MW
Ongoing projects of KSEB	-	150MW
Kayamkulam Thermal Project (NTPC)	-	350 MW
IP P's	-	1304MW
Mini Hydel (Private)	-	100 MW
Kozhikode Diesel Power Plant	-	128MW
Central Share	-	600 MW
Total		4429MW

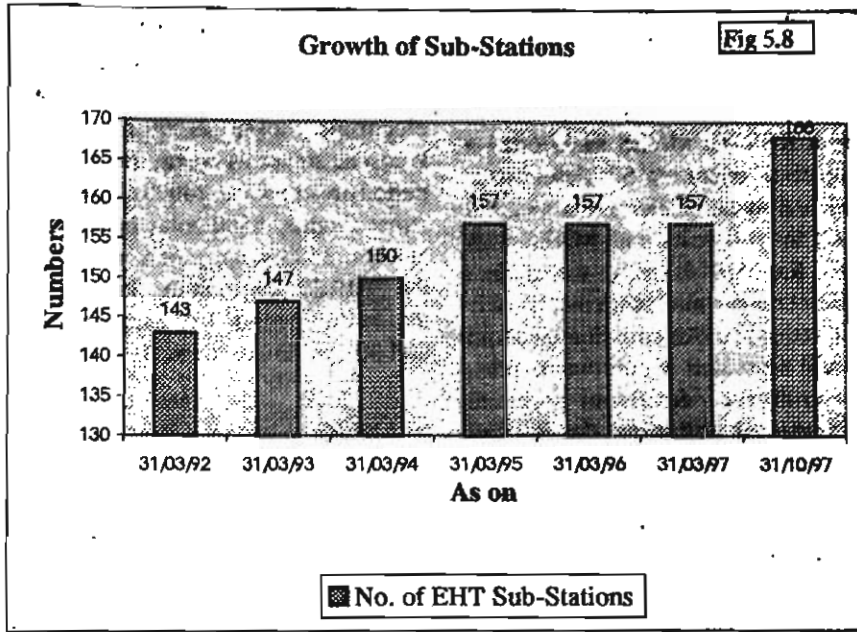
Source : KSEB

The achievements upto 10/97 are graphically represented in the following figures 5.5, 5.6, 5.7 and 5.8.

5.33 On the assumption that the projects envisaged for the 9th Plan come to fruition during the plan period, and the State draws on its share of power from Central generating plants, the power position in the State should be transformed. According to the 15th Power Survey, peak demand of Kerala in 2002 A.D. should add up to 3226 MW. As against, the State will have access to 4429 MW, if the projects proposed for the plan period, private as well as public sector, can be completed, for which an all out effort will be an absolute necessity.







NON-CONVENTIONAL SOURCES OF ENERGY

Agency for Non-conventional Energy and Rural Technology (ANERT) and Integrated Rural Energy Programme (IREP)

5.34 Agency for Non-conventional Energy and Rural Technology (ANERT) acts as a nodal agency which spreads the message of renewable source of energy and energy conservation among the various sections of the society. Major activities of the Agency are : National Programme on Improved Chulah, Bio-energy programme, Solar Thermal Extension Programme, Solar Photo Voltaic Programme, Wind Energy Programme, Energy Conservation and Energy Audit, Research and Development, Diesenoil project and Battery operated vehicles demonstration programme.

5.35 Under Integrated Rural Energy Programme during 1992-97, 94500 fixed chulahs, 149000 portable chulahs and 3400 community chulahs were installed/distributed to various beneficiaries of the state. During the same period ANERT also distributed 34000 electronic chokes, 83584 energy efficient kerosene stoves, 22000 Compact fluorescent lamps (CFL) and 60000 pressure cookers as part of implementation of energy saving devices. Besides, in the field of Solar Photo Voltaic (SPV) and solar Thermal activities, 720 domestic lighting units, 250 solar street lights, 18336 solar lanterns, 50 solar TV power packs, 190 solar water heaters and 4200 solar

modules were distributed and installed through the 28 IREP offices functioning in the state. Apart from these activities, under IREP 123 exhibitions, 841 user education programmes and 425 awareness programmes were also conducted during the reporting period.

5.36 As a mark of recognition, ANERT received an award from the Central Ministry of Non-Conventional Energy Sources, for its commendable achievement in NPIC activities during 1995-96 and a National Award for the best performance in SPV for 1994-95. Awards for information and Public awareness achievements during 1995-96 and 1996-97 were also received by the organisation.

5.37 ANERT undertakes distribution/installation of fixed, community and portable chulahs under the National Programme on Improved Chulah. During 1996-97, ANERT could generate 60,000 mandays employment by doing all these programmes, under bio-energy programme, 60 numbers biogas plant using poultry dropping to be completed soon at Eranallur in Alappuzha District. Solar industrial and domestic water heating systems, Solar driers, solar cookers etc. are popularised through ANERT under solar photo voltaic programmes, distribution of SPV devices and installation of SPV lighting system and power system, in the unelectrified areas. The department undertakes wind resource assessment programme, wind energy promotional and development programme and wind farm projects. Energy conservation aims at energy audit programmes, distribution of energy saving devices,

consultancy works performance evaluation of kerosene stoves, CFL etc. The department has a full fledged audit wing and conducted energy audit programme for industry AMP Tools India Pvt. Ltd. In the period under review, the department got permission from MNES to start a diesanol project in collaboration with KSRTC. MNES sanctioned a demonstration project on operating 50 diesel buses of KSRTC on dual fuel made of diesel and meethyl alcohol (Methanol) for two years with MNES with an estimated cost of Rs. 78.84 lakhs. In this project about 12 to 14% diesel replacement with methanol is possible whcih will reduce smoke emission by about 33%. The project will be started within two months. With the view to conserve petrolleum products and reduce environmental pollution, the Battery Operated Vehicles Demonstration Programme was introudced in 1996. The project was implemented through State nodal agenceis. Assistance for one such vehicle was released through ANERT in the year under review. The beneficiary was M/s. N.C. John and Sons Pvt. Ltd., Alappuzha. They are operating

the Battery Operated Forklift at their factory in Alappuzha.

5.38 During 1996-97, 27500 fixed and 38000 portable chulahs were distributed/installed under I.R.E.P., ANERT distributed 18000 CFL with electronic chokes, 21000 pressure cookers, 41000 kerosene stoves as energy saving devices during this period under review. 24000 electronic chokes, 81 solar street lighthts, 8500 solar lanterns, 120 solar water heaters, 3300 solar panels were distriuted through the 28 IREP offices in the Stae during the year 1996-97. In this period, 140 user/awareness programmes and 30 exhibitions were also conducted.

5.39 The research and development wing of ANERT is engaged in taking up development or NRSE devices and improving technical support to the implementation of projects etc. In the rural technology side, the department introduces new technologies, icnrease production and improve the quality of life of rural mass. All the programmes are being implemented in the 28 IREP Blocks in the State.

INDUSTRY AND MINING

Industrial development which was accorded a comparatively high priority from the Sixth Five Year Plan onwards, with its share ranging between 10-15% of the total state Plan outlay. During the 8th Plan an outlay of Rs.810 crores was set apart for the development of this sector which was 14% of the State Plan. The actual expenditure was Rs. 862.52 crores.

6.2 The Eighth Plan programmes for the Medium and Large Industries can be grouped under two heads. (i) promotional institutions and schemes and (ii) public sector manufacturing enterprises. Out of the plan outlay of Rs.500 crores for these programmes, major portion was meant for the promotional activities to be taken up by the Kerala State Industrial Development Corporation Ltd. (KSIDC), Kerala Financial Corporation (KFC), Electronics Technology Parks, Kerala (Technopark) and Kerala Industrial Infrastructure Development Corporation (KINFRA). This was done with the objective of providing necessary financial and infrastructural facilities to attract more private investment into the state. KINFRA was set up in 1993 for the development of industrial parks at various locations with industry specific infrastructure. Technopark which was setup in 1990 for the development of Electronics and Software industries in the State, started its activities during the Eighth Plan period. Government of India sanctioned two industrial growth centres in Kerala at Kannur and Alappuzha with five sub centres, during the plan period at a total cost of 60 crores. Sites for all the sub centres proposed excepting that at Pathanamthitta have been identified and development works started.

6.3 Since 1995-96, in order to ensure more flexibility in releasing funds, it has been decided to bring all the 44 public sector manufacturing industrial units under a single head and provide funds for their revival/diversification/restructuring. An amount of Rs.56.80 crores was spent during 1995-96 and 1996-97 for the restructure/revival of the manufacturing units alone.

6.4 The target for the small scale industries sector during the 8th plan was to promote 50,000 new units. It was estimated that three lakh new employment opportunities would thus be created. Priority was given for providing adequate funds for State Investment Subsidy, Seed Capital Loan, Intensive Industrialisation Programme, Women's Industries Programme and Revitalisation of sick SSI units. The Plan outlay for this sector was Rs.150 crores

against which the anticipated expenditure was Rs.188.34 crores. Against the target 50,000 new SSI units, the achievement was much higher at 76,104 with record number of registered units in 1996-97. As regards employment generation 3.21 lakh employment opportunities were created against the target of 3 lakhs set for the 8th plan. Under the major schemes viz., Seed Capital Loan and State Investment Subsidy, 5586 and 7803 units respectively were assisted during the 8th plan period. Under the Women's Industries Programme (WIP), assistance was extended to 4331 SSI units. Through the Revitalisation of Sick Units programme a total of 1165 SSI units were revived during the plan period. The estimated value of production of SSI units was Rs.3838 crores against the target of Rs.3500 crores for the end of the 8th plan.

6.5 In the co-operative sector two promotional agencies viz., Hantex and Hanveev were the major actors in Handloom and Powerloom development during the 8th plan. Development programmes, especially production oriented ones, extension and training and welfare measures accounted for the major part of the plan outlay of Rs.40 crores. Against this the expenditure was Rs.78 crores. Total number of looms stood at 60509 and co-operative societies numbered 735 at the end of 8th plan. A new scheme, the Intergrated Powerloom Village Project, with a view to provide employment of 3 lakh people was started during the period with financial assistance from HUDCO, NCDC, NABARD and State Government.

6.6 For Handicraft Industry, the increase in productivity and improvement of the quality of products and providing full employment to the workers engaged in the field were set as the objectives of the 8th Plan. Hence attempts during the plan period were made towards strengthening the share capital base of the handicrafts co-operative societies. To promote modernisation and diversification of the Handicrafts Industry, assistance was extended to the Handicrafts Development Corporation of Kerala Ltd., Kerala State Bamboo Corporation Ltd., Kerala Artisans' Development Corporation Ltd., and the Handicrafts Apex Society (SURABHI). During the year 1996-97, two new schemes viz., "House-cum-Workshed" scheme for Artisans and "Craft Development Centres" were introduced.

6.7 Coir Development schemes included in the 8th plan were largely on the basis of the

recommendations of a special Task Force constituted under the chairmanship of Dr.T.M.Thomas Isaac. Following its recommendations, a committee was also constituted for the revival of the sick coir co-operatives. The thrust area during the plan was modernisation of the industry. Special mention may be made of the Intergrated Coir Development Project which was introduced with assistance from the Centre and NCDC. Establishment of 100 mechanised defibering mills and 200 motorised spinning units was the target but the achievement was only 42 defibering mills and 124 motorised spinning units because of power restriction. The number of coir co-operatives increased from 474 to 679 during the plan period.

6.8 The 8th Plan provision for Khadi and Village Industries has been utilised for providing infrastructure facilities, marketing by establishing show rooms, revival packages for sick units, maintenance and supply of charkhas, looms, establishment of warping and dyeing units, providing interest subsidy etc.

6.9 For the 9th Plan, the objectives set are to improve the performance of the PSUs through more effective strategies and appropriate investment for the revival of sick units, modernisation of traditional sector through the allocation of resources for technology upgradation especially product designing and diversification and for marketing innovation. The role of Government as a facilitator rather than a direct financier of industrialisation is to be accorded greater importance. Also more stress and priority need to be laid on the creation of an environment to attract

adequate capital investment and technological upgradation of industry in Kerala. In order to achieve the objectives, the 9th plan has provided for a total outlay of Rs.1125.86 crores which is higher than the 8th plan provision of Rs. 810 crores by 39 percent. The subsector-wise allocation under Industry and Mining is as follows:

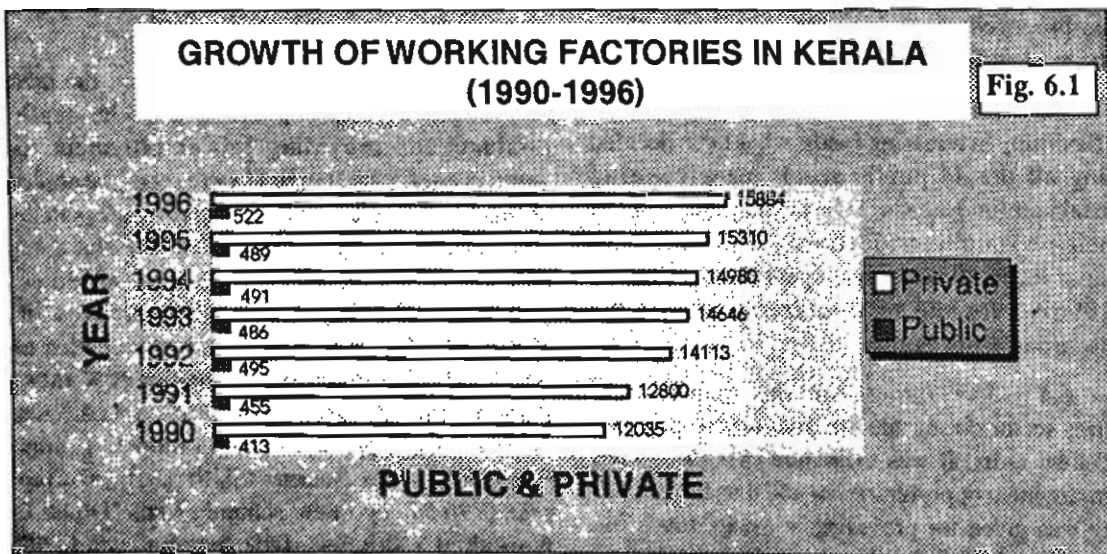
8th Plan outlay on Industry and Mining

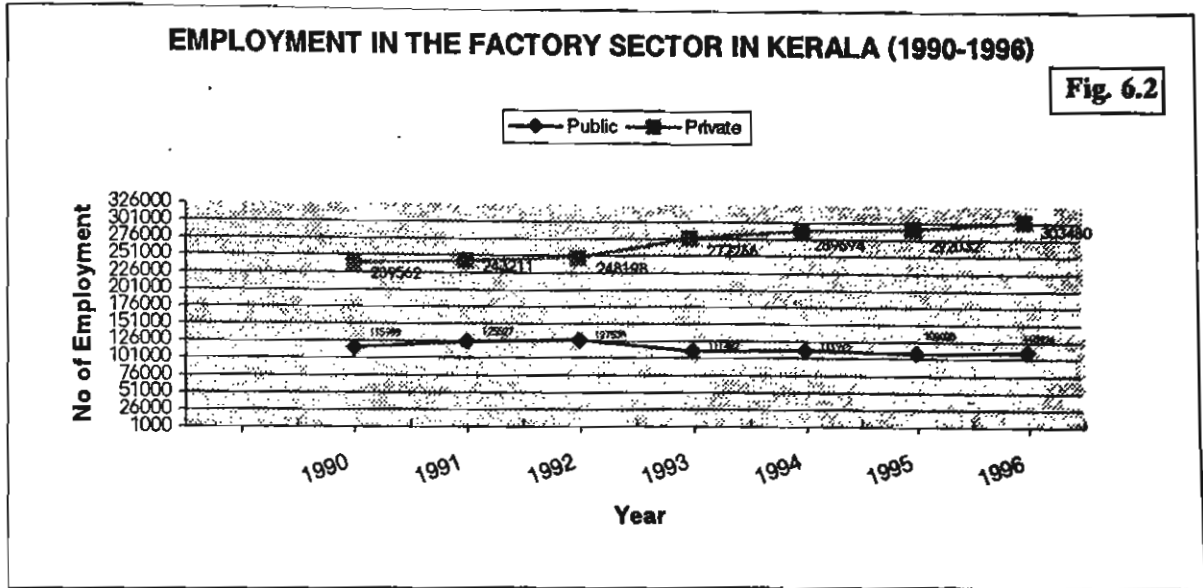
Sub Sector	Outlay (Rs. crores)
1. Small Scale Industries	259.00
2. Handicrafts	10.00
3. Handloom & Powerloom	80.00
4. Coir Industry	100.00
5. Khadi & Village Industries	20.00
6. Sericulture	20.00
7. Cashew Industry	20.00
8. Medium & Large Industries	601.86
9. Bio-technology for Industrial Development	5.00
10. Mining	10.00
Total	1125.86

PERFORMANCE DURING 1996-97

Industrial Production, 1995-96

6.10 According to the latest data available, the general index of industrial production of Kerala slightly increased by 0.16 percent from 255.08 in





1994-95 to 255.49 in 1995-96 (Base Year 1980-81). A group-wise analysis of production during 95-96 reveals that the index of 884.42 for manufacture of machinery and equipment other than transport equipment has the highest followed by 808.07 for metal products and parts except machinery and equipment, and manufacture of paper and paper products 806.12. The production indices for manufacture of paper and paper products sector decreased from 1397.18 during 94-95 to 806.12 during 95-96. Increase in production was achieved in sectors like manufacture of tobacco, beverages and related products, textile products, basic chemicals and chemical products, rubber, plastic, petroleum and coal products etc. Indices for cotton textiles, food products, non-metallic mineral products declined in 1995-96 compared to the position in the previous year. The indices for industrial production for the years 1994-95 and 1995-96 (Base year 1980-81) are given in Appendix 6.1.

Working Factories and Employment

6.11 At the end of 1996, there were a total of 16406 registered working factories in the State. Of these, private sector units were 15884 and public sector units were 522 units. Number of working factories increased in 1996 by 607 over the previous year (15799) registering a growth rate of 3.84 percent (Fig. 6.1). The total number of workers employed in the registered working factories in the State has increased to 414404 in 1996.(Fig. 6.2). The number

of workers in the public sector factories was 110924 and the balance was employed in the private sector factories. The details in the growth of working factories and employment during the period from 1988 to 1996 are given in Appendix 6.2.

6.12 An analysis of the district-wise working factories in the State during 1996 shows that all the districts except Wayanad witnessed a growth in the number of working factories. Ernakulam district continued to rank first in the total number of factories (2504) followed by Thrissur district (2109). Palakkad district showed the largest increase in the number of factories from 1758 in 1995 to 1892 in 1996. District wise distribution of registered working factories in Kerala from 1988 to 1996 is furnished in Appendix 6.3. The number of workers employed increased in all the districts in 1996. The highest increase in the number of workers was in Ernakulam district from the level of 57047 in 1995 to 60429 in 1996 an increase of 3382. The district wise distribution of registered working factories and employment for the period from 1992 to 1996 is given in Appendix 6.4.

Industrial Disputes

6.13 Statistics on industrial disputes in 36 different types of industries in the State show a declining trend. The number of industrial disputes handled in the State decreased from 12500 in 1993-94 to 8577 in 1996-97. The total number of disputes arising during 1996-97 also declined from 5874 to 5274 during 1995-96. Out of 8577 disputes handled

during the year 96-97, a total number of 5766 cases could be settled during that year itself (67.22 percent). Number of disputes that led to strikes and lock outs decreased from 59 in 1995-96 to 53 in 1996-97. The number of workers affected by strikes and lock outs also declined from 36085 in 1995-96 to 34376 in 1996-97. There was substantial decline in 1996-97 in the total number of mandays lost due to strike and lock outs. During 1996-97 the mandays thus lost was 14.33 lakhs as against 23.68 lakhs during the previous year. Details of industrial disputes arose, handled, settled etc. in the State for the period from 1993-94 to 1996-97 are given in Appendix 6.5.

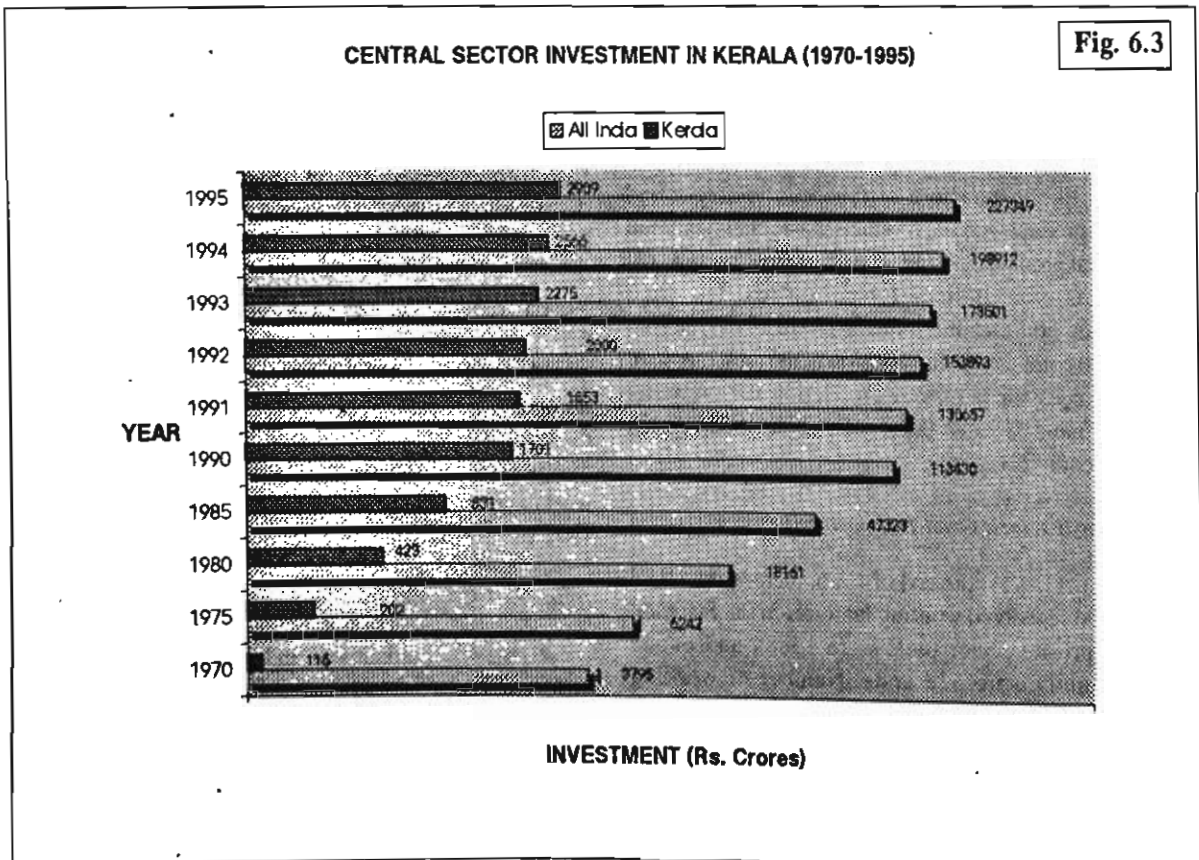
Central Sector Investment

6.14 A very disturbing phenomenon of recent years has been the sharp decline of Kerala in its share of Central Sector Investment, since 1975 Kerala's share has declined from 3.24 percent in 1975 to 1.28 percent in 1995. The Central Sector Investment in the State as on 31.3.95 was Rs.2906 crores (1.28 percent) while the total investment in the country as a whole was Rs.227348 crores (Fig. 6.3). There is a virtual absence of new industries established under central sector. Details of central Sector Investment in the country and Kerala at different intervals are given in Appendix 6.6

6.15 Nineteen Central Sector Industrial Undertakings including five textile mills under the management of the National Textile Corporation Ltd. are functioning in Kerala.

They are :

1. Cochin Refineries Ltd., Ernakulam
2. Cochin Shipyard Ltd., Ernakulam
3. Fertilisers and Chemicals, Travancore Ltd., Ernakulam.
4. Hindustan Newsprint Ltd., Kottayam.
5. Hindustan Latex Ltd., Trivandrum
6. Indian Rare Earths Ltd., Ernakulam and Kollam.
7. Indian Telephone Industries Ltd., Palakkad
8. Instrumentation Ltd., Palakkad
9. Hindustan Insecticides Ltd., Ernakulam
10. Modern Food Industries (India) Ltd., Ernakulam
11. H.M.T. Ltd., Ernakulam
12. Balmer Lawrie & Co., Ltd., Alappuzha
13. Cochin Refineries Balmer Lawrie Ltd., Ernakulam.
14. Hindustan Organic Chemicals Ltd., Ernakulam.



15. Cannore Spinnig and Weaving Mills
16. Vijayamohini Mills, Trivandrum.
17. Parvathi Mills, Kollam.
18. Kerala Lekshmi Mills, Thrissur.
19. Alagappa Textile (Cochin) Mills, Thrissur.

Relevant data on the Central Sector Industrial Undertakings in Kerala are furnished in Appendices 6.7 to 6.9

PUBLIC SECTOR MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIAL ENTERPRISES.

6.16 The number of state public sector manufacturing enterprises (PSMEs) under the administrative control of the Industries Department remained the same as 44 at the end of March 1997 as in the previous year. Of these, the paid up capital of 20 units is fully owned by Government of Kerala and in 24 units Government and its holding companies are holding majority of shares. Out of the above 44 companies, 29 companies have furnished details of their working results during 1996-97.

6.17 Out of the 20 fully Government owned companies, 15 have furnished details regarding their performance during 1996-97. The total capital invested by these 15 companies was Rs. 397.01 crores at the end of March 1997. The Kerala Electrical and Allied Engineering Company Ltd., Kerala Hitech Industries Ltd., Autokast Ltd., Steel Industrials Kerala Ltd. and Kerala Minerals and Metals Ltd., largely contributed to the total capital invested in respect of Government owned companies. The number of their employees increased from 7289 to 8454 during 1996-97. While the employment in these 15 units increased the total value of production declined substantially from Rs. 408.24 crores in 1995-96 to Rs. 252.51 crores during 1996-97. Details regarding capital invested, employment, value of production, sales turn over and capacity utilization in respect of Government owned companies are furnished in Appendices 6.10 to 6.12.

6.18 Out of 24 Government majority companies, only 14 have reported their performance during 1996-97. These 14 companies together had a total capital investment of Rs.218.46 crores in 1996-97. Their total employment registered an increase from 6439 in 1995-96 to 7881 in 1996-97. The Travancore-Cochin Chemicals Ltd, Cochin, TRACO Cable Company Ltd., Cochin, Transformers and Electricals Kerala Ltd., Angamaly, Keltron Component Complex Ltd., Kannur, and Keltron Counters Ltd, Thiruvananthapuram accounted for the major share in the total capital investment. Capital investment of the Travancore-Cochin Chemicals Ltd, Kochi increased substantially from Rs. 13.31 crores to Rs.65.54 crores. The aggregate value of production of the above 14 companies marked a slight decline

from Rs.379.26 crores in 1995-96 to Rs.352.52 crores in 1996-97. All of the companies except Keltron Counters Ltd., and Keltron Magnetics Ltd registered a decline in the total value of production. The total sales turn over of the above companies which stood at Rs. 386.29 crores in 1995-96 declined to Rs. 369.46 crores in 1996-97. TRACO Cable Company Ltd., Cochin and Transformers and Electricals, Kerala Ltd., Angamali could register a reasonable hike in the sales turn over during the same period. Appendices 6.13, 6.14, and 6.15 respectively provide details on capital investment and employment, value of production and sales turn over, and capacity utilisation in the 14 Govt. majority companies in the State.

6.19 Among the 15 Government owned companies which have furnished details, the following seven units were the profit making ones in 1996-97.

<i>Name of Companies</i>	<i>Profit (Rs. Lakhs)</i>
1. Malabar Cements	792.52
2. Kerala Electrical and Allied Engineering Co. Ltd.	11.94
3. Kerala Clays and Cermic Products	31.46
4. Kerala Automobiles Ltd.	16.38
5. Kerala Hitech Industries Ltd	624.05
6. The Kerala Minerals & Metals Ltd	253.62
7. Foam Mattings India Ltd	166.59

6.20 In the case of the Govt. majority companies, out of the 14 reported, the following 9 have earned profit during 1996-97.

<i>Name of companies</i>	<i>Profit (Rs. lakhs)</i>
1. Forest Industries (Travancore)	0.36
2. The Travancore Cements Ltd.	123.00
3. Keltron Components Complex ltd.	9.48
4. Keltron Electro Ceramics Ltd.	17.79
5. Transformers and Electricals Kerala Ltd.	170.06
6. The Travancore-Cochin Chemicals Ltd.	54.47
7. United Electrical Industries Ltd.	43.37
8. Metropolitan Engineering Company Ltd.	27.40
9. Traco Cable Company Ltd.	29.96

6.21 The Public Sector Restructuring and Internal Audit Board has been entrusted with the task of preparation of project reports for the revival restructuring modernisation of sick public sector units. During 1996-97 an amount of Rs.100.17 crores was released for the revival/restructuring/diversification purpose of 24 units as detailed below.

<i>Name of companies</i>	<i>Amount released (Rs. crores)</i>
1. Autokast Ltd.	3.87
2. Kerala Automobiles	0.43
3. Scooters Kerala Ltd.	0.70
4. Steel Complex	2.78
5. Steel Industrial Forgings	1.77
6. Keltron	10.00
7. Keltron Power devices	1.60
8. Transformers & Electricals Kerala Ltd.	5.00
9. Kerala Electricals & Allied Engineering Ltd.	3.00
10. Kerala Soaps	8.00
11. Travancore Plywoods	3.55
12. Kerala State Drugs & Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	6.22
13. Trivandrum Spinning Mills	1.02
14. Kunnathara Textiles	0.45
15. Kerala State Textile Corporation	0.50
16. Forest Industries (Travancore) Ltd.	0.50
17. Chalakkudi Refractories	1.98
18. RIAB (Cost sharing to UNDP Project)	0.30
19. Kerala State Cashew Development Corporation	22.87
20. CAPEX	8.26
21. Kerala State Coir Corporation	1.50
22. COIRFED	4.50
23. HANVEEV	3.25
24. HANTEX	8.32
Total	100.17

Groupwise details of all the public sector enterprises in Kerala are furnished in Appendix 6.16

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES

6.22 At the end of March 1997 there were 9410 Joint Stock Companies in Kerala consisting of 8176 private limited companies and 1234 public limited companies. A total of 1104 companies consisting of 1044 private limited and 60 public limited companies, were newly registered during 1996-97. At the same time, 20 private limited and public limited companies were either wound up or struck off or amalgamated during the year. One private limited company shifted to another state. The net addition to the total number of Joint Stock Companies in the State during 1996-97 was 1079, comprising of 1023 private limited and 56 public limited companies. No new government company was registered in the State during 1996-97 and the total number of Government companies in the State as on 31.3.1997

remained 105. The details of Joint Stock Companies in Kerala for the years 1995-96 and 1996-97 are furnished in Appendix 6.17.

SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES

6.23 As on 31.3.1997, a total number of 160544 small scale industrial units were registered in the State. During 1996-97, 17421 SSI units were newly registered. This was all time record. In comparison the number of SSI units registered during 1995-96 was 16903 units. About 64660 new job opportunities were generated during the year. The investment increased from Rs.224.54 crores in 1995-96 to Rs.330.81 crores in 1996-97, representing a growth of 47.33 percent.

6.24 Of the total number of 17421 SSI units registered during 1996-97, 626 units were started by SC entrepreneurs, 72 by S.T. and 3238 units by women entrepreneurs. The district-wise performance shows that Ernakulam district stands first with 12.78% of the total number of new SSI units registered during the year followed by Thiruvananthapuram (10.94%) and Thrissur (10%). These three districts accounted for about 33.76 percent of the total number of registered SSI units in the State. Wayanad, Idukki and Kasaragod districts accounted for the lowest number of new SSI units with only 7.20% of the total. Districtwise details of small scale industrial units registered in Kerala during the year 1996-97 are furnished in Appendix 6.18.

6.25 The cumulative number of SSI units registered in Kerala as on 31.3.1997 stood at 160544. Aggregate investment made by all these units amounted to Rs.1922.09 crores with an employment capacity 839596. The value of output by these units amounted to Rs.6330.11 crores. Out of 1,60,544 registered SSI units, 7963 units were promoted by SC/ST entrepreneurs and 25310 units were promoted by women entrepreneurs. District-wise details of registered Small Scale Units in Kerala as on 31.3.1997 are furnished in Appendix 6.19.

6.26 Units identified as sick numbered 3341 ie. 3.2% of the total number of registered units. Of these 935 units have already been revived. Only fourteen sick units were revived during 1996-97. The performance under sick unit rehabilitation was not satisfactory during the year 1996-97 owing to the lack of financial support forthcoming from banks and financial institutions. District-wise working status of Small Scale units as on 31.3.1997 are furnished in Appendix 6.20.

6.27 Under Entrepreneurship Development Programme a total of 1210 prospective entrepreneurs were trained during the year 1996-97, which included 139 S.C. entrepreneurs and 19 S.T. entrepreneurs. Of

the number trained, 85 beneficiaries have started new SSI units during the year 1996-97. Details of district-wise Entrepreneurship Development Programme conducted during 1996-97 are furnished in Appendix 6.21.

6.28 The achievement under PMRY scheme was satisfactory during the year 1996-97. Sanction under PMRY scheme has exceeded the target of 15000 beneficiaries during the year under report, and an amount of Rs. 8339.22 lakhs was sanctioned to 15099 persons during the year 1996-97, recording a growth of 12.12 percent and 5.31 percent respectively. Total disbursement also has indicated an upward trend recording a level of Rs. 5831.27 lakhs to 11156 beneficiaries during 1996-97, registering a growth rate of 7.42% and 8.54% respectively. District wise details of achievements under PMRY scheme during 1996-97 are given in Appendix 6.22

6.29 112 Industrial Co-operative Societies were registered during 1996-97, taking the cumulative figure to 2193. Out of the total 2193 societies, 344 societies were promoted by scheduled castes, 54 by Scheduled Tribes and 767 societies by women. Out of the 112 societies registered during 96-97 largest number was in Ernakulam (33) followed by Alappuzha (22). Details of industrial co-operative societies in Kerala as on 30.6.97 is given in Appendix 6.23.

HANDLOOM INDUSTRY

6.30 Handloom industry occupies a prominent place among the traditional industries in the State by providing employment to 2 lakh persons directly. Most of the handloom development schemes are implemented through the primary handloom weavers, co-operative societies. The total number of handlooms in the State increased to 61589 as on March 1997 from 60509 during March 1996 registering an increase of 1.78 percent over the previous year. Out of the total number of handlooms in the state, the Co-operative sector accounted for 76.74%, Corporate sector 21.62 % and the private sector 1.64% respectively. Number of looms in the co-operative sector stood at 47265 as against 47204 in 1995. Number of co-operative societies recorded an increase to 753 in March 1997 from 735 in 1996. Out of this, 135 societies were factory type co-operative societies, and 618 were cottage type societies. Out of the total of 1335 factory type societies 111 were working, 17 were dormant, 2 were under liquidation and 5 had not started working. Again, out of the 618 cottage type societies, 466 were working, 60 were dormant, 77 were under liquidation and 15 were to start working as on March 1997. The corporate/unorganised/private sector together had 14324 looms, showing an increase of 1019 over the previous year.

6.31 The overall production of handloom cloth marked an increase from 89.82 million metres in 1995-96 to 94.93 million metres in 1996-97 registering a marginal increase of 4.61 million metres. Total value of production increased from Rs. 359.82 crores in 1995-96 to 370.58 crores in 1996-97 registering an increase of Rs. 10.76 crores over the previous year. The increase in productivity was from 1484 M/L/A to 1532 M/L/A*

6.32 The Production of handloom cloth in the Co-operative sector increased to 70.35 million metres as on March 1997 from 69.75 million metres. The value of production increased by Rs. 12.12 crores over the previous year's level of Rs. 289.57 crores during the year under report. The productivity of handloom cloth went up to 1161 MM/L** from 1153 MM/L in 1995-96. The number of weavers in the co-operative sector of the handloom industry is 104570. Employment generated in this sector during the year under review was 574 lakh mandays.

6.33 Production of handloom cloth in the corporate/unorganised/ private sector marked a rise from 20.07 million metres in 1995-96 to 24.01 million metres in 1996-97. Correspondingly the value of production rose from Rs. 65.09 crores to Rs.68.89 crores during the same period. Number of weavers in the sector increased from 7600 to 8205 during the period under report. The sector could generate 36 lakh mandays of employment during 1996-97. There were 65 handloom weavers' co-operative societies for scheduled castes and 20 for scheduled tribes. Out of this, 4 societies were registered during 1996-97.

6.34 There was a substantial increase in releasing rebate on the sale of handloom cloth during 1996-97. The release recorded an all time high of Rs. 1000.07 lakhs during this period as against Rs. 150 lakhs in 1996-97. The value of unsold stock in 1996-97 accounted to Rs. 37.65 crores while it was Rs. 32.42 lakhs in 1995-96. Production and productivity under Handloom Industry in Kerala during 1995-96 and 1996-97 are given in Appendix 6.24.

6.35 Procurement and distribution of handloom fabrics in the State are being under taken by two state level organisations viz. Hantex and Hanveev. The Kerala State Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Society established in 1961, is the apex marketing organisation with a commercial brand name of "HANTEK". Main objectives of the society include distribution of required inputs, procurement, processing of goods produced by the member societies, marketing of products, etc. The primary societies (members) under Hantex increased from 428 to 435 during 1996-97 while paid up share capital went up from Rs.783.06 lakhs in 1995-96 to Rs. 924 lakhs in 1996-97. The Hantex markets finished

* M/L/A. Metre/ Loom / Annum

** Million Metre per Loom

products collected from its members through its 182 sales depots including agency depots and depots outside the state. Total production of cloth during the year was 6.96 lakh metres with a total value of Rs.201 lakhs. Total sales turnover of Hantex recorded a marginal increase from Rs.26.15 crores to Rs.26.83 crores during the same period.

6.36 Hantex had participated and conducted exhibitions within and outside the state. During the year under review, Hantex undertaken construction of central godown at Palakkad and Thrissur with NCDG assistance. The Malabar warping and spinning industrial co-operative society Kannur was purchased during the year.

6.37 During the year under report, Hantex had opened a readymade garment unit at Wayand for giving employment to the tribal women with State Government assistance. During this period, sanction was received for implementing 43 projects under the project package scheme, out of which seven projects were implemented with assistance from Central and State Governments. The working results of Hantex are given in Appendix 6.25.

6.38 The Kerala State Handloom Development Corporation (Hanveev) which started functioning in 1968, is an agency for the development of handlooms, outside the co-operative fold. The Corporation had 32 clusters registered with it. Even though the licensed capacity is 6500 individual weavers (registered) the actual utilisation was below 25%. The number of active weavers dwindled year after year. But during 1996-97, a positive change could be noticed. The number of effective weavers showed an increase from 1400 in 1995-96 to 1550 in 1996-97. Corresponding change in production registered was from 15 lakh metres to 17 lakh metres, value of the products increasing from Rs.492 lakhs to Rs. 566 lakhs during the same period. This improved performance is attributed to the various benefits now extended to weavers such as assistance to widen looms and its modernisation, purchase of accessories, workshed, health package scheme etc. As part of measures for activating the Corporation, Government have issued an order allowing purchase of fabrics and other textile items from Hanveev, without inviting tenders by Government depots and Public Sector Undertakings. However, the accumulated loss of Hanveev increased from Rs.521 lakhs to Rs. 571.27 lakhs during this period.

6.39 The total paid up capital of Hanveev was Rs.637.20 lakhs as on March 1997 as against Rs.499.70 lakhs in 1995-96. The total sales turnover of the Corporation stood at Rs. 1137.15 lakhs showing an increase of Rs.169.81 lakhs over the previous year. The Corporation had 78 sales outlets including agency

showrooms and seven mobile sales vans for marketing of finished products. The Corporation was running a processing house at Chirakkal and a dye house at Kallissery in Kannur District. A dyeing cum warping unit started functioning in Chittoor in Palakkad District, with financial assistance from Government of India under the Integrated Handloom Village Development Project. During the year under report, the Corporation incurred a loss of Rs.50.27 lakhs. The working results of the Corporation is given in Appendix 6.26

6.40 The Kerala Garments Limited, a subsidiary of Kerala State Handloom Development Corporation Ltd. employing 318 persons, has an installed capacity of 3 lakh numbers of garments per year and have produced 2.3 lakh nos. during the year 1996-97 as against 1.81 lakh nos. in 1995-96. The capacity utilisation comes to 79% of the installed capacity. The company could sell garments in the local market to the tune of Rs.61.23 lakhs. The turnover increased from Rs.128 lakhs to Rs.145 lakhs. However the company has been running on loss and the accumulated loss increased to Rs.18.84 lakhs in 1996-97 from Rs.14.85 lakhs in the previous year. Production and productivity under powerloom industry also, are furnished in Appendix 6.27.

COIR INDUSTRY

6.41 Kerala has a virtual monopoly in the production of white fibre (retted fibre), which is estimated at 1,27,000 tonnes per annum, used for the manufacture of mats, mattings, etc. The production of brown fibre in the State is approximately, 1,35,000 tonnes per annum. Coir industry ranks first among the traditional industries of the State, providing employment to about 4 lakh people belonging to about 2.12 lakh households all along the coastal belt of Thiruvananthapuram, Kollam, Alappuzha and Ernakulam Districts. Manufacturing establishments are located in Cherthala and Ambalappuzha Taluks of Alappuzha district. The spinning sector accounts for over 3.5 lakh workers. The share of product sector in the work force is only about 30,000. Out of the total coir workers, 84% are women. Eventhough Kerala is ahead in terms of quantity and quality of coir products, of late other coconut producing states like Tamilnadu, Kamataka and Andhra Pradesh have also established production units and are progressing at a faster rate with the introduction of mechanisation and also the efforts of the Coir Board. About 35% of coir yarn and 90% of coir products of the country are produced in the state.

6.42 The environmental consciousness in foreign countries had led to spurt in demand for coir and coir products resulting in steady increase in export from 1990-91 to 1995-96 as can be seen from the

in 1996-97 as against 70334 metric tonnes valued at Rs.1240.50 crores during the previous year. The foreign exchange earnings increased from Rs.481.87 crores in 1995-96 to Rs.642.45 crores in 1996-97. A total quantity of 1350 M.T. of cashewnut shell liquid was exported, valued at Rs.1.96 crores. Among the agricultural products exported from India during the year, cashew was placed in 3rd in the list.

6.51 The major markets for the Indian cashew kernels during 1996-97 were USA, Netherlands, Japan, UK, Australia, UAE, Hongkong, France, Saudi Arabia, Germany and Israel. For cashewnut shell liquid Japan, UK, Indonesia and Korean Republic were the major markets during the year under report. The details on export, import and foreign exchange earned during the period are given in Appendices 6.31 and 6.32.

6.52 The Cashew Workers Apex Co-operative Society (Capex) and the Kerala State Cashew Development Corporation are the major governmental agencies engaged in the development of cashew industry in Kerala. The Cashew Export Promotion Council has also an office at Cochin. The CAPEX is registered with an objective of providing maximum number of workdays to cashew workers. It has 10 factories, providing employment to 6000 persons including factory staff during 1996-97. During this year since there was no monopoly procurement, raw nuts had to be purchased from open market. The procurement of rawnuts decreased from 6257.87 tonnes in 1995-96 to 1868.74 tonnes in 1996-97. The export earnings of CAPEX recorded a sharp decline from Rs.26.49 crores in 1995-96 to Rs. 6.53 crores in 1996-97. The working results of CAPEX are given in Appendix 6.33.

6.53 The Kerala State Cashew Development Corporation's main activities include processing of raw cashewnuts into kernels and export. The Corporation is managing 34 cashew factories. Total number of workers in these factories increased to 23069 in 96-97 from 23053 in 1995-96. The installed capacity of the corporation as at the end of March 1997 is 12000 M.T. of cashew kernels and 6000 M.T. of cashewnut shell liquid and 900 M.T. of Tannin. The Corporation is unable to work to its full capacity due to the scarcity of raw cashew nuts. Production of cashew kernels was 2001.63 MT valued at 31.46 crores during the year under report as against a production of 661.05 MT valued at 10.39 crores in the previous year. It marked an increase of 1340.57 M.T. in production and Rs.21.07 crores in value.

6.54 The total sales turn over of the Corporation increased substantially from Rs.12.11 crores in 1995-96 to Rs.19.14 crores in 1996-97. Also, the corporation earned a total income of Rs.44.83 crores as against Rs.14.76 crores during the previous

year. The provisional accounts for the Corporation showed a decline in net loss to Rs.7.91 crores during 1996-97 as against Rs.10.80 crores during 1995-96. The reasons attributed for continuing substantial losses are non-availability of raw materials and working capital shortage. But obviously urgent steps are needed to restore the financial health of the Corporation.

KHADI AND VILLAGE INDUSTRIES (KVI)

6.55 KVI Board is the main agency for organising, developing and promoting khadi and village industries in the State. The Board is extending assistance to individual entrepreneurs, co-operative societies as well as charitable institutions for undertaking activities promoted by the Board. The Board receives funds from the KVI Commission at the Centre and State Government in loans and grants for various developmental programmes. From 1995-96 KVI Commission has been sanctioning funds under Consortium Bank Credit Scheme under which loans to individuals upto Rs.10 lakhs and co-operative societies/charitable institutions upto Rs.25 lakhs are given on the basis of their projects.

6.56 During 1996-97 KVI Commission sanctioned an amount of Rs.33.08 crores. Till the end of November 1997 an amount of Rs.25.95 crores has been disbursed to 944 beneficiaries/units by the Board which was expected to provide employment to around 5000 persons. So far 2006 co-operative societies, 2035 registered institutions and 14184 individual artisans have been assisted by the Board. Besides, the Board runs 412 departmental units. During 1996-97 alone the Board financed 49 co-operative societies, 37 registered institutions and 211 individual artisans. Assistance was extended for the construction of seven Khadi production centres also.

6.57 The State Government have appointed Khadi Board as a nodal agency for the implementation of Margin Money Scheme launched by KVIC. There are three types of projects under this scheme as state level, district level and block level. Margin money is released by the Board to the banks for the loan availed from various financial institutions. The rate of margin money is 25% of the cost of the project for the scheme upto Rs.10 lakhs 10 % of the projects above Rs.10 lakhs but below Rs.25 lakhs. Individuals can submit projects and upto Rs.10 lakhs and Institutions upto Rs.25 lakhs. During 1996-97, it was expected to create employment to around 6500 persons under this scheme for which KVIC sanctioned Rs. 6.70 crores.

6.58 Under Interest Subsidy Scheme the Board has recommended 148 applications worth Rs.8.10 crores and subsidy has been released to 288 units during 1996-97. Revitalisation grant has been

released to 36 village industries under the Board. Three defunct khadi production centres have been revived. The Board has also extended supplementary grant for construction of building to 38 units, during the year. Under Special Component Plan and Tribal Sub Plan 426 Scheduled Caste families and 680 Scheduled Tribe families were assisted by the Board under various schemes.

6.59 The total value of products manufactured by Khadi and Village industries in Kerala increased to Rs.135.07 crores during 1996-97 from the previous year's level of Rs.128.56 crores, registering a modest growth of 5.06%. The industries contributing to this production are units making cottage matches, leather products, potteries, lime, carpentry and blacksmithy. These units together account for more than 55% of the total value. The total employment in this sector provided during 1996-97 was 4996. The details of value of production, sales turnover, employment and wages paid in the khadi and village industries are shown in Appendix 6.34. The total number of sales outlets functioning in the State during 1996-97 was 132 with a total turnover of Rs.5.34 crores. Among them Payyannur Khadi Centre, Kannur alone sold Khadi products worth of Rs.2 crores, followed by Kozhikode (Rs.0.8 crore) and Thiruvananthapuram (0.6 crore)

HANDICRAFTS INDUSTRY

6.60 Handicrafts Industry is a major traditional industry of Kerala which contributes much to the State's economy in terms of employment and export.

6.61 Agencies engaged in the promotion of handicrafts industry include Handicrafts Co-operative Apex Society (SURABHI), 'Artisans' Development Corporation, Bamboo Corporation and Handicrafts Development Corporation. SURABHI is the apex society for 102 primary handicrafts societies. Marketing of the products of the primary societies and in certain cases, supply of raw materials to them are done by this apex society. The total sales turnover of the Apex Society for 1994-95 and 1995-96 amounted to Rs.228.09 lakhs and Rs.244.13 lakhs respectively. The net loss of the society decreased from Rs.10.86 lakhs in 1994-95 to Rs.4.45 lakhs in 1995-96. It has a number of sales emporia throughout the State and one emporium each at Calcutta, Chennai, Madurai and Bangalore.

6.62 The Handicrafts Development Corporation has improved its sales turnover to Rs.833.93 lakhs from Rs.753.87 lakhs in 1995-96. Considering the potential of the domestic market, the Corporation has conducted exhibitions at 14 centres within the state and at 3 centres outside the state. The Corporation is also extending services to the artisans

by supplying them raw materials on 25% subsidy. During 1996-97 the corporation has supplied raw materials worth Rs.35.00 lakhs to artisans. Further, as part of market development programmes the Corporation has proposed to open new emporia at all district head quarters and in other potential areas within the State. A provision of Rs.1 crore was made towards a revolving fund to enable the corporation to purchase handicrafts from craftsmen and build buffer stocks of articles in order to rescue them from the clutches of private handicrafts dealers. About 5000 artisans come under this scheme as direct beneficiaries. The Corporation has already started one souvenir work centre exclusively for making souvenirs and mementos.

6.63 The State Government has sanctioned a sum of Rs.66.50 lakhs towards capital investment for the various projects of the Corporation. The projects which are under various stages of implementation include the opening of new export showrooms and exhibition centre at head office compound, craft development centre at Veli Tourist Village, mechanisation of common facility service centre and the installation of wood seasoning plant under the UNDP Scheme.

6.64 The Kerala Artisans' Development Corporation (KADCO) finances the primary production units of traditional artisans with the funds of National Backward Classes Finance and Development Corporation (NBCFDC) and arranges marketing facilities. The Corporation conducted 22 trade fairs during 1996-97 and earned a sales turnover of Rs.80 lakhs. It has set up two marketing centres at Ernakulam and Kollam and proposes to set up two more centres at Kozhikode and Thiruvananthapuram.

6.65 The main activities of the Kerala State Bamboo Corporation include extraction of reeds from the forests, supply of reeds to traditional workers, procurement and marketing of bamboo products from the workers and direct production and marketing of bamboo products. The total value of items produced by the Corporation during 1996-97 amounted to Rs.956.55 lakhs against Rs.852.69 lakhs in 1995-96. The overall performance of the Corporation was satisfactory and the total sales turnover during the period amounted to Rs.886.36 lakhs.

SERICULTURE

6.66 Realising the potential for sericulture in the State, the target during the Eighth Plan period was to bring 50,000 acres under mulberry cultivation with an ultimate aim of creating employment opportunities for 2.5 lakh persons. But this target could not be achieved due to various reasons. The Kerala State Sericulture Co-operative Federation Limited (SERIFED) was set up in the year 1994 to concentrate

on sericulture development programmes. The area under mulberry has reportedly increased from 1476 acres during 1996-97 to 2776 acres in 1997-98 and the number of farmers engaged in this industry also increased from 2038 to 4225. The progress of sericulture development programme of the State during 1996-97 and 1997-98 are given in Appendix 6.35. The most important feature of Kerala sericulture is that through cocoon productivity is low (about 178 kg/acre/ year) cocoon output is comparatively high. Capability of Kerala to produce high quality bivoltine cocoons is considered as a strength. In the 9th plan, stress has been placed on producing bivoltine cocoons in selected areas.

6.67 At present, the district offices of SERIFED are functioning as cocoon purchase centres. There are four silk reeling units, two in the state sector (Pattanakkad and Uduma) and two in the private sector (Mithranikethan and Puthusseri). One Demonstration cum Training Centre is also functioning at Palakkad under the control of Central Silk Board. Action has already been taken to affiliate primary co-operative societies. During 1997-98, 92 societies have been given affiliation.

INDUSTRIAL PROMOTION AGENCIES

6.68 Various Promotional Institutions have been set up by the government for assisting the units working under the industries sector by providing infrastructure/technical/training/financial assistance. Main agencies include Kerala State Industrial Development Corporation (KSIDC), Kerala State Financial Corporation (KFC), Kerala State Infrastructure Development Corporation (KINFRA), Kerala State Electronics Technology Park (TECHNOPARK), Small Industries Development Corporation (SIDCO) Small Industries Service Institute (SISI) etc. The varying activities of these organisations are summarised below:

(a) Kerala State Industrial Development Corporation Limited (KSIDC)

6.69 KSIDC has been functioning since 1961 with the main objective of organising, stimulating and assisting industrial development of the state. The Corporation continues to engage in promoting, financing and developing large and medium industries in the state apart from assisting Government in effecting its policies and programmes in augmenting industrial investment in the state. The State Government extends financial assistance to the Corporation by way of share capital and loan. During 1996-97 the Corporation completed 49 projects involving a total cost of Rs.184.34 crores and having direct employment potential of 3575 persons. The

corporation took investment decisions for 55 projects worth about Rs.586.08 crores having an estimated direct employment potential of 4381 persons. Memoranda of Understanding (MOUs) with private parties were signed for developing and establishing 54 projects having a total investment of Rs.5437 crores. As at the end of March 1997, as many as 112 projects with an aggregate cost of Rs.707 crores were under various stages of implementation. It is expected that these projects, when completed would provide employment opportunities to 8003 persons.

6.70 The total financial sanctions by KSIDC comprising share capital contributions and loans to various industries amounted to Rs.94.70 crores and disbursements totalled to Rs.63.82 crores. The Corporation's total recovery of principal and interest on loans from assisted units amounted to Rs.45.09 crores as against Rs.34.26 crores during 1995-96. The particulars of the physical and financial performance of the Corporation from 1993-94 to 1996-9, are furnished in Appendix-6.36.

6.71 In the Joint Sector 37 projects have been completed and commissioned with financial and promotional assistance of the Corporation. The Corporation's share holding in as many as 22 companies have since been partly/fully disinvested. Thus at present there are only 15 companies on the Joint Sector roll of the Corporation with its share holding amounting to 26 per cent. During 1996-97 the Corporation showed a net profit of Rs.922.78 lakhs as against Rs.631.21 lakhs in the previous year.

(b) Kerala Financial Corporation (KFC)

6.72 The main objective of KFC is to support and promote industrialisation by providing term loans to small and medium scale industries in the state. The Corporation received 3310 applications for Rs.248.67 crores during 1996-97 as against 2653 applications for Rs.288.05 crores during 1995-96. The total sanctions during the year amounted to Rs.215.50 crores to 3065 units as against Rs.237.29 crores to 2404 clients of the previous year. The net effective sanction during the year was Rs.191.75 crores against Rs.227.80 crores in 1995-96. The cumulative effective sanction by the corporation as at the end of March 1997 amounted to Rs.1148 crores. The Corporation disbursed Rs.188.61 crores to 2718 units as against Rs.139.75 crores to 2075 units in 1995-96 representing 34% increase. As regards recovery the total arrears as on 1.4.1996, was Rs.195.03 crores which, with the demand in 1996-97 increased to give a collectable demand of Rs.367.12 crores. Against this, the recoveries amounted to Rs.157.35 crores representing 42.86% of the collectable demand. A summary statement highlighting the operations of KFC is furnished in Appendix 6.37.

6.73 The Corporation continued to give top priority to units in industrially backward areas in the State in the sanction and disbursement of loan. Out of a total of Rs.188.61 crores disbursed to 2718 units in 1996-97, an amount of Rs.83.65 crores (44%) was disbursed to 1261 units in backward districts. The details of district-wise disbursement of loan by KFC during the year 1996-97 is given in Appendix 6.38.

6.74 The net effective sanction to small scale units amounted to Rs.72.83 crores to 971 units during 1996-97, while the amount disbursed to the small scale sector for the year was Rs.91.12 crores to 933 units. The cumulative disbursement to the small scale units worked out to Rs.557.32 crores to 15645 units. The cumulative loan sanctioned (Net) to small scale industries was Rs.666.26 crores to 15755 units as against the total sanction of Rs.1148.54 crores to 25170 units. The disbursement of loans to small scale industries amounted to Rs.557.32 crores to 15645 units, out of the total disbursement of Rs.926.06 crores to 24297 units. This shows that the small scale sector received 58% of the total amount sanctioned and 60 per cent of the total amount disbursed since its inception.

6.75 The details of industry-wise classification of loan sanctioned and disbursed by the corporation as on 31.3.1997, is given in Appendix 6.39. Rubber products constitute the largest segment which received 8.69% of the total effective sanctions. The sector-wise analysis indicates that growth was widespread covering almost all the industries.

6.76 The State Government continued to give much needed financial support to KFC. The Govt's subscription to KFC's share capital for the year 1996-97 amounted to Rs.1200 lakhs so that the Government now holds 80.92% of the paid up share capital of the corporation. Progress of the working of Kerala Financial Corporation for the years 1991-92 to 1996-97 is reported in Appendix 6.40.

(c) Kerala Industrial Infrastructure Development Corporation (KINFRA)

6.77 KINFRA was set up in 1993 with the main objective of providing infrastructure facilities for industrial growth. The Corporation has been undertaking development of Industrial Parks at various locations. During 1996-97 KINFRA continued to implement the following projects with a total cost of Rs.73.41 crores.

1. Export Promotion Industrial Park Kakkanad, Ernakulam.
2. KINFRA - International Apparel Park, Menamkulam, Thiruvananthapuram.

3. Techno Industrial Park, near Calicut University, Malappuram.
4. Integrated Infrastructure Development Centre, Menamkulam, Thiruvananthapuram.
5. Integrated Industrial Township, Palakkad.

6.78 An extent of 180 acres of land has been acquired for the Export Promotion Industrial Park, Kakkanad and land development works are in progress. For the International Apparel Park, Menamkulam and Integrated Infrastructure Development Centre, Thiruvananthapuram a total of 80.05 acres of land have been taken possession of and land development works started. An extent of 70 acres of land has been transferred for Techno Industrial Park, Near Calicut University. For Integrated Industrial Township Palakkad, land acquisition process has been completed for 735 acres of land. An amount of Rs.16.94 crores was spent by KINFRA during 1996-97 for the implementation of the various projects.

(d) Electronics Technology Parks, Kerala (Technopark)

6.78 Technopark was formed in 1990 exclusively for the development of electronics and software industries. Till 1996, Technopark constructed industrial modules of 60,000 sq. feet and was fully occupied by various units. A new building with 4,00,000 sq. ft. was constructed and inaugurated in April '97. It is expected that the building will be fully occupied by the end of 1998. So far, 29 companies have come forward to set up units in the campus. Of these, 19 companies are already in production. Another four companies will go into production before the end of March 1998. A list of companies in Technopark and their activities are given in Appendix 6.41. In addition to built up space for industrial modules, a Park Centre and Satellite Earth Station were put up in the campus in 1996. A significant infrastructure facility is on the anvil with support from Government of India in the form of an Innovation Centre which will form part of the Electronics Niketanam of the Government of India. The Technopark proposes to start two collaborative programmes. The first one with Swedish International Development Agency is targeted towards building up facilities between Indian and Swedish companies for addressing European Markets. The second programme is organised by UNIDO and funded by Italian Government. These two programmes will be held by Technopark to develop global markets. The Earth station in Technopark is arranged and operated by the Central Government Software Technology Park (STP) based in Thiruvananthapuram. In the complex run directly by STP in Thiruvananthapuram city, 17

small software firms are operating with uplinking resource provided through the Earthstation.

(e) Kerala Small Industries Development Corporation (SIDCO)

6.80. The major activities of SIDCO include raw material distribution, marketing assistance to registered SSI units in the state, execution of civil works for infrastructure development on behalf of Industries Department and other organisations and management of 17 major industrial estates and 36 mini industrial estates all over the state. To manage these activities SIDCO has the Raw Material Division which caters to the raw material needs of small scale sector in Kerala especially that of iron and steel, pig iron, wax, Titanium Dioxide etc. SIDCO procures and distributes various raw materials to registered SSI units in the state through its raw material depots in each district.

6.81 During 1996-97 SIDCO assisted 1591 SSI units for procurement of raw materials against 2475 units of the previous year. An estimated 13.73 thousand tonnes of raw materials were distributed to small scale units by SIDCO against 16.78 thousand tonnes of the same during the year 95-96. The marketing division helps in selling and distribution of the products manufactured by small scale industries in Kerala through its sales emporia in Kannur, Kozhikode, Ernakulam, Kottayam and Thiruvananthapuram and through marketing centres located in other districts. Besides, this Division participates in tenders floated by Government Departments and other PSUs and on getting the tenders confirmed the orders are passed on to the registered SSI units. During the year 1996-97, 130 small scale industrial units were assisted in marketing of products against 126 units of the previous year and the value of products marketed through SIDCO amounted to Rs.408 lakhs during 1996-97 against Rs.286 lakhs obtained during the previous year.

f) Small Industries Service Institute (SISI)

6.82 The main objective of SISI Thrissur is providing Techno-economic and Managerial consultancy services to the existing and prospective small scale industries in Kerala and the Union Territory of Lakshadweep. It undertakes promotional and developmental activities for the Small Scale Industries Sector and imparts various types of training.

6.83 During the year 1996-97 the Institute undertook a total of 460 job works and provided common facility services to 268 small scale units. The Institute earned a revenue of Rs.3.21 lakhs by way of service charges, consultancy charges and sale proceeds of technical literature. Under the export promotion programme the institute assisted 19 SSI units by providing export related information to

facilitate entry into the export trade. Further, assistance to SC/ST and women entrepreneurs was offered by the institute on most of its activities. A comprehensive statement of technical assistance provided to existing and prospective entrepreneurs during the year 1996-97 is given in Appendix 6.42.

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

6.84 Information Technology is the world's fastest growing industry, which contributes much to the redistribution of wealth through the creation of large scale employment. The industry is of particular significance to Kerala since our resources endowment especially the educated manpower, is very well matched with the needs of the industry. Internet is becoming widespread and popular at a fast pace and electronic commerce is going to be the way the world will do business in future. In India also the industry is expanding at a fast pace. Between 1990 and 1995, software manufacturing expanded at the rate of 46% per annum. The industry already employs 1.4 lakh persons.

6.85 Recognising the emerging trend, its extreme importance, the Kerala Government is also in the process of putting in position a plan for garnering the benefits of this fast expanding technology. Steps have already been initiated to formulate an Information Technology policy for the State for which a Core Committee has been constituted. Special programmes have also been finalised for providing IT inputs in Government and for strengthening the people's plan campaign. A pilot project for a state level informatics system for strengthening the people's planning process and decentralised plan implementation has also been initiated. Apart from this, the TECHNOPARK has been set up at Thiruvananthapuram to provide infrastructure and environment for attracting electronics and software manufacturing companies to Kerala. Out of the 21 companies already registered, 19 companies are in the field of software and employ around 2000 persons. At the Software Technology Park in Thiruvananthapuram city, 17 companies are registered employing around 500 persons. The State Government is proposing to expand the coverage of the software Technology Park to other parts of the state, starting with Ernakulam and followed by Kozhikode and Kannur.

MINING

6.86 Development and exploration of mineral resources in Kerala are being undertaken mainly by the two state level agencies viz. Department of Mining and Geology and the Kerala State Mineral Development Corporation Ltd. (KEMDEL). The Department of Mining and Geology has two Divisions

- Exploratory and Prospecting Division and Mineral Development and Mining leases Division. The former division deals with exploration of minerals and the latter is connected with regulation of mining and movement of minerals. The major items of work undertaken by the department include the investigation for Kaolinitic clay at Chathannur in Kollam District, Melthonnakkal in Thiruvananthapuram District, limeshell in R-block of Vembanad lake in Alappuzha district, gemstones in Kulathupuzha-Kallada rivers in Kollam district etc.

6.87 During 1996-97, detailed surveys were conducted by the department in various parts of the State for identifying various items of minerals. The Department has found five lakh tonnes of high quality china clay having 10 metres thickness in an area of 0.16 sq.kms near Vellur in Sasthavattom area of Thiruvananthapuram district. A lignite deposit having cumulative thickness of 3.5 metres in an area of 0.25 sq.km. was also found in Kasaragode District. Another reserve of 0.3 lakh tonnes of limeshell was found in an area of 0.3 sq.km. in Vembanad lake. Detailed studies are being conducted on the deposits of Corundum found at Chanapara near Peravoor in Kannur District.

6.88 There were 98 mining leases for major minerals and 353 quarrying leases for minor minerals in force during 1996-97. By the end of December 1997, the number of mining leases and quarrying leases had increased to 106 and 375 respectively and had generated employment opportunities for about 1500 persons.

**Total area covered by mining leases
(mineral-wise) is given below**

Minerals	area (in ha)
China Clay	101.14
Silica sand	36.41
Mineral sand	219.84

Lime shell	1232.55
Limestone	247.50
Quartz	4.93
Bauxite	0.65
Graphite	0.59
Magnesite	0.80

6.89 The Department collected revenue of Rs.560 lakhs in 1996-97. It also opened various district-level offices at Pathanamthitta, Kottayam, Idukki, Thrissur, Malappuram and Wayanad by the middle of 1997. The production and revenue collection of various mineral items are given in Appendices 6.43 to 6.45.

6.90 The Kerala Mineral Development Corporation (KEMDEL) is functioning as a nodal agency for the development of the mineral resources of the State though detailed investigation/exploration, mining and processing, including value addition and marketing. This is sought to be achieved through promotion of development of mineral projects either by KEMDEL itself or through setting up of joint ventures with public/private sector, including also induction of foreign technical collaboration and investment, wherever essential.

6.91 During 1996-97 the activities of KEMDEL were mainly related to the preparation of project reports for the Madai Lignite and China Clay deposits in Kannur District. It reveals the potentiality for the mineable reserves of 5.40 million tonnes of lignite and 17 million tonnes of China Clay in the said area. Development of the project through establishing a joint venture with Gujarat Mineral Development Corporation Limited was proposed for which MOU was signed between KEMDEL and GMDC in November 1995. A proposal for the exploration of gold field in Wayanad with foreign investment and technology is under examination.

○

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

Transport and Communications play a vital role in the development of infrastructure facilities for economic development. The total outlay for Road Development, Road Transport, Inland Water Transport and Ports and Light Houses was Rs.433 crores during the VIII plan and the expenditure worked out to Rs.579 crores.

7.2 Of the three components surface transport, road transport, rail transport and inland water transport, Kerala currently depends mainly upon the first two transport systems for passenger and goods traffic. Ports are also utilised for cargo traffic. There is however tremendous scope for development of the inland water transport systems of the State.

7.3 During 8th Plan, the total length of roads increased from 1.25 lakh kms to 1.45 lakh kms. Out of the total road length of 1.45 lakh kms only 16 per cent comprised of National Highways and PWD roads. Although average road length of the State is 3.74 kms per sq.km which is higher than the all India average, this figure is somewhat illusory. The approach towards road development in future has to aim at improving the quality of roads rather than increasing road length.

7.4 The number of vehicles in the State stood at 13,28,619 during 1997 as against 11,70,241 in the preceding year, thereby registering an increase of 13.5 per cent. Two wheelers constituted 53% of the total vehicle population, and cars and station wagons 22%.

7.5 Congestion on roads and their poor maintainance have led to increasing road accidents in Kerala. However, road accidents come down by 6.5% during the year 1996-97, compared to an increase of 2.9% in the previous year. It is interesting to note that the decline in road accidents has been noticeable in the three districts with the three biggest urban conglomerations.

7.6 While there has been no change in the route length of railways in the State, substantial developments were underway in the field of Air Transport. The works on Cochin International Air Port is progressing at a fast pace. Also a new airport at Kannur is envisaged.

7.7 During 1996-97 five new post offices were opened in the State. The area coverage per post office came down from 7.73 sq.kms. to 7.72 sq.kms.

7.8 There were significant developments in the field of telecommunications. Equipped capacity was enhanced by 31% during 1996-97 through the introduction of 28 new telephone exchanges and by giving 1,72,775 new telephone connections. The number of phone connections in the State increased by 25.4% during 1996-97.

7.9 Major indicators of development of transport sector and details of roads maintained by different agencies are given in appendices 7.1&7.2.

ROADS

7.10 P.W.D roads are classified into four categories, viz. State Highways, Major District Roads, Other District Roads and Village Roads. District-wise length of roads under these categories are given in Appendix 7.3. Length of roads added to P.W.D. roads is given in Appendix - 7.4. Out of the 22,273 kms. of P.W.D. roads, 88% of roads are black-topped. Details of surface-wise length of roads in different districts are appended (See Appendix - 7.5). On these P.W.D. Roads there are 1807 bridges and 44772 culverts. Out of this it has been found that 86 bridges and 1124 culverts are not in safe conditions. Number of bridges and culverts in the different categories of roads are detailed in Appendix - 7.5.

ROAD TRANSPORT

7.11 Motor Vehicles Department, Kerala State Road Transport Corporation and Kerala Transport Development Finance Corporation are the three agencies which regulate the transport activities along roads.

(i) Motor Vehicles Department

7.12 Motor Vehicles Department is one of the major revenue earning departments in the State. Total number of motor vehicles having valid registration as on 31st March 1997 stood at 13,28,619 (provisional) as against 11,70,241 vehicles during the previous year, thereby registering an increase of 13.5%. The highest vehicle population was recorded in Emakulam district followed by Thiruvananthapuram. Wayanad has the lowest number of vehicles. But in the matter of number of vehicles, Kottayam ranked first with a growth of 18.1% and Thiruvananthapuram was last with a growth rate of only 4.3%. The growth rate of vehicles in different districts as ranked can be seen in appendix 7.7.

7.13 Out of the total number of Motor vehicles, about 53% are two wheelers followed by cars and station wagons, with a contribution of 22%. Two wheelers have registered the highest growth rate; with increase of 18.2%. Category wise growth rate of motor vehicles since 1975 is presented in Appendix - 7.8. District - wise details of motor vehicles and their index are given in Appendix - 7.9. As can be seen from the appendix, 1,70,353 new vehicles were registered during the year under review. Districtwise statistics of newly registered vehicles are given in Appendix 7.10.

Road accidents

7.14 Road accidents in Kerala have shown a decline of 6.5% during 1996-97 over the previous year. Number of road accidents in 1996-97 was 34,702 as against 37,123 in the previous year. The number of road accidents, number of persons injured and killed in road accidents were the highest in Ernakulam District. Bus accidents constituted the largest number (21.72%) followed by two wheelers (21.23%) and autorickshaws (19.22%). It has been reported that more than 95% of the accidents were due to the fault of the drivers of motor vehicles and 72.5% of the accidents occurred during day time. Details regarding number of accidents and number of persons held in connection with those accidents in the different districts by primary cause of accidents during 1996 and 1997 are given in Appendices 7.11 and 7.12 and primary reasons for accidents (District wise) are also presented in Appendix 7.14. And types of motor vehicles involved in these accidents and the details of accidents by time of day are given in appendices 7.13 and 7.14 respectively.

Kerala State Road Transport Corporation (KSRTC)

7.15 KSRTC is the largest State Government undertaking which carry out transport operations around the state. It has a fleet strength of 3750 buses of these 1813 (48%) buses are over 5 years of age. Age-wise details of buses owned by KSRTC are given in the following table.

Table - 7.1

Age-wise details of buses owned by KSRTC during 1997

Sl.No.	Age class	Number
1.	10 years and above	259
2.	Above 7 years and below 10 years	943
3.	Above 5 years and below 7 years	611
4.	Below 5 years	1937
Total		3750

Source - KSRTC

7.16 The Corporation operated 4068 routes in 3408 schedules at a total route length of 2,14,005 KMs during 1996-97. The buses covered a total gross distance of 3314.65 lakh Kms. during 1996-97. They carried 9842.25 lakh passengers during the year against 10152.8 lakh passengers in the previous year there by showing a decline of 3.1%. Operational statistics of KSRTC are given in Appendix.7.15.

7.17 For city and ordinary buses 22 paise/kms. is the basic fare and Rs.1.25 is the minimum fare. Super Delux has the highest basic fare of 39 paise/kms. and minimum of Rs.10. The fare structure of different types of bus services is given in Appendix. 7.16. Among the 56 Transport Units of KSRTC, Aluva unit reported the highest earning per km. of buses and Payyannur the lowest. Operational ratios of KSRTC are given in Appendix.7.17.

Kerala Transport Development Finance Corporation (KTDFC)

7.18 Kerala Transport Development Finance Corporation was constituted in 1992 to promote transport activities by extending credit facility especially to KSRTC. In the 8th plan an amount of Rs.36.05 crores was set apart for KTDFC. Out of this, an amount of Rs.28.33 cores could be utilised as share capital contribution by the Government to the Corporation.

RAILWAYS

7.19 Total railway route length in Kerala as on 31st December 1997 stood at 1053 Kms of which 936 Kms of length is Broad Gauge and 117 Kms Meter Gauge. The transport operations in the state are undertaken by three Railway Divisions Viz. Thiruvananthapuram, Palakkad and Madurai. The entire length in the state is spread along 13 railway routes. On these lines, there are a total of 198 railway stations. Total number of trains which undertake services in Kerala is 162 of which 80 are express trains and the remaining 82 are passenger trains. Total revenue earnings from both passenger and goods traffic received by Thiruvananthapuram division and Palakkad division together registered at an amount of Rs.336.15 crores of which Rs.188.96 crores from passenger traffic and Rs.147.19 crores from goods traffic. While revenue from passenger traffic has registered an increase of 9.96% over the previous year 1996, the earnings from goods traffic recorded 10.43% increase.

7.20 Passenger train services were started operating through Konkan railways during the year under review. It has been decided that two trains from Kerala will be routed through Konkan Railways. In this connection it should be noted that Kerala continued to contribute to the Konkan Railway Corporation even though the line does not touch Kerala. The

Government did this on assurance that Shoranur - Mangalore line will be doubled in a time bound manner. But till now the stretch remains as single line. The works connected with the laying of an additional line between Kollam and Thiruvananthapuram are fastly progressing. Construction of all major bridges are nearing completion. Patch doubling between Thiruvananthapuram and Kochuveli has been completed. Doubling of Kochuveli - Kollam section will be completed by December 1998. As part of the doubling project, the remodeling of Thiruvananthapuram yard is in progress for providing two long platforms and two short platforms.

7.21. The Railway electrification work in shoranur - Ernakulam section has been commenced and is likely to extend upto Thrissur by the end of March 1998. It is expected that the entire work will be completed by 1999 - 2000. Survey for broad gauge conversion of kollam - Chenkotta line has been completed. Other surveys under progress are: (i) new line between Kottayam - Punalur via Erumeli, (ii) a branch line from Erumeli to Sabarimala, (iii) Angamali to Erumeli, (iv) extension from Punalur to Thiruvananthapuram via Nedumangad, (v) Thakazhi - Thiruvalla - Pathanamthitta, (vi) Edappally - Thirur, (vii) Guruvayur - Edappally and (viii) Kayamkulam - Thiruvananthapuram via Adoor, Kottarakkara.

AIR TRANSPORT

7.22 During 1996-97 passenger traffic handled by Indian Airlines in Kerala showed a marginal decline of 0.37% compared to the year 1995-96. Cargo traffic went marginally from 7003 tonnes in 1995 - 96 to 7305 tonnes in 1996 - 97, registering an increase of 4.3%. Originating and terminating traffic are detailed in Appendix - 7.18. Details of air traffic (Indian Air lines) at Thiruvananthapuram, Kochi and Kozhikode Airports for the last ten years is given in appendix - 7.19.

7.23 The Trivandrum and Kozhikode Airports operate domestic and International flights, while Cochi concentrated on domestic flights only. At present Air India has 15 international services per week and other Airways like Air Lanka, Qatar etc together operate 35 services per week. Thus the total number of weekly international flights to various destinations from Kerala stands at fifty. Total weekly domestic flights operated from Kerala numbers 111; of which 35 are from Trivandrum, 42 from Kozhikode and 34 from Cochi. Air India (from Trivandrum only), Indian Airlines and Jet Airways are the agencies operating the domestic flights. Agency wise details of domestic flights operated from Kerala is as follows.

Table 7.2

Domestic Flights from Kerala-1997 (weekly)

Agency	Airport		
	TVPM	Kozhikode	Kochi
1	2	3	4
Air India	10	--	--
Indian Airlines	18	28	21
Jet Airways	7	14	13
Total	35	42	34

PORTS AND HARBOURS

Major port

7.24 Kochin Port is one of the major ports of the country. It handled 117.42 lakh tonnes of cargo during 1996 - 97, as against 115.03 lakh tonnes in 1995 - 96. Container handling increased from 96044 TEUs to 112145 TEUs during the year under review. In 1996 - 97, 940 vessels called at the port as against 921 vessels in 1995 - 96. The port generated an operating surplus of Rs.43.18 crores as against Rs.25.45 crores in 1995-96 registering a substantial increase. Details of ships called at Kochin Port and their net registered tonnage during 1995 - 96 and 1996 - 97 are given in Appendix - 7.20.

INTERMEDIATE AND MINOR PORTS

7.25 Among the 13 intermediate and minor ports of Kerala only four ports viz. Vizhinjam, Neendakara, Beypore and Azheekkal handle cargo. However even though the total cargo handled at these ports together declined to 1.06 lakh tonnes in 1996 - 97 as against 1.66 lakh tonnes in 1995 - 96, mainly due to the steep downfall in the illmenite export through Neendakara Port. Commodity - wise details of Cargo transport through intermediate and minor ports are given in Appendix - 7.21. During the year under review 407 steamers/sailing vessels called at the intermediate and minor ports in Kerala. Details of the visits of such vessels with their net registered tonnage (NRT) are also annexed in the Appendix-7.22.

7.26 During the year under review, 863 harbour crafts were registered (against 606 harbour crafts in the preceding year). This shows an increase of 42.4%. Category-wise harbour crafts registered at the minor and intermediate ports is detailed in Appendix-7.23.

7.27 Revenue earnings from all the 13 ports together during 1996-97 amounted to Rs.126 crores as against Rs.0.87 crores during 1995-96. Source-wise revenue collection from all the ports are given in Appendix-7.24.

INLAND WATER TRANSPORT

7.28 The public sector agencies involved in the Water Transport services of the State are State Water Transport Department, Kerala Shipping and Inland Navigation corporation and the Irrigation Department. State Water Transport Department and Kerala Shipping & Inland Navigation Corporation render inland water services in Alappuzha, Kollam, Kottayam, Ernakulam, Kasaragod and Kannur districts. The Irrigation Department has the responsibility of developments infrastructure facilities connected with inland water transport.

7.29 Number of boats owned by the State Water Department and the corporation together remained unchanged at 88 compared with that of the previous year. During the year under review, number of boats operated and cumulative total number of passengers carried by these agencies increased to 65 and 329 lakhs in 1996-97, from 62 and 305 lakhs respectively in 1995 - 96. Revenue earnings of both the agencies increased to Rs.801 lakhs during 1995 - 96 thereby showing an increase of 5%. Operational statistics of the Inland Water Transport agencies are given in appendix - 7.25.

7.30 State Water Transport Department is operating services in Alappuzha, Kollam, Kottayam districts fully and Ernakulam, Kasaragod and Kannur districts partially. Total number of boats owned by the department during the year under review stood at 77 compared to the previous year. Boats in operation increased marginally to 54 in 1996 - 97 from 51 in 1995 - 96.

7.31 During 1996-97 the Department re-introduced the passenger service from Kotti - Kottappuram area. Repair work of Vypin jetty and repair and reconstruction of 10 boats in Ernakulam area were also undertaken during this year. The Dock and Repair section in Alappuzha was completed. 10 boats were fitted with new Ashok Leyland engines and four boats with reconditioned engines during the year under review.

7.32 The main activities of the Kerala shipping and Inland Navigation corporation Ltd are transportation of cargo through inland waters, conducting ferry services to connect Ernakulam with isolated Islands docking and repair of marine vessels. The corporation at present has a fleet strength of four bulk carriers, three petroleum tankers, two phosphoric acid barges, two water barges, 11 passenger boats and two jhankars. The total number of passengers carried in 1996 - 97 was 62.39 lakhs compared to 61.78 lakhs in 1995-96. The corporation operated a total route distance of 6.6 lakh kms. In 1996-97 as against a route distance of 5.81 lakh kms. in 1995 - 96. The total Revenue earnings of the corporation increased from Rs.401.94 lakh to Rs.418.68 lakh in 1996-97.

the Corporation is transporting imported industrial fertilizers to FACT, petroleum products for Hindustan petroleum Corporation, FACT etc. The Corporation also transporting minerals sands for Indian Rare Earths Ltd. Chavara, and Zinc ore for Binane Zinc Ltd Edayar. The corporation has also taken on lease a modern spill way complex from Cochin Port Trust for the dry dock repairs of vessels; in addition to the services for other customers is public private sectors. The corporation has also commenced transportation of drinking water and two barges are transporting nearly 740 kilo liter of drinking water per day. The Corporation for the first time constructed two passenger boats at the spill way complexes at Thoppumpady and commissioned these in Vypin Ernakulam route.

7.33 Based on the Techno-Economic feasibility studies the Kolam Kochi Kottappuram stretch of West Coast Canal, along with Champakara canal and Udyogamandal Government from February 1993. The improvement of this canal is to be carried out by Inland Water Authority of India (IWAI). The dredging work of this water route is being carried out by Irrigation Department of Kerala on the request of IWAI. The Techno-Economic feasibility studies of Kottappuram Hosdurg and Kollam - Poovar section of West Coast Canal is being done by NATPAC. Request has been made to Central government to declare this portion also as National Water Way.

Passports

7.34 During the year 1996 - 97. 2.98 lakh passports were issued as against 2.89 lakh passports issued during the preceding year. Out of this, 45% passports were issued from the passport office at Kozhikkode. Details of applications for passports and issuance of passports are given in Appendix.7.26.

COMMUNICATIONS

7.35 The total number of post offices in the State increased from 5027 in 1995 - 96 to 5032 in 1996 - 97. Of these 3011 are Branch Offices together with Speed Post Centres. There are 51 Head Post Offices in the State. Apart from these offices, there are 92 Other Post Offices also. Growth of Post Offices during the last ten years can be seen in Appendix-7.27. Division-wise and category-wise statistics of post offices in Kerala are given in Appendices-7.28 and 7.29. The average area covered by one post office was 7.72 sq.kms in 1996 -97. District-wise details of average area and population served by one post office are given in Appendix - 7.30.

7.36 The year under review saw considerable developments in the Telecommunication network in the state. The number of Telephone Exchanges increased from 765 to 793 during the year. Due to the

increase in Exchanges and the introduction of improved electronic equipments and devices. total equipped capacity could be enhanced to 10.62 lakh connections as against 8.12 lakhs connections in the previous year, thereby showing an increase of 31%. As a result of all this 1,72,775 new connections could be provided during the year alone over and above 6,81,234 existing connections.

TOURISM

7.37 Tourism sector in Kerala witnessed a number of positive changes in the Ninties. In 1996, the states contribution increased to about 7 percent of the Indian tourist market.

7.38 The year 1996 recorded an increase of 11% and 13% respectively in the arrival of foreign and domestic tourists, to the State. The foreign and domestic tourist arrivals to the state were 1.59 lakhs and 43.65 lakhs respectively during the year 1996. The trend in foreign tourist arrival to the country as a whole and kerala for the period 1990 - 96 is shown in Appendix No.7.31. The table indicates that eventhough the trend in foreign tourist arrivals in Kerala has been in tune with that of the country as a whole, Kerala could always maintain a higher growth rate compared to that at the national level.

7.39 The share of kerala in Indian tourism market showed a steady increase during the period 1990-96 and reached a level of 6.94 per cent in 1996 against 6.73% in 1995. The trend in the flow of domestic tourists to the state is given in appendix, 7.32. It could be seen that the number of domestic tourists to the state increased by 13% in 1996. It is important to note that there has been a sharp increase in domestic tourism in the recent past. Pilgrim tourism has gone up substantially in these years. Such domestic tourism generate considerable economic activity. This has to be recognised and in view of that there is urgent need for giving due recognition to this segment of tourists and to intiate measures to attract domestic tourism.

7.40 The earnings from tourism over the period 1990-96 is given in Appendix 7.33. Earnings from tourism showed an increase of 11 percent in 1996 over the previous year.

7.41 The outlay for toursim was Rs.28 crores and expenditure Rs.28.27 crores during the year under review. In addition, Rs.14.30 lakhs was spent for centrally sponsored schemes. It has to be noted that Kerala's plan expenditure in tourism is among the highest in the country.

7.42 The share of expenditure on tourism which was 0.52 percent of the total plan expenditure in 1994-95, increased to 0.88 in 1995 - 96 and further to 1.28 in 1996-97. This is higher than the national average of 0.18, 0.21 and 0.26 respectively for the

years 1994-95, 95-96 and 96-97 respectively. The expenditure on tourism has been steadily increasing especially during the period 1994 to 1997. The total plan expenditure. share of expenditure on tourism of all the states in the country during 1994 - 95, 95 - 96 and 96 - 97 are given in the appendix 7.34.

7.43 The Eighth Plan focus in the field of Tourism has been mainly aimed at the augmentation of infrastructure facilities and strengthening of publicity is a portion . In order to attract sufficient institutional finance and private sector investment in the tourism industry of the state finacesupport was given as share capital contribution to Kerala Tourism Development Corporation, (KTDC) Tourism Resorts (Kerala) Ltd. (TRKL) and Bekal Resorts Development Authority (BRDA).

7.44 The accommodation facility available in the State in category of classified hotels is furnished below:

Table - 7.3

Hotels	Numer	Rooms
I star	17	505
II star	35	1057
III star	21	972
IV star	3	164
Vstar	2	293
Total	78	2991

7.45 The main implementing agencies involved in tourism development in the state are the Department of Tourism and kerala Tourism Development Corporation (KTDC), supported though in a limited scale, by the Department of Forests and District Tourism Promotion councils, the Bekal Resorts Development Corporation (BRDC), and Tourism Resorts (Kerala), Ltd. (TRKL) help in facilitating the implementation of tourism projects in the state by mobilising institutional finance and investments from the private sector.

7.46 Apart from the usual publicity efforts like participation in international fiars, printing of brochures, Audio Video publicity, promotion of local cultural programmes etc., a new off-season package promoting Ayurvedic treatment viz. Monsoon Rejuvenation Holidays' was introduced for international publicity. The expenditure towards publicity was Rs.250 lakhs during 1996 - 97.

7.47 One consequence of the increase in tourist arrivals in the state has been that KTDC could reduce accumulated loss But its effort in mobilising instituional finance could be better. It could avail of only Rs.3.6 crores during the Eighth plan period as against the State government assistance of Rs.10.20 crores.

7.48 BRDA was conceived as a major project at an estimated cost of Rs.135 crores. It was envisaged that state's share, would be Rs.35 crores and Rs.95 crores contributed by institutional finance. The state plan has so far provided Rs.22 crores where as only Rs.10 crores has come from TFC and Rs.1.96 crores from Government of India.

7.49 On the other hand TRKL could attract investment worth Rs.100 crores from the private sector through its joint sector projects at Kochi, Kumarakom, Varkala and Kumily in association with the private parties.

7.50 A project report for the development of eco-tourism in Thenmala at a cost of Rs.156 crores was prepared and it is projected for international assistance from OECF. Environment impact assessment of the project is also being done.

7.51 During 1996-97, Rs.210 lakhs was spent for the 'Destination Kerala Programme', Renovation of Aluva, Munnar and Devikulam guest houses was the main programme carried out under this scheme. Development of approach road at Muzhappilangad, development works at Athirappally Waterfalls area, Erumely, Ponnudi and Changanacherry were other development works implemented during the year. Government has accorded sanction for the acquisition of 25 acres of land at Veli for development of the Centre to international standards. For providing infrastructure facilities for schemes implemented with Government of India's assistance, Rs.116 lakhs was spent during 1996-97.

7.52 Steps were taken to strengthen the administrative set up of the Department of Tourism. District Offices have been set up at five districts and District Information Offices have been opened at Alappuzha, Idukki, Pathanamthita, Ernakulam, Kasargod and Wayanad. Offices of Deputy director at Ernakulam and Kozhikode were upgraded to that of Joint Director.

7.53 Construction of motels at Vadakara, Palaruvi, Valara, Alappuzha and Kuttippuram taken up with government of India's assistance were commissioned during 1996-97. The construction of Yatrivas at Kochi is nearing completion. The works of yatrivas and Tourist lodge at Guruvayoor, Kalady, Malayattoor, Changanacherry and Peerumedu are in different stages. Similarly land is identified for the construction of a waterside amenity at Kumarakom.

7.54 The Bekal Resorts Development corporation (BRDC) was provided with Rs.10 crores which was entirely spent for land acquisition for the project. The corporation could acquire 60 acres of land for the Project.

7.55 An amount of Rs.15 lakhs was spent by the Kerala Institute of Tourism and Travel Studies(KITTS) for manpower development in the field of tourism in the state.

7.56 The small tourism projects in various districts in the state are implemented by the District Tourism Promotion Councils. During 1996 - 97 Rs.135 lakhs were given to various DTPCs for their development activities.

7.57 KTDC has formed a joint sector company with Oberoi group and the company has started the construction a hotel at Thekkady. The KTDC concentrated on the upgradation of three star hotels at Munnar and Kumarakom and renovation of Bolgatty palace during 1996-97. Renovation and maintenance of the existing units of KTDC, addition of new high tech luxury coaches in the transport wing, introduction of new conducted tours to Munnar, Kovalam and Madurai, provision of water sports facilities at Kumarakom, Malampuzha, Kollam and Veli, training programmes for the entire staff of the Corporation and computerisation in certain units were the other activities of the Corporation during the year under report. A CD Rom 'on Kerala Tourism' is being completed by the KTDC. The KTDC could mobilise more than Rs.one crore from Govt. of India during the year under report.

7.58 A detailed analysis the performance of the Corporation during the year under report indicates that the Corporation has made a profit of more than Rs.3 crores in 1996 - 97 against Rs.1.8 crores during 1995 - 96. The Corporation's income was Rs.35.59 crores as against an expenditure of Rs.32.58 crs. While 9 units of the Corporation have recorded a bed occupancy of more than 50% against 7 during the last year, only two units registered more than 60% against 5 in 1995-96. The paid up capital of the Corporation is Rs.16.71 crores as on 31.12.97. The accommodation and performance details of KTDC is given in the appendix.

7.59 The Tourism Resorts (Kerala) Limited, a subsidiary company of KTDC was provided with an outlay of Rs.250 lakhs during 1996-97. This amount was utilised for investments in joint venture companies with Taj and Oberoi group of hotels, Veli-Aakkulam project, for drafting preliminary designs for a convention centre of international standard at Trivandrum and also for meeting initial expenses for indentifying land for tourism projects in the State.

7.60 Considering the vast tourist potential of the state the thrust during the Ninth Plan in so far as the efforts of the state Government is on infrastructure development, strengthening the marketing and publicity efforts, diversification of tourism products from conventional pleasure tourism to new areas such as backwater tourism, health tourism, eco-tourism and culture tourism. Public sector undertakings catering to tourism have to be primarily promoters and facilitators. The Ninth Plan outlay proposed for Tourism has been fixed at Rs.140 crores.

IMPORT-EXPORT TRADE

Foreign trade plays an important role in the economy of the state. Many of its traditional crops and industries are dependent upon overseas exports for their prosperity. But the data on foreign trade from the state has to be estimated on the basis of certain assumptions regarding cross inter-state border commodity movements through various modes of transport. The economic interland of Cochin Port has been changing in the recent period in response to the development of Mangalore and Tutucorin Ports. Assuming (i) the exports from the Ports of Kerala to be a proxy for the international trade of the State and (ii) that the cross border traffic is around 20%, it is seen that the ratio for exports to the state domestic product is about three times as high as the ratio of national exports to the Gross National Product.

8.2 Since Independence, there has been a major shift in the direction of external trade of Kerala from international exports to inter-state exports. The output of some of the main commercial crops such as rubber and coconut is almost entirely sold within the national market today. The share of the state in the national exports improved from around 9.5 percent in the early fifties to around 12 percent in the early seventies. Since then it has tended to decline.

Goods traffic through Cochin Port (1996-97)

8.3 The total traffic through Cochin port increased by 2.1 per cent from 115.03 lakh tonnes in 1995-96 to 117.42 lakh tonnes in 1996-97. The percentage increase in 1996-97 is much lower than the 33.2 per cent increase registered in the previous year. Of the total traffic, imports accounted for 80 per cent (see table 8.1)

8.4 The coastal exports and imports accounted for 51.6 percent of the total traffic. The coastal traffic decreased by 10.9 per cent in 1996-97 while the foreign traffic registered an increase of 20.8 per cent.

The commodity composition of the exports from Kerala is given in Table 8.2. 80 per cent of the export traffic is categorised as 'miscellaneous' which includes also petroleum products. The petroleum exports are entirely directed towards domestic market through coastal shipping. If foreign exports alone are considered, spices, tea, coffee, cashew and marine products and coir products would constitute 85-90

per cent of Kerala's exports. Total value of foreign exports through Kochi port was Rs.4435 crores in 1996-97 when compared to Rs.4088 crores in 1995-96. However, the above increase is much lower than 17.5 per cent growth achieved in 1995-96. Among the total value of exports in 1996-97, the value of sea foods was Rs.895 crores (20.2 per cent), cashew kernel Rs.728 crores (16.4 per cent) and coffee Rs.728.5 crores (16.4 per cent).

8.6 The export basket has always been comprised of the above mentioned traditional exports from the region but there have been significant changes in their relative importance over time. Marine products and cashew are the two commodities whose exports have proved to be most buoyant during the post independence period. In the early fifties marine products accounted for a little above one per cent of Kerala's export earnings. Since mid 70s they have accounted for around one fifth of the value of the state's foreign exports. The share of cashew exports have also tended to rise, though less dramatically than the former till mid seventies. In contrast, the share of coir products have tended to sharply decline. The fortunes of spices have been fluctuating.

8.7 A major area of concern in the above context is the lack of diversification of the exports from the region into relatively more modern sectors such as engineering goods and chemical products or even labour intensive readymade garments and polished precious stones whose importance in the national export basket has been increasing. Faced with increasing market competition on the one hand and natural resource constraints on the other, it is important that the state seek to diversify its export to new areas where it has comparative advantage.

8.8 Table 8.2 gives commodity-wise imports through Cochin port. Once again the category 'miscellaneous' mostly consisting of crude petroleum accounted for nearly 88 per cent of the imports in 1996-97. Fertilizer and raw materials is the next important item with a share of 10.32 per cent. Food grains, newsprint, raw cashewnut and iron, steel and machinery are the other notable import items. In 1996-97 there was a sharp increase in the import of raw cashewnuts from 10060 metric tonnes to 58055 metric tonnes and foodgrains from 4443 to 27300 metric tonnes through Cochin port.

Table 8.1
Cargo handled through Kochi port

Year	(Qty. lakh tonns)								
	Export			Import			Total		
	Coastal	Foreign	Total	Coastal	Foreign	Total	Coastal	Foreign	Total
1991-92	5.94	4.54	10.48	38.67	25.66	64.33	44.61	30.22	74.81
1994-95	5.24	9.11	14.38	42.41	29.47	71.93	47.70	38.58	86.28
1995-96	11.94	11.84	23.78	56.03	35.22	91.25	67.97	46.07	115.03
1996-97	10.65	11.65	22.35	49.90	44.97	94.87	60.55	56.87	117.42

Source: Kochi Port Trust.

Marine Exports

8.9 Export of marine products from India increased from 2.96 lakh tonnes valued at Rs.350 crores in 1995-96 to 3.8 lakh tonnes valued at Rs.412 crores in 1996-97. ie. an increase of 27.6% in quantity and 17.7% in value. This growth is despite a decrease in the average unit value from Rs.118.17/kg. to Rs.108.97/kg.

8.10 Kerala's share in the export of marine products from India in 1996-97 in terms of both quantity and value declined. While the share in quantity decreased by 2.2%, the decline in the share in value was 1.8%. Quantity of marine products exported from Kerala increased by 17% from 0.79 lakh tonnes in 1995-96 to 0.92 lakh tonnes in 1996-97. Value of products increased by 9.2% from Rs.857 crores in 1995-96 to Rs.936 crores in 1996-97. Appendix 8.3 shows the export of marine products from India and Kerala and the share of Kerala. The share of Kerala both in quantity and value terms have tended to decline in 90s.

8.11 The major marine products export markets are South East Asia, West Europe, Japan and USA. Japan continued to be the single largest market in terms of value.

8.12 Out of the total quantity of marine exports from Kerala in 1996-97, nearly 38% was frozen shrimp, 23% was frozen fish and 15% was frozen cuttle fish. Similarly, out of the total export value, 61% was frozen shrimp, 15% was frozen cuttle fish and 13% was frozen squid. Appendix 8.5 shows the item-wise quantity and value of marine export from Kerala.

Spices

8.13 Total spices export from India was 2.19 lakh tonnes valued at Rs.1180 crores in 1996-97 as compared to 2.02 lakh tonnes valued at Rs.786 crore in 1995-96. In other words the exports increased by 8.5% in quantity and 50% in value terms. In terms of

dollar price the spices export was 332 million US dollar. Out of the total spices exported from India 28 percent of quantity and 48% of the value were through Kochi port during 1996-97. Important spices exported from Kerala are pepper, cardamom, chilly, ginger and turmeric. Appendix 8.6 shows export of spices from India and Kerala.

Pepper

8.14 India exported 47770 tonnes of pepper valued at Rs.416.52 crores in 1996-97 compared to 26346 tonnes valued at Rs.196.47 crores in 1995-96. There has been an increase of 81% in terms of quantity. But the value of exports more than doubled. USA was the major market and in 1996-97, 53% of the total exported pepper was to USA. Other markets are Canada, Netherland, Singapore, UK and Spain.

8.15 Kerala has a near monopoly in the production and export of pepper. The export of pepper from Kerala was 46264 M.T. Valued at Rs.405 crore in 1996-97. It shows that quantity of pepper exported from Kerala almost doubled in 1996-97 and the value more than doubled. Export of pepper from Kerala forms 98.8% of the total export from India and 97.3% of the total value earned.

Cardamom

8.16 Export of cardamom during 1996-97 was 1690 tonnes valued at Rs.19.68 crores. Compared to 2284 tonnes valued at Rs.24.75 crore during 1995-96. It shows that value of export decreased by 20% and quantity by 26%. Export of Cardamom from Kerala decreased from 233 tonnes in 1995-96 to 53 tonnes in 1996-97. Value of export also decreased from Rs.638 lakhs to Rs.245 lakhs. The production of cardamom declined from 7000 tonnes in 1995-96 to 6625 tonnes in 1996-97. Increased domestic market demand pushed up the prices of cardamom from Rs.202/kg. to Rs.366/kg. Guatamala, India's competitor for cardamom, pushed their entire

produce to the international market at very competitive price. The average price of Guatemalan cardamom during 1996-97 was 6 US dollar per kg. against 10 US dollar per kg. for Indian Cardamom. Therefore, India finds it difficult to compete with Guatemalan cardamom in the world market. Details of cardamom export from 1990-91 show that Kerala's share in India's total export of cardamom continuously declined from 80% in 1990-91 to 22% in quantity and 26.6% in terms of value during 1996-97.

Curry Powder

8.17 Curry Powder is another export earning item. During 1996-97 India's export of curry powder is 4250 tonnes valued at Rs.18.23 crores against 4131 tonnes valued at Rs.16.98 crores. Kerala's share decreased from 829 tonnes (20%) valued at Rs.4.20 crores (25%) in 195-96 to 635 tonnes (15%) valued at Rs.3.73 crores (21%) in 1996-97. Both in quantity and value, export of curry powder declined during 1996-97. UK is the major market for curry powder followed by Saudi Arabia, Belgium and Kuwait.

Ginger

8.18 During 1996-97, 28350 tonnes of ginger valued at Rs.57.24 crores were exported from India as against 18191 tonnes valued at Rs.38.28 crores during 1995-96. Kerala's share in the total export of ginger from India increased from 15.7% to 17.3% in quantity. But the share of value decreased by nearly 4% from 49% to 45%. Export of ginger from Kerala increased from 2860 tonnes valued at Rs.18.78 crores in 1995-96 to 4905 tonnes valued at Rs.25.73 crores in 1996-97. It shows 71% increase in quantity and 37% increase in value. Ginger is exported in three forms namely; dry ginger, fresh ginger and ginger powder. Out of the total ginger exported, 17% constitute dry ginger and the rest form fresh ginger and ginger powder. Major market for the dry ginger are Saudi Arabia, USA, Yemen, Morocco, UAE and Netherland.

Turmeric

8.19 India is the largest supplier of turmeric in to the world and supply 90% of the world demand. In value terms export of turmeric during 1996-97 has increased. But quantity of turmeric exported has declined. The export during 1996-97 is 21600 tones valued at Rs.54.71 crores compared to 27376 tonnes valued at Rs.46.07 crores in 1995-96. Quantity decreased by 21% and value increased by 19% in 1996-97 over 1995-96. Export of turmeric from Kerala was 2832 tonnes valued at Rs.10.63 crores in 1995-97 against 3112 tonnes valued at Rs.9.25 crores in 1995-96. It shows that quantity export decreased

by 9% but value increased by 15%. Kerala's share in the total export from India increased in terms of both quantity and value marginally during 1996-97.

Spices oil and Oleoresins

8.20 During 1996-97, 2020 tonnes of spices oil and Oleoresins valued at Rs.156 crore were exported from India compared to 1715 tonnes valued at Rs.107 crore in 1995-96. Out of this Kerala's share was 1359(69%) tonnes valued at Rs.98 crores (63%). The major oil exported are pepper oil, celery seed oil and koka oil. Amongoleoresins, pepper leads with 516 tonnes followed by paprike 316 tonnes, garcinia 302 tonnes and capsium oleoresin 254 tonnes. The foreign markets are USA, Japan, Germany, Italy and U.K.

Cashew

8.21 In the past, Kerala enjoyed near monopoly in the export of cashew kernels from India. Kerala's monopoly has been undermined slowly and in 1990-91 its share was 88%. In 1996-97, out of India's total export of cashew kernel, share of Kerala in terms of quantity was only 54%. In 1996-97, India exported 0.69 lakh tonnes of cashew kernel valued at Rs.1281 crore, as compared to 0.70 lakh tonnes valued at Rs.1240 crore in 1995-96. The unit export price of cashew kernel increased from Rs.176.37 per kg. in 1995-96 to Rs.186.3 per kg. in 1996-97.

8.22 Export of cashew kernel from Kerala was 0.37 lakh tonnes valued at Rs.723 crore in 1996-97 as against 0.33 lakh tonnes valued at Rs.607 crore in 1995-96. The quantity of exports increased by 11.7% and value by 20%. Export of cashew kernel from Kerala in quantity and value increased more than the all India average.

8.23 U.S.A. Netherland, Japan U.K., Australia, UAE, Singapore, Germany, Israel, Hongkong and France are the countries to which cashew kernels are exported. Shortage of indigenous and imported raw cashew and sluggish market world over contributed to the shortfall in export. Export to Japan, Hong Kong, Taipei, Bahrain, Kuwait, Lebanon, Spain, Greece and Russia declined in 1996-97.

Cashew shell Liquid

8.24 India exported 1350 mt. of cashew shell liquid valued at Rs.1.99 crores in 1996-97. It is against 760 mt. valued at Rs.1.45 crore in 1995-96.

Import of raw cashewnuts

8.25 During 1996-97 nearly 1,92,285 mt. of raw cashewnuts valued at Rs.640.60 crores were imported into India for processing and export as against the imports of 222819 mt. valued at Rs.760 crores during 1995-96. This shows that it was 13% lower in

quantity and 16% lower in value compared to 1995-96. The unit value of imported raw cashewnuts was slightly lower at Rs.33.31 per kg. during 1996-97 as against Rs.34.11 per kg. during 1995-96.

8.26 The major suppliers of raw cashewnuts to India were Tanzania, Guinea Bissau, Ivory Coast, Indonesia, Mozambique, Nigeria, Vietnam and Benin. There was remarkable increase in the import of raw cashewnuts from the African countries. But there was a steep decline in the imports of raw cashewnuts from the South East Asian countries. For instance as against an import 39179 mt. raw cashewnuts valued at Rs.124.70 crores in 1994-95 and 14,109 mt. valued at Rs.49.70 crores during 1995-96 from Vietnam there was hardly any imports during 1996-97. Appendix 8.8 shows import of raw cashew to India.

8.27 During 1996-97, 0.49 lakh tonnes of raw cashew valued at Rs.160 crore was imported through Kochi port as against an import of 6292 mt. in 1995-96 valued at Rs.19.13 crores. It shows that

quantity and value of import increased by nearly 8 times. (see appendix 8.8)

Coffee

8.28 Export of coffee from India was 1.81 lakh tonnes valued at Rs.1467 crore in 1996-97 as against 1.71 lakh tonnes valued at Rs.1527 crores in 1995-96. It shows that coffee export increased by 5.8% in terms of quantity and 4% in terms of value in 1996-97.

8.29 Export of coffee from Kerala is 1.22 lakh tonnes valued at Rs.728 crore in 1996-97 as against 1.14 lakh tonnes valued at Rs.908 crore in 1995-96. Thus the quantity of export increased by 7.4% in 1996-97 over 1995-96 and value of export decreased by nearly 20%. Similarly share of Kerala in India's total export of coffee increased from 66.7% in 1995-96 to 67.6% in 1996-97. But share of export value decreased from 59.5% to 49.7%. Table 8.2 shows quantity and value of coffee exported from India and Kerala.

Table-8.2

Major Item-wise Exports from Kerala

Sl. No.	Items	1994-95		1995-96		1996-97	
		Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Marine Products	74653 (24.0)	817.09 (23)	78895 (27)	856.90 (25)	922.88 (24)	936.22 (23)
2.	Pepper	33512 (90)	213.97 (90)	24419 (93)	183.10 (93)	46264 (97)	405.17 (97)
3.	Cardamom	194 (76)	5.61 (73)	233 (47)	6.35 (51)	53 (22)	2.45 (27)
4.	Curry powder	702 (17)	2.98 (21)	829 (20)	4.20 (25)	6.35 (15)	3.73 (21)
5.	Ginger	1402 (12)	5.46 (33)	2860 (20)	18.78 (49)	4905 (17)	25.93 (45)
6.	Turmeric	2895 (10)	7.33 (16)	3112 (11)	9.25 (20)	2832 (13)	10.63 (19)
7.	Spices oil and deoresins	1152	64.45	1153	77.72	1359	98.0
8.	Cashew kernel	34379 (45)	538.10 (43)	33275 (47)	606.55 (49)	37183 (54)	727.7 (57)
9.	Coffee	86229 (63)	581.01 (53)	114036 (67)	908.12 (60)	122455 (68)	728.50 (50)
10.	Coir and Coir products	43792 (91)	141.97 (83)	45200 (94)	198.74 (96)	44512 (96)	205.31 (97)

Note: Figures in bracket indicate percentage share of Kerala to all India.

Coir and Coir products

8.30 Kerala state ranks top in the production and export of coir and coir products from India. India exported 46369 MT of coir products valued at Rs.213 crore during 1996-97 against 48726 MT valued at Rs.207 crore in 1995-96. It shows that value of exports increased by 2.8% while quantity of exports decreased by nearly 4%.

8.31 Out of the total quantity of coir products exported from India the share of Kerala was 96% in 1996-97 and 93.6% in 1995-96. Similarly out of the total value of export, the share of Kerala was 96.6% in 1996-97 and 96% in 1995-96. Export of coir and coir products from Kerala was 44512 MT valued at Rs.205 crore in 1996-97 against 45200 MT valued at Rs.199 crore in 1995-96. In other words, the quantity

of export decreased by 1.5% and value increased by 3.3% in 1996-97 over 1995-96 (see table 8.2)

8.32 Coir mats, coir yarn, coir mattings, and coir rugs and carpets are the major items of coir products exported from India and Kerala. For instance, out of the total value of coir products exported from India in 1996-97, nearly 54% was coir mats, 19.4% was coir mattings, 15.3% was coir yarn and 8% was coir rugs and carpets.

8.33 The major export markets for coir products in 1996-97 were U.S.A., Netherlands, U.K., Italy, Germany and Belgium. Out of the total quantity of coir products exported from India, 17.5% was to USA, 12.8% to Netherlands, 10.9% to U.K., 8.9% to Italy and 7.9% to Germany. Appendix 8.9 shows major country wise export value of coir products from India.

CHAPTER 9

SOCIAL AND COMMUNITY SERVICES

The state of Kerala has achieved commendable success in social development sectors like high physical quality index, high life expectancy, high literacy and low infant mortality rate. Apart from historical factors, the successive governments in Kerala have followed a support led development strategy of consciously investing in social development sectors like education, medical and public health. Kerala's pioneering redistributive policy measures like land reforms and the comprehensive coverage of public distribution system deserve special mention. The institutional and non-institutional social security measures introduced were directed at attaining mainly the goal of reducing income insecurity and deprivations among weaker segments. Kerala thus has made signal achievements in the social development front, which is almost comparable to that of developed countries.

9.2 Kerala have accorded very high priority in implementing social development programmes. The expenditure on social services was as high as 36 per cent of the total expenditure of the state. (Refer Table 9.1). From a level of Rs.689 crores in 1985-86, the expenditure on social services increased to Rs.2380 crores in 1995-96. According to the budget estimate, it amounted to Rs.3418 crores in 1997-98.

I. EDUCATION

1.1 Literacy

9.3 Kerala has made achievements in the field of literacy that it has reason to be proud of. The state achieved a literacy rate of 89.81 per cent in 1991, compared to the all India average of 52.21 while literacy among males and females in Kerala was 93.62 percent and 86.17 percent, it was only 64.13 and 32.29 at the all India level.

Kerala achieved a literacy rate of 89.81 per cent as compared to the All India average of 52.21 per cent

9.4 The literacy rates for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the State stood at 69.38 per cent and 48.62 per cent respectively. The district-wise literacy rates of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are given in Appendix-9.5.

Table.9.1

Expenditure on social services

(Rs.Crores)

Year	Total Expenditure (Revenue and Capital)	Expenditure on Social Services (Revenue and Capital)	Percentage of Social Services Expenditure to total Expenditure
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1962-63	79.97	36.31	45
1967-68	142.04	73.78	52
1971-72	217.48	116.98	53
1974-75	320.07	162.78	51
1976-77	446.28	217.32	49
1979-80	695.79	297.36	43
1980-81	789.47	374.67	47
1981-82	950.48	413.75	43
1982-83	938.67	432.68	46
1983-84	1200.57	550.28	46
1984-85	1305.71	609.55	47
1985-86	1651.00	689.00	42
1986-87	1711.00	790.00	46
1987-88	1948.00	852.00	44
1988-89	2241.00	973.00	43
1989-90	3418.00	1059.00	31
1990-91	3081.00	1278.00	41
1991-92	3502.00	1382.00	39
1992-93	3934.00	1480.00	37
1993-94	4656.00	1825.00	39
1994-95	6103.00	2196.00	36
1995-96	6390.00	2380.00	37
1996-97	8155.00	3099.00	38
(R.E)			
1997-98	9450.00	3418.00	36
(B.E)			

Source : Annual Financial Statements

SCHOOL INFRASTRUCTURE

9.5 In 1961, there were 6745 lower primary (LP) schools, 1985 upper primary (UP) schools and 629 high schools in the state. The effective average area served by a lower primary school was 5.76 sq.km., upper primary 19.58 sq km and high school 61.78 sq. km. There was a lower primary school for every 2506 persons, upper primary school for 8515 persons and high school for 26874 persons.

9.6 In 1997, school infrastructure grew to 6726 L.P. Schools, 2968 U.P. schools and 2580 high schools. (See Fig. 1)

In 1997 School infrastructure consisted of 6726 L.P. Schools, 2968 U.P. Schools and 2580 High Schools. The accessibility is far higher in Kerala as compared to All India.

9.7 The average area served by a L.P. school including L.P. sections was 4.03 sq. km, U.P. school including U.P. sections was 8.21 sq km and high school 15.06 sq. km. Further there was one L.P. school/section for 3270 persons, one U.P. school/section for 6662 persons and one high school for 12221 persons.

9.8 The wide spread educational infrastructure facilitated easy access to LP/UP education in Kerala. 94.39 per cent of the rural population was served by primary schools/sections within a distance of 1 km, 97.96 per cent within a distance of 2 kms and 96.2 per cent for upper primary schools/sections within a distance of 3 kms where as this rate for all India is 84 per cent.

9.9 The number of schools in Kerala increased marginally from 12265 in 1995-96 to 12274 in 1996-97. The increase was reflected only in the unaided sector,. Besides, there were 8 Anglo Indian high schools and 34 schools for the handicapped. Out of 102 Teacher Training Institutes 38 were Government institutions with a student strength of 3283 of which 2602 were girls. The details on educational institutions from 1961-62 to 1996-97 are given in Appendix-9.9.

MANAGEMENT OF SCHOOLS

9.10 In 1992, there were 12190 schools in the State of which 4488 (36.82%) were government schools, 7330 (60.13%) private aided schools and 372 (3.05%) private unaided schools. Though total number of schools increased to 12274 in 1997 the number of private aided schools and government schools declined. In the private unaided sector, number of schools increased to 510, which represented 4.16 per

cent of the total number of schools. State-wise analysis of schools show that out of the total 7817 (7307 aided and 510 Unaided) private schools, 4205 (4039 aided and 166 unaided) were L.P. schools, 2007 (1873 aided and 134 unaided) U.P. schools and 1605 (1395 aided and 210 unaided) high schools. This shows that private sector schools constituted 62.52 per cent at the L.P. level, 67.62 per cent at U.P. level and 62.21 per cent at high school in the state.

SCHOOL ENROLMENT

9.11 School enrolment which stood at 56.28 lakhs in 1996 sharply declined to 55.34 lakhs in 1997 showing a net decline of 0.94 lakh students (1.67 per cent) in the total enrolment.

There was a sharp fall in total enrolment of 0.94 lakh students in the school education sector during 1997 as compared to previous year.

9.12 The fall in enrolment at the L.P. level was 57,574 students, at the U.P. level 22,885 students and at the high school level 13,070 students. Relevant data are given in Table -9.2. The sharp fall in enrolment has important implication for the planning of education in the state in terms of infrastructure required at different levels.

PROJECTIONS OF SCHOOL ENROLMENT

9.13 A three member Expert Committee constituted by the State Planning Board has estimated that school age group children (5-14 age) will decline to 52.92 lakhs in 2001 AD as against the 1997 enrolment level of 55.34 lakhs.

It has been projected that the school age group children (5-14) will be declined to 52.92 lakhs in 2001 A.D. as against the 1997 enrolment level of 55.34 lakhs.

The projected standard -wise school-age-group children indicate that at the lower primary level age-group population would be 21.18 lakhs in 2001

Table 9.2

Enrolment in schools - Stagewise - 1995 to 1997 (in Lakhs)

Stage	1995			1996			1997		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
Lower Primary	11.53	10.99	22.52	11.24	10.74	21.98	10.94	10.46	21.40
Upper Primary	9.48	8.92	18.40	9.35	8.78	18.13	9.22	8.68	17.90
Secondary	8.01	8.25	16.26	7.97	8.19	16.16	7.91	8.13	16.04
Total	29.02	28.16	57.18	28.56	27.71	56.27	28.07	27.27	55.34

Source: Directorate of Public Instruction, Thiruvananthapuram.

as against the present enrolment of 21.40 lakhs. At the upper primary level the number of children will decline to 15.99 lakhs against 1997 enrolment of 17.90 lakh students. At the high school level, the age group population has been projected to fall to 15.75 lakhs in 2001, as against the enrolment of 16.04 lakh students in 1997. Effectively, the situation emerging is that by 2001 AD there will be a net decline of 2.42 lakh children in the age group (5-14). This is evident from the figures presented in Appendix 9.11.

9.14 Out of the total number of 55.34 lakh students in schools, SC/ST enrolment constituted 6.65 lakhs (12.02%). Of this, 2.91 lakh students were in Government schools (43.76%), 3.68 lakhs in private aided schools (55.34%) and 0.06 lakh students in private unaided schools (0.9%). The enrolment of SC students numbered 6.03 lakhs (10.89%) and that of ST students 0.62 lakh (1.12%) in 1997.

The enrolment of Scheduled Caste Students numbered to 6.03 lakhs (10.89%) and that of Scheduled Tribe Students 0.62 lakhs (1.12%) in 1997.

The relevant details are given in Appendix-9.13.

9.15 The enrolment of girls in 1997 was 27.27 lakhs out of 55.34 lakhs, which represented 49 per cent of the total student enrolment.

The girl students enrolment in 1997 stood at 27.27 lakhs out of 55.34 lakhs which represented 49 per cent.

The percentage enrolment of girl students in L.P, U.P and H.S levels was 49, 50 and 51 respectively in 1997. The SC/ST girls enrolment constituted 3.26 lakh students which amounted to 49 per

cent of the total SC/ST enrolment during the year 1997.

TEACHER-PUPIL RATIO

9.16 There were 1.88 lakh teachers in schools of Kerala in 1997. Of this, Government teachers constituted 36 per cent, private aided school teachers 60 per cent and private unaided school teachers 4%. A further analysis shows that L.P teachers constituted 23.80% (44,851), U.P. teachers 26.36% (49,689) and high school teachers 49.32% (92,957) and TTI teachers 0.52% (990). The teacher-pupil ratio in Kerala declined from 1:30 during 1996 to 1:29 in 1997.

Teacher-Pupil ratio in Kerala reduced from 1:30 in 1996 to 1:29 in 1997

The relevant data are given in Appendices 9.20, 9.21 and 9.22.

UNECONOMIC SCHOOLS/PROTECTED TEACHERS.

9.17 Under Kerala Education Rules, an uneconomic school is one in which the minimum strength per standard in lower primary/upper primary/high school falls below 25. The minimum required strength per standards in Arabic and Sanskrit schools is 15. There were 1407 uneconomic schools in Kerala during 1996-97 as against 1265 in 1994, 1347 in 1995 and 1346 in 1996. During 1996-97 the uneconomic schools increased by 61. A major percentage of uneconomic schools was in the government sector. Out of 1407 schools, 625 were in the Government sector and 782 in the private sector. The state is spending about Rs.25 crores per year for the 1407 uneconomic schools with about 6000 teachers. The district wise and stage-wise distribution of uneconomic schools are given in Table-9.3.

Table-9.3

Uneconomic Schools in Kerala District-wise and Stage-wise - 1997

Sl. No.	Districts	Government Schools				Private Schools				Total			
		L.P	U.P	H.S	Total	L.P	U.P	H.S	Total	L.P	U.P	H.S	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Thiruvananthapuram	42	10	3	55	4	2	--	6	46	12	3	61
2.	Kollam	30	3	--	33	19	--	--	19	49	3	--	52
3.	Pathanamthitta	55	13	--	68	138	11	--	149	193	24	--	217
4.	Alappuzha	53	11	--	64	37	6	--	43	90	17	--	107
5.	Kottayam	72	20	1	93	71	14	1	86	143	34	2	179
6.	Idukki	31	11	3	45	16	4	1	21	47	15	4	66
7.	Ernakulam	45	8	1	54	47	7	--	54	92	15	1	108
8.	Thrissur	23	2	1	26	38	8	--	46	61	10	1	72
9.	Palakkad	22	1	--	23	20	--	--	20	42	1	--	43
10.	Malappuram	8	1	--	9	7	--	--	7	15	1	--	16
11.	Kozhikode	46	4	--	50	90	5	--	95	136	9	--	145
12.	Wayanad	10	2	--	12	1	--	--	1	11	2	--	13
13.	Kannur	53	7	--	60	211	8	--	219	264	15	--	279
14.	Kasaragode	31	2	--	33	16	--	--	16	47	2	--	49
Total		521	95	9	625	715	65	2	782	1236	160	11	1407

Table-9.4

Protected Teachers in Kerala District-wise and Stage-wise - 1996-97

Sl.No.	Districts	H.S.A	P.D. Teachers	Special Teachers	Total
1.	Thiruvananthapuram	14	92	8	114
2.	Kollam	64	186	62	312
3.	Pathanamthitta	21	29	38	88
4.	Alappuzha	104	146	135	385
5.	Kottayam	43	79	101	223
6.	Idukki	4	42	14	60
7.	Ernakulam	64	219	104	387
8.	Thrissur	13	51	48	112
9.	Palakkad	15	79	13	107
10.	Malappuram	2	83	8	93
11.	Kozhikode	22	185	32	239
12.	Kannur	6	21	4	31
13.	Wayanad	3	37	17	57
14.	Kasaragode	5	18	8	31
Total		380	1267	592	2239

9.19 Higher Secondary Course were first introduced in 84 schools during 1990-92 period, and has been remaining stagnant since 1997. Following Government's decision in principle to delink PDC from colleges from 1997-98, 268 batches of higher secondary courses were introduced in 112 Government High Schools. Additional 61 batches were sanctioned in the earlier started schools. The students enrolled stood at 21850, of which 10450 were boys and 11400 girls in 1997. Vocational higher secondary education was introduced in 300 schools (with 814 sections) aimed at offering vocational education to 20350 students. Further delinking will depend on the pace at which consequential deployment is possible to effect; given the Government's resource constraint.

University Education

9.20 In the state there are seven universities and 186 arts and science colleges, of which 38 (20%) are in the Government sector and 148 (80%) are in the private aided sector. There were also 25 unaided colleges in the state. Of the colleges, 46 were under University of Kerala, 60 under University of Calicut and 62 under Mahatma Gandhi University. With the establishment of the Kannur University eighteen colleges were transferred to from the University of Calicut. The relevant details on University-wise distribution of colleges are given in Appendices 9.24 and 9.25. The district-wise distribution of colleges are given in Appendix 9.35.

College Enrolment

9.21 The enrolment in arts and science colleges more than doubled during the period 1973-74

to 1996-97, from 1.51 lakh students to 3.43 lakh students.

The enrolment in Arts and Science Colleges more than doubled during the period 1973-74 to 1996-97 from 1.51 lakh students to 3.43 lakh students. Girl students constituted 59% in 1997 in the higher education sector.

9.22 Out of this girl students constituted 2.03 lakhs (59%) in 1997. Stage-wise details showed that there were 1.94 lakh students at the pre-degree level, 1.37 lakh at the degree level and 0.12 lakh at the post-graduate level. The enrolment details are given in Appendix 9.26. The total intake of students in arts and science colleges in the four universities in Kerala during 1997 stood at 2.83 lakhs (1.20 lakh boys and 1.63 lakh girls). Out of this, pre-degree students constituted 1.65 lakhs, degree students 1.07 lakhs and post graduate students 0.11 lakhs. The relevant details are presented in Appendix 9.27.

9.23 There were 13276 college teachers out of whom 3983 were under Kerala University, 3540 under Calicut University, 4696 in Mahatma Gandhi University and 1057 under Kannur University. Out of the total number of college teachers, women teachers were 4984 (38%). The relevant details are given in Appendix 9.28.

Private Registration

9.24 The total private registrants in the three Universities in Kerala during the year 1997 stood at 1.47 lakhs. Calicut University had the highest number of registrants 71560 followed by 44740 in Kerala University and 30897 in Mahatma Gandhi University.

The total private registrants in the three Universities - Kerala, Calicut and Mahatma Gandhi University stood at 1.47 lakhs in 1997.

9.25 Private registrants for PDC under Calicut University and M.G. University were 39282 and 21931 respectively, which are marginally lower compared to the previous year. The registrants for B.A. degree stood at 15000 for Calicut University and 2204 for Mahatma Gandhi University. Also there were 11500 private registrants for B.Com. degree in Calicut University and 6762 for Mahatma Gandhi University. Moreover 3600 M.A, 800 M.Sc., and 1378 M.Com. private registrants are there under Calicut University. The details are given in Appendix 9.29.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION

Infrastructure

9.26 In 1997 there were 15 engineering colleges in the State comprising of four Government Colleges, three private aided colleges, one regional engineering college, six self financing engineering colleges and one model engineering college at Ernakulam.

9.27 The Cochin University of Science and Technology has a student strength of 3400 under different courses. The Institute of Human Resources Development, Lal Bahadur Sastri Centre for Consultancy and Research, Kerala State Audio Visual and Reprographic Centre and Kerala State Science and Technology Museum are the major autonomous State Sector bodies in the technical education sector.

9.28 The number of seats in various engineering colleges in Kerala stood at 4844 at graduate level (which increased from 4259 in 1996) and 312 at post graduate level, during 1997. A branch-wise analysis shows that out of 4223 seats (excluding REC, Calicut) 801 were in Mechanical Engineering, 660 Electrical and Electronics Engineering, 582 Civil Engineering, 580 Electronics and Communication, 430 Computer Science and Engineering, 300 Electronics Engineering, 240 Computer Engineering, 110 Applied Electronics and Instrumentation Engineering etc. The branch-wise distribution of seats in various engineering colleges are furnished in Appendix 9.33.

Polytechnics and Technical High Schools

9.29 There were 38 polytechnics and 39 technical high schools in the State. Out of 38 polytechnics, 32 were in Government sector. The annual intake of students in polytechnics in Kerala stood at 6660 in 1997. The course-wise analysis

revealed that out of 6660 sanctioned intake in polytechnics, the courses with largest intake were Mechanical (1170), Civil (990), Electronics (895), Electrical (880), Computer (700), Electronics and Communication (240) etc. The institution-wise and course-wise sanctioned intake in polytechnics during 1997 are shown in Appendix 9.36. Out of the total 18511 students in Polytechnics, SC students accounted to 1343 and ST 108. The girls constituted 29.58 percent of the total number of students in polytechnics. The details of annual intake, total enrolment and teachers in technical high schools and polytechnics are presented in Appendices 9.38, 9.39, 9.40 and 9.41.

Expenditure on Education

9.30 The total expenditure by State Government on education during 1996-97 amounted to Rs.1810.36 crores (revised estimate) as against Rs.1652.27 crores in the previous year. Of the total expenditure of Rs.1810.36 crores, Rs.890.10 crores (49.17 percent) was spent in primary education, Rs.547.38 crores (30.24 percent) on secondary education and Rs.287.37 crores (15.87 percent) on University and higher education. The expenditure on Technical education increased from Rs.68.53 crores in 1995-96 to Rs.85.51 crores during 1996-97. (See Fig. 2) The details of expenditure on education are given in Table-9.5.

9.31 The cost of primary education per pupil at the primary stage increased from Rs.1965.14 in 1995-96 to Rs.2265 in 1996-97. Corresponding with the cost of secondary education per pupil increased from Rs.3084.56 to Rs.3413 in 1996-97. The details are shown in Table 9.6. Kerala's expenditure on education percapita and per pupil is higher as compared to all India.

Table 9.5

Expenditure on Education 1992-93 to 1996-97
(Rs. in crores)

Stage	1992-93 (Accounts)	1993-94 Accounts)	1994-95 (Accounts)	1995-96 (Accounts)	1996-97 (Revised Estimate)
Primary Education	591.12	530.46	660.87	675.10	890.10
Secondary Education	273.41	339.10	406.83	675.64	547.38
University & Higher Education	156.62	214.82	212.80	227.02	278.19
Adult Education	0.43	1.60	1.03	0.60	0.10
Language Development	4.13	4.86	5.40	5.38	9.08
Tech. Education	32.61	59.25	62.23	68.53	85.51
Total	1058.32	1150.09	1349.16	1652.27	1810.36

Table 9.6
Cost of Education-per pupil cost in different stages : 1965-1996

Year	Cost per pupil (Rs.)	
	Primary Stage	Secondary Stage
1965-66	43.80	90.31
1966-67	54.17	103.81
1967-68	65.07	130.07
1968-69	73.23	139.71
1969-70	82.38	164.08
1970-71	85.91	176.25
1971-72	89.26	187.29
1972-73	94.61	194.15
1973-74	102.24	211.70
1974-75	117.52	217.90
1975-76	170.02	361.02
1976-77	186.16	386.02
1977-78	193.61	363.02
1978-79	206.21	356.34
1979-80	238.27	369.34
1980-81	265.24	454.25
1981-82	298.18	536.37
1982-83	326.13	589.41
1983-84	372.62	657.60
1984-85	414.43	737.60
1985-86	479.23	906.91
1986-87	563.03	1043.00
1987-88	550.35	1089.38
1988-89	617.80	1161.93
1989-90	690.12	1248.15
1990-91	872.69	1500.00
1991-92	953.48	1600.00
1992-93	1357.65	1760.53
1993-94	1239.68	2134.05
1994-95	1576.88	2517.51
1995-96	1965.14	3084.56
1996-97	2265.00	3413.00

Ninth Five Year Plan-Education

9.32 The outlay provided during the Ninth Five Year Plan for the education sector is Rs. 485.38 crores. In addition to this about Rs.340 crores is the allocation to the local self Government Institutions. In the school education sector the major thrust is to be on quality improvement through massive inservice training of about 2 lakh teachers, curriculum development, educational technology etc. The major effort will be on the attainment of minimum learning levels by students. In regard to provision of physical facilities all thatched sheds in schools will be replaced and drinking water and other facilities will be improved. As a matter of policy Government decided to delink pre-degree from colleges. Already 49 Higher Secondary Schools were transferred to local

Government institutions as per Kerala Panchayat Act/ Kerala Municipal Act vide order No.G.O.(MS)2/97/ G.Edn. dated 3.1.1997. In the higher education sector including technical education thrust is for consolidation and improvement of facilities and quality upgradations. Management and supervision of Government schools have already been transferred to respective local government institutions. The major functions transferred included mid-day meals, scholarships, construction, quality improvement programme etc.

HEALTH

9.33 Kerala has made signal achievements in the health front which are comparable to that of developed countries of the world. This achievement has been made possible with a wider network of health infrastructure and accessibility to services combined with other social factors like women education, general health consciousness, availability of safe drinking water and clean health habits of the people. Kerala has succeeded in reducing IMR to 16 whereas the All India Level was as high as 74 in 1995. The child mortality rate in Kerala is distinctly lower at 4.6 as against the All India average of 26.3. The perinatal mortality rate and neonatal mortality rate are also considerably lower in Kerala.

9.34 Maternal mortality rate in Kerala varied between 1.5 and 2.0 in 1996 for every three thousand deliveries. The corresponding All India rate was 4.6. Life expectancy which is an important indicator of the health status of any region considerably higher in Kerala than in the whole country. Life expectancy at birth in Kerala is 67.2 years for men and 72.4 years for women, whereas for All India it is 60.6 and 61.7 years respectively for men and women. (See Fig. 3)

Kerala's life expectancy at birth in Kerala is 67.2 years for men and 72.4 years for women where as the all India situation is 60.6 and 61.7 years for men and women respectively.

9.35 The major development indicators viz birth rate, death rate and infant mortality rate for the period from 1970 through 1996 can be shown in Table-9.7 (See Figs. 4,5 & 6)

<i>Kerala's health development interms of major indicators is unique as compared to all India</i>		
	Kerala	All India
Birth rate	17.7	28.8
Death rate	6.0	9.0
IMR	16	74

Table 9.7
Birth, Death and Infant Mortality rate in Kerala

Year	Birth rate per '000 Population		Death rate per '000 Population		Infant Mortality per '000 Population	
	Kerala	All India	Kerala	All India	Kerala	All India
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1970	32.3	36.8	9.2	15.7	61.0	129
1980	26.8	33.7	7.0	12.6	42.0	117
1981	25.6	33.0	6.6	12.5	37.0	110
1985	22.9	32.9	6.9	11.8	33.0	97
1986	22.4	32.6	6.7	11.1	27.0	96
1987	21.0	32.2	6.0	10.9	26.0	95
1988	19.9	31.3	6.0	10.0	24.0	94
1989	20.3	30.5	6.1	10.2	21.0	91
1990	20.3	30.5	6.1	14.2	21.0	80
1991	19.8	29.5	5.8	10.2	17.0	80
1992	17.7	29.5	6.3	10.1	17.0	79
1993	17.4	28.7	6.0	9.3	13.0	74
1994	17.4	28.7	6.1	9.3	16.0	74
1995	17.7	28.8	6.0	9.0	16.0	74

Institutional Deliveries

9.36 Kerala has achieved another land mark by attaining almost cent percent institutional deliveries. Out of the estimated 6 lakh deliveries in year in Kerala, 97 percent is institutional deliveries as against the All India average of about 60 percent. This has been possible due to wide spread utilisation of health infrastructure, both in the Public sector as well as in Private sector, and also due to the high level of health consciousness of the people of Kerala. This is the major primary factor responsible for low IMR, low MMR and attainment of immunisation levels and family planning.

Table 9.8
Expectation of Life at Birth in Kerala

Period	Males	Females
1951-60	46.17	50.00
1966-70	56.70	60.00
1971-73	60.62	62.08
1975-77	62.53	65.17
1976-78	63.63	66.19
1977-79	63.82	66.91
1978-80	64.23	67.88
1979-80	64.70	69.00
1980-82	66.30	70.70
1981-83	66.00	71.80
1982-84	66.50	73.40
1983-85	65.70	72.50
1984-86	66.90	72.80
1989-90	67.50	72.90
1990-91	69.00	72.00
1991-96	67.23	72.37

Immunisation

9.37 In the field of immunisation also, the coverage in Kerala has been near total. The coverage in 1996-97 stood at 87 percent of pregnant women with T.T, 63.9 percent of DT immunisation for 5 years children, 61.4 percent of TT for 10 years and 59.1 percent TT for 16 years. The coverage of infants for DPT, polio and BCG were 100 percent in 1997. But in the case the anti-measles coverage stood at 91.5 percent.

Health Care Infrastructure

9.38 The development of vast health care infrastructure in Kerala facilitated greater access to the health services. At the commencement of the First Five Year Plan the State had 230 allopathic health institutions with 6752 beds. By 1996-97 the numbers had risen to 1310 institutions with 43165 beds. During the 35 year period 1961-97, more than 30,000 beds were added in the state. The major public sector hospital infrastructure in the general sector consisted of 5 general hospitals, 11 district hospitals, 42 taluk hospitals, 69 intermediary hospitals, 8W & C hospitals, 5 medical college hospitals, 3 leprosy hospitals, 3 TB hospitals and 3 mental hospitals and one ophthalmic hospital. Of 1310 allopathic medical institutions 150 are hospitals with 29979 beds, 80 are community health centres with 3442 beds, 956 are primary health centres with 5100 beds, 52 dispensaries with 154 beds, 21 TB Clinics/centres with 268 beds, 15 leprosy control units and 36 grant-in-aid institutions with 4222 beds. The relevant data are given in Appendix-9.46

9.39 The Spatial distribution of allopathic medical institutions and beds is given in Appendix-9.44. The growth of institutions and beds from 1966 to 1997 is given in Appendix-9.42.

Accessibility of Rural Health Infrastructure

9.40 In addition to community health centres and primary health centres, there are 5094 sub centres in Kerala. Each sub centre serves a population of 5695 as against the average of 6358 for the whole country.

The accessibility of health infrastructure at the rural level is higher than each subcentre in Kerala serves a population of 5695 as against 6358 at the all India level.

9.41 For every 7.28 Sq.kms in the state there is one subcentre and for every 43 sq.kms there is one primary health centre as against the All India level of 24.14 Sq.kms and 155.16 Sq.kms respectively. On an average each primary health centre serves a population of 30346 in Kerala (as against the All India position of 38618.) and each community health centre serves a population of 3.63 lakhs in Kerala (as

There are 956 Primary health centres in Kerala. Every PHC serves on an average 43 Sq km and for a population of 30346. At the all India level a PHC on an average serves an area of 155 Sq.km and a population of 38618.

against the All India position of 3.48 lakh persons). Details of Rural health infrastructure in Kerala for the period 1986-1997 is shown in Appendix 9.47

Health Manpower - Allopathy

9.42 There are 3460 doctors working in various medical institutions attached with the department of health services and 1844 doctors in five medical college hospitals. Along with the manpower available in Government health institutions, there are 6335 doctors in private health institutions.

9.43 There were 6661 nurses working in various institutions of the Health Department. This works out to a gross nurse bed ratio of 1.6 and Doctor-nurse ratio in the Government and private sector of 1:2.15 and 1:6 (1996). The overall situation is that there were 24122 medical and para medical personnel under the Department of Health Services and 1699 staff with Medical Education Department. The relevant data are shown in Appendix.. 9.48 , 9.49 and 9.56

9.44 In Kerala there are 48,441 registered medical practitioners as against 410800 in All India (1991-92) Data relating to the registered medical and

paramedical personnel in the State are shown in Appendix- 9.63 and 9.64.

Private sector Health Infrastructure

9.45 Private medical institutions play an important role in the provision of medical services in the State. According to a survey conducted in 1995 by the department of Economics and Statistics, there were 4288 private allopathic medical institutions with 67517 beds. In the Ayurvedic sector there were 4922 private institutions with 2595 beds, homoeopathic sector had 3118 institutions with 394 beds and others had 290 institutions with 418 beds. More over 19963 doctors worked in the private sector. Besides there were 149 institutions with 1835 beds in the co-operative sector.

Overall Bed Population Ratio

9.46 As can be seen from Appendix 9.42 the bed- population ratio per lakh of population is 137 in 1997. District-wise distribution of institutions and beds per lakh of population is given in Appendix- 9.45. Besides there are 2349 beds in 108 Ayurveda hospitals and 950 beds in 31 homoeo hospitals. The combined bed population ratio of all the three systems of medicines put together in the Government sector would be 147 beds per lakh of population whereas the all India level is 96 beds per lakh of population.

The availability of beds per lakh population in the government sector for Kerala is 147 as compared to 96 for all India.

9.47 Taking into account the beds in the private sector and co-operative sector, the beds per lakh of population in the state will be around 377.

9.48 The state has a large network of laboratory and other supporting services also. There are laboratory facilities in block level primary health centres, community health centres, intermediate hospitals, taluk hospitals and district hospitals. Besides Public Health Laboratory, Government Analyst Laboratory, Chemical Examiner's Laboratory and Drugs Control Department are also functioning in the State.

Communicable Diseases

9.49 Kerala has made big strides in its attempts to prevent communicable diseases. Mortality due to communicable diseases has fallen much faster than that from non-communicable diseases. The prevalence rate of leprosy for every thousand population is estimated at only 0.22 and for tuberculosis is 0.13. Whereas, the prevalence rate of filaria and malaria are only 0.34 and 0.36 respectively. The prevalence rate estimated for some of the major diseases in Kerala is given in Appendix - 9.52.

Kerala has succeeded in reducing the prevalence rate of some of the major diseases to the minimum and the prevalence rate per 1000 population is shown here

1. Leprosy	0.22
2. Malaria	0.36
3. Filaria	0.34
4. Tuberculosis	0.13

9.50 Even though mortality rate in the state has been reduced to the minimum, the morbidity rate is rather high. The morbidity rate per thousand population for men and women in Kerala is shown in Appendix - 9.53.

Demand for blood in Kerala

9.51 According to World Health Organisation 7 units of blood are required for an active hospital bed in a year with 80000 beds in Kerala of which 70 percent of the beds are active beds (According to the Expert Committee on Blood Transfusion Services in Kerala) The annual requirement in Kerala works out to 344700 units. At present blood is collected in more than 100 hospital Blood banks and between 180000 and 200000 units of blood are collected in a year. So, there is a substantial gap in the collection of blood in the State.

MEDICAL EDUCATION

9.52 The medical education and training infrastructure in the state consists of 5 medical colleges, 2 dental colleges and 3 nursing colleges. Another medical college started recently under co-operative sector. The total intake under different courses in five medical colleges, 2 dental colleges and 3 nursing colleges are, 700 for MBBS, 80 for BDS, 28 for B.Pharm, 24 for B.Sc MLT, 150 for B.Sc. Nursing, 24 for MSc. Nursing, 8 for M.Pharm, 24 for MDS, 10 for Dental Hygienist Certificate course and 10 for Dental Mechanic Certificate Course. B.Pharm, M.Pharm and B.Sc MLT are being conducted only in Thiruvananthapuram Medical College. Dental Hygienist Certificate course and Dental Mechanic Certificate Courses are being conducted only in Thiruvananthapuram Dental College. Details of annual intake of students for various courses are given in Appendix 9.57. There are 8359 beds in all the five medical college hospitals.

Nursing Education

9.53 There are three nursing colleges attached with medical colleges at Thiruvananthapuram, Kottayam and Kozhikode which together have a total annual intake of 150 students for B.Sc. Nursing and 60 students for General Nursing in

Thiruvananthapuram and Kozhikode Nursing Colleges. Moreover M.Sc. nursing is conducted in Thiruvananthapuram and Kozhikode Nursing Colleges with a total intake of 24 students. Besides, there are 22 Nursing Schools under DHS, of which 9 schools are for conducting General Nurse - cum - Midwives (3 years Course) and 13 schools for conducting Junior Public Health Nursing Course (18 months course). The annual intake of nursing courses in different categories during 1997 is shown in Appendix- 9.58. A total of 2346 nurses are trained every year in the approved institutions, including nursing schools under the department. Taking note of the demand for trained nurses in the rest of the country and abroad the present out turn of trained nurses is not adequate to cover the gap within the State.

Table 9.9
Plan and Non-plan Expenditure on
Medical and Public Health-excluding
Family Welfare Programme- Kerala

Year	(Rs in lakhs)		
	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	2438.25	22425.78	24864.03
1994-95	3113.42	26597.61	29711.03
1995-96	5767.27	29889.88	35657.15
1996-97	7114.51	37377.87	44492.38
(R.E)			
1997-98	8605.00	42068.61	50673.61
(B.E)			

AYURVEDA

9.54 At the end of the First Five Year Plan (1955-56), there were 22 ayurveda hospitals, 94 dispensaries and 7 taluk hospitals in the State. And by the end of the Sixth Five Year Plan, the State had 94 hospitals and 457 dispensaries, with a total bed

strength of 1679. This increased to 550 dispensaries and 105 hospitals by the beginning of the 8th five year plan. At present there are 108 hospitals with 2349 beds and 614 dispensaries in the State. Out of 614 dispensaries, 5 are Visha Dispensaries, 9 Sidha dispensaries and one unani dispensary. Besides there are 140 grant-in-aid institutions. The 108 hospitals included 14 district hospitals, 63 taluk hospitals, one mental hospital, one panchakarma hospital and 29 other hospitals. The growth of institutions and beds from 1975 to 1997 are given in Appendix - 9.59. In the ayurvedic institutions 176.95 lakh persons were treated as outpatients and 30615 persons as inpatients during the year under review. The District-wise details of institutions, beds and number of patients treated are given in Appendix- 9.60.

9.55 The list of institutions transferred to local bodies is given in Appendix-9.69. According to the survey conducted in 1995 there were 4922 ayurvedic institutions with 5771 doctors and 2529 beds in the private sector.

9.56 There are five ayurveda colleges in the State with an annual intake of 50 students in Government Ayurveda college, Thiruvananthapuram and 30 each in Govt. Ayurveda Colleges, Thrissur, Kannur and Kottakkal (Quasi Government) and Private Ayurveda College, Ollur for BAMS Course. M.D Course is being conducted only in the Government Ayurveda college, Thiruvananthapuram with an annual intake of 42 Students.

HOMOEOPATHY

9.57 In 1997 there are 405 Homoeopathic dispensaries and 31 hospitals with 950 beds in the State. The number of homoeopathic institutions and beds in Kerala from 1971 to 1997 is shown in Appendix 9.61. The district wise distribution of institutions, beds and patients treated under homoeopathy during 1996 and 1997 is given in Appendix 9.62.

9.58 In addition to the institutions in the Government sector, there is a network of homoeopathy institutions and hospitals under private sector. According to the 1995 survey referred to above there were 345 homoeopathic institutions with 3476 doctors doing private practice.

9.59 There are four homoeopathic medical colleges in the state of which two are in the government sector and two in private sector. BHMS (Graded) degree courses and direct degree courses are conducted in the Government colleges only. Homoeopathic Medical Colleges in the government sector has an intake of 100 students (in each) in each course. In the private Ahurasramam NSS Homoeo Medical College, Kurichy both BHMS Degree and Diploma courses are being conducted (with an an-

nual intake of 50 and 120 students respectively). In the private Homoeo College Dr. Padian Memorial Homoeo Medical College, Ernakulam BHMS Diploma Course is being conducted with an annual intake of 60 students.

FAMILY WELFARE INFRASTRUCTURE

9.60 The Family Welfare Programmes in Kerala are being implemented through a net work of 956 primary health centres and 5094 subcentres. The training infrastructure consists of two Junior Health Inspectors Training Schools, with an annual intake of 120. 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 two Female Health Supervisors Training Schools functioning with an intake capacity of 85. The achievements under family welfare programmes for the last two years are furnished in Appendix 9.66 and district wise details of 1996-97 are given in appendix 9.67. The expenditure under family welfare programmes from 1980-81 to 1996-97 is shown in the Table -9.10 (See Fig. 7)

Table 9.10
Expenditure on Family Welfare Programme

Year	Both plan & Non plan Amount (Rs in 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	4981.10
1994-95	5950.40
1995-96	6130.67
1996-97	6939.59 (R.E)
1997-98	5262.00 (B.E)

9.61 That Kerala's achievements in the Family Welfare front has been impressive is clearly evidenced by various demographic indices. The most direct evidence of the effectiveness of the programme is provided by the couple protection rate. The Percentage of couples effectively protected by various methods of family planning in Kerala increased steadily from 15 percent in 1971 to 30 percent in 1981

and 55 percent in 1991. The present couple protection rate in Kerala is 64.3 as against the all India average of 45.8. The total fertility rate in the state shows a declined trend from 4.1 in 1971 to 2.1 in 1990.

Health Expenditure

9.62 Analysis of Health expenditure shows that Kerala consistently spent a higher outlay both

under plan as well as non-plan. In 1996-97 Kerala's percapita health expenditure by government including family welfare stood at Rs. 163.12. The total plan and non plan expenditure including family welfare increased from Rs. 126.81 crores in 1985-86 to Rs.221.99 crores in 1990-91 and further to Rs. 514.32 crores in 1996-97. The relevant data are given in Table- 9.11.

Table 9.11
Per Capita Expenditure on Medical and
Public Health

Year	Population (lakhs)	Expenditure on Health including Family Welfare (Rs. in lakhs)	Index of growth	Expenditure per head(Rs)	Index of growth
1	2	3	4	5	6
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	29845.13	235	98.53	213
1994-95	306.99	35661.43	281	116.16	251
1995-96	311.12	41787.82	330	134.31	290
1996-97	315.31	51432.27	406	163.12	353
(B.E)					
1997-98	319.56	55935.61	441	175.04	378

Health Sector and Local Self Government Institutions

9.63 The Government of Kerala has devolved wide powers to local self government institutions in promoting the balanced health of the community. Consequently, 2232 institutions were transferred to different levels as on 31.3.1997. Out of the institutions thus transferred, 1783 institutions go to Grama Panchayats, 318 institutions to Block Panchayats, 24 institutions to Corporations and 107 institutions to Municipalities. Details of medical institutions transferred to local bodies as on 31.3.1997 are given in Appendix - 9.68, 9.69 and 9.70.

9.64 But the Government still retains its control on staff commitment, equipment purchase, bulk purchase of medicines etc.

Ninth Five Year Plan - Health

9.65 The Eighth Five year Plan expenditure for health sector amounted to Rs. 159.32 crores which represented 2.24% of the expenditure. The state sector schemes outlay for the sector proposed for the Ninth

plan is Rs. 309.4 crores which constitutes 3.06% of the total outlay. Considering the priority a higher outlay is earmarked for primary health centres and community health centres during the Ninth five year plan. The thrust during the ninth five year plan is optimal utilisation of the health infrastructure, created with more inputs like patients care, provision of equipments, completion of spill over worker etc. Nursing education facilities are to be additionally augmented and quality improvement programmes attempted for which more thrust is laid. Further greater attention is given for prevention and control of diseases, improvement of facilities in mental hospitals and developing facilities as per Mental Health Act.

9.66 As far as the medical colleges are concerned, the thrust is on making them academic excellence. With this view allocation for library, research and teachers education have been increased. Separate fund is allotted to meet the expenditure necessary for improving the service conditions of medical college staff, while terminating the private practices as recommended by the Jayachandran Commission.

WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION

Water Supply Schemes in Kerala

9.67 There were 1412 rural water supply schemes and 50 urban water supply schemes in the State as on 30-11-1997. Besides, there were 1255 small schemes and extensions exclusively benefiting Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and mini water supply schemes benefiting small areas and weaker sections.

9.68 During the VIII Plan, Kerala Water Authority completed 1348 rural water supply schemes including extensions and mini schemes and 11 urban water supply schemes. Out of the rural schemes, 793 schemes were implemented in SC areas and 101 in ST areas. In terms of physical coverage, about 35 lakh people were additionally provided with piped water supply during 1992-97. The SC population additionally covered was 6.1 lakhs and ST population covered was 60,000. The category wise details of schemes commissioned during the eighth plan period are provided in Appendix 9.71

Coverage of Rural Population

9.69 As on 30-11-1997, 52.3 per cent or 111.90 lakh of rural population in the State had access to protected water supply. The coverage increased from 83.3 lakhs in 1992 to 111.9 lakhs in 1997. Thus the additional coverage was of 28.54 lakh population during 1992-97. The relevant data on district wise coverage of rural population with protected water supply can be seen in Appendix 9.74.

Production and supply of piped water

9.70 The production of piped water in the State increased from 334759 million litres in 1992 to 3,68,177 million litres in 1997. The supply in million litres increased from 205378 to 266914 during the above period. This can be seen from Table 9.12. The difference between production and supply is accounted for by leakage.

Table - 9.12

Production of Water Under Piped Water Supply (In million litres)

Year	Production	Supply	Leakage	% of column
				4 to 2
1	2	3	4	5
1992	334759.40	205378.34	129381.06	38.65
1993	360597.12	247924.46	112672.67	31.25
1994	350962.48	253657.43	97305.05	27.72
1995	382116.77	255946.82	126169.95	33.00
1996	387759.86	269799.29	117960.58	30.42
1997	368177.22	266914.13	101263.09	27.5

Though leakage of water declined between 1992 - 97, still it stood at 27 per cent of the water production in 1997. It would be stated that the leakage of water was reduced in the succeeding years as compared to 1992 situation.

9.71 As on 30-11-1997 house tap connections covered 5.33 lakh families, thereby covering about 28.8 lakh population. The number of stand posts installed increased from 1.21 lakhs in 1996 to 1.35 lakhs in 1997. Each stand post according to norms is expected to serve a population of 250. The district wise details of house connections and stand posts provided are furnished in Table 9.13.

9.72 Out of total coverage of rural water supply, Thrissur had the maximum coverage (12.3 percent), followed by Thiruvananthapuram (10.94%) and Ernakulam (10.24%). Six districts had coverage less than 5% of the total.

Table 9.13

Service level of the existing water supply system in Kerala through house taps and stand posts as on 30-11-1997

Sl.No.	District	No.of house connections	No.of stand posts installed
1	Thiruvananthapuram	160850	13793
2	Kollam	44625	9600
3	Pathanamthitta	10064	3254
4	Alappuzha	63220	16178
5	Kottayam	36295	9321
6	Idukki	8545	4060
7	Ernakulam	163682	26922
8	Thrissur	45990	14130
9	Palakkad	37276	10971
10	Malappuram	21625	9279
11	Kozhikode	9600	9001
12	Wayanad	2005	2013
13	Kannur	17460	4122
14	Kasaragode	10460	2027
TOTAL		631697	134671

Non-covered/partially covered habitations in Kerala

9.73 According to a survey conducted in 1992 there were 2289 non-covered habitations (NC), 2074 partially covered (WS level less than 10 lpcd), 5348 partially covered (WS level 10 to 40 lpcd), 52 fully covered (FC) and 13 not covered (Forest area) habitations in the State. During 1992-97 3000 habitations were covered through piped water supply/bore wells (with hand pumps or power pumps) additionally, covering non-covered habitations and augmenting water supply facilities to partially

covered habitations. The status as on 1-4-1997 was that out of 9776 habitations there were 1148 (11.74%) non-covered habitations, 1606 (16.43%) partially covered habitations with supply of less than 10 lpcd, 5535 habitations with coverage between 10 to 40 lpcd 1474 (15%) fully covered habitations and 13 not covered (non-accessible forest area) habitations. The district-wise the details of habitation coverage is shown in Appendix 9.73. A further analysis shows that the percentage of population covered was less than 10 per cent in the case of 2279 habitations. More than 25 per cent of the habitations had coverage only less than 10 per cent. The status of coverage in terms of percentage of the population is given in Table 9.14. In Kerala there were 1384 problem villages of which 1359 were covered with water supply. The district wise problem villages partially covered and benefited population is presented in Appendix 9.72.

Table 9.14

Population covered	No. of habitations
Below 10%	2279
Between 10% and 25%	1746
Between 25% and 50%	2272
Between 50% and 100%	3496
Sub Total	9763
Non covered, Forest area	13
Total	9776

Urban Water Supply

9.74 The total urban population benefited stood at 57.52 lakhs thus constituting 74.89 percent of the total urban population as revealed in Appendix 9.75. An attempt has been made to understand for the first time the demand and supply for water in the city corporation areas and the municipal areas in Kerala. The population in Kerala living in corporations and municipalities works out to 37.24 lakhs in 1991. This population is projected to increase to 41.19 lakhs in 1997. The LPCD demand as presented in Annexure 9.76 put 6160.5 million litres of demand against 3953.77 million litres of supply using the projected population. The demand supply gap was estimated to be 2206.73 million litres in 1997.

Financing Water Supply

9.75 Financing Water Supply has been a major concern and considering the demand, the State government have been allocating a higher plan provision over the years. Moreover, inter-national agencies and the foreign governments have evinced interest in extending technical and financial co-operation

in this vital sector. During the 6th, 7th and 8th plan periods 18 schemes were taken up with assistance from World Bank and Netherlands Government. The source wise assistance received is shown in Table 9.15. In addition the flow of financial assistance to this sector from HUDCO/LIC increased from Rs.1495 lakhs in 1992-93 to Rs.3064 lakhs in 1996-97.

9.76 The total expenditure on Water Supply (including repayment of loans) increased from Rs.164 crores in 1992-93 to Rs.309 crores in 1996-97. An analysis of the different components of expenditure shows that the operation and maintenance cost and establishment charges constituted 13.83 percent of the total expenditure in 1996-97 as against 13.62 percent in 1992-93. The relevant data are furnished in Table - 9.16. The repayment burden alone for Kerala Water Authority constituted Rs.83.89 crores which worked out to 27.07 percent of their total expenditure.

Table 9.15

Year	Flow of Funds and Financing Water Supply (Rs.lakhs)				
	World Bank	Nether land	Danida	HUDCO	LIC
1985-86	-	781.30	-	-	-
1986-87	8.40	263.23	140.00	-	-
1987-88	217.70	739.45	371.00	-	-
1988-89	473.90	142.39	315.00	-	-
1989-90	435.33	136.11	163	-	-
1990-91	-	543.06	170	-	-
1991-92	1527	227.03	300	-	-
1992-93	601.55	380.62	120	1395.00	1000.00
1993-94	1454.16	760.68	748	1174.00	1230.00
1994-95	-	496.41	500	1449.00	2151.00
1995-96	-	173.32	-	1060.00	2028.00
1996-97	-	925.92	-	798.00	2266.00

Table 9.16

Schemes	Plan and Non-Plan Expenditure of Kerala Water Authority			
	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97
Plan Expenditure				
Plan Schemes other than ARP/LIC/HUDCO	4679.00	5705.00	6713.00	7139.00
ARP Schemes	976.00	1193.00	1498.00	3239.00
LIC/HUDCO	2376.00	2096.00	3236.00	2761.00
Other Capital Expenditure	286.00	389.00	132.00	36.23

Total Plan Expenditure	8317.00	9383.00	11579.00	13175.23
Non-Plan Expenditure				
Salary establishment	2744.00	3057.00	5490.00	4744.00
Power charges	1357.00	1729.00	1940.00	2101.00
Operation and maintenance	1472.00	1658.00	1826.00	2185.00
Interest on Loans (Excluding GOK Loans)	1421.00	1816.00	2225.00	2635.00
Repayment of Loans (Excluding GOK Loans)	624.00	772.00	884.00	948.00
Others	294.00	269.00	372.00	393.00
Total NP Expenditure	7912.00	9301.00	12737.00	13006.00

Note: Establishment reduced to the extent of share debit transferred to plan expenditure.

* Provisional.

9.77 The per capita cost of providing water supply in Kerala has been estimated to be between Rs.1500 and Rs.2000 in the rural sector and Rs.2500 and Rs.3000 in urban sector.

9.78 The existing water rate for Domestic and Non-Domestic connections and demand for water supply is given in Table 9.17.

Table 9.17

Existing water rate for domestic and non-domestic connections and water supply demand

	Rate	Water supply demand
Domestic		
Up to 10000 lits	Rs.17/- per month	Rs.10,90,00000
10000 lits to 30000 lits	Rs.17/- plus @ Rs.2.30 per 1000 lits in excess of 10000 lits	
30000 lits to 50000 lits	Rs.63/- plus @ Rs.3.45 per 1000 lits in excess of 30000 lits	
Above 50000 lits	Rs.132/- plus @ Rs.4.60 per 1000 lits in excess of 50000 lits	
Non-Domestic		
Up to 50000 lits	Rs.4.60 per 1000 lits with minimum charge Rs.58/-	
Above 50000 lits	@ Rs.230/- plus @ Rs.6.90/- per 1000 lits in excess of 50000 lits	
Industrial Category		
For entire consumption	@ Rs.6.90/- per 1000 lits with minimum charge Rs.115/-	
Automatic revision by 15% every year		
Stand Posts		
Urban	@ Rs.1314/- per year per tap	
Rural	@ Rs. 875/- per year per tap	

Sanitation

9.79 According to 1991 census, 51 per cent of the house holds in Kerala had sanitation facilities. The major departments concerned with sanitation are the Development Department, Panchayat Department, Corporations and Municipalities and Kerala Water Authority. The Socio Economic Units, Kerala is a major agency which has constructed about 45000 household latrines and 1200 institutional latrines during the last five years. The Development Department constructed about 5000 latrines during 1986-87 to 1995-96. It is estimated that between 40000 and 50000 latrines are constructed by different agencies in the State every year. As regards urban Sewerage Schemes, though Thiruvananthapuram, Kochi schemes started in the late 1970's and early 1980's, only about 30 per cent of the population in Thiruvananthapuram and only 10 per cent in Kochi could be covered. The Urban coverage of 72.7 per cent in latrine programme was predominantly through the twin pit pour flush latrines.

Ninth Five Year Plan and Water Supply

9.80 While formulating 9th Five Year Plan proposals the Task Force as well as the Steering Committee have recommended that over riding priority has to be given for completion of schemes started prior to the 8th Five Year Plan. Keeping these factors in view and the proposals made by the department, the proposals for water supply sector have been formulated. The objective is to achieve 100 per cent coverage of protected water supply to urban as well as rural population by 2002. The lpcd consumption level for urban area is proposed to be increased from 70 to 150 and to rural areas from 40 to 55.

9.81 In order to achieve the above objectives, though Rs.1032 crores is provided for the State Sector Schemes during the 9th Five Year Plan the overall investment likely to take place in the State Sector will be about Rs.2262 crores at 1997 prices.

	(Rs. in crores)
(i) State Sector Outlay	1032
(ii) SCP/TSP Sector	100
(iii) Govt. of India/HUDCO/LIC etc.	500
(iv) Local Bodies	630
Total	2262

9.82 During the transition year 1997-98 itself more than Rs.55 crores has been allotted for water supply by the local bodies. The drinking water projects proposed by the local bodies broadly are of six categories viz., renovation of ponds and water conservancy measures; repair of wells and tube wells, digging of new well; drilling of new tube wells; over head tanks and piped water supply schemes, extension of existing lines, small schemes to provide taps

in the vicinity, large and new pipe water supply schemes. The rural latrine schemes are fully transferred to local bodies.

HOUSING

Demand for Housing in Kerala

9.83 According to the 1991 census, there were 54.59 lakh houses and 55.13 lakh households in Kerala. The average size of house hold in Kerala according to 1991 census was 5.3 persons.

9.84 It is estimated that a total of 10.9 lakh houses or 20 percent of 54.59 lakh houses in Kerala are thatched huts of semi permanent nature. Out of these thatched huts 5.5 lakh units are substandard huts which are not fit for safe human living. Moreover 5 percent of the existing houses are required to be demolished and reconstructed. Thus the housing demand as in 1991 was as given below.

	(in lakhs)
Numerical shortage in 1991	0.54
No.of substandard huts which need to be reconstructed.	5.50
No.of houses which required major repair/ reconstruction.	2.70
	8.74

9.85 It is projected that State's population would increase from 290 lakhs in 1991 to 328 lakhs by 2001 AD; an increase of about 38 lakhs. Assuming the average house hold size of 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 16 lakhs.

Houses constructed by public sector agencies.

9.86 Several Government / quasi Government agencies are involved in implementing housing programmes in the state. The principal departments and agencies involved are Rural Development Department, SC/ST Department, Kerala State Housing Board and Kerala State Co-operative Housing Federation. From the Ninth Plan even local bodies can involve themselves in housing.

9.87 During the last two decades as many as 274622 houses were constructed up to 31-3-1986. The house construction activity by public sector agencies received momentum and during 1996-97 public sector agencies assisted/constructed 78000 houses in Kerala. The relevant data on physical achievement of various housing schemes right from inception are furnished in Appendix-9.77. Of the 6.55 lakh families

assisted during April 1986 to March 1997 (for house construction activities) 28926 families were assigned land free of cost for constructing houses.

9.88 The Housing Board has been implementing several housing schemes for the benefit of the people belonging to different strata. It had assisted the construction of 1.03 lakh houses up to 31-3-1992 by implementing 31 schemes. During the 8th Plan period it assisted 2.41 lakh houses and after that up to 30-11-1997 the Board assisted 24254 houses. The relevant data are given in Appendix 9.79

9.89 The Kerala State Cooperative Housing Federation which is the apex financing agency in the cooperative housing sector had raised a total of Rs.224.28crores up to 31.3.96 and advanced loan for the construction of 83695 houses through its 207 primary societies.

9.90 Maithri is the major economically weaker section housing scheme newly introduced during 1996. An attempt was made to estimate the subsidy component under major housing schemes. Out of Rs. 30,000 under Maithri Housing Scheme, Rs. 9000 is given as outright cash subsidy at the time of disbursement of loan. Further 8.5 percent is the interest subsidy allowed which amounts to Rs. 16128 per unit of house. In the case of EWS cash loan scheme, only loan component is lower, but the outright subsidy and interest subsidy allowed are on par with Maithri. The Scheduled Caste Development Department, Scheduled Tribe Development Department and the Fisheries Department provides Rs. 35000 as grant towards the entire cost of construction for EWS houses. Though Government of India grants Rs. 22000 only for EWS houses under Jawahar Rozgar Yojana and Indira Awas Yojana (in order to equate with other EWS housing schemes implemented by the above mentioned agencies) the State Government subsidises an additional Rs. 13000 per unit. The present position highlighting the unit cost of construction and subsidies allowed are presented in Appendix 9.80

Ninth Five Year Plan and Housing

9.91 It has been estimated that 9.15 lakh houses are to be constructed during the Ninth Five year plan for solving the housing problem of the State. As a significant departure from the previous Five year plans, priority has been accorded for repair, renovation and construction of houses for economically weaker sections, The state sector input has to be largely shared to the weaker sections during the Ninth Five year plan. The State Sector Plan provision during the Ninth Five Year Plan is Rs 100.48 crores. An investment of Rs. 320 crores is expected from local bodies. All EWS housing schemes, repair, renovation and other functions have been transferred to local bodies

LABOUR AND LABOUR WELFARE

Growth of ITIs and ITCs in Kerala

9.92 There were 32 Industrial Training Institutes in the Government sector and 354 Industrial Training centres in the State by the end of 8th plan. During 1997-1998 only one new ITI has been started. In the 32 ITIs, eight are meant exclusively for women.

9.93 In 354 Industrial Training Centres in the private sector the total seat strength is of 42000. Besides there were 2 Advanced Vocational Training Institutes and one Basic Training Centre. The growth of ITIs and ITCs from 1961 to 1997 can be seen in Appendix 9.81 and district-wise details with seat strength are given in Appendix 9.82

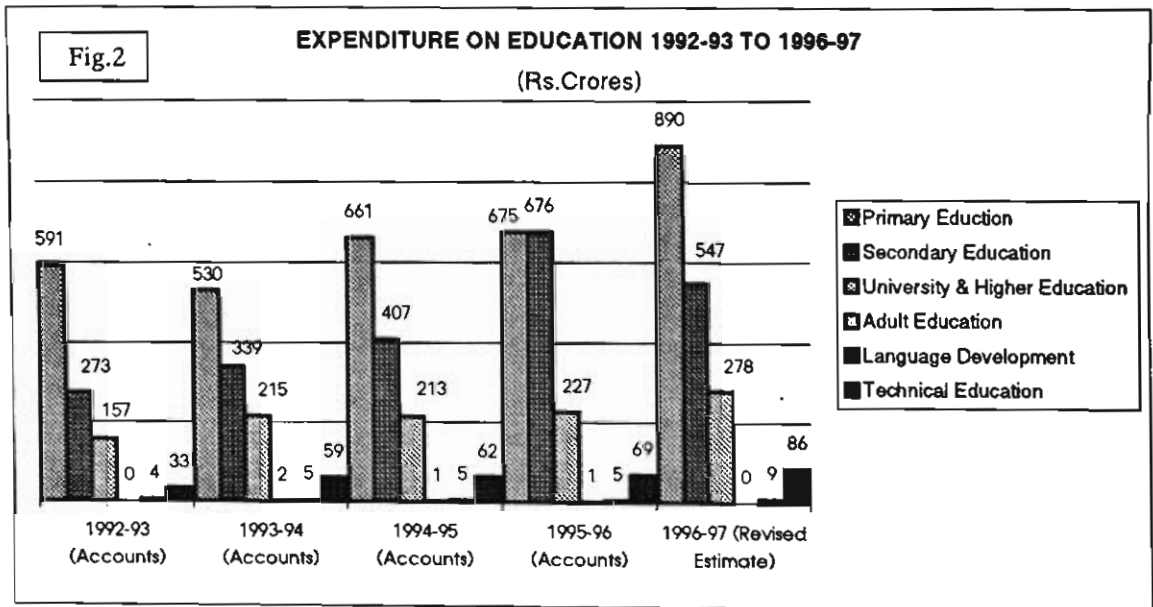
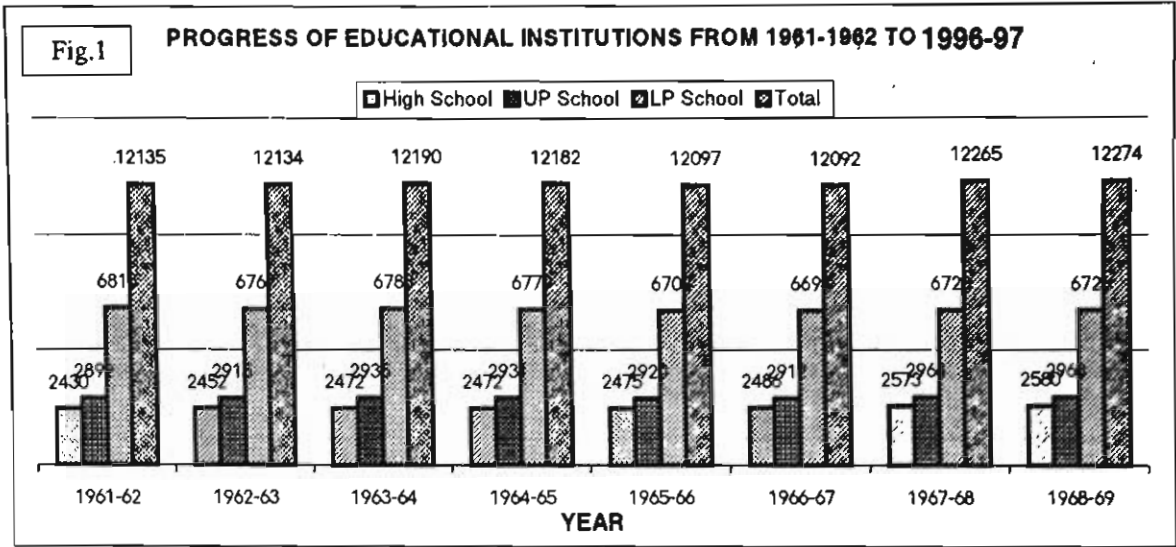
9.94 Apprenticeship training which is implemented since 1963, covers 55 trades. Altogether 4000 trainees were trained in these trades every year. Besides, 356 trainees sponsored by the Kerala Labour Welfare Fund Board were trained in 13 ITIs. Also, 297 Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students were trained in 14 ITIs during 1997.

Trade-wise intake in ITIs and ITCs

9.95 Out of the total 54178 seat strength in ITIs and ITCs, the constitution of ITIs were 22 percent and ITCs, 78 percent. Further analysis showed that of the 12346 students admitted under one year

course, 29 percent are in Government ITIs and 71 percent in private ITCs. In ITIs, 3600 students are admitted under 16 trades of one year course. Girls constituted 20 percent (713), and 10 percent (363) were SCs and 27 STs. In ITCs, 8746 students are admitted in 18 trades for one year courses. Of this 36 percent (3152) are girls, 5 percent (443) SCs and one percent (82) are STs. The girls enrolment has been higher in ITCs as compared to ITIs. An analysis of the trade-wise intake shows that the highest number (3420) of enrolment is Data Preparation and Computer Software in ITCs of which 65 percent are girls. Stenography (English) and plumber trades are also highly demanding trades which constituted 19 and 18 percent of the total enrolment.

9.96 The seat strength in two year's courses stood at 41822 of which ITIs constituted 20 percent and ITCs 80 percent. A further analysis would bring out that, out of 8336 students admitted under 18 trades in ITIs, girls accounted to 13 percent (1066) and 10 percent (789) were accounted for by SCs and 36 ST trainees. Out of 33486 students under 14 trades in two year course in ITCs, less than 13 percent (4249) are girls, 6 percent (2021) Scheduled Castes and 40 Scheduled Tribes. An analysis of the intake under various trades reveals that 38 percent are undergoing electrician trade in ITCs followed by fitter and electronic mechanic trades. The trade-wise intake in Government ITIs and private ITCs are given in annexures 9.83 and 9.84.



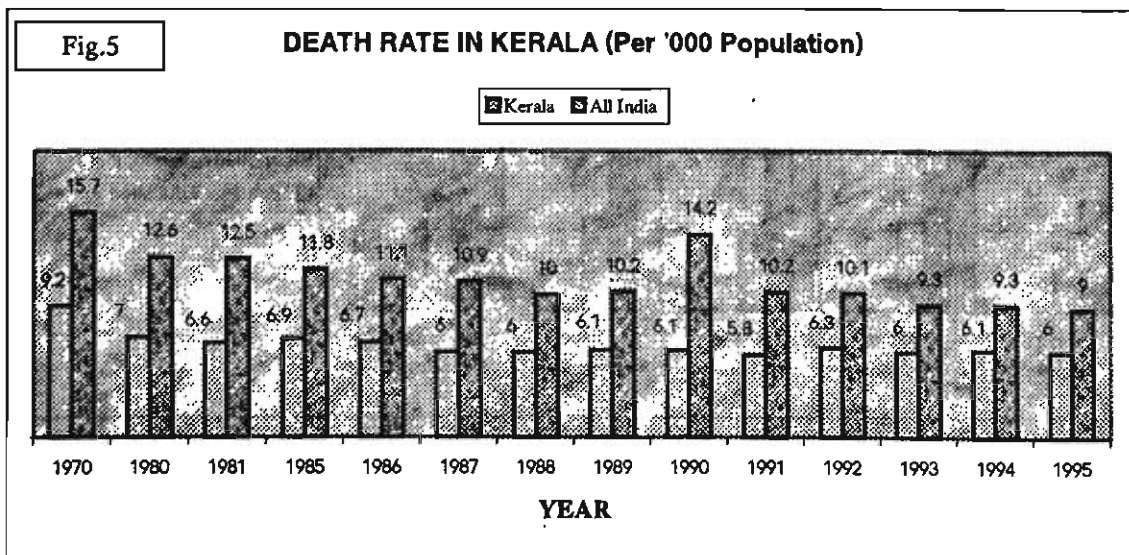
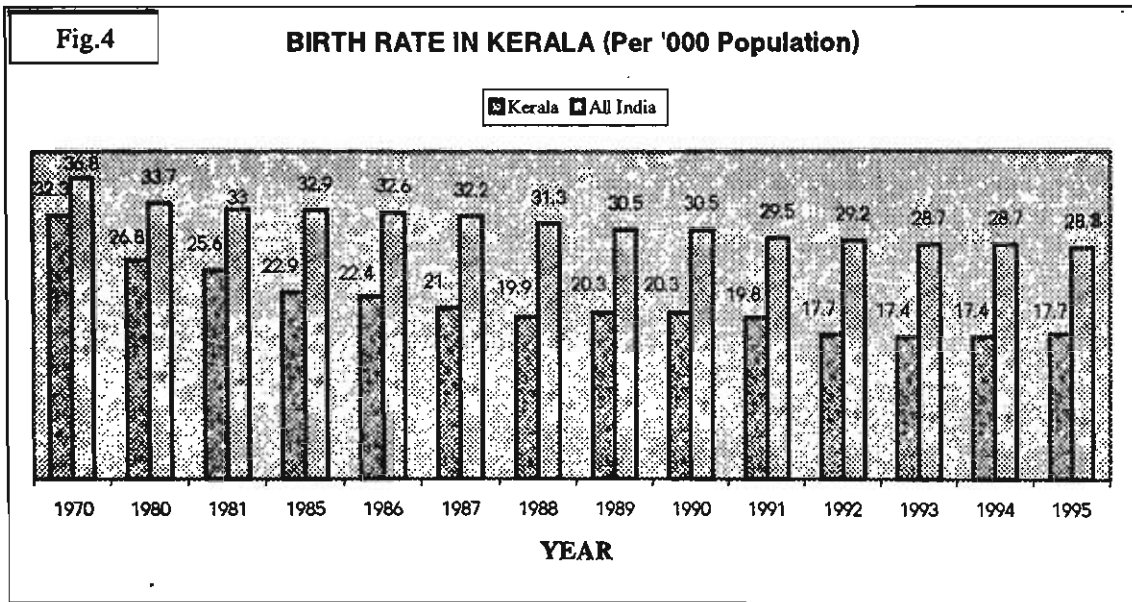
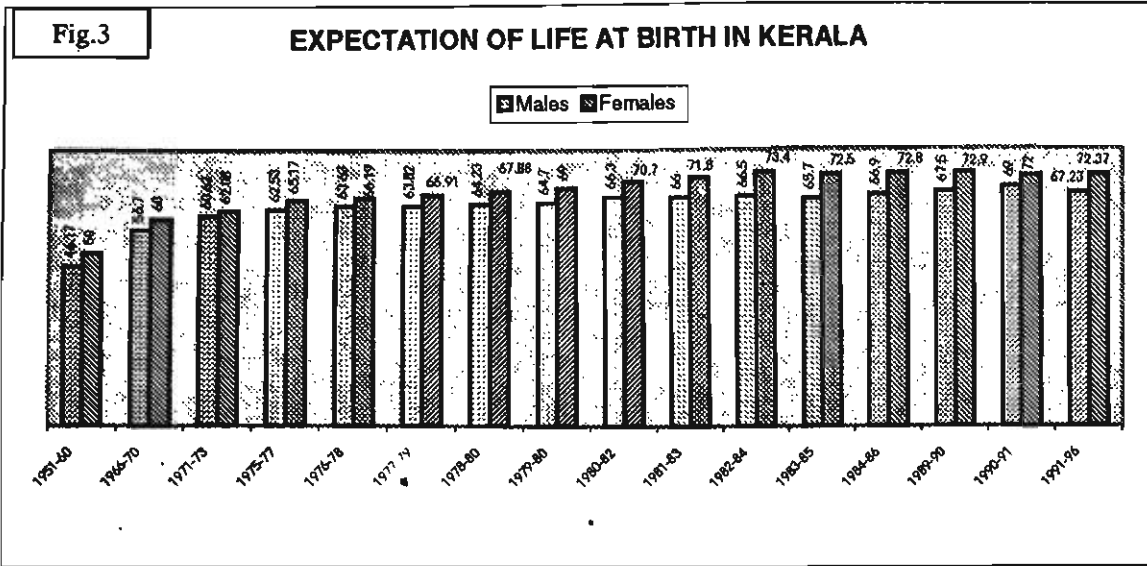


Fig.6

INFANT MORTALITY RATE IN KERALA (Per '000 Population)

■ Kerala ■ All India

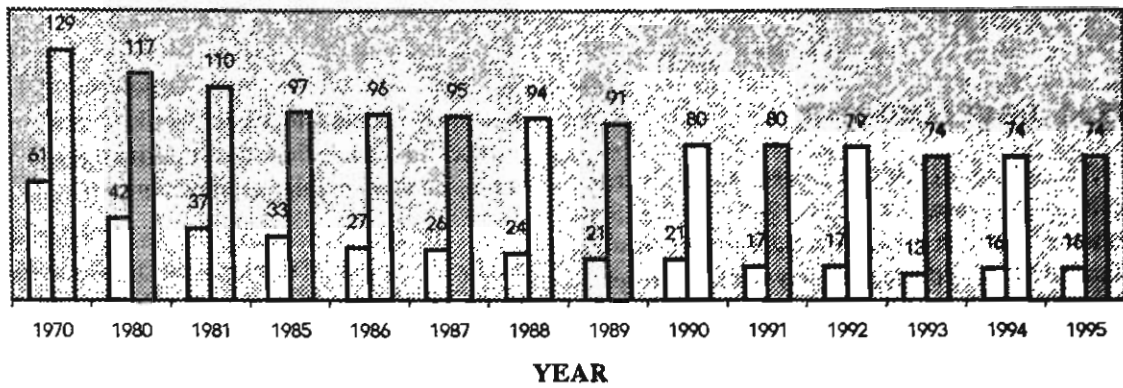
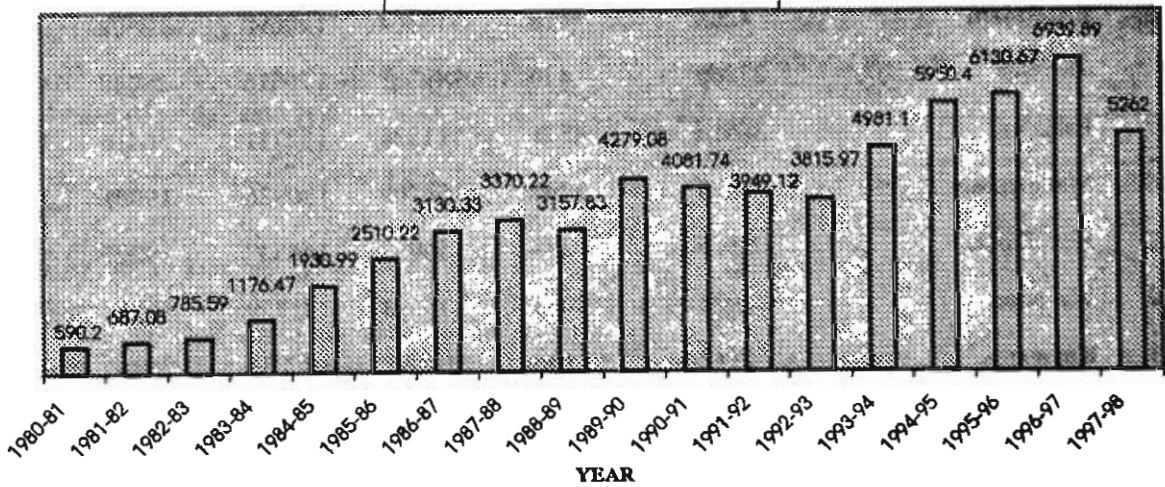


Fig.7

EXPENDITURE ON FAMILY WELFARE PROGRAMME

■ Both Plan & Non Plan Amount (Rs lakhs)



SPECIAL PROGRAMME FOR WEAKER SECTIONS

RURAL DEVELOPMENT

According to 1991 census, Kerala's rural population accounts for nearly 74% of the State population, and with majority are dependent on weak productive assets and wage employment. Rural sector of Kerala is therefore, characterised by low standard of living when compared to their urban counterparts. Poor assets, low level of income and consumption and continued pressure on land for livelihood are the characteristic features of rural backwardness. As such, the rural poor also suffer from

inadequate access to basic facilities and essential services like education, health, drinking water, sanitation, shelter, regular employment etc.

10.2 According to the IRDP survey conducted by Rural Development Department in 1990 nearly 17 lakh families are still below poverty line in the state. The list was further revised and as on July 1995, total number of families below poverty line is 20.73 lakhs in Kerala. Of them, 2.30 lakhs belong to SC/ST communities. The details of survey are given in Table 10.1

Table 10.1
Number of Families Below Poverty Line - IRDP Survey 1990

District	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes	Others	Total Families	Households added in July 1995	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Thiruvananthapuram	34280	2161	166818	203259	20331	223590
2. Kollam	24458	95	161115	185668	14887	200555
3. Pathanamthitta	1895	722	54710	69327	14429	83756
4. Alappuzha	7871	47	126604	134522	11081	145603
5. Kottayam	4454	749	104073	109276	23609	132885
6. Idukki	10319	6422	59464	76205	35740	111945
7. Ernakulam	4208	118	116364	120690	12602	133292
8. Thrissur	27265	430	148321	176016	28040	204056
9. Palakkad	36614	4571	111526	152711	36416	1891287
10. Malappuram	13470	1247	156209	170926	19001	189927
11. Kozhikode	9316	288	156933	166537	19927	186464
12. Wayanad	2023	14063	35673	51759	17514	69273
13. Kannur	1142	196	104897	106235	23350	129585
14. Kasaragode	7223	2555	53965	63743	9448	73191
Total	196538	33664	1556672	1786874	286375	2073249

10.3 The details of SC and ST families, below poverty line as on 1-1-1994 are given in Table 10.2

Table 10.2
Number of SC/ST Families Below Poverty Line as on 1-1-1994

District	1990 Survey	Additionally included in 1994	Total No.
1	2	3	4
1. Thiruvananthapuram	36441	--	36441
2. Kollam	24553	--	24553
3. Pathanamthitta	14617	1072	16689
4. Alappuzha	7918	420	8338
5. Kottayam	5203	602	5805
6. Idukki	16741	1098	17839
7. Ernakulam	4326	365	4691
8. Thrissur	27695	105	27800
9. Malappuram	14717	531	15248
10. Palakkad	41185	625	41810
11. Wayanad	16086	1687	17773
12. Kozhikode	9604	346	9950
13. Kannur	1338	203	1541
14. Kasaragode	9778	834	10612
Total	230202	8888	239090

10.4 During the Eighth Plan period an amount of Rs.573.50 crores was spent against a budgetted outlay of Rs.573.54 crores including central share on anti-poverty programmes. On non-plan account an expenditure of Rs.121.05 crores was recorded against a provision of Rs.124.42 crores during Eighth Plan period. Schematic outlays and expenditure and physical targets and achievements of major poverty alleviation programmes of Rural Development Sector during Eighth Plan period is shown in Appendices 10.1&10.2

10.5 With the devolution of planning at the local level to panchayats the implementation of various rural development programmes has to be through local bodies. In particular, selection of beneficiaries has to be made by GramaSabhas.

10.6 A brief review of major programmes being implemented in the state is given below.

1. Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP)

10.7 IRDP was introduced in the state in 1978-79 in 58 selected blocks and extended to 5 more blocks in 1979-80. Now this programme is being implemented in all the 152 blocks in the State through 14 DRDAs. IRDP is a 50% centrally sponsored credit linked scheme to assist identified poor families in the rural areas to cross poverty line by taking up suitable self employment ventures generating additional income. A family whose annual income at 1991-92 prices is below Rs.11,000/- is considered below poverty line. Families whose annual income below a "cut off"

line of Rs.8,500 are first assisted. A substantial part of total outlay is earmarked for families belonging to SC/ST communities, women and physically handicapped. A group approach has been introduced recently in order to make the programme a more effective tool for poverty alleviation. During Eighth Plan 2,80,000 families were targetted for assistance under the scheme, of which 1,40,000 families were to be SC/ST. Against this target, 2,42,556 families have been assisted. Table 10.3 shows physical and financial achievements of the programme since Sixth Five Year Plan.

Table 10.3
Achievement under IRDP

Plan Period	Families assisted	Subsidy (Rs. lakhs)	Loan (Rs. lakhs)	Per family assistance (Rs.)
1	2	3	4	5
VI Plan	508985	4512.52	13115.54	3463
VII Plan	486615	7461.03	15628.60	4745
Annual Plan (90-91 to 91-92)	118849	3315.62	5030.10	7022
VIII Plan				
1992-93	50517	1485.29	2250.78	7369
1993-94	53698	1797.63	2645.93	8275
1994-95	46294	2173.12	3987.02	13307
1995-96	43357	2008.70	5239.08	16717
1996-97	48690	2285.82	6530.87	18108
VIII Plan Total	242556	9749.22	20653.68	11763

10.8 The sector-wise analysis of IRDP schemes shows a slight shift in activity from primary sector to secondary and tertiary sectors. In 1981-82, about 69% of schemes were implemented under primary sector. The rate has since then declined and was 41% in 1996-97. In 1981-82 the utilisation of funds for secondary and tertiary sectors were 10% and 21% respectively. By 1996-97, they have increased to 25% and 34% respectively. The details are given in Table 10.4.

Table 10.4

Sector-wise Breakup of the IRDP Schemes

Year	Primary Sector (No. of Schemes)	%	Secondary Sector (No. of Schemes)	%	Tertiary Sector (No. of Schemes)	%
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1981-82	70058	69	9576	10	21694	21
1985-86	36920	40	11620	16	24706	34
1990-91	27836	43	13610	21	23054	36
1992-93	22142	42	11757	23	18398	35
1995-96	20058	42	11505	24	15654	34
1996-97	21625	41	13282	25	8364	34

Training of Rural Youths for Self Employment (TRYSEM)

10.9 TRYSEM as a component of IRDP is envisaged as a supplementary package programme. It has two components namely, training and infrastructure. TRYSEM training aims at imparting training to rural youths in the age group of 18-35 years, drawn from below poverty line, on basic technical and managerial skills to enable them to take up self employment ventures in the broad fields of agriculture and allied activities, industries, service sectors etc. 50% youths selected will be SC/ST. Successfully trained rural youths will be assisted for starting own enterprises with loan and subsidy under IRDP. In 1996-97 against a target of 6080 rural youths, 5036 youths have been trained under the programme. Of which 1234 youths have been assisted for starting own enterprises and 3172 youths have been engaged in wage employment. TRYSEM infrastructure aims at giving infrastructural support to TRYSEM training. Under this component infrastructural supports are provided for training institutions. Physical and financial achievements under the programme since Sixth Five Year Plan is shown in Table 10.5

Table 10.5

Achievement of TRYSEM

Plan period	Target for Training	No. of Youths trained	% of Achievement	No. of Youth Self Employed	No. of Youths wage Employed	Expenditure (Rs. in lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. VI Plan	36602	25787	70	7775	6863	128.85
2. VII Plan	302000	26472	88	8503	10355	602.54
3. Annual Plan (90-91 & 91-92)	18200	12783	70	3522	5390	380.91
4. VIII Plan						
1992-93	7570	7919	105	1553	3856	222.85
1993-94	6682	5549	83	1212	2891	247.29
1994-95	6080	5854	96	1890	3431	281.32
1995-96	6080	4860	80	1437	2828	237.66
1996-97	6080	5036	83	1234	3172	158.65
VIII Plan Total	32492	29218	90	7326	16187	1147.77

Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas (DWCRA)

10.10 Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas is a sub component of IRDP with the prime objective of providing women members of the family below poverty line, the opportunity of self employment on a sustained basis. As different from the family approach under IRDP, DWCRA follows a group strategy, a group consisting of 10-15 women.

Such groups would be the focus of convergence of the activities like social welfare, health, nutrition, employment and education. In 1996-97 against a target of 1080 groups, 962 groups have been formed with the financial assistance of Rs.202.07 lakhs. Out of 962 groups formed, 738 groups have started income generating activities. Table 10.6 shows the physical and financial achievement of the programme since Sixth Five Year Plan.

Table 10.6
Achievement under DWCRA

Plan period	No. of Groups Formed			No. of groups started functioning	Percentage	Expenditure (Rs. in lakhs)
	Target	Achievement	Percentage			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. VI Plan	150	81	54	57	70	18.88
2. VII Plan	775	803	104	826	103	65.82
3. Annual Plan (90-91 & 91-92)	655	443	68	308	70	70.68
4. VIII Plan						
1992-93	260	241	93	202	84	41.10
1993-94	800	551	69	297	54	77.92
1994-95	797	753	94	629	84	105.78
1995-96	720	797	95	649	82	147.95
1996-97	1080	962	89	738	77	202.07
VIII Plan Total	3777	3304	87	2515	76	574.82

Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY)

10.11 Jawahar Rozgar Yojana is an intensive employment generation programme started in 1987 by merging NREP and RLEGP. As a poverty alleviation programme having direct impact on the incidence of poverty, JRY aims to create additional gainful employment for the unemployed and underemployed persons in rural areas. As part of the programme it envisages strengthening of rural economic infrastructure and creation of durable community assets, to improve quality of rural life. The physical and financial achievements under JRY since Seventh Five Year Plan are given in Table 10.7. The details of main assets created under JRY during the period from 1989-90 to 1996-97 are given in Table 10.8. The number of houses constructed under JRY is given in Table 10.9

Table 10.7

Physical and Financial Achievements under JRY

Plan period	Physical Achievement		Expenditure	
	Target	Achievement	%	Rs. lakhs
1	2	3	4	5
1. VII Plan	214.18	213.79	100	6587.35
2. Annual Plan (90-91 & 91-92)	383.81	358.04	93	14072.71
3. VIII Plan				
1992-93	138.63	134.57	97	6843.94
1993-94	113.47	120.43	106	7788.38
1994-95	97.10	101.01	104	7234.60
1995-96	108.01	127.75	118	8888.24
1996-97	59.73	105.87	177	7271.28
VIII Plan total	516.94	589.63	114	38026.44

Table 10.8

Details of Main Assets Created Under JRY

Assets	1989-90	90-91	91-92	92-93	93-94	94-95	95-96	96-97
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1. Million Wells (No.)	-	444	1740	3893	3064	3218	3468	2268
2. Irrigation Wells No.	390	222	273	293	143	73	55	51
3. Drinking Water Wells (No.)	954	546	433	309	359	340	288	404
4. Roads (Km.)	3532	2144	1874	1767	1587	990	848	802
5. School Buildings (No.)	57	73	53	47	70	35	32	23
6. Sanitary Latrines (No.)	7853	7622	6112	4516	4620	4313	4556	12453

Table 10.9

Houses Constructed Under JRY

Period	No. of Houses Constructed
1	2
1989-90	6349
1990-91	14255
1991-92	22182
1992-93	16533
1993-94	16999
1994-95	18549
1995-96	29368
1996-97	29952
Total	154187

Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS)

10.12 The employment Assurance Scheme as a centrally sponsored programme was launched first in 21 blocks in seven districts in the state in 1994, where revamped public distribution system was in operation. The objective of the scheme is to provide 100 days of assured employment to the below

poverty families during the lean agricultural season at the minimum wages on non-farm and allied activities. This programme has been extended to 60 more blocks in 1996-97. In 1996-97 under the programme 28.76 lakh man days were generated with an expenditure of Rs.20.63 crores. Table 10.10 shows district-wise number of works taken up and completed with employment generation.

Table 10.10

Progress of Employment Assurance Scheme 1996-97

District	Blocks Covered (No.)	Works Taken-up (No.)	Works Completed (No.)	Employment Generated (lakh man days)	Expenditure (Rs. lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5	6
Thiruvananthapuram	7	149	52	4.85	327.10
Kollam	6	--	--	--	0.24
Pathanamthitta	4	19	--	0.02	1.56
Alappuzha	6	--	--	0.46	30.60
Kottayam	6	175	72	4.02	272.07
Idukki	8	608	311	7.43	548.19
Ernakulam	6	58	21	0.41	17.34
Thrissur	8	--	--	--	4.41
Palakkad	7	35	20	0.70	47.38
Malappuram	8	187	39	2.17	184.22
Kozhikode	5	90	6	0.63	59.22
Wayanad	3	410	144	4.27	310.58
Kannur	5	238	38	3.71	252.58
Kasaragod	2	28	11	0.09	7.95
Total	81	1997	714	28.76	2063.44

Supply of Tool Kits

10.13 Supply of tool kits to rural artisans is an allied programme of IRDP with 100 per cent central assistance. Improved tool kits are supplied to rural artisans to earn higher income in their traditional skills like blacksmithy, carpentry, gold smithy, pottery, leather works, masonry, metal works etc. The physical and financial achievements under the programme during 1996-97 are given in Appendix 10.5.

Peoples' Action for Development - Kerala (PAD-K)

10.14 Peoples' Action for Development - Kerala is nodal agency intended to strengthen and promote voluntary efforts in rural development. It conducts seminars and camps to assist voluntary organisations to prepare projects to get assistance from CAPART. During 1996-97 CAPART sanctioned 76 projects costing Rs.316.05 lakhs, on the basis of recommendation of Peoples' Action for Development - Kerala.

Kerala Rural Development and Marketing Society (KERAMS)

10.15 Kerala Rural Development and Marketing Society was established in 1986 as an autonomous body to provide marketing facilities to rural artisans, DW CRA units, mahilasamajams, voluntary organisation etc. and also make available raw materials required for the production units. Through "Gramasree", a permanent sales outlet of the organisation, rural products worth Rs.54.82 lakhs were sold during 1996-97. KERAMS has been organising trade fairs during onam festival in all districts. These trade fairs facilitate sales promotions of IRDP products. The sales value of IRDP products through KERAMS is given Appendix 10.6

10.16 The review on the performance of rural development sector to alleviate poverty shows that 3,80,495 families below poverty line have been assisted during the period from 1990-91 to 1997-98. The total subsidy component comes to 13977.43 lakhs

and loan component to Rs.28506.89 lakhs. Appendices 10.3 and 10.4 show scheme-wise and sub-sector wise financial and physical achievements under rural development programme during the Eighth Plan period.

LAND REFORMS

10.17 The major component of the land reforms that is still being carried out is the distribution of the surplus land.

10.18 Since the implementation of Land Reforms Act in the State, 1,37,758 acres of land have been declared as surplus land. An extent of 95,813 acres of land have been taken possession of and 64,575 acres distributed to 1,46,904 families. Table 10.11 shows the achievements under Land Reforms.

Table 10.11

Distribution of Surplus Land and Number of Beneficiaries

Category	As on 30-11-1996		As on 30-11-1997	
	No. of beneficiaries	Area (acre)	No. of beneficiaries	Area (acre)
1	2	3	4	5
Scheduled Castes	62,479	25,240	62,951	25,322
Scheduled Tribes	7,505	5,179	7,539	5,185
Others	75,926	33,984	76,414	34,068
Total	1,45,910	64,403	1,36,904	64,575

10.19 The assignees of surplus land are provided with financial assistance for land development. During Eighth Five Year Plan an amount

of Rs.45.67 lakhs has been disbursed as financial assistance for 7317 beneficiaries. In 1996-97, 864 families are assisted, of which 385 are SC/ST beneficiaries. Table 10.12 shows year-wise distribution of assistance and number of beneficiaries. Appendix-10.7 shows district-wise beneficiaries of surplus land and extent of land distributed.

10.20 The scheme of resurvey of the state is being implemented from the year 1966-67 onwards. The resurvey works are in progress in all districts in the state except Kasaragode district. This is a non-plan activity since 1986-87. Out of 32,510 sq.km. to be surveyed in the state, an extent of 22,891.98 sq.km. under field work and an area of 20,234.19 sq.km. under office work have been completed till 31-7-1997. Out of the 903 villages taken up for resurvey, field work of 790 villages have been completed, 640 villages have been finalised and the records in respect of 615 villages have been implemented in revenue administration. To dispose of complaints against survey records Government have been organising survey Adalath since 1-8-1995 in the villages where the resurvey has been completed. A total number of 4,82,828 petitions have been received in Adalath of which 4,22,880 petitions have been disposed off.

WESTERN GHATS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

10.21 Western Ghats Development Programme is a centrally sponsored programme with 100% central assistance. This programme forms part of Hill Area Development Programme initiated by Planning Commission during Fifth Five Year Plan. The programme aims at the ecological and economic development of the area through integrated development of Western Ghats Region with people's participation. This programme is being implemented in 31 taluks of the State. Major schemes implemented

Table 10.12

Financial Assistance to the Assignees of Surplus Land - Achievement

Sl.No.	Particulars	Unit	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Total Amount Sanctioned (Rs. lakhs)		30,00,000	30,00,000	30,00,000	30,00,000	15,00,000	1,35,00,000
2.	Amount Spent (Rs. lakhs)		4,54,878	5,55,444	5,92,754	9,56,292	20,07,674	45,67,042
3.	No. of beneficiaries							
a.	General		746	1,014	984	615	479	3,838
b.	Scheduled Castes		884	655	798	458	57	2,852
c.	Scheduled Tribes		122	120	56	1	328	627
	Total No. of beneficiaries		1,752	1,789	1,838	1,074	864	7317

under the programme includes watershed development, forestry, village and small industries horticulture, soil conservation, minor-irrigation dairy development, agriculture etc. During 1996-97, an amount of Rs.938.90 lakhs was expended against the outlay of Rs.952.00 lakhs. The sub sector-wise outlays and expenditure under Western Ghats Development Programme during Eighth Five Year Plan are given in Table 13.

Table 10.13

Financial Outlays and Expenditure During Eighth Plan Period Under W.G.D.P.

Sl. No.	Sectors	Outlays (Rs. in lakhs)	Expenditure (Rs. in lakhs)
1	2	3	4
1.	Agriculture	272.75	271.84
2.	Soil Conservation	994.88	1003.38
3.	Animal Husbandry	25.69	25.64
4.	Dairy Development	296.11	295.74
5.	Forestry	1021.04	1005.47
6.	Minor Irrigation	875.84	858.27
7.	Water Supply	195.59	198.18
8.	Horticulture	109.86	109.86
9.	Foot Bridges	260.91	256.19
10.	Village & Small Industries	58.12	58.09
Total		4110.79	4082.66

10.22 The financial and physical targets and achievements are given in Appendix 10.8 and 10.9.

SOCIAL SECURITY AND WELFARE

10.23 Social Security and Welfare constitute an integral part of the functions of a modern democratic Government. Over the last four decades successive governments in Kerala introduced a variety of social security schemes through institutional and non-institutional Social Security measures. The basic objective of the initiatives is of reducing income insecurity and deprivation among the weaker segments of the society. In Kerala there are as many as 30 social security initiatives covering the poor aged agricultural workers, widows, destitutes, handicapped, khadi workers, coir workers, cashew workers, handloom workers and so on. The various major pension and welfare fund schemes benefited about 12.06 lakh persons and expenditure amounted to about Rs.107.33 crores during 1997. An attempt is made to describe briefly the present status of schemes implemented in Kerala.

Institutional care

10.24 The Government and voluntary agencies extend assistance to the orphan children,

disabled children, aged, infirm and other special categories like cured mental patients, leprosy patients and so on through various institutional measures. In Kerala at present institutional care is provided to about 54344 persons, of which 44728 are orphan children and 4721 are aged and infirm. The details of institutional intervention and coverage are given in Appendix 10.10

Major Pension Schemes

10.25 Three major pension schemes are being implemented in the State. (i) Kerala Agricultural workers pension-scheme (ii) Kerala Destitute pension scheme and (iii) special pension scheme for Handicapped. The rate of assistance under Kerala Agricultural workers Pension Scheme has been increased from Rs.70 in 1995 to Rs.80 in 1996 and further to Rs.100 in 1997. The Scheme benefited 3,12,944 persons during 1997. The Kerala Destitute Pension Scheme benefited 1,42,500 persons during 1997. The rate of assistance under this scheme was increased from Rs.100 in 1996 to Rs.110 per month in 1997. The rate of assistance for the Special Pension Scheme for the handicapped was also increased from Rs. 100 in 1996 to Rs. 110 per month in 1997 and benefited 94,800 persons during 1997.

10.26 The Government have constituted statutory boards for implementation of major social security initiatives for coir workers, cashew workers, handloom workers, Khadi workers, abkari workers, motor transport workers, head load workers and so on. The eligibility criteria, benefit pattern etc. differ from scheme to scheme as framed under different Acts. A summary position of schemes reflecting the eligibility criteria, rate of assistance, beneficiaries covered etc. are presented in Appendix-10.11.

NUTRITION

Nutrition Status in Kerala

10.27 Mal-nutrition is one of the most important health problem in the state. That is why a considerable percentage of the children born here are underweight and have below average height. The food consumption surveys right from 1960's have revealed a high degree of under nourishment in Kerala. National Sample Survey 1961-62 revealed that the average daily food intake in Kerala yielded 1620 calories per capita, per day. This was less than three fourth of the recommended level. The Survey conducted by National Nutrition Monitoring Bureau during 1988 and 1990 revealed that the intake of cereals and millets in Kerala was below the recommended level by about 20%. In the case of pulses, the intake was 55% below the recommended level. The intake of green leafy vegetables is about

77.5% and milk about 42% below the recommended level. The calorie and protein intake are below by about 11% and 4% respectively. The intake of Calcium alone was found to be at the recommended level. But consumption of iron was below the recommended level by about 8% and that Vitamin-A, about 60% below the recommended level.

10.28 Protein, energy malnutrition, is the most wide spread form of malnutrition among preschool children in the State. It was observed that 47.4% children suffered from mild form of malnutrition, 32.9% suffered from moderate form of malnutrition and 2% suffered from severe form of malnutrition.

NUTRITION PROGRAMMES IMPLEMENTED IN KERALA - AN OVER VIEW.

Integrated Child Development Programme (ICDS)

10.29 The objective of the Integrated Child Development Scheme is to combat malnutrition by providing 300 calories and 8.12 gms of protein per beneficiary in the age group of 0-6 years and 500 calories and 25 gms of protein per day for pregnant woman and nursing mother. Food will be provided to these beneficiaries for about 300 days in an year. There were 120 ICDS projects in 1997 in the State of which 111 were rural projects, 1 tribal project and 8 urban projects. There were 15605 anganwadis in the state benefiting 10.32 lakh children and women which worked out to 8600 beneficiaries on an average per project. The project wise details of ICDS beneficiary is given in Appendix-10.12

Non-ICDS

10.30 There were 39 non-ICDS blocks which covered 1.23 lakh beneficiaries through a network of 913 feeding centres. The per beneficiary cost of feeding for women and children was Rs.1.20 and Rs.0.80 respectively to provide 300/500 calories and 8.12/25 gms of protein per person per day.

Mid-day meals in Schools.

10.31 The School meals feeding for poor L.P/U.P children is being implemented by the Education Department. During 1997, 23.75 lakh children were benefited by the programme. Mid-day meals were given to children in schools through 11370 centres. Noon feeding was provided for 180 days to the children and per child cost works out to Rs.144 per year. For every beneficiary child, 60 gms of rice, 30 gms of green gram and one gram oil was served. An amount of Rs.21.26 crores was spent for implementation of this programme during 1996-97.

The details showing number of centers, beneficiaries of the feeding programmes implemented by Social Welfare, Rural Development and Education Department are given in Appendix-10.13

Ninth Five Year Plan and Social Security

10.32 The thrust during the 9th Five Year Plan is on upgradation of the existing institutions and optimum utilisation of the created infrastructure. The state sector outlay provided is Rs. 27.10 crores for 1997-2002. The objective is to universalise ICDS for which Government have decided to implement the ICDS III project with World Bank assistance.

DEVELOPMENT OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES

10.33 Special protective measures to safeguard the interests of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and measures to promote their educational and economic progress are being implemented in the State in the true spirit of constitutional provisions. It is to the credit of the general social milieu in the State, besides the measures stated above, the worst forms of caste discrimination have been overcome and perceptible progress achieved in the social sector development of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes compared to the rest of India. But yet the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes continue to constitute relatively most backward and vulnerable sections of the population in the State with extremely weak economic base.

10.34 According to 1991 Census the Scheduled Caste population of Kerala is 28,86,522 i.e. 9.9 per cent of the population of the State. The proportion of Scheduled Caste population to total district population is the highest in Palakkad District (15.9%) and the lowest in Kannur District (4.1%). The four districts of Palakkad, Thiruvananthapuram, Thrissur and Kollam together account for nearly half the State's Scheduled Caste population. (See Table 10.14)

10.35 The Scheduled Tribe population of 3,20,967 (1991 Census) constitutes 1.1 per cent of the total population and is even more unevenly distributed across districts. Wayanad alone accounts for nearly 36 per cent of the tribal population. Idukki and Palakkad accounts for another 26 per cent. The lowest proportion of tribal population is in Alappuzha district (0.87%).

10.36 The tribal communities with pre-agricultural stage of development and very low literacy rate are recognised as primitive tribes by Government of India. In Kerala, Cholanaikans, Katunaikans, Kurumbas, Kadars and Koragas have been identified as primitive tribes and they constitute nearly 4.8% of the total Scheduled Tribe population in the State.

Table 10.14

Distribution of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Population by District (1991)

District	Total Population (Lakhs)	Scheduled Castes (Lakhs)	Scheduled Tribes (Lakhs)
1	2	3	4
1. Thiruvananthapuram	29.38	3.43	0.16
2. Kollam	23.98	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
Total	290.32	28.87	3.20

10.37 According to a survey by the Forest Department in 1992, 17,156 Scheduled Tribe families are living within the interior forests in 671 settlements. The majority of them is engaged in the collection of minor forest produces and forest protection works.

Economic Status

10.38 An examination of the occupational pattern of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes would reveal the relative economic backwardness. It is seen that while agricultural labourers constitute only 25 per cent of the work force in the State, both in the case of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, agricultural workers constitute around 55 per cent of the work force. The land reforms ensured ownership of homestead land to the Scheduled Caste families and thus reduced the incidence of landlessness among them but failed to transform them into cultivators. The proportion of cultivators among Scheduled Castes is only 3.1 per cent as against State average of 12.2 per cent.

10.39 Most of the tribal agricultural labourers, particularly in the southern districts, have been victims of tribal land alienation caused by immiserisation process or outright cheating. Even now around 17 per cent of the tribal work force are cultivators. The Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes outside the agricultural sector are employed mostly in other agricultural related activities or in various types of rural wage labour.

10.40 Incidence of organised sector employment among Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

is relatively low. However due to the reservation policy there has been improvement in government employment. Between 1988 and 1994 the proportion of Scheduled Castes and Tribes in government employment increased from 9.96 per cent to 11.56 per cent.

10.41 The work participation rate among the Scheduled Castes is 41.21 per cent and among the Scheduled Tribes 46.04 per cent, as against state average of 31.43 per cent. Major cause for these higher participation rate is the relatively higher participation of Scheduled Castes/Tribes women. While the State average participation rate of women is 15.85 per cent, the participation rates of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe women are 31.73 and 36.90 percentage respectively.

10.42 Despite the higher work participation rate of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes the incidence of poverty is relatively higher among them indicating their low occupation earnings and asset income. As per the IRDP survey 40 per cent of the Scheduled Caste families are below poverty line. The ratio is 48.47 per cent for Scheduled Tribes (1992 data)

Social Indicators

10.43 The literacy rate among the Scheduled Castes have shown significant improvement from 24.4 per cent in 1961 to 79.66 per cent in 1991. But yet it is about 10 per cent below the general literacy rate. Among the Tribals the literacy rate is even lower at 57.22 per cent (1991)

Table 10.15
Certain Selected Characteristics of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Population (1991)

Description	Units	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes	Total Population
1		2	3	4
Households	No.	593676	69441	5513200
Population	"	2886522	320967	29098518
Literates	"	2002786	156061	22686461
Mainworkers	"	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	No.	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	22.54
Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting, Plantations etc.	"	10.87	15.47	9.24
Mining and Quarrying, Manufacturing & Processing, Servicing & Repairing	"	1.88	0.33	0.99
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

10.44 The enrolment of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students in schools has increased considerably due to educational incentives offered to them. The enrolment of Scheduled Caste children in the schools is 10.89 per cent and of the Scheduled Tribe children 1.12 per cent as on 1-7-1997 i.e. relatively higher than the population share (Table 10.16). Among college students 13.19 per cent belongs to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes communities. (The details are given in Table 10.17). The enrolment of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the technical institutions during 1996-97 is 12523 and 172 respectively (Table 10.18). In the same year, 43 Scheduled Caste students and 11 Scheduled Tribe students are admitted to MBBS courses.

10.45 It is estimated that only 40 per cent of the Scheduled Caste families live in identified habitats or colonies. The tribal population has a much higher degree of clustered settlement pattern. Despite various habitat development programmes, the basic amenities in these settlements are far

from satisfaction. Housing is the most serious felt basic need. Unfortunately there are no state level reliable data regarding housing requirements. According to an estimate provided by the department, the housing requirement of Scheduled Castes family would be around 1 lakh houses at the beginning of Ninth Five Year Plan.

10.46 The data made available through the continuous monitoring of families in 10 villages by Kerala Statistical Institute has provided interesting information regarding the living conditions of Scheduled Caste households. Between 1986-87 and 1990-91 semi-pucca or pucca houses increased by 58 per cent; electrified houses by 48 per cent and households with sanitary latrines nearly doubled. The rate of improvement have been much higher for the Scheduled Caste population than other sections. Still it was seen that more than 50 per cent of the Scheduled Caste households lacked adequate housing, 79 per cent did not have electricity connection and 81 per cent did not have sanitary latrines.

Table 10.16

Enrolment of Scheduled Caste/ Scheduled Tribe Students at School Level (1996-97)

Section	General (No.)	Scheduled Castes (No)	Percentage to Total	Scheduled Tribes (No)	Percentage
Lower Primary Section	2140510	234270	10.94	29384	1.37
Upper Primary Section	1789890	198026	11.06	19078	1.07
High School Section	1603824	170357	10.62	13454	0.84
Total	5534224	602653	10.89	61916	1.12

Table 10.17

Enrolment of Scheduled Caste / Scheduled Tribe Students in Arts and Science Colleges (1996-97)

Course	Total Strength (No)	SC/ST Students (No)	Percentage to Total
1. Pre-Degree	101729	15269	15
2. Degree	46193	4150	9
3. Post-Graduation	5290	796	15
Total	153212	20215	13.19

Table 10.18

Enrolment of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe Students in Technical Institutions during 1996-97

Institutions	Total(No)	Scheduled Castes(No)	Scheduled Tribes(No)
1	2	3	4
1. Engineering Colleges	2683	539	43
2. Poly Technics	6660	1343	108
3. College of Fine Arts	43	16	--
4. Technical High Schools	6155	625	21
Total	15541	2523	172

10.47 With respect to the Scheduled Tribes even the social sector improvement, but for literacy, have been meagre. The housing conditions are extremely poor and often the houses provided as part of the development programmes are inappropriate to their requirements. Mal-nutrition and poverty related diseases plagued the tribal population. Case studies have proved prevalence of much higher infant mortality rate and morbidity rate among them. Prevalence of large number of unwed mothers among tribals is a serious sociological problem that needs to be given attention for a solution.

Special Component Plan

10.48 The initial Five Year Plans did not have a separate component for the development of Scheduled Caste except for certain social welfare programmes undertaken by the Scheduled Castes Development Department. The persistence of backwardness of Scheduled Castes drew attention to the need for a new plan strategy. It has proposed that main thrust for development of Scheduled Castes

should come from the general sector and every general department should earmark funds for the welfare of Scheduled Castes. Detailed guidelines for the preparation of the Special Component Plan were issued as part of the Fifth Five Year Plan.

10.49 In 1979 the outlay for SCP was fixed as a percent of the total plan outlay of the state in proportion to the Scheduled Caste population. But a review of the programme revealed that the funds earmarked were significantly lower than the population share, the schemes often were not relevant to the local needs and there was high degree of leakage. In view of this situation it was decided to decentralise Special Component Plan to the district level from 1983-84 onwards.

10.50 The District Level Working Groups (DLWG) were formally constituted with the District Collector as Chairman and the District Planning Officer as Convener. The district level working group was responsible to ensure that each scheme is properly co-ordinated with the rest of the plan and that the habitat level and family level integration are

properly worked out. The annual programme was to be placed before the District Advisory Committee for advice before approval.

10.51 It was stipulated that the responsibility for implementation would continue with the concerned departments but responsibility for achieving co-ordinated targets would rest with the District Collector who was to be assisted by the Working Group. The District Officers of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Departments were also given charge of monitoring Special Component Plan and Tribal Sub Plan. The task of reviewing Special Component Plan implementation was entrusted to the District Advisory Committee and the District Development Council.

10.52 The practice followed for providing SCP outlay till 1995-96 was to set apart certain percentage of the plan provision under the concerned Head of Account of concerned departments. Despite repeated government guidelines, on the conceptualisation and implementation of schemes the needs of the Scheduled Caste population did not get translated into feasible working models. The gap between outlay and expenditure was also causing great concern. To correct this anomalous situation, the government introduced the system of pooling of funds with effect from 1996-97.

10.53 Pooling of funds meant that, henceforth, the SCP allocation would fall under one head of account (i.e. that of SC Development), rather than be distributed among the various heads of account. This gave greater freedom in deciding sectoral priorities, indicating sectoral schemes and allocating funds correspondingly. It also enabled more flexibility in the handling of the SCP fund and made it possible to effect reallocation based on mid-term assessment of expenditure patterns and arising demands of various sectors. Pooling of funds thus lent both greater flexibility and greater responsiveness to Special Components Plan

10.54 The decentralisation of SCP resulted an improvement in the SCP allocation and plan implementation. There was also an improvement in the quality of schemes undertaken. However the notional flows continued to be a bane of SCP allocations. In the absence of effective beneficiary participation the decentralisation of SCP tended to be increasingly bureaucratic. In 1997-98 Annual Plan a decisive step was taken towards democratic decentralisation by devolving the planning of SCP to the local bodies. Greater direct participation of the people facilitated by this pressure, it is hoped, will bring about a significant improvement in the effectiveness of the programme.

Tribal Sub Plan

10.55 The life and culture of Scheduled Tribes are entirely different from that of the Scheduled Castes. They are living in close proximity with forests and are therefore isolated from the main stream of social life. Special programmes are being formulated under Tribal Sub Plan for the benefit of the tribal people in the state. The main objective of the Plan is to promote the socio-economic conditions of the Scheduled Tribes and make them free from exploitation. To achieve this objective, Integrated Tribal Development Project (ITDP) was started in the State during the Fifth Five Year Plan. Group as well as family oriented programmes were implemented under this approach. Special projects like Sugandhagiri Cardamom Project, Pookot Diary Project, Priyadarshini Tea Estate, Attappady Co-operative Farming Society and Vattachira Tribal Collective Farm have been started to rehabilitate bonded tribals in the state. Various economic and infrastructural development programmes are under implementation in these projects. In addition to plan funds, financial assistance from other sources are also mobilised for implementing the schemes in these projects.

10.56 As a part of the Tribal Sub Plan strategy, five ITDPs were constituted in the state between 1975 and 1980. Since these ITDPs were constituted east-west along the forest regions, there were a lot of problems regarding their administrative structure. With a view to solve these problems, the ITDP were reconstituted in 1989, thereby raising their number from five to seven. This reconstitution helped to bring 75 per cent of the tribal population within ITDP area. Now each ITDP is within a district.

10.57 The Tribal Sub Plan concept could never be fully operationalised within the State, because in an administrative area, tribals constituted majority of the population. Opening up of the tribal settlements through development schemes and their market integration without sufficient protective safeguards have led to many undesirable results. As in the case of SCP, lack of co-ordination between the various implementing agencies and absence of integration of the schemes implemented were the characteristics of the Tribal Sub Plans in the 1970s. District level decentralisation of Tribal Sub Plan was introduced from 1983-84. From 1997-98, as in the case of SCP, a major portion of Tribal Sub Plan funds have been devolved to the local bodies. During 1996-97 an amount of Rs. 196.03 crores was spent under Special Component Plan and Rs.39.27 crores under Tribal Sub Plan. Out of the Special Component Plan provision, Rs 155.99

Table 10.19

District-wise Expenditure under Special Component Plan and Tribal Sub Plan (1996-97)

(Rs. in Lakhs)

District	Special Component Plan	Tribal Sub Plan
1	2	3
1. Thiruvananthapuram	1260.26	180.81
2. Kollam	1405.04	71.17
3. Alappuzha	979.80	26.44
4. Pathanamthitta	1049.27	70.81
5. Kottayam	868.73	132.59
6. Idukki	1121.38	580.04
7. Ernakulam	1185.52	46.41
8. Thrissur	1699.48	52.15
9. Palakkad	1653.37	346.10
10. Malappuram	1355.46	139.10
11. Kozhikode	1141.41	85.98
12. Wayanad	280.03	976.11
13. Kannur	661.06	342.28
14. Kasaragode	608.29	224.71
District Total	15599.10	3274.71
Head Quarters	4003.46	682.57
State Total	19602.56	3927.28

crores was spent at the district level. Similarly an amount of Rs.32.75 crores was spent under Tribal Sub Plan at the district level. Table-10.19 shows the details of amount spent under Special Component Plan and Tribal Sub Plan during 1996-97.

Programmes of SC/ST Departments

10.58 The programmes of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Development Departments cover a wide area comprising of education, health, housing and other social welfare schemes.

Pre-primary Education

10.59 There are 54 nursery schools for providing pre-school education as per the nursery school scheme introduced by the SC Development Department in 1996-97. Children are given @ Rs.50/- as lump sum grant. Rs.5/- per day per child is given for supplementary feeding. Rs.200/- per child is also spent on dress allowance.

10.60 From 1976-77 onwards a scheme for balawadi-cum-feeding centres has been introduced. Here also the rate for supplementary feeding is Rs.5/- per day per student and Rs.200/- per child towards dress allowance.

10.61 From 1995-96 onwards a new scheme

incorporating the balawadies and nursery schools has been started to improve the ability of Scheduled Caste children in pre-primary classes. During 1996-97, 690 students were benefited. Children are also given assistance to undergo education at private nursery schools.

Pre-matric studies

10.62 The scheme for pre-matric studies was introduced in 1956-57. Lump sum grant is given to all scheduled caste students studying in pre-matric classes for purchase of study materials, dress etc. During 1996-97 about 5,69,623 children were benefited by the scheme.

10.63 The scheme to provide lodging facilities to poor Scheduled Caste students studying in pre-matric and post-matric classes was also started in 1956-57. During 1969-70 there were 50 pre-matric hostels of which 15 were girls hostels. At present there are 98 pre-matric hostels in the state. 2570 students including 1319 girls were benefited during 1996-97. The number of post-matric hostels in 1969-70 was seven with 514 students. Now there are 19 post-matric hostels of which six are for girls. 961 students were admitted in these hostels during 1996-97. Payment of boarding grant to the students residing in the subsidised hostels run by voluntary organisations is

another major scheme introduced in 1956-57. The present rate of boarding grant is Rs.250/- per month per student. There are 16 subsidised hostels (nine for boys and seven for girls) in the State. 544 students were admitted in the hostels during 1996-97.

10.64 The welfare programmes like enforcement of protection of civil right act and development of those who were engaged in degrading occupation in the past are also being implemented. Another major welfare scheme is the assistance for marriage and for major treatment. Under this scheme financial assistance is given for the marriage of indigent girls of Scheduled Caste families and financial assistance for prolonged and specialised treatment of poor scheduled caste people. At present the rate for marriage assistance is Rs. 2000/- and maximum grant for meeting expense for medical treatment is also Rs.2000. During 1996-97 marriage grant was given to 1846 girls and grant for medical treatment to 883 patients. Under the Prevention of Atrocities Act, financial assistance is provided to victims of atrocities belonging to Scheduled Castes. A maximum of Rs. 25000 is given to victims or dependants or victims of atrocities. During 1996-97, 120 Scheduled Castes were assisted under the scheme.

10.65 The financial assistance to inter-caste married couple @Rs. 10,000 per couple is another welfare programme under implementation. The beneficiaries under the scheme during 1996-97 was 622.

10.66 With a view to assist the landless and houseless scheduled castes, a number of settlement colonies in different parts of the state were formed. The scheme was started in 1956-57 by forming six colonies. Now, there are 476 departmental colonies including five major colonies at Thonnakkal, Nilambur, Karikkattor, Kadakkavoor and Maniyanthodom. The land acquired for the scheme have been sub divided into plots of 5 to 25 cents and houses constructed with all facilities such as latrine, bathroom, drinking water, roads, common buildings etc.

10.67 The Intensive Habitat Development Programme (IHDP) was started in 1991-92 with the aim of providing basic amenities like houses, water supply, power, road etc., in the Scheduled Caste colonies. Upto 1996-97 about 1649 SC habitats have been selected for the scheme.

10.68 The problem for housing among Scheduled Caste is very crucial. The department have initiated intensive drive for providing houses to the houseless Scheduled Caste People in recent years.

10.69 The Scheduled Castes Development Department also introduced a scheme for giving thatching and tiling grants at the rate of Rs. 500/- in 1966. During 1996-97, 1889 Scheduled Castes have

been given assistance under the scheme. The grant of Rs. 500/- has been increased to Rs. 2500/-. There is a provision for strengthening of roof for tiling. In such cases the grant will be Rs. 3000/-. The details of achievements of major schemes for the Scheduled Castes are given in Appendix-10.19

10.70 The educational concession programme of Scheduled Tribes Development Department covered 62,378 students during 1996-97. In order to provide better educational facilities and high standard of education two Model Residential Schools and two Ashram Schools (Primary) for primitive tribes were functioning during 1996-97. The model residential schools could achieve 100 per cent success in the SSLC Examination. Financial assistance to failed students to continue their studies in private tutorial colleges is an educational development scheme under implementation. Similarly better educational facilities to brilliant students is another scheme. The Objective of the scheme is to impart high standard in education for brilliant students from standard V onwards by admitting them in well-known public schools. Every year 50 students are admitted and all expenses connected with their study are met under the scheme. There are 115 pre-matric hostels for providing free boarding and lodging and tuition facilities to students. Scheduled tribe students admitted in the subsidised hostels run by voluntary organisations are eligible for assistance @ Rs. 200/- per month and for the supply of clothes to the inmates of the subsidised hostels, Rs. 125/- are also paid.

10.71 Intensive Habitat Development Programme (IHDP) deserves special mention among the economic development programmes. 184 colonies have been selected for implementation of various programmes. Housing, digging of wells, electrification of houses, economic development programmes etc. are the programmes undertaken in IHDP colonies. Family oriented economic development schemes and habitat based infrastructure facilities are also being implemented in the colonies.

10.72 Housing problem among Scheduled Tribes is very crucial. The details of houses constructed for Scheduled tribes are given in Appendix - 10.16

10.73 Several schemes have been introduced for providing better medical facilities for the Scheduled Tribes. There are 17 ayurveda dispensaries, one ayurveda hospital, three allopathic dispensaries, one allopathic hospital, five mid wifery centres and two mobile medical units for the benefit of Scheduled Tribes. A full fledged allopathic hospital has been constructed at Mananthavady. Periodical medical camps are being conducted every year in tribal areas to diagnose diseases, provide free medicine etc. Patients with various diseases detected during the

camps are referred to nearest-district/taluk hospitals. Necessary financial assistance is also given for immediate treatment. A scheme for treatment and rehabilitation of Tribes affected by major diseases was started during 1994-95. The scheme is intended to provide better treatment and rehabilitation of Tribals affected by sickle cell anaemia, T.B., Leprosy etc.

10.74 Another major scheme under implementation is the food support programme. The aim of the programme is to ensure employment for the Tribals during the rainy season and thereby ameliorate poverty. In 1996-97 the scheme was under implementation in the districts of Wayanad, Idukki, Malappuram, Kasaragode and Palakkad and benefited 14,986 families. Other schemes implemented during 1996-97 were conduct of district/state level festivals of Scheduled Tribes, assistance to Scheduled Tribe Mahilasamajams, assistance for marriage of Scheduled Tribe girls, scheme for implementation of Prevention of Atrocities Act 1989, discretionary grant, inter caste marriage grant etc.

Special Central Assistance

10.75 Government of India release every year a lump sum provision as Special Central Assistance to Special Component Plan and Tribal Sub Plan for undertaking economic development programmes and employment oriented programmes to alleviate poverty among SC/ST people. During 1996-97 an amount of Rs. 458 lakhs was spent for implementing various programmes benefiting Scheduled Castes under Special Central Assistance. During 1996-97, an amount of Rs. 164.69 lakhs has been spent under SCA to TSP benefiting 3090 ST families.

Kerala Institute for Research, Training and Development Studies (KIRTADS)

10.76 Formerly known as Tribal Research and Training Centre, the institute has been given the status as a separate department in 1979. The institute is meant to conduct research and intensive study on the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe population of Kerala. It has three major wings, viz. research wing, training wing and development studies wing. The research wing is conducting anthropological studies on the caste status of SC/ST claimants including cases referred to by the SC/ST Departments, Controller of Entrance Examinations and the Backward Classes Commission. During 1996-97, 340 investigation reports were submitted to departments and agencies. The training wing conducted 30 programmes, including training programmes, archery competitions and workshop. The development studies wing has conducted three studies, evaluation study

of SCP in Thrissur District, evaluation study of TSP in Attappady and evaluation study of ITDP in Kannur.

10.77 In addition, the institute offers fellowships for selected research students working on the development issues of SC/ST population of the State. It is an approved centre for doctoral programme in anthropology and linguistic of Calicut University. The institute has established units for tribal medicine in Wayand and Thiruvananthapuram for the studies in the promotion of ethnomedicine, the system of healing in tribal manner.

Kerala State Development Corporation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Ltd.

10.78 This organisation is an agency for implementing development programmes for asset creation and generation of employment among SC/ST people. The major schemes under implementation by the Corporation include margin money, agricultural land purchase scheme, foreign employment scheme, seed money for technically trained and professionally qualified persons, scheme for purchase of autorikshaw, sewing machine, water cooler, photocopier, milch animals, video camera etc.

10.79 Agricultural land purchase is a major scheme under implementation by the corporation. This scheme is in operation from 1975-76 onwards. Under the scheme a loan of Rs. 25000/- is given for purchasing a minimum 15 cents of agricultural land. The loan carries 4 % interest and is repayable over a period of 10 years in 18 half year instalments. Upto the end of 31-3-97 an amount of Rs. 970.38 lakhs was spent under the scheme which benefited 9649 families.

10.80 Foreign employment is another major scheme of the corporation implemented from 1980-81 onwards to help the SC/ST persons who possess valid visa and work agreement for getting employment in foreign countries. An amount of Rs. 10000 will be given to an individual. So far 3025 persons were benefited under the scheme for which an amount of Rs. 270.06 lakhs spent (up to 31.3.97).

10.81 The Corporation is implementing various housing scheme benefiting SC/STs. Ambedkar Rural Housing Scheme is one among them. The scheme started during 1990-91. The scheme envisages construction of 20000 houses. According to the scheme the beneficiary will get Rs. 3000/- as subsidy and Rs. 8000/- as loan from HUDCO. The beneficiary contribution is Rs. 1000/-. 3221 persons were benefited by the scheme for which an amount of Rs. 422.45 lakhs spent up to 31-3-77. Under the new Ambedkar Rural housing Scheme 1406 persons were benefited so far by spending an amount of Rs. 382.63 lakhs.

10.82 The margin money deposit scheme is being implemented from 1982-83 onwards utilising Special Central Assistance. Under the scheme financial assistance up to Rs. 35000 is provided by the financial institutions for viable projects. Up to 31-3-97, 47655 persons were given assistance for which an amount of Rs. 2122.70 lakhs was spent.

10.83 The Corporation has imparted various training programmes for skill development of the SC/ST people for undertaking self employment ventures. The areas of training are mainly on Computer, Entrepreneurship Development, Autorickshaw Driving and DTP. An amount of Rs. 27.09 lakhs was spent upto 31-3-97. 3521 SC/ST persons were benefited by the scheme so far. Under the traditional occupation scheme 774 persons were assisted for occupations such as cane works, carpentry, pottery, handicrafts handloom, tailoring, smithy works etc. Rs. 56.19 lakhs was spent for the purpose. In order to assist the unemployed SC/ST persons for setting up vegetable outlets 126 persons were given assistance by spending Rs. 12.40 lakhs.

10.84 Other major schemes of the corporation are scavenger rehabilitation scheme, professional service scheme, hollow bricks, poultry farm, typewriting institutes, photocopier/STD booth/typewriter/DTP/lamination, video camera, TV/VCR repairing and service. Two/Three wheeler workshop, medical stores, jeep, taxi, cable TV, etc.

10.85 For all these schemes an amount of Rs. 572.72 lakhs was spent during 1996-97 which extended to benefit to 3891 persons. The details of the schemes implemented by the Corporation upto 31-3-97 are given in Appendix-10.22

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

10.86 The corporation was started in 1980. The main objective of the corporation is to promote educational, social, cultural, economic and other status of the Converted Christians from the Sched-

uled Castes and Other Recommended Communities in the State. The major schemes under implementation by the Corporation are agricultural land purchase scheme, foreign employment scheme, housing, sewing machine scheme and incentive grants. Under the agricultural land purchase scheme Rs.161.10 lakhs was spent as on 31-10-97 extending benefits to 1145 persons. In the case of foreign employment scheme Rs. 71.71 lakhs was incurred for which 185 persons were benefited upto the end of 1997. In order to encourage the students belonging to the Christian Converts population for their education, an incentive grant at the rate of Rs. 400/- and Rs. 300/- is given to those who pass SSLC examination with distinction and first class respectively every year. So far the grant has been distributed to 2024 students. The achievements of Kerala State Development Corporation for Christian Converts as on 31.10.97 are given in Appendix -10.23

The Kerala State Backward Classes Development Corporation Limited

10.87 The corporation registered under the companies Act, 1956 and came into existence on 28-2-1995. The main objective of the Corporation is to undertake various welfare and economic development programmes for the development of members of Backward Classes in the State. The Corporation avails of financial assistance in the form of term loans from NBCFDC and NMDFC for implementing various self employment programmes. As per the pattern of finance of NBCFDC/NMDFC, 85% of the estimated cost of each scheme will be met by them and 10 per cent has to be met by the State Corporation and 5% by the beneficiary. The Corporation is implementing various Self Employment programmes. For the period 1996-97 a total number of 3806 families have been assisted and an amount of Rs. 18.01 crores has been disbursed. In addition to the economic development schemes, the Corporation also implements a housing scheme with the assistance of HUDCO.

10.88 The details of families assisted and amount disbursed are given in Appendix-10.24 ◆

CHAPTER 11

PUBLIC FINANCE

With this issue of the Economic Review a new section giving an analysis of the finance of the State Government is being introduced. The analysis of the current situation has been attempted on the basis of historical data and it is hoped that it will be of considerable help to those interested in public finance, especially policy makers.

11.2 The overall pattern of State finances that emerges at the national level is one of increasing deficit, large accumulation of long term liabilities in the form of debt overhang and an alarming increase in contingent liabilities. According to the Report on Currency and Finance 1996-97 of the Reserve Bank of India, the revised estimates for 1996-97 showed that "there was a sharp deterioration in the consolidated budgetary position of the State Governments as evidenced in the movement of the key deficit indicators, which were placed significantly higher than their budgeted levels. Revenue deficit increased by Rs. 4,223 crores to Rs. 15,855 crores over the budgeted level of Rs. 11,632 crores. The conventional budget deficit was higher by Rs. 890 crores than the budgeted estimates, while the fiscal deficit increased sharply from the budget estimates of Rs. 38,745 crores to Rs. 41,845 crores. The net fiscal deficit at Rs. 35,072 crores also exceeded the budget estimates by Rs. 4,573 crores."

11.3 In Kerala also, since the Government's current income is inadequate to finance current expenditures, the Government borrows, which in turn result in increased interest payments, which once again widens the gap between income and expenditure. Thus, we see the State Government falling into a vicious circle, from which it is very difficult to extricate itself, unless bold initiatives are forthcoming.

Gross fiscal deficit

11.4 Gross Fiscal deficit (GFD) is the difference between aggregate disbursements of net debt repayments and recovery of loans, revenue receipts and non-debt capital receipts. It, in effect, is the total additional borrowing by the Government in a given period of time. As a percent of the domestic product GFD gives an indication of the sustainability of the financial policies of the government.

11.5 Even though international financial institutions stipulate 3% as the ideal rate of GFD, it is

widely argued that it is too low a figure for developing countries, which need to participate much more actively in infrastructure investment and access external assistance to boost growth rates. The Central Government's GFD runs currently at around 5-6% and the combined deficit of Central and State governments stands at 9-10%.

11.6 The Table 11.1 given below shows the manner in which the State's GFD has grown over the past five years. From a low of 4.26% of SDP in 1992-93 it has consistently been on the rise and has grown from 5.25% in 1995-96 to 7.11% in 1996-97.

Table 11.1
Kerala: Gross Fiscal Deficit
(Rupees Crores)

	GFD	SDP	%
1992-93	732	17175	4.26
1993-94	935	19688	4.75
1994-95	1108	22024	5.03
1995-96	1302	24820	5.25
1996-97	2025	28479	7.11

Source: RBI, Report On Currency and Finance, various issues.

11.7 As per data available, average GFD for 16 states for the year 1994-95 was 4.86%, which came down to 4.71% in 1995-96. In 1994-95 while five states viz. Himachal Pradesh, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan and UP had a GFD higher than that of Kerala, next year Orissa and UP bettered their position. That year Kerala became the fourth in the list of states with highest GFD. Tamil Nadu and Karnataka had only 3.38% and 3.86% GFD in 1994-95, which came down to 2.18% and 2.82% respectively in 1995-96.

11.8 If fiscal deficit is used for financing productive investment, it can be justified. However, what is happening increasingly in the State is the use of fiscal deficit for covering revenue deficit. In 1994-95, 36.1% of GFD was used to cover Revenue Deficit. This proportion jumped to 47.8% in 1995-96 and 51.7% in 1996-97. The average for 16 major states in the respective years stood at 36.3%, 26.4% and 26%.

11.9 Using loans to finance revenue expenditure has wide ramifications. As we shall see later it adds to the interest liability which, once again, increases the revenue deficit. This is the typical debt trap scenario.

Outstanding Liabilities

11.10 The quantum jump in the GFD of the State in the past few years has meant growing liabilities of the Government in the form of loans and other capital receipts. The growth of the State's debt is given in the Table 11.2.

11.11 While Debt/SDP ratio stood at over 40% in Kerala, the average for the Major states was

well below this figure. In 1994-95 it was 30.75% which increase to 32.23% in 1995-96. The per capita debt of the State increased from Rs. 1491 in 1991 to Rs. 3235 in 1996. While the all-state average rose by 80% during the period the increase in respect of Kerala was 117%. Kerala, which was 8th highest indebted state in early 1990s is now 3rd in the list.

11.12 The Government has been also lavish in giving guarantees, which has resulted in the

Table 11.2
Kerala: Debt outstanding

	Internal Debt	Central Government	PF etc.	Total	Growth Rate%	SDP	Total/SDP
1991-92	1363	2435	1668	5466	15.90	15101	36.20
1992-93	1694	2721	1882	6297	15.20	17175	36.66
1993-94	1734	3114	2350	7198	14.31	19688	36.56
1994-95	2079	3726	3015	8820	22.53	22024	40.05
1995-96	2486	4238	3389	10113	14.66	24820	40.75
1996-97	3004	4815	3852	11671	15.41	28479	40.98

Source: RBI, Report On Currency and Finance, various issues.

increase in its Contingent Liabilities. Since these are not booked as liabilities, it is difficult to ascertain their magnitude. However, according to one study they could add up to an amount equal to the outstanding debt of the State government.

Revenue deficit

11.13 Revenue Deficit (RD) is the difference between revenue expenditure and revenue receipts. Revenue expenditures are in the form of administrative expenditure, interest, pensions, grants etc. Revenue receipts include tax and non-tax revenue, interest received, grants etc. RD in the State Government account occurred for the first time in 1980-81. Though this position was averted for the next couple of years, the deficit syndrome recurred in 1983-84 and worsened with the passage of time and has become a permanent feature now. RD as a percent of State Domestic Product (SDP) increased from 1.06% in 1983-84 to a high of 3.47% in 1990-91 and later came down to stabilise at less than two percent. However, as can be seen from Table 11.3 it once again shot up to 3.54% in 1996-97.

11.14 Between 1995-96 and 1996-97, there was a 150% increase in RD. As per the budget estimates for 1997-98, it has further increased from Rs. 1,007 crores to Rs 1,242 crores. According to RBI

"five states viz. UttarPradesh (Rs. 7696.30 crores), Andhra Pradesh (Rs. 1181.50 crores), Kerala (Rs. 1026 Crores), Tamil Nadu (Rs. 1526.60 crores) and West Bengal (Rs. 1732.60 crores) account for 85.6% of the aggregate revenue deficit" in 1997-98. (Report on Currency and Finance 1996-97). It may be noted here that the RBI has reckoned the RD after taking into consideration the additional resource mobilisation measures where as the figure in the table above is before ARM.

11.15 Though technically it may be correct to say that RD increased by 150% during 1996-97, it was due, partly at least, to a substantial devolution of funds to local bodies for development.

11.16 Kerala has embarked upon a vigorous process of decentralisation giving administrative and financial powers to local bodies. As part of this process the Government has earmarked considerable funds as grant in aid to these institutions. Whereas in 1995-96 Untied Grant was only Rs. 30 crores, in 1996-97 it was raised to Rs. 212 crores and in 1997-98 over 36% of the State Plan outlay has been set apart for projects formulated by the local bodies. An amount of Rs. 749 crores has been earmarked as Plan grant to different tiers of local bodies. As per the accounting procedure existing at the national level all grants are treated as revenue expenditure even though a good part of the

Table 11.3
Trend in Revenue Account

(Rs. Crores)					
Year	Revenue Receipts	Revenue Expenditure	Deficit	SDP	Deficit as % of SDP
1	2	3	4	5	6
1983-84	934.26	992.44	58.18	5465	1.06
1984-85	1122.49	1138.66	16.17	6078	0.27
1985-86	1371.17	1445.34	74.17	6436	1.15
1986-87	1502.09	1654.77	152.68	7320	2.09
1987-88	1586.09	1780.68	194.59	8103	2.40
1988-89	1897.06	2061.00	163.94	9135	1.79
1989-90	2047.64	2298.09	250.45	10174	2.46
1990-91	2402.93	2824.95	422.02	12173	3.47
1991-92	2852.12	3216.46	364.34	15101	2.41
1992-93	3318.73	3656.14	337.41	17175	1.96
1993-94	3922.05	4293.36	371.31	19688	1.89
1994-95	4666.42	5066.30	399.88	22024	1.82
1995-96	5423.56	5826.37	402.81	24820	1.62
1996-97	6465.25	7472.31	1007.06	28479	3.54

Source : GOK, Budget Documents

funds thus devolved may be spent on asset creation. As is revealed from the figures presented in the chapter on Decentralised Planning, a major portion of this amount is being spent on development sectors for asset creation at the local body level. Therefore, to classify the entire plan grant to local bodies as revenue expenditure is misleading.

11.17 If it is assumed that 75% of the grant to local bodies is of non-revenue nature, the entire picture changes. In 1996-97 (RE) the RD will come down by Rs. 160 crores (75% of Rs. 212 crores) taking the deficit as a percentage of SDP down to 2.97%, although it still is on the high side, compared to the previous year.

11.18 With the above adjustment in RD, the share of revenue deficit in the GFD will come down 51.7% to 41.8%.

11.19 There are several reasons cited for the sudden jump in RD during 1996-97, including postponement of several revenue commitments to the next year, which resulted in the suppression of revenue expenditure in 1995-96. These commitments had to be fulfilled during 1996-97, resulting in a distortion in the comparative figures. Similarly, the decision to prohibit the sale of arack adversely affected revenues.

11.20 Whatever be the reason for such phenomenal growth in RD, it is indeed a serious matter deserving immediate attention and solution. The urgent task is to find ways to contain the burgeoning Revenue Deficit. This alone will ensure higher investment and lead to economic growth.

Overall expenditure pattern

11.21 Three major items of expenditure which decide the magnitude of RD are interest, salaries and pensions. They together constitute 65% to 70% of the total revenue expenditure. Year wise details are given in Table 11.4.

Table 11.4

Kerala: Major items of expenditure as Percentage of total revenue expenditure

Year	Salary	Pensions	Interest	Total
1994-95	43.31	11.20	16.19	70.69
1995-96	38.27	10.50	15.86	64.63
1996-97	40.58	10.10	15.15	65.83

Source: GOK, Budget Documents

11.22 With regard to pensions while the average for the major states work out to around 5% of revenue expenditure, in Kerala it is double the figure. Various studies have cited the low retirement age and higher longevity as the major reasons. While in most other states the retirement age is 58 or 60 it is 55 in Kerala. While the average life expectancy is only 62 years at the national level, in Kerala it is 70 years. Both these factors together may have contributed to the higher proportion of pensions in revenue expenditure.

11.23 Reference has been made above in sufficient detail to the mounting debt liability of the State government. As we noted in that connection, one of the reasons for the increase in both the Revenue Deficit and the Gross Fiscal Deficit is the high cost of

borrowing. Interest as a percentage of revenue expenditure work out to around 16% in Kerala. Although this is only slightly higher than the figure for the major states. The point to be noted in this respect is that but for interest liability Kerala would have had a revenue surplus. In 1994-95 interest liability amounted to Rs. 820 crores while the revenue deficit was only Rs. 400 crores. Similarly for 1995-96 these figures were Rs. 924 crores and Rs. 403 crores respectively.

11.24 Salary is the biggest single item in the expenditure accounts of the Government. As the table above shows, it is around 40 % of the total revenue expenditure. With the periodical revision in dearness allowance and once-in-five-years pay revision, the share of this item is bound to increase in the years to come.

Table 11.5
Trends in State's Taxes and Duties

	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98
						RE	BE
Agricultural Income Tax	35.13	12.52	20.88	17.24	26.08	28.73	30.60
Land Revenue	11.44	11.85	19.79	22.65	23.71	34.50	34.50
Registration	152.19	189.61	230.16	295.81	353.79	455.00	500.00
Excise	210.30	222.21	330.95	353.21	449.29	372.05	418.55
Sales Tax	1122.10	1305.59	1533.24	1864.93	2285.96	2700.00	3276.00
Motor Vehicle Tax	94.76	111.89	151.06	183.90	222.87	240.70	343.00
Electricity Duty	41.15	22.15	44.46	49.99	7.51	102.21	108.34
Others	6.89	11.15	14.33	11.37	13.47	15.66	16.99
Total	1673.96	1886.97	2344.87	2799.10	3382.68	3948.85	4727.98

Source: GOK, Budget Documents.

State's Taxes and duties

11.25 Currently over 60% of the total revenue of the State is derived from the different taxes and duties levied and collected by the State Government. They include Sale Tax, Stamp Duty and Registration charges, State Excise Duty, Motor Vehicles Tax, Land Revenue, Agricultural Income Tax and Electricity Duty, Table 11.5 presents the collections of these taxes from 1991-92 to 1997-98 (BE).

11.26 It can be seen that during the past six years Sales Tax revenue has increased by 300%, Stamps and Registration by over 300% and Motor Vehicles Tax by 350%. This growth, it is widely believed, was fuelled by (a) the consumerist boom caused by the increased remittances from abroad as a result of the devaluation of the Rupee, and (b) inflation due to the Centre's new economic policy.

11.27 It should also be noted that Kerala's achievement in terms of growth rate of own tax revenues is only slightly better than the average for major states. This can be seen from Table 11.6.

Table 11.6
State Taxes and duties: Growth rates

	Major States	Kerala
1980-81 to 84-85	17.1	16.6
1985-86 to 89-90	16.3	14.7
1990-91 to 93-94	15.5	18.0
1994-95	15.7	19.4
1995-96	15.8	16.1
1996-97	12.6	13.6

Source: RBI, Report on Currency and Finance

Table-11.7
State Taxes and duties: Growth Rates in Per cent

	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97 (RE)	1997-98 (BE)
Agricultural Income Tax	-64.36	66.77	-17.43	51.28	10.16	6.51
Land Revenue	3.58	67.00	14.45	4.68	45.51	0.00
Stamps and Registration	24.59	21.39	28.52	19.60	28.61	9.89
State Excise Duty	5.66	48.94	6.73	27.20	-17.19	12.50
Sales Tax	16.35	17.44	21.63	22.58	18.11	21.33
Taxes on Vehicles	18.08	35.01	21.74	21.19	8.00	42.50
Electricity Duty	-46.17	100.72	12.44	-84.98	1260.99	6.00
Other Taxes and Duties	61.92	28.19	-20.52	18.68	16.04	8.51

Source: GOK, Budget Documents

11.28 Wide Variations exist, however, in the growth rates of various taxes and duties. Table 11.7 below gives the details.

11.29 Even though, generally, it can be said that the growth in own tax revenue of the State is satisfactory, of late, certain disquieting developments are visible, as a result of the changes in the economy. The return of Gulf migrants in large number, the steep fall in the prices of agricultural produces like rubber, the general recession in the economy etc. are worth mentioning. These are slowly making impacts on the life of the people and the economy of the state, including the finances of the State Government.

11.30 Even though the table gives an impressive growth in the tax receipts of the Government, there is a widely held feeling that the potential has not been fully tapped. There is scope for improving the collection through rationalisation in rate structure, plugging loopholes for tax evasion and avoidance and streamlining of administration. Realising this, the Government has constituted committees for suggesting suitable amendments to Sale Tax, Stamps and Registration laws and some of their recommendations are under active consideration.

Share of central Taxes

11.31 A major item on the receipts side in the revenue account of the State Government is the share it receives from the taxes and duties levied by the Central Government. According to the award of Tenth Finance Commission, which is for the period 1995-2000, the states shall get a share of 77.5 per cent in income tax and 40 per cent in union excise duties. In addition, the Commission also recommended the norms for distribution of additional excise duties; grant - in - lieu of railway passenger

fares, upgradation grants and the grant to cover relief expenditure etc.

11.32 Based on this award, the share of Kerala in the divisible pool is as follows:

Income Tax	3.875% of 77.5%
Union Excise Duties	3.875% of 40%
Additional Excise Duties	3.740% of 97.797%

11.33 The State's share in the Central Taxes grew at the rate of 11.3% per annum during the period 1980-81 to 1984-85. This rose to 18.5% during 1985-86 to 1989-90. The corresponding figures for the major states are 11.6% and 19.9%.

11.34 Year-wise breakup for Kerala for the subsequent period is given in Table 11. 8. While the share of Central Taxes constituted 3.73% of the SDP of major states in 1995-96, the corresponding figure for Kerala was 4.18 per cent. It increased slightly to 4.28% in 1996-97.

11.35 The substantial increase in the growth rate during 1995-96 is attributed to the fact that, that was the year in which the Tenth Finance Commission award came into force. Year to year variation is linked to the total quantum of the divisible pool, which basically depends upon the policies of the Central government. The central government has the habit of making amendments to the tax law unilaterally, even though the States have a substantial stake in the divisible taxes. They are never consulted when the rates and the provisions are amended. Several studies have pointed out that the buoyancy in the taxes divisible with the States is much lower than that of items like Customs Duty, Corporate Tax etc. which the Centre does not share with the states. It is for this reason that the states have been demanding pooling

Table 11.8
Share of Central Taxes

Year	(Rupees crores)		
	Share Received	Growth %	% of SDP
1991-92	576.42		3.82
1992-93	686.95	19.18	4.00
1993-94	751.18	9.35	3.82
1994-95	838.42	11.61	3.81
1995-96	136.96	23.68	4.18
1996-97	1217.70	17.43	4.28

Source: Government of Kerala, Budget Documents

of all the taxes and duties levied by the Centre for sharing with the states.

11.36 Conceding the demand the Tenth Finance Commission has recommended an Alternate Formula for sharing of the Central taxes where by " the share of the States in the gross receipts of central taxes shall be 26%". In addition it recommended " a further share of three percent in the gross tax receipts of the Centre for the States in lieu of additional excise duties". Thus as per the Alternate Formula, the States shall get a total share of 29% of the gross tax receipts of the Centre. However, this can become a reality only when the Constitution is suitably amended.

Non tax Revenue

11.37 It is noteworthy that the share of the non-tax revenue in the State's own revenue declined from 15.6% in 1980-81 to 8.7% in 1990-91 and further to 8.2% in 1996-97. In a period of 17 years the share of non-tax revenue has come down to almost half of what it was in 1980-81. The average annual growth in the non-tax revenue during the period from 1980-81 to 1996-97 was just 5.1%. This should be compared

with the increase in own revenue of over 17%. During the same period revenue expenditure increased at an average rate of 16.55%. It shows that even though the establishment costs for running the services are increasing at a fast pace, the user charges have not been periodically revised. A study by the task force set up by the Planning Board to recommend resource mobilisation for the Ninth Plan found that in certain cases the rates have not been revised during the past 20 years.

Loans and Advances by the state Government

11.38 One item that can really make a change in the growth rate of non-tax revenue is receipts by way of recovery of loans and interest on the loans given by the State Government. Unfortunately, the performance of the Government on this score also is not encouraging. Table 11.9 gives the relevant details.

11.39 The table shows that even though considerable amount is booked under loans and advances by the State government, the repayment is insignificantly low. The more worrying phenomenon

Table 11.9

Loans and advances by the Government

	(Rupees Crores)					
	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97
Opening Balance	931	1083	1189	1378	1640	1943
Fresh Loans	175	137	234	288	330	286
Repayments	22	20	33	26	27	31
Net Loans	153	117	201	262	303	255
Int. Receipts	19	23	28	38	100	56
Total Recoveries	41	43	61	64	127	87
Recovery/Loans	4.40%	3.97%	5.13%	4.64%	7.74%	4.48%
Int/Loans	2.04%	2.12%	2.35%	2.76%	6.09%	2.88%

Source: GOK Budget Documents

is the low rate of interest collection. While the average cost of borrowing for the government works out to 9% to 10%, the interest collected by the government is around 2.5% only. This shows that, had commercial accounting practices been followed, many of the loans would have to be treated as bad debts and charged against revenue account, raising revenue deficit.

Plan and non-plan expenditure

11.40 During the Eighth Plan period the average annual increase in Plan expenditure was 27.69%. In 1995-96 it increased by 24.6% and in 1996-97 by 24.2%. Even though perceptible change is noticeable towards increased Plan expenditure, its share in the total State government expenditure continues to be lower than the average for major States. Correspondingly, three-fourths of the total State

government expenditure comprises of non-plan expenditure. This is higher than the average for the major states. This can be seen from Table 11. 10.

11.41 The basic reasons for the low share of Plan expenditure in the total expenditure lies in the fact that the balance from current revenue is always negative, as is shown by the mounting revenue deficit. Unless effective measures are taken to contain the RD, it will be difficult to raise the share of plan expenditure in the total expenditure.

Five year plan and annual plans

11.42 Even though the Government of India has not been able to finalise the Ninth Five Year Plan, the Planning Commission has approved the State's outlay at Rs. 16100 crores. The Five Year allocation for the different sectors is as follows:

Table 11.10

Plan and Non-Plan Expenditure in Per cent

Year	Kerala Plan	Kerala Non-plan	Major States Plan	Major States Non-Plan
1994-95	23.76	76.24	27.21	72.79
1995-96	25.08	74.92	28.43	71.57
1996-97	27.33	72.67	29.59	70.41

Source: RBI, Report on Currency and Finance

Table 11

Ninth Five Year Plan - Sector wise Allocation

	(Rs. Crores)
Agriculture and allied sectors	1039.50
Area programmes	47.00
Rural Development	392.90
Irrigation	1028.00
Industries	1125.96
Power	2671.00
Transport	569.00
Scientific Services	75.00
Social and Community Services	2863.64
Economic Services	185.00
General Services	103.00
Grant to Local Bodies	6000.00
Total	16100.00

11.43 The Ninth Plan outlay is 195% higher than the approved outlay of Eighth Plan, which was Rs.5460 crores. It may be mentioned here that this is one of the highest increases given by the Planning Commission to any State.

11.44 Out of the above, Rs. 1813.90 crores has been earmarked for SC/ST development. It works out to 11.26%, which is proportionate to the population share of these sections. Two thirds of these amounts will be given to Local Bodies as grant. Inclusive of this the grant to Local Bodies has been fixed at Rs. 6000 crores.

11.45 Consequent to the sudden dissolution of the Lok Sabha, the Planning Commission had deferred the discussions on the Annual Plan 1998-99. As such the Government could not finalise the State's Annual Plan. However, it has been decided to tentatively fix the outlay of the Annual Plan 1998-99 at Rs. 3100 crores. This may have to be modified on the basis of the discussions with the Planning Commission, later.

INSTITUTIONAL AND BANK FINANCE

INSTITUTIONAL FINANCE

Financing Institutions are important developmental intermediaries. In the context of increasing budgetary constraints for various developmental activities the role of financing institutions become all the more crucial. 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).

12.2 Compared to the past few years, the overall performance by the All India Financial Institutions in terms of growth in credit disbursement, during the 1995-96, the latest year for which the data is available, was low. As against the normal increase of 20-25% every year since 1990, the increase shown in credit disbursement during 1995-96 was only 5.7%. In terms of the quantum of credit disbursed, as against the increase of 5434.1 crores (22.9%) during the year 1994-95 over the previous years, the increase shown during 1995-96 was of Rs. 1653.5 crores only (5.7%). For such a low rate of increase in disbursement in 1995-96, the institutions principally responsible were IDBI and ICICI just above marginal to keep pace with their previous years level of disbursements.

12.3 On a comparison of institution-wise growth of disbursement during 1994-95 and 1995-96, it was observed that the growth of disbursement by IDBI drastically declined from 35% in 1994-95 to 0.43% in 1995-96 and that of ICICI from 55% to 3.5%, NABARD from 9.7% to 1.8%. Certain institutions showed negative growth. Share of UTI declined from Rs. 5477.4 crores in 1993-94 to Rs. 4299.8 crores in 1994-95 and further to Rs. 2465 in 1995-96 registering negative growth of 21.5% in 1994-95 and 42.7% in 1995-96. Growth of NCDC declined from 35% in 1994-95 to negative growth of 17.9 in 1995-96. LIC showed a better performance in its credit disbursement. The disbursement went up from Rs. 549 crores in 1993-95 to Rs. 1032 crores in 1994-95 and further to Rs. 2161 recording robust increases of 88% and 109% respectively over the

previous years. ICICI and GIC also made significant growth in their disbursements during 1995-96 recording marked increase 61% and 67% respectively. Out of the aggregate disbursement of Rs. 30866.2 crores during 1995-96, share by IDBI was the largest at Rs. 10536.7 crores followed by ICICI at Rs. 7120.4 crores (23.1%) ICICI at Rs. 4563.3 (14.8%), NABARD at Rs. 3064.2 crores (9.9%) and UTI at Rs. 2645.00 (8.6%). Disbursement by NCDC continued to be the lowest at Rs. 317.1 crores (1%).

12.4 Regarding inter-state distribution of credit by financial institutions, 15 major states accounted for Rs. 26037.7 crores or 84% of the total. As between these two states, distribution was rather skewed with an amount of Rs. 15422.7 crores or 50% of aggregate disbursement going to four states, viz. Maharashtra at Rs. 5922.9 crores (19.2%), Gujarat at Rs. 4021.4 crores (13%), Uttarpradesh at Rs. 2768.9 crores (9%) and Tamil Nadu at Rs. 2709.5 crores (8.8%). The Share of Kerala declined further from 1.05 in 1994-95 to 1.02 in 1995-96. While at all India level the total disbursement increased, Kerala's proportionate share continued to be declined. Such a shrinkage in credit flow, if continued, will have serious ramification in attaining the investment requirement projected in the Ninth Five Year Plan for achieving the desired growth rate in economy. Kerala was not getting due share from major financing institutions over the year. During the year under review, Kerala's share from IDBI was 1.1% and from IFCI (0.2%). Share by NCDC also declined during the year, from Rs. 38.1 crores in 1994-95 to Rs. 24.3 crores in 1995-96 recording a decline of 36.2%. NABARD, more or less retained previous year's position by disbursing Rs. 127 crores during 1995-96 as against the disbursement of Rs. 126.1 during 1994-95. But for the shares of NABARD and NCDC Kerala's share would have been as low as 0.53% of the aggregate disbursement by all financing institution. When two institutions, NABARD and NCDC put together, could share 48% of the total share to Kerala, the other major institutions (IDBI, IDCI, ICICI, UTI, GIC, LIC) put together contributed only 52%. State-wise disbursement by all India financial institutions during 1995-96 is presented in Appendix 12.1.

12.5 The cumulative disbursement by all India financial institutions (excluding GIC) as at the

end of March 1996 has gone up by 17.6% from Rs.164481 crores as at the end of March 1995 to Rs.193843 crores as at the end of March 1996, as compared to an increase of 22.1% as at the end of March 1995, from Rs 134715 crores as at the end of March 1994 to Rs. 164481 crores as at the end of March 1995. That is, the rate of growth declined by 4.5% between the period 1994 (March end) and 1996 (March end). The relative position with regard to the credit absorption by various states were more or less same as those in 1995. The major share of Rs. 38475.8 crores (20%) was absorbed by Maharashtra, followed by Gujarat Rs. 22886.4 crores (17.8%) Uttar Pradesh Rs. 17210.4 crores (8.9%), Tamil Nadu Rs. 15802.9 crores (8.2%) and Andhra Pradesh Rs. 14369.5 crores (7.4%). Kerala's position continued to decline over the years. The share of Kerala declined 0.14% from 1.92% as at end of March 1995 to 1.78% as at the end of March 1996. In absolute term, the share of Kerala was Rs. 3442.8 crores, the lowest, but for Assam (Rs. 1283.5 crores). The state-wise cumulative disbursement as at the end of March 1996 is furnished in Appendix 12.2.

12.6 While all India per capita disbursement by IFCI, ICICI, LIC and GIC increased substantially during the three year period from 1993-94 to 1995-96, that by IDBI and UTI decreased during the same period. The per capita disbursement by IDBI marginally decreased from Rs. 115.9 during 1994-95 to 114.1 in 1995-96. At the same time, the per capita

disbursement by UTI drastically declined from Rs. 47.4 in 1994-95 to Rs. 28.7 in 1995-96. As against the all India per capita of Rs. 297.7, per capita disbursement to Kerala was Rs. 52.3 only, the lowest but for Assam (Rs. 35.7) and Bihar (Rs. 17.6). The details are furnished in Appendix 12.3.

BANK FINANCE

12.7 Since the nationalisation of banks in 1969, there had been tremendous growth in branch expansion, predominantly in rural and semi urban areas. The number of branches increased from 8262 in 1969 to 65485 in 1997 registering a compound annual growth rate (CARG) of 8%. The number of branches increased eight fold, after nationalisation of banks. The largest number of branches are in Uttar Pradesh with 8951 (13.7%), followed by Maharashtra with 6237 (9.5%) and Bihar with 5042 (7.7%). Kerala, with 3214 branches, accounts for 4.9% of the total bank branches in the country. Compared to 1996 the number of bank branches opened during 1997 went up substantially greater. While only 248 new branches were opened in 1996, the number of new branches opened in 1997 was 11 times larger, being 2636. As many as 141 (5.3%) of the new branches were in Kerala. Out of the total number of 65485 branch offices functioning in the country as at the end of March 1997, as many as 33002 (50.4%) offices are in rural areas, 13962 (21.3%) in semi-urban areas, 10161 (15.5%) in urban areas and the rest 8361 (12.8) in

Table 12.1

State-wise distribution of Scheduled Commercial Bank Offices as at the end of March 1997

Sl. No.	Station	Rural	% to Total	Semi	% to urban	Urban	% to Total	Metro politan	% to total	Total	% to total
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2453	7.4	1129	8.1	946	9.3	513	6.1	5041	7.7
2.	Assam	841	2.5	257	1.8	178	1.7	--	--	1276	1.9
3.	Bihar	3528	10.7	892	6.4	622	6.1	--	--	5042	7.7
4.	Gujarat	1564	4.7	781	5.6	455	4.5	837	10.0	3637	5.6
5.	Hariyana	692	2.1	324	2.3	405	4.0	--	--	1421	2.2
6.	Karnataka	2246	6.8	998	7.1	718	7.1	698	8.3	4660	7.1
7.	Kerala	344	1.0	2253	16.1	617	6.1	--	--	3214	4.9
8.	Madhyapradesh	2740	8.3	909	6.5	568	5.6	314	3.8	4531	6.9
9.	Maharashtra	2322	7.0	1042	7.5	870	8.6	2003	24.0	6237	9.5
10.	Orissa	1618	4.9	299	2.1	279	2.7	--	--	2196	3.4
11.	Punjab	1120	3.4	606	4.3	528	5.2	182	2.2	2436	3.7
12.	Rajastan	1931	5.8	712	5.1	451	4.4	228	2.7	3322	5.1
13.	TamilNadu	1850	5.6	1191	8.5	995	9.8	767	9.2	4803	7.3
14.	Uttar Pradesh	5462	16.6	1479	10.6	1484	14.6	526	6.3	8951	13.7
15.	West Bengal	2276	6.9	572	4.1	591	5.8	1028	12.3	4467	6.8
	Total	30987	93.9	13444	96.3	9707	95.5	7096	84.9	61234	93.5
	All India Total	33002	100.0	13962	100.0	10161	100.0	8361	100.0	65485	100.0

Source : Report on Currency and Finance 1996-97 Vol. 2

metropolitan areas. The largest number of rural branches are in Uttar Pradesh with 5462 (16.6%), followed by Bihar with 3528 (10.7%). Kerala has the highest number of semi urban branches with 2253 such branches (16.1%). West Bengal stood first with the highest number of metropolitan branches (1028) followed by Gujarat (837), Tamil Nadu (767). Out of the total number of 3214 bank branches in Kerala, 344 (10.7%) are in rural areas 2253 (70.1%) in semi-urban areas and the rest 617 (19.2%) in urban areas. One of the apparently reasons for higher share of branches in semi-urban areas in Kerala is that as per the rural-urban classification norms of RBI, a large extent of geographical area of the State comes under semi-urban category (places with population of 10,000 and upto 99,999). The average population per branch in the whole country declined from 65,000 in 1969 to 14,000 in 1995 and thereafter, slightly moved up to 15,000 in 1996. The corresponding figures with regard to Kerala are 35,000 in 1969 and 10,000 in 1996. Assam and Bihar are the two States with the highest population per branch, at about 20,000. The average population per branch for Punjab is 10,000. The state-wise growth of bank offices in India is presented in appendix 12.4 and table 12.1

12.8 The deposits in public sector banks in India during the period from June 1969 to June 1997 increased by 130 times from Rs. 3897 crores in 1969 to Rs. 507533 crores in 1997 representing a compound annual growth rate (CARG) of 19%. During the same period, the credit increased only by about 78 times,

from Rs. 3885 crores in 1969 to Rs. 282702 crores in 1997 representing a compound annual growth rate of (CARG) of 17%. The volume of the business, credit plus deposits, also increased 102 times after the nationalisation of banks in 1969. When the deposits and credits during 1996 and 1997 are compared, deposits during 1997 increased by 42% over the deposit during 1996 and credit during 1997 increased by 34% only over the credit given during 1996. The credit-deposit ratio of public sector bank continued to decline. The ratio drastically declined from 99.69% in 1969 to 59.2 in 1996 and further to 55.7 in 1997. Among the fifteen major states, states with credit-deposit ratios above that at all India level were Tamil Nadu (96.5%), Andhra Pradesh (76.0%), Karnataka (69.8%) and Maharashtra (66.5%). The credit-deposit ratio of Kerala stood at only 44.9% is lower by 10.8% compared to the credit deposit ratio at all India level. Between 1996 and 1997 the credit-deposit ratio of Kerala marginally increased by 1.2%, from 43.7% in 1996 to 44.9% in 1997. However, this marginal increase can not be taken as a positive sign, because, for the past several years credit-deposit ratio of Kerala had been well below 50 percent as against average of close to 60 percent during the nineties. During the year under review, out of the total advance of Rs. 2,82,702 crores, the largest share of Rs. 69,100 crores (24.4%) went to Maharashtra followed by Tamil Nadu with Rs. 32799 (11.6%) and Andhra Pradesh Rs. 20160 crores (7.1%). Kerala's share was only Rs. 10561 (3.7%). The state wise details are presented in Table 12.2

Table 12.2

Deposits, Credits and Credit-Deposit Ratios of Public Sector Banks

(Rs. Crores)

States	Deposits				Credits				Credit-Deposit Ratio			
	June 1969	June 1995	June 1996	June 1997	June 1969	June 1995	June 1996	June 1997	June 1969	June 1995	June 1996	June 1997
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Andhra Pradesh	121	16825	19055	26513	122	13904	15657	20160	100.8	82.6	82.2	76.0
Assam	33	3426	4067	5301	13	1339	1547	1820	39.4	39.1	38.0	34.3
Bihar	169	14054	16658	21370	53	4412	5031	6398	31.4	31.4	30.2	29.9
Gujarat	401	22006	24902	29762	195	10384	12205	14094	48.6	47.2	49.0	47.4
Haryana	49	7238	8732	10610	23	3186	3651	4210	46.9	44.0	41.8	39.7
Karnataka	188	15749	19238	26527	143	11373	13187	18525	76.1	72.2	68.5	69.8
Kerala	117	12538	14144	23506	77	5441	6177	10561	65.8	43.4	43.7	44.9
Madhypradesh	107	12127	14371	18628	63	6634	8017	9467	58.9	54.7	55.8	50.8
Maharashtra	903	54496	61150	103919	912	43170	46781	69100	101.0	79.2	76.5	66.5
Orissa	29	4586	5335	7176	15	2505	2845	3517	51.7	54.6	53.3	49.0
Punjab	185	17674	20077	23787	50	7278	8213	8794	27.0	41.2	40.9	37.0
Rajasthan	74	8786	10251	14370	38	4082	4650	6293	51.4	46.5	45.4	43.8
Tamil Nadu	233	20664	23678	33971	311	19618	22286	32799	133.5	94.9	94.1	96.5
UttarPradesh	337	32208	37353	49240	154	11409	12107	15114	45.7	35.4	32.4	30.7
West Bengal	456	23086	26643	39829	526	12523	13509	17975	115.4	54.2	50.7	45.0
Total	3402	265463	305654	434509	2695	157258	175863	238827	79.2	59.2	57.5	55.0
Total all India	3897	312697	356637	507533	3885	193057	211058	282702	99.67	61.7	59.2	55.7

Source : Economic Survey of India 1994-95, 1995-96 & 1996-97, RBI

12.9 An amount of Rs. 7656.65 crores was disbursed by the scheduled commercial banks in the country during 1996-97 as short term, medium term, and long term loans to the farming community. Out of this, Rs. 4627.46 crores (60.4%) was short term loans and Rs. 3029.18 crores (39.6%) long term loans. The largest share of loan was availed by Tamil Nadu with Rs. 1406.68 crores (18.3%) followed by Andhra Pradesh with Rs. 1228.29 crores (16%) and Gujarat with Rs. 825.20 crores (10.7%). Kerala's share was Rs. 515.98 crores (6.7%), out of which, Rs. 386.79

crores as short term loan and Rs. 129.19 crores as terms loans. While the largest share of short term loan was availed by Tamil Nadu with Rs. 1214.14 crores (26.24%), the largest share of term loan was availed by Madhya Pradesh with Rs. 355.67 crores (18.3%). Short-term loans are given for purchase of production inputs, such as seeds, fertilisers, pesticides etc. whereas, long term loans are meant for development of irrigation potential, purchase of tractors and other agricultural implements. Details are presented in Table-12.3

Table 12.3

**Scheduled Commercial Banks Direct Finance to Farmers -
Short-term Loan and Term Loan during 1996-97**

Sl. No.	State	Short Term		Term Loan		Total	
		Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1064.49	23.00	163.80	5.41	1228.29	16.04
2.	Assam	1.84	0.04	15.85	0.52	17.69	0.23
3.	Bihar	45.96	0.99	89.42	2.95	135.38	1.77
4.	Gujarat	503.86	10.89	321.34	10.61	825.20	10.78
5.	Haryana	44.38	0.96	125.45	4.14	169.83	2.22
6.	Karnataka	435.30	9.41	243.09	8.02	678.39	8.86
7.	Kerala	386.79	8.36	129.19	4.26	515.98	6.74
8.	Madhya Pradesh	83.23	1.80	555.67	18.34	638.90	8.34
9.	Maharashtra	218.96	4.73	233.76	7.72	452.72	5.91
10.	Orissa	59.78	1.29	41.06	1.36	100.84	1.32
11.	Punjab	138.99	3.00	319.61	10.55	458.60	5.99
12.	Rajasthan	35.12	0.76	151.87	5.01	186.99	2.44
13.	Tamil Nadu	1214.14	26.24	192.54	6.36	1406.68	18.37
14.	Uttar Pradesh	229.25	4.95	328.10	10.83	557.35	7.28
15.	West Bengal	112.93	2.44	88.51	2.93	201.44	2.63
Total		4575.02	98.87	2999.26	99.01	7574.28	98.92
All India Total		4627.46	100.00	3029.18	100.00	7656.65	100.00

Source : Report on Currency and Finance, 1996-97, Vol.2.

12.10 During the period from 1988 to 1997, Bank deposits in Kerala increased by a compound growth rate of 19% and the advances by 14% with the result that credit-deposit ratio in the state has been declining significantly over the years. The ratio, which stood at 64.77 in 1988, steadily declined to an all time low of Rs. 43.11 in 1994 and after that the ratio increased slightly to 45.52 in March 1997 and again declined to 44.58 in Sept 1997. As at the end of Sept 1997 when private banks recorded a credit deposit ratio of 44.9% State Bank group recorded only 45.6% and the other nationalised banks 39.7%, dismally low. The credit advanced by Gramin Bank far exceeded the deposits mobilised by it and thus

recorded a high CD ratio of 138.2%. During March 1997, the aggregate deposit mobilised by the bank offices functioning in Kerala increased by Rs. 2857.8 crores (14%) from Rs. 20171.30 crores in 1996 to Rs.23029.09 crores as against the increase of Rs. 2713.4 crores (16%), from Rs.17457.91 crores in 1995 to Rs.20171.30 crores in 1996. Advances increased by Rs. 1502.92 crores (17%) in March 1997, from Rs. 8960.91 crores in 1996 to Rs. 10481.83 crores in 1997 as against the increase of Rs. 1164.4 crores (13%) in 1996, from Rs. 77896.52 crores in 1995 to Rs. 8960.91 crores in 1996. The details of credit-deposit ratios of bank functioning in Kerala are presented in Appendix-12.5

12.11 An analysis of the bank-wise CD ratio showed that there were wide variations between banks with regard to CD ratios. CD ratio of State Bank of India (SBI) came down from 67.5% in 1991 to 44.3% in Sept 1997. Similarly, CD ratio of State Bank of Travancore (SBT) declined from 60% to 45.5% during the same period. Surprisingly, the CD ratio of Canara Bank, the Lead Bank of the state, had been very low over the years. Even in 1991, when State Bank of India (SBI) and State Bank of Travancore (SBT) recorded CD ratios of 67.5% and 60% respectively, the CD ratio of Canara Bank was as low as 49.4 %. The CD ratio of Canara Bank declined to 31.4% in Sept. 1996 but afterwards improved to 40.3% in Sept. 1997. During this years, out of the total number of 25 public sector banks functioning in the state, only five banks showed CD ratio below that of Canara Bank. They are Bank of

Baroda (30.7%). Corporation Bank (31.8%) Indian Overseas Bank (27%) Syndicate Bank (28.5%) and Vijaya Bank (36%). The CD ratios (1991-97) of selected major banks operating in the State are presented in Table 11.4. The low CD ratios of the major banks like Canara Bank, Indian Overseas Bank and Syndicate Bank since nineties, is a matter viewed seriously by the State Government for some time. Accordingly Reserve Bank of India had set up a committee to examine the reasons for the low CD ratio in the State. The committee (DD. Avari Committee) endorsed the State's view that the credit-disbursement of commercial banks functioning in Kerala was totally inadequate and also observed that "the philosophy of banking needs a new orientation and human touch under the Kerala situation'. The Avari Committee had recommended that the banks may reorient their credit operations in such a way that they

Table 11.4
Credit Deposit Ratios of selected Major Bank Operating in Kerala

Sl. No.	Name of Banks	Credit Deposit Ratio (March end)						
		1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
1.	State Bank of India	67.5	59.9	54.2	45.3	44.7	47.0	48.0
2.	State Bank of Travancore	60.0	50.6	49.5	44.5	48.0	43.5	45.2
3.	Canara Bank	49.4	41.5	37.1	29.0	28.0	30.4	35.1
4.	Indian Overseas Bank	35.6	28.0	25.2	21.8	24.0	25.8	25.0
5.	Syndicate Bank	48.6	37.3	33.7	27.9	26.4	33.0	29.2
6.	Indian Bank	74.9	72.0	69.7	61.0	51.5	61.3	47.5
7.	Bank of Baroda	36.9	36.0	39.3	37.3	35.9	39.2	34.0
8.	Central Bank of India	62.6	58.0	58.8	46.0	53.0	50.3	44.0
9.	Union Bank of India	69.7	57.0	47.6	44.5	45.0	45.7	47.3
10.	Vijaya Bank	54.5	46.0	40.3	38.0	35.0	41.6	36.0
State Average		59.0	51.0	48.0	43.1	44.7	44.4	45.5

Source : SLBC-State Level Bankers' Committee

are able to achieve CD ratio of 60% by 2001 in two stages, CD ratio of 55 % by 1998-99, 60 % by 2000-2001, the projections are presented in Table 12.5

Table 12.5

Avari committee's projections for attaining CD ratio of 55% by 1998-99 and 60% by 2000-2001 by all banks in Kerala

Details	Projections of CD Ratios		
	1994	1995	1996
1. Year-wise projection of CD ratios required to attain a CD ratio of 55% by 1998-99	44.15	46.20	48.40

2. Year-wise projection of CD ratio required to attain a CD ratio of 60% by 2000-2001	44.13	46.40	48.66
3. Actual CD ratios of all Banks	43.10	44.70	44.70
Short fall (2 minus 3)	1.03	1.70	4.26

Source: D.D. Avari Committee Deposit, RBI.

NRE Deposit

12.12 Out of the total deposit of Rs.24150.17 crores (Sept. 1997) mobilised by all the banks operating in Kerala Rs. 10722.9 crores (39%) were NRE deposits. Compared to the position in September

1996, the NRE deposit increased by Rs. 1761.9 crores (20%). During the period 1988-1997, while the NRE deposit recorded a compound annual growth rate (CARG of 25% non NRE deposits recorded a growth of only 16%. The annual rate of growth of total

deposits, domestic deposits (total deposit minus NRE deposit) and NRE deposits are presented in the Table 12.6 Concerted efforts are needed for channalising a larger share of the NRE deposits for investment purposes within the state. Considering the very large

Table 12.6
Growth of NRE Deposits

(Rs. Crores)

Year	Total Deposit		NRE Deposit		Domestic Deposit	
	Amount	Annual Growth(%)	Amount	Annual Growth(%)	Amount	Annual Growth(%)
1988	4811	--	1369	--	3442	--
1989	5667	17.8	1584	15.7	4083	18.6
1990	6620	16.8	2012	27.0	4608	12.9
1991	7858	18.7	2304	14.5	5554	20.5
1992	9671	23.1	3039	31.9	6632	19.4
1993	12112	25.2	4499	48.0	7613	14.8
1994	14941	23.4	6015	33.7	8926	17.3
1995	17458	16.9	6886	14.5	10572	18.4
1996	20171	15.5	8103	17.7	12068	14.2
1997	23029	14.2	9957	22.9	13072	8.3

Source : State Level Banker's Committee

contribution by the Keralites to the foreign exchange reserves of the Country, Government of India should come forward in a substantial measure to : (a) rehabilitate the migrants who are forced to return and (b) for ensuring investment of a larger chunk of NRE deposit within the state. Out of the total NRE deposit of Rs. 10722.99 crores (Sept. 1997), an amount of Rs. 8015.1 (74.8%) was mobilised by the public sector bank and Rs. 2707.8 (25.2% by private sector banks. As regard the institution-wise share, State Bank of Travancore (SBT), stood first with Rs. 2311 crores (21.6%), followed by State Bank of India (SBI) Rs.1449 crores (13.5%) Federal Bank Rs. 1435 crores (13.4%), Canara Bank Rs. 1312 crores (12%) and Indian Overseas Bank (IOB) Rs. 818 crores (7.6%). Out of the total amount of Rs. 2708 crores mobilised by all the thirteen private tanks under review the major chunk of Rs. 2426 crores (89.6%) was shared by three banks - Federal Bank, South Indian Bank and Catholic Cyrian Bank.

Priority Sector Advance

12.13 During the period under review, out the total advance of Rs.10,481.8 crores disbursed by the banks in Kerala, Rs.4539.1 crores (43.3%) was to the priority sectors. Details are presented in table 12.7 This percentage is above the national guideline that

40% of total advances should be to the priority sectors. But it should be noted that this guideline has an inherent weakness, because it calculates the priority sector advances as a percentage of net advances, which has been declining proportionately, instead of calculating priority sector deposits as a proportion of total deposits, which has been increasing continuously. Consequently, eventhough the proportion of priority sector advance to net advances was 43.3 per cent in 1997, priority sector advance as a proportion of total deposits was only 19.7 percent, the total deposit being Rs. 23029 crores.

12.14 An analysis of the sector-wise distribution of priority sector advance from 1992-to 1997 a shows that while the share for agriculture sector declined steadily from 38.2% in 1992 to 35.2% in 1997, that of small scale industries sector remained stagnant around 31%. Since the main source of income for the livelihood of majority of the weaker section is agriculture, the decline in the share of credit to agriculture sector is a cause of serious concern. In this context, an observation made by D.D. Avari Committee setup by the RBI in 1994 is noteworthy. "The credit policies should have the right orientation to take the special problem of the small and marginal farmers and the banking sector should extend a helping hand to the small farmers for bringing them to the main stream of development".

Table 12.7

Priority Sector Advance Disbursed by Commercial Banks - Kerala

(Rs. Crores)

Year	Total Advance	Total Priority Sector Advance		Out of which, advance to	
		Amount	Percentage to total advance	Agricultural Sector	SSI Sector
1992	5003	2150.9	43.0	820.8 (38.2)	--
1993	5818	2380.2	40.9	913.9 (38.4)	--
1994	6442	2590.1	40.2	953.2 (36.8)	810.9 (31.3)
1995	7797	3407.1	43.7	1199.0 (35.2)	1090.3 (32.0)
1996	8961	3993.7	44.6	1363.70 (34.2)	1223.1 (30.6)
1997	10482	4539.1	43.3	1596.9 (35.2)	1445.30 (31.8)

Source : State Level Bankers Committee meeting

Figures in brackets indicate percentage to total priority sector advance

LOCAL SELF GOVERNMENT

The year under review has been remarkable for initiating the process of empowering the local bodies in the State to function as not only institutions of self-government, but also as the agents of local development. Until recently, their role as even institutions of local self-government was rather limited, restricted as it tended to be, principally to traditional civic functions. It is still a period of transition. Yet what has already been achieved provides much scope for optimism and points to far reaching long run benign socio-economic consequences.

13.2 The agenda of decentralization is not exhausted by democratic governance or transparent and participatory administration. It has also an economic agenda. Decentralized planning can contribute to the formulation of more locally relevant and integrated development programmes, mobilisation of untapped local resource potential and more effective implementation and monitoring of local schemes and works. It is indeed a strategic line to improve productivity and production of agriculture, animal husbandry, fisheries, small scale industries and such other petty production sectors and to improve the quality of services in education, health, drinking water, sanitation, and housing sectors.

The Local Bodies in the State

13.3 But for a brief period in the beginning of the 1990's when the District Councils were in place, the State has had a single tiered panchayat

system in the rural areas. Now in addition to the 990 grama panchayats there are 152 block panchayats and 14 jilla panchayats. The three tier panchayathi raj system came into existence in the state on 2/10/1995. Besides these rural local bodies there are 55 municipal councils and three municipal corporations- Thiruvananthapuram, Cochin and Kozhikode.

Grama Panchayats

13.4 Table 1 gives district wise distribution of grama panchayats, block panchayats and municipalities in the state. The number of grama panchayats has tended to come down due to upgradation of some of them to municipalities. In 1985 there were 1001 grama panchayats. The latest number is 990. A key feature of Kerala's grama panchayats is their relatively larger size when compared to those in other states. An average grama panchayat in Kerala is 37.83 sq kms in area and has a population of 25199 (1991 census). The grama panchayats are often even larger than the revenue villages. There are 1384 revenue villages in the state. Many panchayats cover more than 1 revenue village and in some cases the villages fall in more than one panchayat.

13.5 The district averages presented in table 1 hide very significant inter-panchayat difference in size. In 1991 the least populous panchayat of Vattavada in Idukki district had a population of 4588 while the most populous panchayat of Munnar in the same district had a population of 78343. In terms of

Table 1
Distribution of Grama Panchayats, Block Panchayats and Municipalities by District

District	No of G Ps	Avg. Area (sq.km)	Avg. Population	No of B Ps	Avg. Area (sq.km)	Avg. Population	No. of Municipalities	Avg. Area (sq.km)	Avg. Population
Thiruvananthapuram	84	24.28	27032	12	169.93	189227	4	17.96	37979
Kollam	71	34.00	30655	13	186.66	168007	3	24.09	74439
Pathanamthitta	54	49.36	19739	9	293.05	118807	3	24.18	40710
Alappuzha	71	17.62	23406	12	104.24	138496	5	22.08	67863
Kottayam	73	29.25	22863	11	195.73	151727	4	13.43	39820
Idukki	51	99.38	20367	8	636.33	129839	1	35.43	40656
Ernakulam	86	24.76	22979	15	142.42	131809	8	18.31	34536
Thrissur	98	30.63	22479	17	170.68	145943	7	13.81	36582
Palakkad	90	48.02	23573	13	336.12	164859	4	26.69	59768
Malappuram	94	36.16	30181	14	242.80	202647	5	29.40	51855
Kozhikode	76	29.05	27235	12	185.77	177306	2	21.33	72434
Wayanad	24	87.15	27049	3	697.17	216393	1	34.14	22949
Kannur	81	35.65	23866	9	306.96	209380	6	29.34	52473
Kasaragod	37	51.49	26060	4	476.27	241054	2	28.11	53646
Total	990	37.83	25199	152	296.01	170392	55	24.16	48784

area Valapattanam in Kannur district, with 2.04 sq kms, is the smallest and Kumily in Idukki with an area of 795.28 sq kms is the largest.

13.6 The grama panchayats also vary widely in terms of their revenue. The classification of the grama panchayats on the basis of their annual revenue for 1983 is given in Table 2. This classification was done under Kerala Panchayat Establishment Rules of 1976. With the passing of Kerala Panchayats Subordinate Rules of 1994 the above classification has become defunct. Still, the data given in table 2 will provide an indication of the relative differences in the financial status of the grama panchayats.

Table 2
Classification of Grama Panchayats according to the Revenue (1983)

Grade	Norms	Number
Special Grade	Above Rs.175000	339
Ist Grade	100000 - 175000	435
IInd Grade	50000 - 100000	206
IIIrd Grade	Below 50000	10

Municipalities

13.7 The average population of a municipality in 1991 was 48785. The smallest is

Kunnamkulam in Thrissur district with a population of 19657 and the largest is Alappuzha in Alappuzha District with a population of 17466. In terms of area, Payyannur in Kannur District (54.63 sq km) is the largest and Guruvayur in Trichur district is the smallest (6.49sq km). Among the three Corporations, the most populous is Cochin (564589) followed by Thiruvananthapuram (524006) and Kozhikode (419831). In 1993-94, 14 municipalities had an annual income of Rs.70 lakhs, 21 municipalities had an annual revenue between 40 to 70 lakhs and 20 municipalities had an annual revenue of less than 40 lakhs.

Local Finance

13.8 As can be seen from Table 3 the major receipts of local bodies in Kerala are:

Own Taxes i.e., taxes assigned by statute to the local bodies which are levied by them;

Assigned Taxes i.e., taxes which are statutorily assigned to local bodies but collected by state government and made over to local bodies;

Shared Taxes i.e., taxes which are assigned to the state government and collected by them but a share of the proceeds is disbursed among local bodies;

Non-Tax Revenue i.e., income from sources such as property, license fees, etc.

Table 3
Total Receipts of Local Bodies (1993-94)

Revenue Receipts	Grama Panchayats (Rs. lakhs)	Percentage	Municipalities & Corporations (Rs.lakhs)	Percentage
1. Own Taxes	4386	32.2	5571	50.0
2. Assigned Taxes	3133	23.0	780	7.0
3. Share Tax	750	5.5	339	3.0
4. Non Tax Rev.	1571	11.5	2041	18.3
5. Grants	3298	24.2	780	7.0
Revenue Receipts	13145	96.5	9511	85.4
Capital Receipts	473	3.5	1632	14.6
Total	13618	100.0	11143	100.0

Grants from government which may be either tied or untied.

Loans from government and other financial institutions. These comprise capital receipts.

13.9 Own taxes and the non-tax revenues together constitute the own revenue of the local bodies. In 1993-94, the own revenue of the grama panchayats in Kerala was around 44% of their total receipts. For India the ratio was only around 10% in the case of the rural local bodies. The urban local bodies enjoy much higher fiscal autonomy in Kerala as well as in the other states. The share of own revenues in the total receipts of the urban local bodies in

Kerala was around 68% in 1993-94.

Own Tax Revenue

13.10 The Tax on Buildings, accounts for around 50% of the Own Tax Revenues of the rural and urban local bodies in Kerala. The revenues from the Building Tax has also been relatively more buoyant given the building boom in the State. In 1980-81 its share in the Own Tax Revenue of the grama panchayats was only around 42%. The next most important tax in terms of Own Revenue is Professional Tax, accounting for 29% of the Own Tax Revenues of grama panchayats and 6% of that of the urban local bodies.

For the urban local bodies the Entertainment Tax is a part of the grants to urban local bodies. The grama panchayats are more dependent upon grants than the urban local bodies.

13.11 Loans do not constitute an important source of financing of the rural local bodies. In 1993-94 the share of loans in the total receipts of rural local bodies was only 3.5 per cent whereas it was 14.6 per cent for the urban local bodies. The loans are taken from the State Government or institutional agencies. A special mention must be made in this context of Kerala Urban Development Finance Corporation (KUDFC) and the Kerala State Rural Development Board.

Kerala Urban Development Finance Corporation

13.12 The corporation gives financial assistance to urban local bodies for the development of infrastructure facilities like construction of commercial complexes, office buildings, roads, town hall etc. The corporation had extended financial assistance on 667 schemes of various urban local bodies upto March 1997, with the amount adding up to Rs.66.57 crores. Out of these 547 schemes had already been completed. During 1996-97, the corporation has financed 28 schemes, amounting to Rs.2.67 crores. In addition, the corporation is acting as a nodal agency of HUDCO for centrally assisted schemes like NRY, low cost sanitation etc.

Kerala State Rural Development Board

13.13 The board, as a financial agency, undertakes remunerative development works like construction of shopping complexes, market centres, bus stands, lodges, office buildings etc. in panchayats. It had completed 679 schemes upto March 1997 in various panchayats. 38 schemes were under various stages of execution. During 1996-97 an amount of Rs.2.62 crores was sent for the implementation of remunerative development schemes. A proposal for restructuring the Board so as to make it a more effective financial institution rather than implementation agency, in the context of the ongoing process of decentralisation, is under consideration.

Non Tax Revenues

13.14 An important trend in the receipts of the local bodies in the State is the decline in the share of Non Tax Revenues. In 1993-94, they accounted for only 11.3% of the total receipts of the rural local bodies and 18.3% in the urban local bodies. Income from properties is the most important component of the Non Tax Revenues, accounting for 50 to 60 percent of the sub-total. Various license fees comes next in importance.

13.15 The State Finance Commission of Kerala has pointed out that the potential of Own Rev-

enues of the local bodies is not yet fully being exploited, particularly, in the case of Building Tax and Professional Tax. It is also important that the local bodies attempt to enhance their Non Tax Revenues through the introduction and enhancement of user charges and service fees.

Fiscal Transfers

13.16 A number of tax revenues collected at the state level are passed on to the local bodies, partially or wholly and they constitute a significant part of the receipts of the local bodies. The surcharge on Stamp Duty and Basic Tax are the two assigned taxes that account for 23 and 7 per cent of the total receipts of the rural and urban local bodies respectively. The Motor Vehicle Tax is the only tax collected by the State Government and shared with the local bodies.

13.17 The grant-in-aid for the local bodies may be of two types; (a) tied or specific purpose grant and (b) untied or general purpose grant. In the former, the purpose for which the local body is to use the fund is defined by the State Government. In 1993-94 untied grants constituted 63 per cent of the grants to the rural local bodies and 84 per cent

Pattern and Trends in Expenditure

13.18 Table 4 reflects the traditional pattern of expenditure of the local bodies in Kerala. The establishment charges are a major claimant of the income of the grama panchayats accounting for 42 per cent of the total expenditure in 1993-94. For the urban local bodies the ratio was only 16 percent.

13.19 Public works such as roads and buildings constituted the main developmental activity of the local bodies. Small wonder, they are the biggest component of expenditure both for rural local bodies (42%) and urban local bodies (33%). Unlike many other States the local bodies in Kerala, but for Malabar District Board of the fifties, did not traditionally play any important role in education. Historically, educational sector was financed either by various communities and organisations aided by the State government or directly by the State government itself. Therefore, the proportion of expenditure on education by the local bodies in Kerala is relatively low. The low expenditure on drinking water is partly a reflection of the centralisation of water supply function under Kerala Water Authority. Public health and sanitation is an important item of expenditure in the urban areas accounting for as much as fifth of the total expenditure.

Plan Schemes

13.20 The share of plan expenditure by the local bodies was not very significant. Their involvement in the plan has been confined to the utilisation

Table 4
Total Expenditure of Local Bodies, 1993-94

Item	Grama Panchayat (Rs. lakh)	Percentage	Municipalities & Corporations (Rs.lakh)	Percentage
Establishment	4525	36.7	1856	15.9
Public Works	5236	42.4	3831	32.9
Education	322	2.6	147	1.2
Drinking Water	212	1.7	1042	9.0
Street Lighting	782	6.4	720	6.2
Public Health	256	2.1	2470	21.2
Others	698	5.7	584	5.0
Debt Servicing	297	2.4	1007	8.6
Total	12337	100	11659	100

of the untied plan grants and the implementation of schemes, particularly, the Centrally Sponsored Schemes that are mandatorily implemented through the local bodies. The rural development programmes that are implemented through or with the cooperation of the local bodies have already been discussed in a separate chapter. Therefore we shall confine here to some of the major schemes of urban development that have been implemented through municipalities and corporations.

13.21 The Urban Environment Improvement Scheme envisages payment of financial assistance to the urban local bodies in the form of loan and grant on 50:50 basis for the overall improvement of the slum areas. The urban local bodies themselves formulate the schemes, in consultation with the Town Planning Department. The details of physical and financial achievements under the scheme during the last three years are furnished in Table 5.

13.22 Non-remunerative Town Improvement Scheme provides financial assistance to the urban local bodies in the form of loan and grant on 50:50 basis for their non-remunerative undertakings such as construction of Municipal Office building, Town Hall, Roads, Drains etc. As can be seen, financial assistance under this scheme has tended to be relatively smaller compared to that for remunerative projects.

13.23 Urban Basic Service Programme envisages provision of basic services and essential amenities like water supply and low cost sanitation,

and covers education programme to improve awareness, motivation, immunisation, child health and maternal health. The scheme is being implemented in the following municipalities and corporations Alappuzha, Cherthala, Mavelikkara, Chengannur, Kochi, Tripunithura, Parur, Angamali, Aluva, Kothamangalam, Perumbavoor, Muvatupuzha and Adoor. During the last three years the state government, have made available a total sum of Rs.105 lakhs to these urban local bodies for the execution of the programme envisaged in the plan of action prepared by them. The municipalities altogether spent a total sum of Rs.120 lakhs under this scheme during this period. The excess expenditure was met by the beneficiaries and the concerned municipalities.

13.24 Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns, a centrally sponsored scheme, introduced in 1979-80, attempts to slow down migration from rural areas and smaller towns to large cities by the development of selected small and medium towns which are capable of generating economic growth and employment. The scheme is applicable to the towns having population up to 5 lakhs. The financial pattern under the scheme includes Central assistance, State's contribution and loans from HUDCO/Financial Institution. So far 31 towns from Kerala have been covered under this scheme.

13.25 Nehru Rozgar Yojana, introduced in 1989-90, aims at generation of more employment opportunities to the urban youth living below poverty line. The broad three components of the scheme are

Table 5
Physical and Financial Achievements Under Environmental Improvement Schemes

Year	Improvement of Urban Slums		Non-remunerative Town Improvement Scheme	
	Physical (Rs in Lakhs)	Financial (Persons)	Physical (Rs. in Lakhs)	Financial (No of Schemes)
1994-95	100.00	12700	40.00	9
1996-97	100.00	12800	40.00	8
1997-98	150.00	16000	60.00	20

urban micro enterprises, urban wage employment and housing and shelter upgradation.

13.26 The micro enterprises scheme is designed to encourage unemployed and under-employed urban youth to set up self employment ventures. The unit cost is fixed at Rs.16,000 for general category and Rs.20,000 for women and SC/STs. A subsidy of 20 per cent of the unit cost of the enterprises subject to a maximum of Rs.4000 per beneficiary in general category and Rs.5000 for SC/ST and women is given by the Central and State governments on 60:40 basis and the balance 75 per cent as bank loan. The total subsidy made available to the urban local bodies between 1989-90 and 1995-96 was Rs.956 lakhs.

13.27 The urban wage employment scheme is designed to provide employment to the urban poor through the creation of socially and economically useful public assets. The municipal towns having a population below one lakh are eligible for getting assistance under this scheme. The total number of projects taken up from 1989-90 to 1995-96 was 2504 and the total amount made available to the municipalities was Rs.1019 lakhs. Nehru Rozgar Yojana has been replaced by Swarna Jayanthi Shahari Rozgar Yojana from 1-12-97.

13.28 Modernisation of Slaughter Houses is another 50 per cent Centrally Sponsored Scheme that is being implemented in four municipalities and Thiruvananthapuram Corporation. The total amount sanctioned under this scheme was Rs135.75 lakhs. Besides, another 40 lakhs is also being sanctioned by the Central for extension of the scheme to four more municipalities.

Development Authorities

13.29 The three major Development Authorities which undertake development activities in the cities are Thiruvananthapuram Development Authority (TRIDA), Greater Cochin Development Authority (GCDA) and Kozhikode Development Authority (KDA). Their roles are mainly confined to development of infrastructure facilities like shopping complexes, markets, road, drainage, stadium, bus stand, development of residential plots and housing schemes. These authorities avail of financial assistance from the Central and State Governments, HUDCO and KUDFC. Table 6 shows the expenditure of these development authorities during 1994-95, 1995-96 and 1996-97.

Table 6

Financial achievement of TRIDA, GCDA & KDA during 1994-95, 1995-96 and 1996-97

(Rs.Lakhs)

Name of Development Authority	Year		
	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97
TRIDA	118.68	85.81	605.50
GCDA	538.64	3045.83	801.77
KDA	108.40	280.70	501.00

Town Planning

13.30 The Town Planning Department in the state is mainly concerned with the enforcement of building rules, preparation of development plans for urban and rural areas and for fast growing regions such as agro industrial centres, pilgrim centres and tourist centres. The local bodies and other development agencies are responsible for implementing the development plans prepared by the department. The department is also involved in the survey of urban and rural areas, collection and analysis of data, preparation of urban plans etc. As part of its advisory role in urban development, it provides financial assistance to minor development authorities for implementing statutory town planning schemes, by way of grant and loan. It also extends financial assistance to municipalities and townships for implementing town planning schemes.

THE PEOPLES CAMPAIGN FOR NINTH PLAN

13.31 The first time a direct role in planning was sought to be given to the local bodies was when in 1989-90 the State Government, following the recommendations made by Shri S.B.Sen, decided to provide every village panchayat with an untied plan grant which they could utilise according to their own priorities. The provision for this untied grant was Rs. 30 crores in 1995-96.

13.32 The next major milestone was laid in the budget of 1996-97 when Rs.69 crores was provided for the urban local bodies and Rs.143 crores for the rural local bodies as untied plan grants. Of the untied funds to the rural local bodies Rs.100 crore was allocated to village panchayats, Rs.15 crores for block panchayats and Rs.28 crores to the district

panchayats. Out of the provision for the urban local bodies Rs.15 crores was for the three corporations and Rs.54 crores for the municipalities. These allocations were in addition to the schematic transfers that were made in respect of the functions that were delegated to the Panchayati Raj institutions. Such transferred schemes totalled Rs.109.2 crores.

13.33 The above significant enhancement of the untied funds to the local bodies in 1996-97 was made "in order to enable panchayats to initiate the preparation and implementation of local level need based plan programmes for development." But it must be admitted that a review of the utilisation of this substantial amount of untied funds has revealed the number of disquieting trends. None of the local bodies prepared any plan. The most popular method was to divide funds equally between ward members for various works, mostly roads, selected by them.

13.34 Despite the above not so encouraging experience, the State Government resolved to provide even higher plan allocation for the local bodies for the year 1997-98, the first year of the Ninth Plan. In June 1996 the government of Kerala approved the recommendation of the State Planning Board to earmark 35-40 per cent of the State Plan outlay for projects and programmes drawn up by the local bodies. It also resolved to launch a "People's Campaign for 9th Plan" in order to ensure that the local bodies, starting from the grama panchayat prepare their local plans in a scientific, participatory and time bound manner. The campaign was to bring together government officials in the various line departments, retired officials and non-official experts, volunteers and the mass of people under the leadership of local representatives in an effort to empower the local bodies for genuine grassroot planning. The approach paper approved by the government through a formal order envisaged a five stage planning process. A brief review of each of these stages follows:

Phase I: Grama Sabhas (August-October 1996)

13.35 Identification of the felt needs of the people was the first step in the decentralised planning exercise. It was accomplished by convening the Grama Sabhas, ensuring maximum participation of people, especially, women and other weaker sections of the society in order to discuss the local development problems. In the urban areas Ward Conventions were organised for the purpose. In order to ensure maximum participation; the Grama Sabhas were convened on holidays; squads of volunteers visited households and explained the programme; preparatory meetings of mass organisation were held; and an active propaganda using posters, advertisements, and involving all branches of the media was resorted to. It is estimated that around 3 million persons partici-

pated in these Grama Sabhas/Ward Conventions and of them about 27 per cent were women.

13.36 One of the major achievements of the People's Campaign has been in dispelling the general attitude of skepticism towards the Grama Sabhas. It was generally considered that, given the settlement pattern in Kerala, absence of strong village assembly tradition and large size of an average Grama Sabha in the state, the effective functioning of these bodies as instruments of participative planning were impractical. But the first phase of the campaign through its careful preparation, mass enthusiasms and organisational innovations proved in practice the viability of the grama sabhas. The discussions in the grama sabha were organised in groups of 25-50, one for each development sector in addition to one group for SC/ST development and one for women's development. Given the large size of grama sabhas in the state, the organisation of sector-wise group discussion made it possible for maximum number people to participate in the deliberations in a meaningful manner. Around one lakh resource persons at the local level were given training to act as facilitators in the discussion groups. A semi structured questionnaire was also distributed to help the flow of discussions.

The major gains in the success of the special grama sabha meetings were:

- 1 The felt needs, their priorities and development preceptions of the people in every localities were listed.
- 2 A general awareness was created among various sections of people regarding the decentralisation programme.
- 3 The basic organisational structure of the Campaign was laid.

13.37 The review undertaken by the State Planning Board of the special grama sabhas convened in connection with the campaign revealed some weaknesses. The extent of participation varied widely not only between districts but also within districts. In some panchayats like Pathiyoor more than one thousand persons participated in grama sabhas, whereas in the same Alappuzha District there were grama sabhas that barely met the quorum requirements. The inter panchayat differences cannot be explained in terms of political affiliations of the Panchayat Committees alone. Generally, the participation was found to be negatively correlated to the extent of urbanisation. However, the determining factor seems to have been the commitment and the interest of the elected representatives themselves.

13.38 The average participation in the grama sabhas was only 180. Although it was much higher than the legal quorum of 50, the fact remains that the majority of the people did not attend the grama sabhas. Further, women were only around 25% of the partici-

pants. Also the representation of SC and ST population was not satisfactory. Discussions in many of the gramma sabhas were confined to the listing of demands rather than analysing the problems and prioritizing the needs.

Phase II : Development Seminars (October-December 1996)

13.39 The Development seminars were organised in every grama panchayat and municipality. The discussions in the development seminars were centered around the Panchayat/Municipal Development Reports. Development Reports were to be drafted on the basis of the following exercises;

- (1) consolidation of Grama Sabha reports
- (2) review of ongoing schemes
- (3) collection of secondary data
- (4) geographical study of the area, and
- (5) a brief survey of local history

13.40 The Development Reports were to make an objective assessment of the resource potential and problems of each development sector with a historical perspective. On the basis of such an objective analysis and with explicit consideration of the problems identified by the gramasabhas, a list of recommendations for development action for each of the sectors was to be drawn up. The focus of group discussions in the development seminars was on these recommendations. A systematic review of the Development Reports has been undertaken by the State Planning Board. The majority of the reports were of high quality, even in an academic sense, and easily qualified to be the best available benchmark studies on the development of respective areas.

Output of the Second phase included;

- (1) generation of an extensive local data base,
- (2) a comprehensive survey of all development sectors for all panchayats and municipalities,
- (3) a list of plausible solutions to the development problems, and,
- (4) formation of task forces to prepare development projects for each development sector.

13.41 It has been estimated that around 5 lakh persons, consisting of representatives from grama sabhas, elected representatives, local leaders of political parties, line department officials, local experts, etc., participated in the development seminars.

Phase III : Task Forces (December 1996-March 1997)

13.42 Sector-wise task forces constituted at the grassroot level were supposed to projectise the recommendations and suggestions which emerged

from the development seminars. On an average, 12 task forces were constituted in each local body to cover various development sectors. As many as 12,000 task forces were trained at the village level alone with a total participation of at least 1.2 lakh persons. The task forces prepared around one lakh projects for the consideration of the Panchayats.

13.43 The task of project preparation demanded participation of more officials and technically qualified people than the earlier phases. Accordingly, special efforts were made to ensure participation of officials and local level experts. While the chairperson of the task force was an elected representative, an officer from the concerned line department was its convenor. A simple and transparent format was proposed for the projects to be prepared by the task forces. In order to ensure uniformity, it was suggested that the project reports should generally have the following components :

Introduction	: explaining necessity and relevance of the project.
Objectives	: in well defined (as far as possible in quantitative/measurable) terms.
Beneficiaries	: criteria proposed to be followed in selecting beneficiaries or benefiting areas.
Activities	: technical analysis and time-frame of all project activities.
Organisation	: agencies and their role in implementing the project activities
Financial analysis:	investment needed for each activity and identification of source of funds.
Achievements	: preliminary analysis of all direct and indirect benefits and costs Monitoring details of the proposed monitoring mechanism.

13.44 A separate set of guidelines for the preparation of SCP and TSP projects was also given. Further, it was recommended that the local bodies earmark 10 per cent of the plan assistance for projects meant for the development of women. Special care was also taken to see that the task forces prepare projects with an integrated approach.

13.45 A review by the State Planning Board showed that the task forces did not function as effectively as was expected. The main weakness was that adequate number of experts could not be attracted to the taskforces. The participation of officials was also far from satisfactory. The training given to the taskforce members was also inadequate. An interim review of the projects prepared revealed numerous weaknesses, particularly with respect to technical details and financial analysis. Therefore, a number of rectification measures like project clinics, re-orientation conferences etc.

were organised. All these created unforeseen delays in the final plan preparation.

Phase IV : Annual Plan Finalisation - (March-May 1997)

13.46 At the end of the third phase every grama panchayat and municipality had a shelf of projects corresponding to the development problems identified by the people. By then the grant-in-aid allocated to each local body by the State Government was also made known. This set the stage for the fourth phase, wherein the projects prepared by the task forces were prioritized and incorporated into the five year plans of the panchayats. For finalising the plan, the panchayats had to;

1. make a clear assessment of their capacity to mobilise additional resources from various sources to finance the plan
2. evolve a development strategy on the basis of problems identified and resource potential of the locality, prioritise and select projects to be implemented, and
3. decide on a monitoring mechanism for successful implementation of each project selected.

13.47 On the basis of the above analysis, each panchayat was supposed to prepare a plan document comprising of eight chapters, viz., introduction, the development strategy, resource mobilisation, sectoral programmes, integrated development, welfare of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes, women's development programmes, and monitoring. In order to ensure that the local plans were sensitive to the development challenges and priorities at the State level, certain broad guidelines on sectoral allocation of plan funds, programmes were given.

13.48 The delays and problems in project preparation had an adverse impact upon plan finalisation. The drawing up of the plan document proved to be more difficult than was expected. One reason for this situation was that the training programme for the fourth phase focussed only on the elected representatives and in many areas adequate voluntary help failed to come forth.

Phase V: Annual Plan of Higher Tiers (April-September 1997)

13.49 The Blocks and District Panchayat were supposed to start preparation of their annual plans only after grama panchayats had drafted their plans. The sequential ordering of the processes was made in order to ensure that the plans of the various tiers are integrated and the plans of the higher tiers are complimentary to those of the lower tiers. A simple method of integrating the analysis and programmes of the grama panchayats at block and

district level was also proposed. The block panchayats and district panchayats also organised seminars to discuss their draft plans.

13.50 Because of the delay in the preparation of the grama panchayats plan the integration of the plans of the different tiers could not be effectively undertaken. As a result there were many instances of duplication of planned activities and also critical gaps between the various tiers.

Phase VI: Plan Appraisal - (May-1997)

13.50 When the campaign was launched, only the above five phases were visualised. However, it was later found that a significant proportion of the projects prepared at the village level had to be examined for their technical soundness and viability and corrected before they were implemented. Realising that the District Planning Committees did not have the technical manpower or infrastructure to undertake such a thorough scrutiny of the projects, a major improvisation in the original programme of the campaign was called for. A new (sixth) phase was added for the technical and financial appraisal of the projects and plans.

13.51 This was how the concept of Voluntary Technical Corps (VTC) emerged. Retired technical experts and professionals were encouraged to enroll themselves as volunteers to appraise the projects and plans of the local bodies in order to rectify the weaknesses in technical details and financial analysis.

13.52 Expert Committees were formed at block (BLEC), municipal (MLEC), and district levels (DLEC) drawing from the VTC members and certain categories of mandatory officers. The District Planning Committees approved the Plan on the recommendations of these expert committees. The expert committees had no right whatsoever to change the priorities set by the local bodies. Their tasks were clearly confined to technical and financial appraisal of the projects and suggestions for modifications so that they may be made viable and feasible.

Training / Empowerment Programmes

13.53 Elaborate preparation had to be made to ensure that each phase was successfully completed. The most important among them was the training programme that preceded every phase. There is no parallel for the training/empowerment programme in terms of its scale i.e., the number of participants, or the diversity of issues and topics that were covered in a time bound manner.

13.54 The first phase, a three tier programme of state, district, and blocks/local level training covering more than one lakh resource persons was undertaken. The state level Key Resource

Persons (KRP) trained District Level Resource Persons (DRP) who in turn trained Local Level Resource Persons (LRP). It was also ensured that all the elected representatives would participate in the training programme at one level another in each of the rounds. As can be seen from Chart 1, the composition of the participants in the training programme changed from phase to phase, depending upon the tasks. Initially, the focus was on the resource persons and the elected representatives. At the fourth and fifth stages, the focus was entirely on the elected representatives. In a later phase, the focus was on officials and experts. In the seventh round of the training programme where issues regarding plan implementation were taken up, the officials were majority of the participants. Table 6 gives the distribution of participants at different levels in each of the seven rounds of the training that were undertaken.

13.55 The content of the training programme was also different from one round to another. Each round focussed upon the immediate task that had to be undertaken as part of the campaign. Thus grama sabhas, besides the general philosophy of campaign were the focus of the first round, the different planning techniques and development report preparation were the focus of the second round and the project preparation that of the third round and so on (see Chart II). The philosophy of decentralisation informed the introduction of every round of training. Similarly, the problems of SC-ST and gender constituted yet another constant theme.

Table 7

Participants in Training/empowerment Programme

Phase	State	District	Block	Pan/Muni
I	375 (5)	11716 (3)		100000 (1)
II	660 (3)	11808 (2)		100000 (1)
III	300 (4)	1146 (3)	1500000 (2)	
IV	3014 (3)		10000 (2)	
V	1186 (3)			
	304 (2)			
VI	150 (2)	6000 (2)	6000 (1)	
	300 (3)		6000 (1)	
VII	2890 (2)		25000 (2)	
	3360 (2)			

* number in paranthesis represents no of days

* do not include one day conferences like 3 state level conferences of presidents and chair persons, numerous regional conferences of KRPs, VTCs, DLEC members, Block Panchayat Secretaries and District Conferences of DRPs etc.

13.56 The success of the campaign, no doubt, is to a large extent due to the effectiveness of the training programme. Whatever be the weaknesses and the problems, it is an undeniable fact that a plan did emerge from below. Though with certain amount of delay, every local body prepared its plan in a participatory and transparent manner.

13.57 A critical review of the Annual Plans prepared by the local bodies for the year 1997-98 follows:

Table 8

Participants in Training/Empowerment Programme

Phase	State	District	Block	Pan/Mun
I	KRP	DRP	-	LRP
II	KRP	DRP	-	LRP
III	FACULTY-	KRP	DRP	
		OFFICIALS-	TASK	
			FORCE	
			ELECTED	
			REP.	
IV	ELECTED			
	REP.KRP	-	-	-
V	ELECTED			
	REP.KRP			
VI	FACULTY	VTC	VTC	
VII	ELECTED		KRP,DRP,	
	REP.		VTC,	
	OFFICIALS		MEMBERS,	
			OFFICIALS	

Table 9

Course content of Different Rounds of Training

MODULES	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII
Challenges of Development	-	-		-	-	-	
Decentralisation Philo			-				
Rules and Statutes	-	-		*			
Gramasabhas							
PRA Techniques	*						
Secondary Data Development	-	-					
Report	-	-					
Projects		*			*	*	
Plan Documents						*	
Appraisal	-	*	*				
Sectoral Development Perspectives	-	-					
Implementation							
Micro Dev.Models							
Integration							
SC/ST, Gender	-	-		*	*		

- Main Theme

- Sub Theme

* Minor Theme

Table 10
The Distribution of Grant-in-aid to Different Tiers of Local Bodies

Rs. in crores

Local Body	General	Tribal Sub-plan Plan	Special Component Plan	Total
Corp/Municipalities	77.40	0.89	17.59	95.88
District Panchayats	65.79	22.869	35.282	123.94
Block Panchayats	65.79	7.623	35.282	108.70
Grama Panchayats	307.02	7.623	105.846	420.48
Total	516.00	39.00	194.00	749.00

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13.58 The draft review reports of the grama panchayats's plan for each district have already been prepared by the State Planning Board, printed and forwarded to the respective District Planning Committee for their consideration. Similar exercises with respect to the higher tiers of panchayats and municipalities are in progress. The review of the 929 grama panchayats, whose project-wise information has been consolidated at the State level, provides rich insights into the composition and direction of the local plans.

13.59 For 1997-98, the budgetary provision for grant-in-aid to the local bodies is Rs.749 crores, to be distributed among the various tiers of local bodies. The total grant-in-aid it has three components, Rs.39 crores of tribal sub plans, 194 crores of special component plan for SCs and 516 crores for the general sector. Plan funds under each of the above heads are allocated between urban and rural local bodies on the basis of population ratio. Between urban local bodies again, funds are distributed on the basis of the population share of each local body. As for the rural local bodies, the total general sector allocation of Rs.438.6 crores is distributed to the Grama Panchayats, Block Panchayats and District Panchayats in the ratio of 70:15:15. Thus, as can be seen from Table 10 the provision for Grama Panchayats is Rs.307.02 crores and for Block panchayats Rs.657.6 crores and for District Panchayat is 65.79 crores. For the special component plan of Rs.176.41 crores, the share of 20 per cent each was fixed for the higher tiers. With respect of tribal sub plan it was decided that given the present social reality in the tribal areas, 60 per cent of the plan funds be allocated to the District Panchayat. The Grama Panchayat and the Block Panchayat received 20 per cent each. Table 10 given has summarised the share of grant-in-aid allocation of different tiers of local bodies.

13.60 Table 11 gives a comparative statement of the total outlay for grama panchayats and financing pattern by broad development sectors. The total proposed annual plan outlay of the 929 grama

panchayats taken up for analysis adds up to Rs.933.82 crores while the grant-in-aid from the state government for their local plans is only Rs.401.49 crores. This has been made possible by (1) integrating state and centrally sponsored schemes with the local plans (2) drawing upon the non-plan surplus from the own funds of the grama panchayats and (3) mobilising additional local resources from financial institutions and beneficiaries.

13.61 A brief clarification with regards to the concept of 'additional resource mobilisation' used here may be made. The term is used in a wider connotation than in the conventional usage in vogue with respect to state and central plan finance. For the current year, it was not envisaged that the local bodies would be directly taking loans for financing the plans and therefore the institutional finance identified in Table 8 could only be loans that would be made available to the beneficiaries as part of the plan projects. Similarly, the 'beneficiary contribution' consists of the amount that would have to be paid into the plan account of the local body by the beneficiaries and the complimentary additional net investment that the beneficiary would have to make to avail of the benefits of the scheme.

13.62 Even if the additional resource mobilisation is defined in the conventional narrow sense excluding entire beneficiary contribution and the institutional finance made available to the beneficiaries, the additional resource mobilisation effort made by the local bodies is remarkable. The non-plan surplus from the own funds, voluntary labour and donations alone together came to 10.41 percent of the total outlay or around a quarter of the grant-in-aid given by the state government. It is indeed a significant pointer to the untapped potential of local resource mobilisation. Necessary rules empowering the local bodies to raise a part of their plan resources from financial institutions would have to be framed. A major hitch for integration of the institutional credit and local level planning has been the less than helpful attitude adopted by the commercial banks and the failure of the higher level to obtain the banking sector to the changed role of the local bodies in develop-

ment, as envisaged by 73rd and 74th amendments to the constitutions.

13.63 The expected contribution from the state sponsored and centrally sponsored schemes to the plans of the grama panchayats is 3.18 and 2.41 percent respectively. There is an obvious underestimation of these sources of plan finance. As we have already noted the amount set apart from the state sponsored schemes in the state budget is around Rs.250 crores as against grant-in-aid of Rs.749 crores. Therefore on an average the local bodies could reasonably expect an amount equivalent to a third of their grant-in-aid. The fact, however, that grama panchayats have placed expected contribution from the state sponsored schemes at only 3.18 per cent of their total plan outlay, reflects lack of clarity as regards the sponsored schemes and the probable share that a local body could

expect therefrom has been at the root of the failure to integrate them into the local plans.

13.64 The own funds of the grama panchayats are a significant source of plan finance, contributing to 6.04 percent of the outlay. There was little synchronisation of the normal budgeting process of the local bodies and the preparation of their annual plans. Reforms of the budgetary procedures of the local bodies so that all new development works are mandatorily made a part of the annual plan assumes importance in this context. During the current year, considerable new developmental work continues to be carried out by the local bodies outside the plan as either sponsored schemes or their own non plan schemes. This situation raises the scope for the multiple systems of implementation and tends to undermine the transparent and participative system that is sought to be ushered in by the plan decentralisation.

Table 11

Financing Pattern of the Annual Plans (1997-98) of 929 Grama Panchayats

Sect	Total Outlay	Grant-in-aid	Own Funds	State Spon.	Centrl. Spo.	Co-operative	Other Fin.In.	Volun. Contr.	Benefi. Contri.	Other
All Sectors	93381.66 (100.00)	40149.32 (42.99)	5639.55 (6.04)	2973.38 (3.18)	2253.55 (2.41)	1711.16 (1.83)	8195.81 (8.78)	4078.94 (4.37)	25280.06 (27.07)	2236.06 (2.39)
Productive	46635.64 (100.00)	15154.40 (32.50)	793.72 (1.70)	1250.51 (2.68)	423.37 (0.91)	1420.65 (3.05)	6039.76 (12.95)	935.57 (2.01)	19176.53 (41.12)	899.46 (1.93)
Services	31655.68 (100.00)	15816.20 (49.96)	2399.60 (7.58)	1343.01 (4.23)	1369.01 (4.32)	285.99 (0.90)	1962.38 (6.20)	1945.76 (6.15)	5164.30 (16.31)	1051.58 (3.32)
Infrastructural	15090.34 (100.00)	9178.73 (60.83)	2446.23 (16.21)	379.87 (2.52)	460.87 (3.05)	4.53 (0.03)	193.37 (1.28)	1197.61 (7.94)	939.22 (6.22)	282.02 (1.89)
SCP	15039.48 (100.00)	9941.14 (66.10)	367.78 (2.45)	391.15 (2.60)	294.42 (1.96)	110.90 (0.74)	699.93 (4.65)	436.61 (2.90)	2478.05 (16.48)	289.79 (1.93)
TSP	1216.10 (100.00)	770.68 (63.37)	51.08 (4.20)	29.79 (2.54)	72.23 (5.94)	15.53 (1.28)	32.20 (2.65)	42.68 (3.51)	191.54 (15.75)	27.79 (2.29)
Women Project	6797.79 (100.00)	1997.15 (29.38)	109.56 (1.61)	168.43 (2.48)	80.34 (1.18)	254.22 (3.74)	1262.99 (18.58)	133.84 (1.97)	2522.80 (37.11)	204.29 (3.01)

13.64 The relatively low contribution by the financial institutions to the local plans has already been noted. It is of utmost importance that the credit plans of the banks are integrated into the plans of the local bodies, an objective which can be realistically achieved if the bank personnel are also directly involved in the planning process. In this matter, initiation as well guidance, will have to come from NABARD and RBI.

13.65 It is a matter of great surprise that the expected contribution of the cooperative sector to the financing of local plans is only a fifth of the share expected of the commercial banks. The cooperative

credit system plays much larger role than the commercial banks in financing the agricultural and small scale production sectors in the state. Steps have already been initiated to ensure greater participation of the cooperative sector in the preparation and implementation the second year's annual plan.

13.66 The beneficiary contribution is a component of the plan finance that is prone to some exaggeration in order either to camouflage the rate of subsidy or to artificially inflate the plan outlay. It was repeatedly explained that the only complimentary additional investment undertaken by the beneficiary must be included under the source. The plan

appraisal revealed many cases of deviation from the norms laid. And, in most cases, the revisions in the plan outlay have been carried out.

13.67 A point that arose in this context is the extent of subsidy given to the beneficiaries from the grant-in-aid. There was a noticeable tendency to raise the rate or the amount of subsidy and therefore a ceiling had to be imposed. Instruction was issued that the subsidy by a local body on any item, in any sector/scheme, should not exceed the maximum similar subsidy given by the state government.

13.68 A comparison of the financing of projects in the three broad sectors i.e. productive sec-

tor, service sector, infrastructure sector presents interesting contrasts. The dependence on grant-in-aid is the highest in the infrastructural sector and the lowest in the productive sector. A major contribution to this phenomenon is the share of beneficiary contribution which turns out to be the highest in the productive sector and the least in the infrastructural sectors. Expectations of resource mobilisation from financial institutions are relatively higher in the productive sectors. As a result, the grant-in-aid component constituted only 33% of the outlay in the productive sector while it comes to 61% of the outlay in the infrastructure sectors.

Table 12

Guide Lines on Sectoral Allocations Indicated to the Local Bodies			
	Sector	Rural Local Bodies	Urban Local Bodies
Productive Sector	Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Fisheries, Minor Irrigation, Small Scale Industries etc.	40-50	20-30
	Social Sectors	30-40	40-50
Infrastructure Sectors	Education, Health, Sanitation Drinking Water Supply, Sicutak Welfare, Housing etc. Slum improvement work	10-30	10-35
	Public Works, Energy, etc.		

Table 13

Broad Sectoral Distribution of Grama Panchayat Plans (1997-98)									
(percentage share)									
District	General Sector - grant in aid			General Sector + SCP+TSP grant-in-aid			Total Outlay (grant-in-aid+other sources of plan finance)		
	Productive Sector	Infrastruct ure Sector	Service Sector	Productive Sector	Infrastruct ure Sector	Service Sector	Productive Sector	Infrastruct ure Sector	Service Sector
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Thiruvananthapuram	45.33	21.65	33.02	38.18	23.58	38.24	53.62	16.08	30.30
Kollam	44.21	21.51	34.28	34.71	21.12	44.17	51.73	15.06	33.21
Puducherry	39.22	26.52	34.26	31.90	26.83	41.57	41.76	21.63	36.61
Alappuzha	44.26	25.67	30.06	39.05	22.60	38.35	52.20	14.47	33.33

Sectoral Investment Patterns

13.69 As to the sectoral investment pattern of the local plans, as already stated in order to ensure the overall thrust of the plan investment in the state, a number of broad guidelines were given regarding sectoral allocation in the plans of the local bodies. It must be emphasised that these guidelines do not impinge in any serious manner on the autonomy of local level planning. Certain broad bands of minimum and maximum percentage share of investments were indicated for the three broad development sectors namely productive, service, infrastructure sectors (see Table 12). The guidelines were applicable only to the grant-in-aid of the state government and not to the investment proposed to be financed from other sources.

13.70 In the last three columns, the sectoral distribution of the total plan outlay (i.e. grant-in-aid and other sources of plan finance) is presented. When the total outlay is considered the share of the productive sector substantially increases and that of the infrastructural sector shrinks. As we have already noted, the dependence on the grant-in-aid of the infrastructural projects is relatively higher than projects in other sectors. At the same time, additional resource mobilisation is relatively higher in the productive sector projects.

13.71 The broad sectoral distribution of the grama panchayat's plan outlay is given in Table 13. In columns 2 to 4 is given the sectoral distribution of the grant-in-aid component of the general sector projects. For the state as a whole, 43.59% of lo-

Table 14

Distribution of total State Assistance & Total Outlay of the Annual Plans (1997-98) of 929 Grama Panchayats (in percentage)			
Production Sector	No. of Projects	State Assistance	Total Outlay
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Paddy	1032	3.55	5.57
Other Crops	4399	8.22	15.09
Soil & Water Conservation	965	2.31	1.91
Animal Husbandry	4440	7.42	9.80
Diary Development	962	1.74	2.70
Fisheries	621	0.94	1.46
Forestry	70	0.04	0.05
Small-scale indus.	1232	2.50	3.59
Handicraft	49	0.05	0.06
Handloom	24	0.04	0.06
Coir	68	0.18	0.26
Khadi	48	0.06	0.10
Sericulture	17	0.01	0.05
Others	161	0.30	0.40
Minor Irrigation	2512	7.23	4.98
Flood control	212	0.52	0.32
Other Agri.Dev.	1529	2.36	2.46

Kottayam	43.76	24.72	31.52	38.58	23.03	38.39	47.56	17.69	34.75
Idukki	42.39	23.88	33.73	38.76	22.62	38.62	48.85	15.94	35.21
Ernakulam	44.77	24.63	30.61	39.08	23.99	36.93	49.92	17.42	32.67
Thiruv	46.87	19.58	33.56	41.52	18.92	39.56	52.55	13.13	34.33
Palakkad	45.83	23.76	30.41	38.21	24.52	37.27	48.69	16.49	34.82
Malappuram	41.79	24.26	33.58	36.61	22.91	40.48	46.33	17.48	36.19
Kozhikode	41.91	23.55	34.54	37.86	22.09	40.04	53.40	14.53	32.08
Waynad	42.13	22.40	35.47	35.88	21.54	42.58	41.93	19.01	39.05
Kannur	42.55	24.61	32.84	39.02	23.75	37.23	53.12	14.65	32.23
Kasaragod	39.63	24.08	36.29	33.21	27.10	39.69	44.08	21.55	34.37
Total	43.59	23.41	33.88	37.75	22.86	39.39	49.94	16.16	33.98

cal plans will be invested in the productive sector. But for minor deviation in Kasaragod and Pathanamthitta Districts, the grama panchayats on the whole have sought to meet the minimum investment requirements for the productive sector. In no district has the infrastructural sector exceeded the maximum limit imposed. For the state as a whole the outlay of the infrastructural sector is only 23% of the plan outlay.

13.72 In columns 4 to 7 the inter-sectoral distribution of the grant-in-aid component of the total plan i.e. general sector, SCP and TSP is given. Now the share of productive sector is only 37.75. In Kollam district it is less than 32%. There is a corresponding increase in the share of service sector. For the state as a whole the share of the service sector the total grant-in-aid is 39.3 per cent. This is because the sectoral guidelines were relaxed in the case of SCP and TSP. It was felt that given the socio-economic background of SC-ST families, it may not be possible to prepare viable productive sector projects specifically for members of these communities. Also, welfare aspects may call for higher prioritisation.

13.73 In Table 14 is presented the sub-sectoral distribution in the number of projects and the share of each sub-sector, the grant-in-aid from the state and total outlay. In the productive sector, crop husbandry has the highest share both in terms of number of projects as well as the share in the grant-in-aid and total outlay. Among the crops, greater emphasis is given for garden crops rather than paddy. Surprisingly, the allocation for animal husbandry projects comes to a close second. The minor irrigation has also be given its due importance. In contrast, industry has relatively neglected. The share of industrial sectoral in the State Plan comes to only 3.04 percentage. The inherent difficulties in formulating viable industrial projects seems to have been the major factor responsible for the relative neglect

of this vital sector, although the indifference and difficulties of the local officials of the Industries Department may also have to share part at least of the blame.

13.74 The service sector has been given came weightage as the productive sector both in terms of number of projects and plan allocation. For the sake of convenience the rural development schemes have been included in the service sector. The very low share of the allocation of such schemes is indicative of the failure to integrate the sponsored programmes in the local plans, a point that has already been noted.

13.75 The higher priority has been given for the housing sector with 13.35 per cent of the grant-in-aid earmarked for the projects of this sector. The projects include apart from new housing programmes, projects for repair and improvement of existing houses and purchase of land for the weaker sections.

13.76 The share of drinking water projects comes second in rank in the service sector with 8.27 per cent of the grant-in-aid. On a rough estimate all the tiers of local bodies have earmarked around Rs.100 crores of total outlay for this vital sector. Nearly 60 per cent of this allocation is for piped drinking water projects most of which are linked to the existing schemes. Rest of the outlay is on a variety of schemes such as renovation of ponds and water conservancy measures, digging and repairing of wells and tube wells etc.

13.77 The allocation of public health is only 3.12 per cent. However it is remarkable that substantial provision is made for inter-linked health sectors such as sanitation, nutrition, drinking water and so on. If these are taken together one can see that 15 per cent of the allocation is for health and related sectors. If these programmes can be integrated a perceptible impact can be made on the health status of the rural areas.

Corporation	237	0.27	1.08
Primary Education	2834	2.75	2.29
Technical Edn.	44	0.08	0.07
High School	316	0.24	0.19
Youth Services	170	0.14	0.17
Art & Culture	1303	1.53	1.09
Public Health	1799	3.12	3.02
Housing	2488	13.35	11.01
Drinking Water	3646	8.27	5.74
Sanitation	1323	3.77	3.46
Employment & Labour			
Welfare	160	0.25	0.20
Women & Children			
Welfare	1226	1.652	1.59
Nutrition	89	0.10	0.08
Social welfare	911	1.19	0.98
Integrated Rural			
Development	43	0.05	0.1
Training of rural youth	138	0.14	0.13
Dev. of women & child	216	0.21	0.33
supply of tool kits	62	0.07	0.05
Waste land dev.	10	0.02	0.02
Jawahar Rozgar Yojana	59	0.02	0.15
Employment			
Assurance Scheme	18	0.02	0.07
Other employment			
development	128	0.20	0.17
Social employment			
programme	65	0.18	0.25
Million wells programme	16	0.01	0.02
Others	20	0.02	0.03
Tourism	17	0.02	0.04
Public Distribution	18	0.03	0.18
Other Public Distribution	22	0.03	0.02
Housing Services	358	1.17	1.44
Other General Services	644	0.91	1.04
Production	46	0.08	0.05
Power Distribution	2130	2.60	1.79
Development of non-			
conventional energy	340	0.24	0.40
Integrated Rural Energy Dev.	327	0.26	0.40
Roads, Bridges	8256	19.46	13.35
Inland Water Transport	32	0.07	0.06
Other Transportation	118	0.14	0.13

13.78 Around 3 per cent of the grant-in-aid is set apart for education. A weakness is the failure to integrate the vertical programmes in the sector such as district primary education programmes with the local plans. It is gratifying to note however that nearly all the grama panchayats have made provisions for the rural libraries.

13.79 More than 80 per cent for the allocation of the infrastructure sector is for roads and bridges. Still, it could be a matter of surprise for many that only 19.46 per cent of the state grant-in-aid is earmarked for road and bridges though the local bodies could have set apart as much as 30 per cent of the grant-in-aid for this purpose. The projects in the energy sector are mostly for rural electrification. Adequate consideration has not been given to the non-conventional energy sector projects.

13.80 The above analysis has been confined to the grama panchayat plans. The analysis of the plans of the higher tiers has yet to be made. Yet a general remark on a serious limitation of the current years plan may be made here. There has not been sufficient coordination or integration of the plans of the different tiers resulting in some cases of serious duplication and critical gaps. This has been particularly so in the case of agricultural and animal husbandry projects. It may also be pointed out that sufficient consideration was not given to the forward and backward linkages in the preparation of the projects resulting in serious problems at the time of implementation.

Special Component Plan & Tribal Sub Plan

13.81 A remarkable feature of the Special Component Plan and Tribal Sub Plan for the year 1997-98 is devolution of as much as 67 per cent of their plan funds to the local bodies. Apart from this grant-in-aid, a large number of schemes have also been devolved to the local bodies. Such a radical departure from the past had aroused apprehensions in certain quarters. However a detailed review of the Special Component Plan and the Tribal Sub Plan organised by the Minister for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe development, spread over a month, brought to light certain remarkable features of the Special Component Plans and Tribal Sub Plans prepared by the local bodies.

13.82 The first point to be noted in this context is that the notional flow system was given up in toto and funds for SCP/TSP was pooled together in proportion to the population share of the weaker sections. This resulted in a significant step up of the real funds available to the Special Component Plan and Tribal Sub Plan.

13.83 Fears of local bodies illegally diverting a Special Component Plan and Tribal Sub Plan grant-in-aid for general sector projects have been found to be baseless. Instead, it was seen that many of the local bodies made provisions from their own funds for SCP and TSP and even diverted a portion of the funds, even though small for SCP and TSP. The state grant-in-aid for SCP of the 929 grama panchayats was only Rs.85.55 crores. But it was seen that the grant-in-aid component of their SCP projects totalled Rs.99.41 crores. Similarly the grant-in-aid for TSP of these panchayats was only Rs.6.38 crores. But the grant-in-aid provision in the TSP projects prepared by them totalled Rs.7.7 crores. It must be admitted that there were some exceptionals to this general trends and stringent measures have been taken to ensure that such deviations are rectified.

13.84 Additional local resources have been mobilised for SCP/TSP projects also. But as can be seen from the data presented in table 11 the financing pattern of the SCP/TSP projects is significantly different from the general sector projects. Given the low asset and income base of these weaker sections, it was only right that the local bodies provided much higher share of the state grant-in-aid in the formulation of SCP/TSP projects.

13.85 There is also significant difference in the sectoral priorities of SCP/TSP from the general sector plan. As we have seen above much higher weightage is given for the service sector. 30 per cent of the SCP and 29 per cent of the TSP have been set apart for housing. Next in importance comes sanitation claiming 16 per cent of the SCP and 17 per cent from the TSP. In the productive sector animal husbandry programmes are given much higher priority than crop husbandry. No doubt there is lot of scope for improvement of the quality of projects and need for giving greater emphasis on projects that can lead to sustainable improvement of the economic status of the weaker sections.

13.86 A general fear that has often been expressed in public forums is the danger of diversion of SCP/TSP funds for infrastructural projects of common benefit to all. The data show that only 22 per cent of the grant-in-aid was set apart for the infrastructure sector in SCP and TSP.

13.87 The democratic decentralisation of SCP/TSP creates opportunity for the weaker sections to directly participate in planning for their own well being. If these opportunities are properly utilised this could very well be a turning point to the development of the weaker sections in our state.

Women Component Plan

13.88 Gender issues have been a special emphasis in the campaign. Firstly, special instructions were given, as part of the campaign to ensure greater participation of women. Secondly, gender and development was an important theme in the training programmes. Thirdly, in the cost benefit assessment of the projects a gender impact statement was made mandatory. Fourthly, the local bodies were advised to set apart 10 per cent of the plan funds for directly women targeting projects.

13.89 Almost all the local bodies did prepare special projects for women. But in no district the target of 10 per cent was met. On an average 6.68 per cent of the state grant-in-aid was set apart for special programmes for women. A study of these projects also revealed that most of them were in the traditional mould of women development projects such as kitchen gardening, backyard poultry, garment making etc. There is also significant scope for the overall improvement of women participation in the planning process. On the basis of a systematic review, special measures have already been initiated to ensure greater participation of women in the preparation of second annual plan, formulation of innovative programmes and imparting of greater gender sensitiveness to the local plans in general.

TOWARDS STABILISATION OF LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT

13.90 1997-98 was the first year of the local level planning. People were learning by doing and valuable lessons have been learned on the basis of the first year's experience. Preparation of the second year's annual plan has already been started, while concurrently implementing the first year's plan. A number of steps were taken to ensure that the plan implementation is also a participatory and transparent process without at the same time sacrificing efficiency. Most important among them are the new Beneficiary Selection Rules and the new work rules. The former enjoins that all beneficiaries must be selected by the gramasabhas after an objective and open assessment of the applicants. This is an important step to undermine the corrupt practices of local political patronage in the distribution of development benefits. The new work rules have removed all the major hurdles for genuine beneficiary committees to effectively function without being waived down by bureaucratic procedures.

13.91 Being the first year, serious delays and problems in implementation are only to be expected. The parliamentary elections have also added to the problems. More time would have to be given to the local bodies to complete the implementation of the first year's annual plan. Decentralisation has to be

viewed as a continuing process rather than a one time effort.

13.92 An immediate task before the government would be to re-deploy staff from various departments to the local bodies. Several functions and powers and the resources needed for exercising them have been transferred to the LSGIs. Since this work was done at some level of government earlier on, the staff who performed it could be identified and transferred to the LSGIs. Particular emphasis would be given to provide technical staff by pooling the services of engineers who can be spared in the Public Works and Irrigation Departments.

13.93 It is not enough to transfer the staff to the LSGIs. They are to be suitably conditioned or oriented to perform their task in consonance with the spirit of participatory development. Suitable retraining would be required for these staff. The post of Secretary to a local body is a very critical and there would need for special attention to identifying the most suitable personnel for this post. Most of the important rules are in place and procedures have been finalised for the essential activities, thanks to the work of the S.B.Sen Committee. During this year the focus would be on evolving a simple, rational but exhaustive budgeting and accounting procedure, preparing manuals for institutions transferred to LSGIs particularly hospitals and educational institutions and on delegation of more financial powers so that the need to come to government would be minimised. Also modernisation of office including use of computers would need to be given a big push, so that monitoring from district and state level is concurrent and comprehensive.

13.94 The audit system of local bodies needs to be revamped and strengthened. Regular on-line corrective audit through the Performance Audit mechanism would be streamlined in decentralised set up. In addition to this formal audit mechanism, it is the social audit that would be critical through absolute transparency in the selection of beneficiaries and in the implementation of public works it is expected to check the tendency to misuse of funds significant. People would have easy access to all kinds of information on expenditure of public funds and through this Right to Information can appropriately check any corrupt or nepotist practice. In the case of public works a technical audit group would be set up to verify the quality of works.

13.95 Grama Sabhas, Ward Sabhas and Ward Committees are critical institutions in the decentralisation process. They are the most effective vehicles of people's participation in governance. These institutions would be strengthened considerably by giving specific powers and responsibilities to them. In the case of tribals, care would be taken to ensure that exclusive Grama Sabhas for the tribal

settlement would be held. By organising people, particularly the poor into Neighbourhood Groups as part of the Kudumbashree Programme. Grams Sabhas and Ward Sabhas are expected to get further impetus.

13.96 In this context it would not be appropriate for government to exercise too much of direct control over the LSGIs. Independent system on the lines of Ombudsman and Appellate Tribunals would have to emerge to take care of citizen grievances against the LSGIs. The first year's experience in decentralised planning has showed that the division of responsibilities among the various levels of LSGIs has not been very clear. There is need to alter the schedules listing the powers and functions, so that the responsibilities at each level are demarcated more clearly.

13.97 The Committee on Decentralisation of Powers (popularly known as the Sen Committee after its Late Chairperson, Dr.Satya Brata Sen who passed away immediately after the Committee submitted its interim report) has finalised its recommendations. The Committee has attempted to strike a balance between the ideals of decentralisation and the requirements of day to day governance and to make the local bodies into a dynamic force towards taking the State as well as the country towards building genuine and sustainable institutions of local self government infused with principles capable of sustainable progress towards genuine autonomy.

13.98 The Committee on Decentralisation of Powers has already given two reports to the Government - an interim report in August 1996 and a part report on performance audit and transfer of files and papers to LSGIs in April 1997. The final report structured in four volumes has been submitted to government in December, 1997. The government has accepted the interim report with certain modifications and the final report is being processed. Implementation of the recommendations of the Sen Committee will help to institutionalise the new participatory and transparent system of governance that is being fashioned by the People's Campaign for Ninth Plan.

13.99 If the process that has already been successfully initiated is allowed to continue and strengthen it would no doubt have very significant impact not only on the economy but also in the society of Kerala. With local level mobilisation of resources and people and support from the state government it should be possible for the state of Kerala to enter the 21st century providing housing to all, potable drinking water to all households within reasonable distance, high level of sanitary conditions through out the state, eradicating many of the visible indicators of poverty, achieving perceptible improvement in production the agriculture sector particularly in vegetable cultivation and a significant step up of quality of our health and educational infrastructures.

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Appendix - 2.1

Sectoral Distribution of Net Domestic Product at Factor Cost – INDIA

(Rs. in Crores)

Industry of Origin	At current prices			At 1980-81 prices	
	1980-81	1995-96@	1996-97*	1995-96@	1996-97*
i. Agriculture, forestry & fishing		259088	289814	67264	72593
1.1 Agriculture	44091	239582	268729	62665	67871
1.2 Forestry & logging	40056	10888	10861	2843	2846
1.3 Fishing	3229	8618	10224	1756	1876
2. Mining & Quarrying	806	13288	12548	3031	2968
3. Manufacturing	1474	170117	189788	53760	57425
3.1 Registered	18698	105078	118837	33384	35874
3.2 Unregistered	10050	65039	70951	20376	21551
4. Electricity, gas & water supply	8648	14398	17508	3421	3597
5. Construction	912	55929	65826	11416	12006
6. Trade, hotels & restaurants	5771	139084	163368	38843	42091
7. Transport, storage & communication	14322	57434	68305	9934	10933
7.1 Railways	3724	9133	9459	1058	1091
7.2 Transport by other means	559	37104	45950	6884	7485
7.3 Storage	2438	751	839	184	188
7.4 Communication	114	10446	12057	1808	2169
8. Financing, insurance, real estate & business services	613	81237	92950	30076	32686
8.1 Banking & insurance	9264	62430	72124	19732	21961
8.2 Real estate, ownership of dwellings & business services	3344	18807	20826	10344	10725
9. Community, social & personal services	5920	104125	121926	27359	29128
9.1 Public administration & defence	12084	46915	54777	12191	13027
9.2 Other services	5307	57210	67149	15168	16101
10. Total net domestic product at factor cost	6777	894700	1022033	245104	263427
	110340				

Source: Central Statistical Organisation

@ Provisional estimate

*nick estimate

Appendix - 2.2

National Income and State Income

Item	Unit	1980-81	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	Growth Rate	1996-97	Growth Rate				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
NATIONAL INCOME																
	Rs.															
	crores															
At Current Prices		110685	416495	16.4	477868	14.7	618400	13.9	731900	18.4	858340	17.3	881216	16.0	1008188	14.4
At constant prices		110685	185683	4.6	185503	(-)0.1	220100	5.0	238900	8.5	256095	7.2	239957	7.4	258465	7.7
STATE INCOME																
At constant prices		3823	12173	13.1	15102	24.1	17175	13.7	19688	14.6	23236	18.02	25802	11.04	28479	10.4
At constant prices		3823	5262	5.4	5365	2.0	5752	7.2	6381	10.9	6634	3.96	7018	5.79	7422	5.8
PERCAPITA NATIONAL INCOME																
At current prices	Rupees	1630	4964	10.0	5583	12.5	6249	11.9	7060	13.0	8282	17.3	9578	12.5	10771	12.4
At constant prices	"	1630	2213	2.5	2167	(-2.1)	2216	2.3	2292	3.4	249	6.8	2608	5.1	2761	5.9
PERCAPITA STATE INCOME																
At current prices	"	1508	4200	11.7	5140	2.4	5768	12.2	6574	13.1	7597	16.45	8324	9.57	9066	8.90
At current prices	"	1508	1815	4.1	1826	0.6	1932	5.8	2114	9.4	2169	2.6	2264	4.38	2363	4.40

Sources : (1) Economic Survey 1996-97

(2) Central Statistical Organisation

(3) Department of Economic & Statistics

P - Provisional

Q - Quick Estimate

Appendix - 2.3

Sectoral Share of Net Domestic Product Kerala

		At Current Prices (1980-81)															
		At Current Prices															
Sector	(1)	1980-81	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1996-97	1996-97	1996-97	1996-97	1996-97	1996-97	1996-97	1996-97
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	
Primary	39.23	32.91	39.34	36.03	35.07	36.34	37.59	34.53	39.23	35.99	36.43	34.17	32.08	33.39	33.72	31.36	
Secondary	24.37	26.35	24.76	26.13	25.72	23.64	23.05	23.23	24.37	23.92	23.83	24.59	25.64	24.18	24.11	24.76	
Tertiary	36.40	40.74	35.90	37.84	39.21	40.02	39.36	42.24	36.40	40.09	39.74	41.24	42.28	42.43	42.17	43.88	
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	

District Wise Per Capita Income at Constant and Current Prices 1980-81 to 1996-97

District	At Constant Prices																	At Current Prices																
	1980-81	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1980-81	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1980-81	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97										
Thiruvananthapuram	1484 (6)	1842 (7)	1786 (6)	1955 (4)	2173 (4)	2183 (5)	2274 (5)	2369 (5)	1484 (6)	4220 (8)	4925 (8)	5708 (6)	6556 (6)	7511 (8)	8198 (8)	8909 (8)	1484 (6)	1842 (7)	1786 (6)	1955 (4)	2173 (4)	2183 (5)	2274 (5)	2369 (5)	1484 (6)	4220 (8)	4925 (8)	5708 (6)	6556 (6)	7511 (8)	8198 (8)	8909 (8)		
Kollam	1536 (5)	1866 (6)	1734 (11)	1874 (10)	2020 (10)	2084 (9)	2176 (9)	2270 (8)	1536 (5)	4350 (5)	4889 (10)	5740 (5)	6430 (8)	7535 (7)	8238 (7)	8954 (7)	1536 (5)	1866 (6)	1734 (11)	1874 (10)	2020 (10)	2084 (9)	2176 (9)	2270 (8)	1536 (5)	4350 (5)	4889 (10)	5740 (5)	6430 (8)	7535 (7)	8238 (7)	8954 (7)		
Pathanamthitta	--	1981 (4)	1832 (5)	1919 (7)	2097 (7)	2255 (4)	2357 (4)	2463 (4)	--	4408 (4)	5056 (5)	5590 (9)	6444 (7)	7948 (4)	8762 (4)	9595 (4)	--	1981 (4)	1832 (5)	1919 (7)	2097 (7)	2255 (4)	2357 (4)	2463 (4)	--	4408 (4)	5056 (5)	5590 (9)	6444 (7)	7948 (4)	8762 (4)	9595 (4)		
Alappuzha	1311 (9)	1815 (9)	1684 (12)	1758 (13)	1866 (12)	1926 (11)	2007 (12)	2088 (12)	1311 (9)	4268 (7)	4865 (11)	5255 (13)	5736 (12)	6852 (12)	7461 (11)	8081 (12)	1311 (9)	1815 (9)	1684 (12)	1758 (13)	1866 (12)	1926 (11)	2007 (12)	2088 (12)	1311 (9)	4268 (7)	4865 (11)	5255 (13)	5736 (12)	6852 (12)	7461 (11)	8081 (12)		
Kottayam	1452 (8)	1824 (8)	1772 (7)	1897 (8)	2040 (8)	2179 (5)	2272 (6)	2369 (5)	1452 (8)	4038 (9)	4945 (7)	5473 (11)	6155 (10)	7548 (6)	8322 (5)	9105 (5)	1452 (8)	1824 (8)	1772 (7)	1897 (8)	2040 (8)	2179 (5)	2272 (6)	2369 (5)	1452 (8)	4038 (9)	4945 (7)	5473 (11)	6155 (10)	7548 (6)	8322 (5)	9105 (5)		
Idukki	1995 (2)	2095 (2)	2116 (2)	2101 (2)	2590 (3)	2711 (3)	2853 (3)	3002 (3)	1995 (2)	4612 (2)	6073 (2)	6433 (2)	8049 (3)	9805 (3)	10930 (3)	12059 (3)	1995 (2)	2095 (2)	2116 (2)	2101 (2)	2590 (3)	2711 (3)	2853 (3)	3002 (3)	1995 (2)	4612 (2)	6073 (2)	6433 (2)	8049 (3)	9805 (3)	10930 (3)	12059 (3)		
Ernakulam	2017 (1)	2779 (1)	2768 (1)	2967 (1)	3289 (1)	3330 (1)	3471 (1)	3617 (1)	2017 (1)	6502 (1)	8010 (1)	8857 (1)	10159 (1)	11545 (1)	12572 (1)	13637 (1)	2017 (1)	2779 (1)	2768 (1)	2967 (1)	3289 (1)	3330 (1)	3471 (1)	3617 (1)	2017 (1)	6502 (1)	8010 (1)	8857 (1)	10159 (1)	11545 (1)	12572 (1)	13637 (1)		
Thrissur	1462 (7)	1895 (5)	1889 (4)	1996 (3)	2150 (5)	2175 (7)	2269 (7)	2366 (6)	1462 (7)	4422 (3)	5277 (4)	5921 (4)	6576 (4)	7599 (5)	8297 (6)	9019 (6)	1462 (7)	1895 (5)	1889 (4)	1996 (3)	2150 (5)	2175 (7)	2269 (7)	2366 (6)	1462 (7)	4422 (3)	5277 (4)	5921 (4)	6576 (4)	7599 (5)	8297 (6)	9019 (6)		
Palakkad	1307 (10)	1623 (12)	1757 (9)	1813 (9)	1822 (13)	1947 (10)	2032 (11)	2121 (10)	1307 (10)	3082 (13)	4922 (9)	5376 (12)	5600 (13)	6788 (11)	7448 (12)	8120 (11)	1307 (10)	1623 (12)	1757 (9)	1813 (9)	1822 (13)	1947 (10)	2032 (11)	2121 (10)	1307 (10)	3082 (13)	4922 (9)	5376 (12)	5600 (13)	6788 (11)	7448 (12)	8120 (11)		
Malappuram	1045 (11)	1094 (14)	1167 (14)	1197 (14)	1307 (14)	1253 (14)	1309 (14)	1369 (13)	1045 (11)	2592 (14)	3275 (14)	3619 (14)	4056 (14)	4426 (14)	4864 (14)	5307 (14)	1045 (11)	1094 (14)	1167 (14)	1197 (14)	1307 (14)	1253 (14)	1309 (14)	1369 (13)	1045 (11)	2592 (14)	3275 (14)	3619 (14)	4056 (14)	4426 (14)	4864 (14)	5307 (14)		
Kozhikode	1588 (3)	1670 (10)	1742 (10)	1936 (5)	2038 (9)	2038 (10)	2126 (10)	2217 (9)	1588 (3)	3949 (10)	4837 (12)	5936 (3)	6367 (9)	7195 (10)	7828 (10)	8480 (10)	1588 (3)	1670 (10)	1742 (10)	1936 (5)	2038 (9)	2038 (10)	2126 (10)	2217 (9)	1588 (3)	3949 (10)	4837 (12)	5936 (3)	6367 (9)	7195 (10)	7828 (10)	8480 (10)		
Wayanad	--	1933 (3)	1762 (8)	1928 (6)	2614 (2)	3221 (2)	3376 (2)	3544 (2)	--	4301 (6)	4967 (6)	5707 (7)	8222 (2)	11104 (2)	12465 (2)	13820 (2)	--	1933 (3)	1762 (8)	1928 (6)	2614 (2)	3221 (2)	3376 (2)	3544 (2)	--	4301 (6)	4967 (6)	5707 (7)	8222 (2)	11104 (2)	12465 (2)	13820 (2)		
Kannur	1571 (4)	1665 (11)	1930 (3)	1890 (9)	2121 (6)	2136 (7)	2230 (8)	2327 (7)	1571 (4)	3872 (11)	5364 (3)	5628 (6)	6542 (6)	7379 (9)	8088 (9)	8803 (9)	1571 (4)	1665 (11)	1930 (3)	1890 (9)	2121 (6)	2136 (7)	2230 (8)	2327 (7)	1571 (4)	3872 (11)	5364 (3)	5628 (6)	6542 (6)	7379 (9)	8088 (9)	8803 (9)		
Kasaragod	--	1559 (13)	1652 (13)	1803 (12)	1958 (11)	1917 (12)	2004 (13)	2095 (11)	--	3659 (12)	4663 (10)	5487 (11)	6090 (11)	6666 (13)	7322 (13)	7982 (12)	--	1559 (13)	1652 (13)	1803 (12)	1958 (11)	1917 (12)	2004 (13)	2095 (11)	--	3659 (12)	4663 (10)	5487 (11)	6090 (11)	6666 (13)	7322 (13)	7982 (12)		
State	1508	1615	1826	1932	2114	2246	2264	2363	1508	4200	5140	5768	6524	7597	8324	9066	1508	1615	1826	1932	2114	2246	2264	2363	1508	4200	5140	5768	6524	7597	8324	9066		

Note: Figures in bracket shows Rank.

Growth Rate of District Income during 1996-97 at 1980-81 Prices

District	(Percent)				
	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary	Total	Total
1	2	3	4	5	5
Thiruvananthapuram	6.78	4.99	5.25	5.55	5.55
Kollam	6.94	4.97	5.21	5.77	5.77
Pathanamthitta	7.26	4.80	5.19	5.92	5.92
Alappuzha	6.78	4.70	5.17	5.48	5.48
Kottayam	6.63	3.79	5.22	5.66	5.66
Idukki	7.22	6.05	5.22	6.60	6.60
Ernakulam	6.84	5.44	5.17	5.61	5.61
Thrissur	6.91	5.37	5.21	5.70	5.70
Palakkad	6.72	4.90	5.19	5.77	5.77
Malappuram	6.85	6.04	5.14	5.94	5.94
Kozhikode	6.82	5.24	5.16	5.66	5.66
Wayanad	6.82	4.12	5.21	6.30	6.30
Kannur	6.70	5.42	5.18	5.80	5.80
Kasaragod	6.69	5.45	5.19	5.90	5.90
State	6.87	5.21	5.91	5.76	5.76

Net State Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry of Origin (at constant prices) 1980-81 to 1996-97

Sl.No.	Industry of Origin	(Rs. in lakhs)									
		1980-81	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96*	96-97**		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		
1.	Agriculture	129384	176136	181816	182606	190354	203436	216863	231176	231176	
2.	Forestry and Logging	12382	2561	3474	3375	3953	4416	5122	5942	5942	
3.	Fishing	7743	9380	8847	9138	9222	12795	13786	14854	14854	
4.	Mining and Quarrying	461	1310	1290	1431	1201	823	891	1957	1957	
Sub Total : Primary		149970	189386	195427	196550	204730	221470	236662	252929	252929	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
5.	Manufacturing	53152	79871	82442	892615	92908	91048	96048	99898
5.1	Registered	29030	40710	44341	46459	48920	48002	50421	52962
5.2	Unregistered	24122	39161	38101	42920	43695	43906	45627	46936
6.	Electricity, gas and water supply	5509	5736	4599	8136	7648	7384	7311	7244
7.1	Electricity	5077	4261	3267	6827	6111	6111	5979	5850
6.2	Gas	85	934	944	948	701	647	654	661
6.3	Water Supply	347	541	388	361	836	758	807	859
7.	Construction	34496	40270	40811	43931	63314	61128	65798	70825
	Sub Total : Secondary	93157	125877	127852	141446	163577	160420	169157	177967
8.	Transport, Storage and Communication	13625	29491	24579	43354	55215	58082	61402	65036
8.1	Railways	419	873	1442	1199	1139	1182	1194	1218
8.2	Transport by other means & storage	10770	24165	28667	35833	17273	49180	51639	54221
8.3	Communication	2436	4453	4470	6222	6803	7720	8569	9597
9.	Trade, Hotel & Restaurants	57577	72386	77043	79577	84281	87838	92230	96841
10.	Banking and Insurance	11428	38505	36083	40324	45628	54947	57694	60579
11.	Real Estate and Ownership of Dwellings	12198	2813	365	404	439	244	266	290
12.	Public Administration	15133	32501	28846	32599	36836	37510	39386	41355
13.	Other Services	39185	35275	36271	41007	47345	42859	45002	47252
	Sub Total : Tertiary	139146	210971	213187	237165	269744	281480	296980	311353
	Net State Domestic Product	382273	526234	536466	575161	638051	663370	701799	742249
	Population ('000)	25357	28987	29378	29775	30177	30584	30997	31415
	Per capita income (Rs.)	1508	1815	1826	1932	2114	2169	2264	2363

Source : Directorate of Economics & Statistics

* Provisional

** Quick Estimate

Net State Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry of Origin (at current prices) 1980-81 to 1996-97

Sl.No.	Industry of Origin	1980-81	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	95-96*	96-97**
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Agriculture	129384	351843	527417	544163	604125	756528	839140	950326
2.	Forestry and Logging	12382	8376	12446	14477	23118	34591	40126	46546
3.	Fishing	7743	37193	50685	56049	58494	77968	84011	90521
4.	Mining and Quarrying	461	3189	3528	4106	4712	5586	6511	7472
	Sub Total : Primary	149970	400601	594076	618795	690449	844673	968788	1094865
5.	Manufacturing	53142	191390	232742	265457	287878	313929	342436	372276
5.1	Registered	29030	100146	124154	137984	150675	164648	180899	197994
5.2	Unregistered	24122	91244	108588	127473	137203	149281	161537	174282
6.	Electricity, gas and water supply	5509	11632	12015	23424	23556	25327	26886	27781
7.1	Electricity	5077	8709	9147	20275	18823	20508	21716	22374
6.2	Gas	85	1383	1586	1862	2158	2219	2427	2575
6.3	Water Supply	347	1540	1282	1287	2575	2600	2743	2832
7.	Construction	34496	117771	12913	159965	195008	209669	225436	242389
	Sub Total : Secondary	93157	320793	373970	448846	506442	548925	594758	642446
8.	Transport, Storage and Communication	13165	80428	87275	112323	167502	200691	232576	269726
8.1	Railways	419	3310	3769	5013	5161	5137	5201	5305
8.2	Transport by other means & storage	10770	62853	67368	84210	133294	159968	187163	218981
8.3	Communication	2436	14265	16138	23100	29047	35586	40212	45440
9.	Trade, Hotel & Restaurants	57577	164734	180437	230543	236068	308272	326768	346374
10.	Banking and Insurance	11428	71661	76413	88841	110703	133302	142633	152617
11.	Real Estate and Ownership of Dwellings	12198	4353	586	649	824	475	527	611
12.	Public Administration	15133	69447	77716	87077	106247	109544	119403	130149
13.	Other Services	29185	105332	119622	130446	150591	177732	193728	211164
	Sub Total : Tertiary	139146	495955	542119	649879	771935	930016	1015635	1110641
	Net State Domestic Product	382273	1217349	1510165	1717520	1968826	2323614	2580181	2847952
	Population ('000)	25357	28987	29378	29775	30177	30584	30997	31415
	Per capita income (Rs.)	1508	4200	5140	5768	6524	7597	8324	9066

Source : Directorate of Economics & Statistics

* Provisional

** Quick Estimate

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
	1994-95	77543 (40.69)	44014 (23.10)	69010 (36.21)	190567 (100)	18789 (35.64)	12863 (24.10)	21058 39.95)	52708 (100)
	1995-96	88142 (41.74)	47752 (22.61)	75258 (35.64)	211152 (100)	20082 (36.02)	13532 (24.27)	22146 (39.72)	55760 (100)
	1996-97	98821 (42.48)	51624 (22.19)	82171 (35.32)	232616 (100)	21476 (36.41)	14204 (24.08)	23299 (39.50)	58979 (100)
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 (39.00)	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	27029 (39.80)	13449 (19.80)	27438 (40.40)	67916 (100)	8853 (37.97)	4208 (18.05)	10256 (43.38)	23317 (100)
	1993-94	30607 (38.59)	15139 (19.09)	33575 (42.32)	79321 (100)	9115 (35.31)	4875 (18.89)	11821 (45.80)	25811 (100)
	1994-95	42346 (42.69)	16381 (16.52)	40461 (40.79)	99188 (100)	10721 (38.09)	4795 (17.04)	12631 (44.88)	28147 (100)
	1996-97	55563 (45.17)	18996 (15.44)	48451 (39.39)	123010 (100)	12326 (39.03)	5285 (16.73)	13970 (44.24)	31581 (100)
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)	9543 (22.60)	14706 (40.63)	37469 (100)
	1991-92	36558 (37.18)	23816 (24.22)	37952 (38.60)	98326 (100)	10984 (32.77)	8164 (24.00)	14881 (43.73)	34029 (100)
	1992-93	32456 (30.15)	28896 (26.85)	46276 (43.00)	107628 (100)	10017 (27.82)	9193 (25.53)	16800 (46.65)	36010 (100)
	1993-94	33047 (27.75)	32307 (27.13)	53731 (45.12)	119085 (100)	9438 (24.36)	10405 (26.86)	18893 (48.78)	38736 (100)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
	1994-95	44245 (30.69)	35019 (24.29)	64897 (45.02)	144161 (100)	10777 (26.59)	10247 (25.29)	10502 (48.12)	40526 (100)
	1995-96	50426 (31.70)	37883 (23.82)	70750 (44.48)	159059 (100)	11512 (26.91)	10765 (25.16)	20503 (47.93)	42780 (100)
	1996-97	56571 (32.39)	40838 (23.38)	77229 (44.23)	174638 (100)	12292 (27.24)	11271 (23.98)	21562 (47.78)	45125 (100)
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)	79493 (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)	42300 (46.37)	9255 (10.17)	39657 (43.47)	91232 (100)
	1992-93	42254 (41.29)	11884 (11.61)	48214 (47.10)	102352 (100)	14096 (39.74)	3817 (10.76)	17558 (49.50)	35471 (100)
	1993-94	46732 (40.07)	13080 (11.21)	56822 (48.72)	116634 (100)	14620 (37.81)	4206 (10.88)	19837 (51.31)	38663 (100)
	1994-95	62491 (43.10)	14163 (9.77)	68345 (47.13)	144999 (100)	17079 (40.80)	4147 (9.91)	20634 (49.29)	41860 (100)
	1995-96	72109 (44.50)	15258 (9.42)	74666 (46.08)	162032 (100)	18215 (41.17)	4326 (9.78)	21701 (49.05)	44242 (100)
	1996-97	81617 (45.43)	16349 (9.10)	81681 (45.47)	179647 (100)	19423 (41.55)	4490 (9.60)	22834 (48.85)	46747 (100)
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)	117658 (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	40587 (57.09)	15538 (21.86)	14964 (21.05)	71089 (100)	13221 (56.94)	4612 (19.86)	5385 (23.20)	23218 (100)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
	1993-94	54792 (60.78)	17960 919.92)	17398 (19.30)	90150 (100)	17164 (59.16)	5823 (20.07)	6025 (20.77)	29012 (100)
	1994-95	70765 (63.59)	19390 (17.42)	21136 (18.99)	111291 (100)	18869 (61.31)	5658 (18.39)	6248 (20.30)	30775 (100)
	1995-96	81737 (65.03)	20893 (16.62)	23064 (18.35)	125694 (100)	20235 (61.67)	5999 (18.28)	6576 (20.05)	32810 (100)
	1996-97	92858 (766.09)	22440 (15.98)	25194 (17.93)	140492 (100)	21695 (62.03)	6362 (18.19)	6919 (19.78)	34976 (100)
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	59255 (23.21)	108695 (42.58)	87320 (34.21)	255270 (100)	17955 (21.00)	34676 (40.55)	32885 (38.45)	85516 (100)
	1993-94	67808 (22.85)	122214 (41.19)	106710 (35.96)	296732 (100)	18458 (19.21)	39574 (41.19)	38047 (39.60)	96079 (100)
	1994-95	80356 (23.23)	132747 (38.30)	128633 (37.47)	341736 (100)	19665 (20.18)	38748 (39.28)	40153 (40.54)	98566 (100)
	1995-96	91373 (24.23)	144465 (38.30)	141318 (37.47)	377156 (100)	21017 (20.18)	40901 (39.28)	42216 (40.54)	104134 (100)
	1996-97	102426 (24.70)	156757 (37.80)	155507 (37.50)	414690 (100)	22454 (20.42)	43124 (39.21)	44400 (40.37)	109978 (100)
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)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
	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	48915 (29.48)	50633 (30.52)	66365 (40.00)	165913 (100)	15676 (28.03)	15974 (28.57)	24264 (43.40)	55914 (100)
	1993-94	51012 (27.32)	57153 (30.60)	78585 (42.08)	186750 (100)	15176 (24.85)	18484 (30.27)	27411 (44.88)	61071 (100)
	1994-95	61541 (28.14)	61984 (28.34)	95173 (43.52)	218698 (100)	15829 (25.28)	18105 (28.87)	28674 (45.56)	62608 (100)
	1995-96	70691 (29.21)	67262 (27.79)	104066 (43.00)	242019 (100)	16920 (25.57)	19108 (28.87)	30155 (45.56)	66183 (100)
	1996-97	79875 (29.96)	72772 (27.30)	113951 (42.74)	266598 (100)	20086 (36.80)	12960 (23.75)	21530 (39.45)	54576 (100)
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 (34.32)	14672 (38.07)	38539 (100)
	1991-92	53943 (44.71)	27542 (28.25)	37940 (32.04)	118425 (100)	17925 (42.41)	9451 (22.36)	14889 (35.23)	42265 (100)
	1992-93	53046 (40.45)	33036 (25.20)	45032 (34.35)	131114 (100)	17556 (39.70)	10500 (23.75)	16165 (36.55)	44221 (100)
	1993-94	47571 (34.36)	37010 (26.73)	53864 (38.91)	138445 (100)	14455 (32.10)	11930 (26.50)	18644 (41.40)	45029 (100)
	1994-95	64800 (38.11)	40136 (23.60)	65112 (38.91)	170048 (100)	17564 (36.01)	11740 (24.07)	19466 (39.92)	48770 (100)
	1995-96	74813 (39.56)	43468 (22.99)	70825 (37.45)	189106 (100)	18775 (38.39)	12355 (23.95)	20467 (39.67)	51597 (100)
	1996-97	84848 (40.61)	46938 (22.47)	77142 (36.92)	208928 (100)	20086 (36.80)	12960 (23.75)	21530 (38.45)	54576 (100)
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)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
	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	53053 (46.27)	16169 (14.10)	45434 (39.63)	114656 (100)	16819 (44.35)	4862 (12.82)	16246 (42.83)	37927 (100)
	1993-94	57973 (44.51)	18804 (14.44)	53459 (41.05)	130236 (100)	17438 (41.54)	6082 (14.49)	18458 (43.97)	41978 (100)
	1994-95	58847 (40.86)	20295 (14.09)	64883 (45.05)	144025 (100)	15728 (38.51)	5926 (14.51)	19187 (46.98)	40841 (100)
	1995-96	67725 (42.22)	21892 (13.65)	70785 (44.13)	160402 (100)	16810 (38.92)	6294 (14.58)	20082 (46.50)	43186 (100)
	1996-97	76526 (43.13)	23563 (13.28)	77331 (43.59)	177420 (100)	17962 (39.26)	6674 (14.59)	21114 (46.15)	45750 (100)
	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)	12695 (28.84)	11758 (26.81)	19179 (43.74)	43852 (100)
	1991-92	43043 (33.65)	34886 (27.26)	49989 (39.09)	127898 (100)	14584 (31.67)	11857 (25.74)	19619 (42.59)	46056 (100)
	1992-93	56880 (35.75)	41894 (26.33)	60324 (37.92)	159098 (100)	17127 (33.00)	13116 (25.28)	21653 (41.72)	51896 (100)
	1993-94	55260 (31.96)	47475 (27.45)	70187 (40.59)	172922 (100)	15753 (28.46)	15317 (27.67)	24276 (43.87)	55346 (100)
	1994-95	61650 (31.12)	51420 (25.96)	85005 (42.92)	198075 (100)	15905 (28.34)	15034 (26.79)	25179 (44.87)	56118 (100)
	1995-96	70320 (29.94)	55641 (28.25)	92452 (41.81)	218413 (100)	16982 (26.42)	15867 (27.68)	26474 (45.90)	59323 (100)
	1996-97	78988 (32.95)	60052 (25.05)	100678 (42.00)	239718 (100)	18140 (28.94)	16698 (26.64)	27840 (44.42)	62678 (100)

Kozhikode

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Wayanad									
1980-81	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1990-91	17587 (61.03)	4182 (14.51)	7047 (24.56)	28816 (100)	8685 (64.86)	1711 (12.77)	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	24047 (61.24)	5849 (14.90)	9368 (23.86)	39264 (100)	7953 (59.96)	1896 (14.30)	3413 (25.74)	13262 (100)	
1993-94	39882 (69.60)	6475 (11.30)	10947 (19.10)	57304 (100)	12300 (67.50)	2078 (11.40)	3845 (21.10)	18223 (100)	
1994-95	58191 (74.12)	7026 (8.95)	13290 (16.93)	78507 (100)	16718 (73.42)	2059 (9.04)	3994 (17.54)	22771 (100)	
1995-96	67261 (75.19)	7681 (8.59)	14514 (16.22)	89456 (100)	17850 (73.74)	2158 (8.91)	4200 (17.35)	24208 (100)	
1996-97	76260 (76.01)	8198 (8.17)	15874 (15.82)	100332 (100)	19067 (74.10)	2247 (8.73)	4419 (17.17)	25733 (100)	
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 (47.25)	86896 (100)	11425 (30.57)	8472 (22.67)	17471 (46.75)	17368 (100)	
1991-92	51480 (42.20)	25302 (20.74)	19198 (37.05)	121980 (100)	17506 (39.88)	8603 (19.60)	17786 (40.52)	43895 (100)	
1992-93	49228 (37.97)	30185 (23.28)	50219 (38.74)	129632 (100)	16122 (37.02)	9424 (21.64)	18000 (41.34)	43546 (100)	
1993-94	59767 (39.13)	34338 (22.48)	58645 (38.39)	152750 (100)	18258 (36.87)	11085 (22.39)	20173 (40.74)	49516 (100)	
1994-95	66866 (38.30)	37190 (21.30)	70523 (40.40)	174579 (100)	18732 (37.07)	10871 (21.51)	20929 (41.42)	50532 (100)	
1995-96	76916 (39.66)	40269 (20.76)	76771 (39.58)	193956 (100)	19995 (37.38)	11490 (21.48)	22001 (41.14)	53486 (100)	
1996-97	86927 (40.60)	43498 (20.32)	83673 (39.08)	214098 (100)	21335 (37.70)	12113 (21.41)	23140 (40.89)	56588 (100)	
Kannur									

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Kasaragod									
1980-81									
1990-91		17535 (44.92)	8511 (21.80)	12992 (33.28)	39038 (100)	8169 (49.11)	3291 (19.78)	8175 (31.12)	116635 (100)
1991-92		26319 (52.26)	9788 (19.42)	14258 (28.30)	50365 (100)	9062 (50.79)	3305 (18.52)	5476 (30.09)	17843 (100)
1992-93		29650 (49.31)	11801 (19.62)	18686 (31.07)	60137 (100)	9489 (48.03)	3646 (18.45)	6622 (33.52)	19757 (100)
1993-94		32734 (48.38)	13493 (19.94)	21436 (31.68)	67663 (100)	10031 (46.12)	4353 (20.01)	7368 (33.87)	21752 (100)
1994-95		33273 (44.33)	14597 (19.45)	27189 (36.22)	75059 (100)	9459 (43.82)	4267 (19.78)	7857 (36.40)	21585 (100)
1995-96		38315 (45.86)	15773 (18.88)	29460 (35.26)	83548 (100)	10093 (44.14)	4515 (19.75)	8258 (36.11)	22866 (100)
1996-97		43309 (46.93)	17007 (18.43)	31960 (34.64)	92276 (100)	10768 (44.47)	4761 (19.66)	8687 (35.87)	24216 (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		400601 (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		618795 (36.03)	448846 (26.13)	649879 (37.84)	1717520 (100)	196550 (34.17)	141446 (24.59)	237165 (41.24)	575161 (100)
1993-94		690449 (35.07)	506442 (25.72)	771915 (39.21)	1968826 (100)	204730 (32.08)	163577 (25.64)	269744 (42.28)	638051 (100)
1994-95		844673 (36.36)	548925 (23.62)	930016 (40.02)	2323614 (100)	221470 (33.39)	160420 (24.18)	281480 (42.43)	663370 (100)
1995-96		969788 (37.59)	594758 (23.05)	1015635 (39.36)	2580181 (100)	236662 (33.72)	169157 (24.10)	295980 (42.17)	701799 (100)
1996-97		1094865 (38.44)	642446 (22.56)	1110641 (39.00)	2847952 (100)	252929 (34.07)	177967 (23.98)	311353 (41.95)	742249 (100)

Source : Directorate of Economics and Statistics
 Figures in brackets indicate percentage.

Appendix - 2.9

District-Wise Distribution of State Income at Constant (1980-81) and Current Prices

Districts	1980-81 Prices				Current price				Population (000s)	
	Primary (2)	Secondary (3)	Tertiary (4)	Total (5)	Primary (6)	Secondary (7)	Tertiary (8)	Total (9)	1980-81 (10)	1996-97 (11)
Thiruvananthapuram	17815 (7.04)	17642 (9.91)	39912 (12.82)	75369 (10.23)	80276 (7.33)	63414 (7.39)	139799 (12.59)	283489 (9.84)	3140 (10.13)	3182 (10.13)
Kollam	21476 (8.49)	14204 (7.98)	23299 (7.48)	58979 (7.92)	98821 (9.03)	51624 (7.65)	82171 (7.40)	232616 (8.07)	2563 (8.27)	2598 (8.27)
Pathanamthitta	12326 (4.87)	5285 (2.97)	15970 (5.13)	33581 (4.52)	55563 (5.07)	18996 (2.81)	48451 (4.36)	123010 (4.27)	1265 (4.08)	1282 (4.08)
Alappuzha	12292 (4.86)	11271 (6.33)	21562 (6.93)	45125 (6.16)	56571 (5.17)	40838 (6.05)	77229 (6.95)	174638 (6.06)	2132 (6.88)	2161 (6.88)
Kottayam	19423 (7.68)	4490 (2.52)	22834 (7.33)	46747 (6.28)	81617 (7.45)	16349 (2.42)	81681 (7.35)	179647 (6.24)	1947 (6.28)	1973 (6.28)
Idukki	21695 (8.58)	6362 (3.57)	6919 (2.22)	34976 (4.50)	92858 (8.48)	22440 (3.32)	25194 (2.27)	140492 (4.88)	1150 (3.71)	1165 (3.71)
Ernakulam	22454 (8.88)	43124 (24.24)	44400 (14.26)	109978 (14.78)	102426 (9.36)	156757 (23.22)	155507 (14.0)	414690 (14.40)	3000 (9.68)	3041 (9.68)
Thrissur	18090 (7.15)	20136 (11.31)	31727 (10.19)	69953 (9.40)	79875 (7.30)	72772 (10.78)	113951 (10.26)	266598 (9.25)	2917 (9.41)	2956 (9.41)
Palakkad	20086 (7.94)	12960 (7.28)	21530 (6.91)	54576 (7.33)	84848 (7.75)	46938 (6.95)	77142 (6.96)	203928 (7.25)	2539 (8.19)	2573 (8.19)
Malappuram	17962 (7.10)	6674 (3.75)	21114 (6.78)	45750 (6.15)	76526 (6.99)	23563 (3.49)	77331 (6.96)	177420 (6.16)	3298 (10.64)	3343 (10.64)
Kozhikode	18140 (7.17)	16698 (9.38)	27840 (8.94)	62678 (8.42)	78988 (7.20)	60052 (8.89)	100678 (9.06)	239718 (8.32)	2790 (9.0)	2827 (9.0)
Wayanadu	19067 (7.54)	2247 (1.26)	4419 (1.42)	25733 (3.46)	76260 (6.97)	8198 (1.22)	15874 (1.43)	100332 (3.48)	717 (2.31)	726 (2.31)
Kannur	21335 (8.44)	12113 (6.81)	23140 (7.43)	56588 (7.60)	86927 (7.94)	76260 (11.29)	83673 (7.53)	214098 (8.57)	2398 (7.74)	2432 (7.74)
Kasaragode	10768 (4.26)	4761 (2.68)	8687 (2.79)	24216 (3.25)	43309 (3.96)	17007 (2.52)	31960 (2.88)	92276 (3.21)	1141 (3.68)	1156 (3.68)
State Domestic Product	252929 (100)	177967 (100)	311353 (100)	742249 (100)	1094865 (100)	675208 (100)	1110641 (100)	2847952 (100)	30997 (100)	31415 (100)

Appendix - 2.10

Distribution of Work Seekers in Kerala by Educational Level

Year at the end of December (1)	Total work seekers (2)	Below S.S.L.C. (3)	S.S.L.C. (4)	Pre-Degree (5)	Graduates (6)	Post Graduates (7)	S.S.L.C. and above (8)	Percent 8+2 (9)
1985	25,74,074	12,08,724	11,16,495	1,48,464	90,329	10,062	13,65,330	53.05
1986	27,04,874	12,09,462	12,51,793	1,36,193	97,217	10,209	14,95,412	55.30
1987	29,91,002	12,70,764	14,34,413	1,61,155	1,11,008	13,682	17,20,258	57.50
1988	29,01,051	11,85,145	14,38,051	1,60,233	1,00,330	17,292	17,15,906	59.10
1989	30,92,031	12,04,737	15,65,709	1,88,978	1,11,372	21,235	18,87,294	61.04
1990	33,20,035	12,27,319	16,55,465	2,73,725	1,35,213	28,313	20,92,716	63.03
1991	36,38,804	13,18,514	18,85,304	2,57,173	1,50,014	27,799	23,20,290	64.00
1992	38,47,063	13,45,260	20,27,567	2,83,556	1,61,571	29,109	25,01,803	65.00
1993	41,56,892	14,12,925	22,10,314	3,17,719	1,81,605	34,329	27,43,967	66.00
1994	41,68,669	13,77,759	22,38,232	3,25,760	1,90,261	36,637	27,90,910	67.00
1995	32,26,305	9,28,954	11,57,110	2,60,505	1,54,207	25,529	22,97,351	71.00
1996	32,87,474	8,22,183	19,84,136	2,87,766	1,61,962	31,427	24,65,291	75.00
1997 (as on 30.9.97)	35,19,159	8,54,384	21,22,515	3,21,431	1,84,591	36,238	26,64,775	75.72

Source: Directorate of Employment & Training

Appendix - 2.11

Number of Professional and Technical Work Seekers

Year	Medical Graduates	Engineering Graduates	Diploma Holders in Engineering and Technical	I.T.I. Certificate Holders	Agricultural Graduates	Veterinary Graduates	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
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	16776	64629	324	49	87482
1989	1481	5649	19273	70971	446	26	97846
1990	1806	6507	20154	87069	368	128	116032
1991	2588	7762	22339	75898	363	13	109023
1992	3123	9286	25810	89616	219	83	128137
1993	3318	9549	34680	87962	451	110	136070
1994	3494	10420	30720	80757	4001	214	129606
1995	1974	7553	26403	82030	1305	148	119413
1996	1976	7274	28565	89847*	1265	32	128959
1997 (As on 30.9.97)	2100	7452	30359	93693	1303	22	134929

Source: Directorate of Employment and Training

Appendix - 2.12

Employment in the Public and Private Sector in Kerala

Year	Public Sector	Private Sector	Total	Index (1)	Index (2)	Index (3)	Index (4)	Index (5)	Index (6)	Index (7)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1985-86	568713	507375	1076088	101	99	100	100	99	1076088	100
1986-87	576784	519115	1095899	102	102	102	102	102	1095899	102
1987-88	585391	508917	1094308	104	100	102	100	100	1094308	102
1988-89	602696	501653	1104349	107	98	103	98	98	1104349	103
1989-90	620254	486354	1106608	110	95	103	95	95	1106608	103
1990-91	645856	525882	1171738	111	103	109	103	103	1171738	109
1991-92	647853	532837	1180690	103	100	100	100	100	1180690	100
1992-93	649199	536480	1185679	100	102	101	102	102	1185679	101
1993-94	643615	540472	1184087	99	102	100	102	102	1184087	100
1994-95	620422	553986	1174408	95	105	100	105	105	1174408	100
1995-96	620068	552474	1172542	95	105	99	105	105	1172542	99
1996-97	624542	554084	1178626	95	103	99	103	103	1178626	99

Source : Directorate of Employment and Training

Appendix - 2.13

Country-wise Deployment of personnel by ODEPC as on 30-11-97

Country (1)	1991 (2)	1992 (3)	1993 (4)	1994 (5)	1995 (6)	1996 (7)	1997 (8)
Kuwait	7	3	--	--	--	--	41
Muscat	1	--	--	--	--	--	--
Malaysia	1	--	--	--	--	--	6
Qatar	--	1	2	3	--	--	17
Singapore	36	--	--	--	--	--	79
Saudi Arabia	291	106	76	69	98	129	49
U.A.E.	--	1	12	7	13	52	7
Bahrain	--	2	--	7	--	--	1
Cyprus	--	1	--	--	--	--	--
Yemen	--	--	1	--	1	--	--
Total	336	114	91	86	112	181	200

Source: ODEPC

Appendix - 2.14

Unemployment Assistance Scheme

Year (1)	No. of Beneficiaries (2)	Amount Disbursed Rs. in crores (3)
1985-86	1,79,146	10.12
1986-87	2,18,446	8.36
1987-88	2,05,556	10.96
1988-89	2,15,456	23.54
1989-90	2,46,040	19.96
1990-91	2,64,314	19.35
1991-92	2,60,196	16.20
1992-93	2,29,149	6.26
1993-94	2,73,512	17.49
1994-95	2,81,424	21.37
1995-96	2,72,371	26.49
1996-97	2,64,382	22.70
1997-98 (As on 30.9.97)	2,60,696	21.07

Source: Directorate of employment and Training

Appendix - 3.1

Wholesale Price Index Of Agricultural Commodities - Kerala 1997

(Base: 1952-53=100)

Sl.No.	Crops	1997												December	Average*		
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)			(13)	(14)
1.	Rice	1161.9	1161.9	1161.9	1161.9	1161.9	1161.9	1161.9	1161.9	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1161.9
2.	Molasses	2155.4	2312.8	2169.0	2158.8	2470.2	2471.6	2446.8	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	2338.2
3.	Condiments and spices	2113.5	2394.1	2480.7	2501.1	2744.4	2998.8	3582.1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	2783.5
4.	Fruits and Vegetables	3351.8	3380.8	3408.1	3264.4	3188.9	2960.0	2908.2	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	3185.1
5.	Food Crops	1718.8	1774.6	1788.7	1767.4	1804.3	1807.1	1892.6	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1805.8
6.	Oil Seeds	3361.8	3571.9	3693.3	3300.4	2980.2	2994.3	2884.5	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	3237.4
7.	Plantation crops	1499.0	1531.8	1518.9	1568.7	1590.4	1625.9	1582.9	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1569.8
8.	Non-food crops	2799.2	2955.8	3036.6	2777.4	2560.5	2581.0	2491.4	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	2733.8
9.	All crops	2113.1	2205.7	2244.2	2136.1	2080.3	2089.6	2111.2	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	2144.5

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

* Average from January to June (6 months) only

Appendix - 3.2

Month-end Average Retail Prices Of Essential Commodities 1997

(Rupees)

Sl.No.	Name of Commodity	Unit	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
Cereals														
1.	Rice Matta (OM)	Kg.	11.65	11.46	11.36	11.55	14.63	11.33	11.15	11.05	10.96	10.88	10.84	11.02
2.	Rice Chamba (OM)	"	11.41	11.14	11.10	11.26	11.36	11.25	10.96	11.09	11.18	10.97	11.00	10.89
3.	Rice White	"	10.89	10.93	10.97	10.98	10.93	10.82	10.78	10.52	10.47	10.36	10.40	10.54
Pulses														
1.	Greengram	"	23.47	24.35	25.50	26.94	28.50	27.79	26.54	24.79	23.86	23.32	23.90	24.42
2.	Blackgram (without husk)	"	26.79	26.27	26.68	27.71	27.57	26.43	24.85	24.21	23.86	23.14	23.00	23.15
3.	Redgram	"	17.77	17.75	18.03	18.29	18.43	18.26	17.94	18.00	18.00	17.34	17.10	17.07
4.	Dhall	"	31.51	29.96	29.15	29.54	29.19	27.83	26.25	25.92	25.63	25.33	24.83	25.32
Other Food Items														
1.	Sugar (OM)	"	13.30	13.50	13.44	14.49	15.44	15.59	15.73	16.11	15.41	15.88	15.69	15.71
2.	Milk	Ltr.	11.71	11.79	11.86	11.86	11.86	11.86	11.81	11.86	11.86	11.86	11.86	11.85
3.	Tea (Kannan Devan)	½ kg.	44.71	45.46	45.50	45.50	45.50	45.50	45.65	47.09	48.07	48.64	49.93	50.89
4.	Coffee Powder (Brook Bond green label)	"	56.61	56.79	57.14	57.50	57.50	57.69	57.78	58.53	58.84	59.95	60.69	61.71
5.	Baby food (Amul)	Kg.	112.64	112.64	114.09	109.83	109.33	109.85	107.33	113.75	110.15	112.42	112.83	111.64
6.	Egg (Hen's White Legon)	Dozen	17.46	18.50	16.63	14.31	16.79	19.51	16.65	16.26	16.20	16.90	17.44	17.94
7.	Mutton (without bones)	Kg.	95.36	95.36	95.36	96.79	99.29	100.00	100.77	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
	Oil and Oil seeds													
1.	Coconut oil	Kg.	69.54	68.78	55.90	56.73	50.76	55.46	55.12	54.58	53.66	55.18	59.54	56.81
2.	Groundnut oil	"	45.08	44.64	44.48	44.67	44.36	44.77	44.95	44.89	44.16	43.96	44.15	44.60
3.	Refined oil (Postman)	"	65.32	64.87	64.84	65.20	63.54	63.54	63.25	63.46	63.48	63.40	61.98	62.14
4.	Gingelly oil	"	46.62	47.33	46.62	47.23	47.92	47.68	46.97	47.05	46.43	46.40	46.04	46.23
5.	Coconut (without husk)	100 Nos	655.71	640.36	562.14	545.71	516.07	520.71	508.46	498.57	511.07	505.71	581.79	571.92
	Spices and Condiments													
1.	Corriander	Kg	45.86	42.38	39.00	39.21	41.07	42.07	41.31	39.86	39.14	37.57	36.50	36.38
2.	Chillies (dry)	"	45.29	40.38	34.86	33.43	31.36	31.21	30.62	33.79	33.50	34.79	34.93	35.31
3.	Onion (small)	"	10.07	9.33	9.75	10.71	12.18	12.86	10.77	9.00	9.21	10.83	13.49	17.62
4.	Tamarind (without seed)	"	24.43	24.54	24.43	24.57	24.79	25.07	25.15	25.14	26.00	26.14	28.21	20.15
	Tubers													
1.	Chenai	"	5.82	6.07	6.32	7.86	8.46	9.07	8.08	7.14	6.61	6.79	6.93	6.65
2.	Tapioca (Raw)	"	4.09	4.16	4.25	4.23	4.27	4.25	4.19	4.25	4.25	4.21	4.29	4.35
3.	Potato	"	8.00	7.27	6.68	7.56	7.06	8.14	7.96	6.71	5.93	6.95	7.61	7.50
4.	Colocassia	"	9.79	9.79	10.42	11.09	11.33	11.36	10.90	11.23	11.62	11.15	10.38	10.08
	Fruits and Vegetables													
1.	Oion (Big)	"	6.38	6.32	5.81	5.89	5.11	5.11	5.08	4.89	5.43	6.82	9.93	14.08
2.	Brinjal	"	10.14	9.79	8.89	9.07	8.36	7.57	7.30	7.50	8.80	8.86	11.36	12.46
3.	Pumpkin	"	5.21	5.29	5.04	5.36	5.32	5.11	5.46	5.14	5.43	6.00	6.14	6.15
4.	Cucumber	"	5.93	6.11	5.93	5.79	6.00	6.39	6.08	7.14	6.93	7.25	7.71	7.15
5.	Ladies finger	"	8.71	7.86	8.07	9.36	8.36	8.14	8.00	9.50	9.64	10.14	8.07	8.54
6.	Cabbage	"	6.50	6.64	6.00	7.00	6.71	6.50	6.38	6.64	11.71	11.57	9.79	10.23
7.	Bittergourd	"	11.71	10.57	9.79	11.43	14.93	15.92	16.38	13.64	11.86	15.00	14.00	14.15

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
8.	Ash gourd	Kg	5.46	5.29	5.07	5.57	5.43	5.36	5.31	5.07	5.21	5.64	5.82	6.35
9.	Snakegourd	"	8.21	7.10	6.93	7.93	8.36	8.21	8.31	8.86	8.86	9.64	10.07	10.69
10.	Chillies (Green)	"	11.36	11.57	11.64	12.07	11.71	20.14	15.54	15.86	13.07	13.00	15.00	15.77
11.	Banana (green)	"	11.00	9.89	8.46	9.50	11.68	11.11	10.46	11.46	12.86	11.82	10.89	11.12
12.	Plantain (green)	"	8.43	8.32	7.32	8.00	7.79	8.07	7.58	8.50	8.29	8.43	7.50	7.62
	Miscellaneous Items													
1.	Tobacco	"	59.62	58.46	57.38	56.23	57.38	57.15	56.38	55.85	53.31	45.85	41.62	41.85
2.	Mundu (Mull)	Each	47.33	48.26	48.26	48.26	47.81	48.16	48.16	49.19	48.94	48.94	49.65	49.65
3.	Washing Soda	Kg	16.36	16.43	16.32	16.32	16.36	16.43	16.46	16.50	17.14	17.39	17.50	17.50
4.	Washing Soap (501)	½ Bar	6.93	6.82	7.05	7.07	7.06	7.13	7.20	7.20	7.21	7.22	7.26	7.24
5.	Toilet soap (Lux)	Each	8.43	8.46	8.50	8.49	8.44	8.42	8.52	8.64	8.62	8.74	8.95	9.00
6.	Tooth paste (Colgate)	100 gms	18.11	18.59	18.88	18.95	19.02	18.97	19.15	19.09	19.13	19.47	19.69	19.66
7.	Razor Blade (Topaz)	5 Nos	5.82	5.82	5.71	5.75	5.82	5.82	5.88	5.79	5.79	5.79	5.96	5.96
8.	Crocin	2 Tabs	0.89	0.93	0.96	0.96	0.96	1.00	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.01
9.	Ele. Bulb (Philips)	Each	9.74	9.78	9.78	9.81	9.81	9.81	9.94	10.04	10.11	10.11	10.21	10.21
10.	Torch Battery (Everedy 950)	"	7.00	7.16	7.16	7.20	7.20	7.20	7.27	7.25	7.29	7.30	7.38	7.41
11.	Paper	24 sheets	8.44	8.44	8.58	8.58	8.61	8.65	8.78	8.65	8.61	8.61	8.90	8.90
12.	Fire Wood (Local)	Qtl	145.00	145.00	145.00	145.83	145.83	149.17	150.00	150.00	150.00	148.33	148.33	150.00
13.	Cement (Sankar-paper bag)	Each	176.69	173.77	174.38	177.27	177.85	177.67	177.67	177.25	176.83	175.58	171.21	174.33

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 1997

(Base 1970=100)

Sl.No.	Centre	1997												
		December	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.	Thiruvananthapuram	875	882	888	892	896	901	911	922	934	939	946	954	964
2.	Kollam	897	906	913	918	923	928	938	947	955	959	965	971	976
3.	Punalur	815	823	830	837	845	851	862	874	887	892	895	902	912
4.	Alappuzha	874	882	889	894	898	905	914	922	931	933	936	939	945
5.	Kottayam	871	878	884	887	891	898	907	917	926	927	928	930	936
6.	Mundakkayam	855	863	870	874	877	880	886	895	902	904	906	909	914
7.	Munnar	831	840	846	850	855	861	868	875	881	886	890	896	900
8.	Ernakulam	858	866	873	876	879	884	891	898	904	904	906	911	916
9.	Chalakydy	883	890	897	903	908	913	925	935	945	946	951	957	962
10.	Thrissur	870	878	885	889	893	898	907	914	920	924	925	927	932
11.	Palakkad	880	888	894	898	901	906	916	926	932	936	937	941	946
12.	Malappuram	893	900	906	909	913	917	925	935	940	941	942	944	949
13.	Kozhikode	868	876	883	886	890	894	900	907	914	915	916	919	924
14.	Meppady	901	908	915	922	930	935	945	952	960	964	968	973	979
15.	Kannur	883	891	898	902	906	910	918	928	935	939	944	948	952

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

Index Number Of Wholesale Prices In India By Groups And Sub Groups (Averages)

(Base: 1981 - 82 = 100)

Sl.No.	Item	Weight	1987														
			April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March	April	May(P)	June(P)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
	All commodities	100.00	30.2	304.7	305.9	313.3	315.1	317.1	318.7	318.4	320.7	319.8	321.4	320.7	322.3	323.1	323.9
1.	Primary articles	32.295	314.0	318.6	321.1	327.7	327.1	330.0	332.5	333.0	338.9	336.5	337.2	331.8	332.6	333.4	333.0
1.	Food Articles	17.386	352.1	361.2	364.5	374.3	370.0	374.2	382.6	384.9	390.6	387.3	389.8	380.8	381.9	390.6	380.0
i.	Food grains	7.917	325.8	326.6	335.5	343.1	352.0	355.8	358.4	370.5	372.8	372.1	374.6	374.0	369.1	367.1	360.1
	(a) Cereals	6.824	306.8	306.9	316.6	325.9	334.7	341.3	343.5	356.7	359.9	359.8	364.5	364.2	357.3	353.5	347.6
	(b) Pulses	1.093	444.6	449.1	454.1	450.4	459.7	446.4	451.6	456.7	453.4	449.4	438.1	435.6	443.1	451.4	437.5
ii.	Fruits and Vegetables	4.089	373.3	391.7	381.8	401.4	371.8	384.8	413.2	407.6	413.8	396.9	389.5	359.9	363.9	357.6	353.0
iii.	Milk	1.961	314.7	322.9	323.1	321.7	313.6	317.3	317.9	319.7	316.0	316.0	323.4	324.6	330.5	342.0	349.6
iv.	Egg, Fish & Meat	1.783	374.7	386.5	393.2	402.8	409.2	403.5	404.1	401.7	427.1	428.9	444.7	436.1	440.9	436.7	437.0
v.	Condiments & spices	0.947	478.1	501.3	517.3	523.2	519.0	522.3	529.0	495.7	516.4	529.4	521.3	507.7	508.3	516.1	532.1
vi.	Other Food Articles	0.689	404.7	429.6	428.1	442.2	421.3	406.4	406.4	406.4	401.8	406.4	431.0	423.9	455.8	452.4	499.7
2.	Non-Food Articles	10.081	324.1	323.4	325.5	328.9	333.9	336.4	329.6	327.4	336.1	334.3	331.8	330.6	331.1	335.8	335.6
i.	Fibres	1.791	338.9	343.2	339.9	343.3	354.7	357.6	344.3	336.7	329.5	331.7	327.7	328.5	335.6	341.8	344.8
ii.	Oil seeds	3.861	271.6	275.2	278.1	288.8	298.7	301.9	285.8	283.4	294.3	289.2	283.2	278.6	278.0	291.7	294.0
iii.	Other non-food Articles	4.429	363.8	357.3	361.1	358.0	356.2	357.9	361.9	361.1	375.3	374.6	375.9	376.7	375.5	371.8	368.0
3	Minerals	4.828	155.3	155.3	155.3	157.7	158.1	157.8	157.9	158.0	158.4	158.3	158.9	158.3	158.1	158.3	158.3
i.	Petroleum Crude & Natural gas	4.274	130.2	130.2	130.2	132.8	132.8	132.8	132.8	133.1	133.1	133.1	133.1	133.1	133.1	133.2	133.2
ii.	Fuel, Power, Light & Lubricants	10.663	295.1	295.2	295.3	328.2	330.3	330.3	333.2	334.1	334.1	334.1	343.0	344.1	349.2	347.8	349.2
iii.	Manufactured Products	57.042	297.9	298.6	299.3	302.3	305.4	307.4	308.2	307.2	307.9	307.6	308.3	310.1	311.5	312.6	314.1

P - Provisional

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
I	Manufactured products (item-wise)																
i.	Food products	10.143	274.1	275.5	282.1	291.7	300.6	306.6	306.8	304.0	306.9	304.4	305.6	309.9	307.9	315.4	318.6
ii.	Diary products	0.642	323.3	324.9	331.7	335.9	337.9	338.6	340.0	352.0	355.2	352.8	350.3	349.0	350.8	353.3	355.9
iii.	Sugar, Khandasari & gur	4.05	225.4	231.7	242.2	252.4	261.1	267.9	270.2	254.0	249.1	247.1	250.2	261.6	268.0	287.1	300.3
2.	Beverages, Tobacco & Tobacco products	2.149	381.3	388.1	388.8	390.5	393.6	393.6	393.6	393.6	395.1	395.5	395.5	405.0	433.0	427.3	438.3
3.	Textiles	11.545	305.8	305.6	301.9	302.0	301.8	303.9	305.4	304.3	304.0	303.9	304.6	306.0	307.2	306.3	306.2
4.	Peppr & Pepper products	1.988	373.5	375.2	376.7	378.7	378.5	378.2	378.4	378.4	378.4	379.8	378.7	373.6	370.1	371.3	370.0
5.	Leather & Leather products	1.018	282.5	282.5	282.5	282.5	279.5	279.5	279.5	279.5	279.5	281.2	282.9	282.9	285.3	282.7	284.5
6.	Rubber & Plastic products	1.592	240.4	240.4	240.4	240.5	245.3	245.3	246.6	246.6	246.9	246.9	246.8	244.3	246.6	246.0	246.0
7.	Chemical and Chemical products	7.355	256.2	257.3	256.4	255.5	256.2	257.9	260.8	260.9	261.0	261.6	263.6	265.0	265.7	265.6	268.0
i.	Fertilisers	1.748	212.5	212.4	211.8	209.4	208.7	208.7	210.2	210.2	210.5	210.8	213.9	222.4	222.6	223.4	224.4
ii.	Pesticides	0.202	281.6	281.6	281.6	281.6	281.6	281.6	281.6	281.6	281.6	281.6	282.9	282.5	281.9	281.9	281.9
iii.	Drugs and Medicines	1.065	242.2	242.2	242.1	241.8	242.1	242.1	241.5	241.3	241.3	241.4	242.3	246.3	246.4	247.2	256.0
8.	Non-Metallic Mineral Products	2.477	323.1	322.6	323.6	326.0	345.4	341.7	344.8	338.3	337.1	336.1	336.9	339.3	343.3	349.9	348.7
9.	Basic Metals, Alloys and metal products	7.632	333.9	333.9	334.2	338.4	341.0	343.7	341.7	341.3	341.4	341.6	341.9	342.3	343.6	343.3	345.5
10.	Machinery and Machine tools	6.268	288.7	289.0	290.9	294.3	295.0	295.5	297.4	297.2	298.1	298.5	297.4	300.2	299.9	300.1	300.1
i.	Motor Vehicles, Scooters, Bicycles and parts	2.431	255.7	256.7	257.4	260.3	260.9	260.9	260.9	261.1	263.2	264.8	265.7	266.0	266.0	266.0	266.0
ii.	Other Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	0.972	169.7	169.7	171.0	176.5	177.0	177.0	176.9	176.9	177.0	177.0	176.9	177.1	178.6	179.2	179.1

Source : RBI Bulletin

Appendix - 3.5

Consumer Price Index Numbers for Industrial Workers - All India and Selected Centres

(Base: 1982 = 100)

	1996												1997				
	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March	April	May	June	July				
All India	339	343	344	346	349	350	350	350	351	354	352	355	358				
Ahmedabad	339	343	345	345	347	348	348	353	353	352	355	357	363				
Aluva	335	348	355	353	358	361	362	362	363	363	364	373	378				
Bangalore	334	340	341	344	349	351	352	351	356	356	357	362	361				
Mumbai	364	366	369	371	374	380	381	386	383	396	391	403	402				
Culcutta	349	354	351	356	358	356	345	342	346	352	350	356	364				
Coimbatore	337	332	333	338	344	344	355	354	346	348	348	350	349				
Delhi	347	350	353	365	372	366	364	368	369	372	373	378	382				
Hyderabad	310	313	314	318	319	319	323	325	326	328	330	330	329				
Jamshedpur	324	329	331	337	340	337	333	333	337	336	338	334	338				
Madras	367	369	364	367	370	377	378	376	375	380	377	376	374				
Madhura	353	352	356	359	367	371	379	383	358	363	361	354	352				
Mundakayam	368	361	360	358	362	369	362	371	371	372	372	394	390				
Nagpur	346	347	350	360	359	361	366	374	374	374	364	362	367				

Source : RBI Bulletin

Appendix - 3.6

Consumer Price Index Numbers For Agricultural labourers - State Wise

(Base: July 1986 - June 1987=100)

	1996												1997				
	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March	April	May	June	July				
All India	252	256	259	260	262	263	262	263	262	261	258	259	261				
Andra Pradesh	254	265	267	269	272	271	271	270	269	269	269	271	271				
Assam	254	257	259	261	262	261	260	259	257	259	261	263	266				
Bihar	236	243	248	252	255	255	254	259	260	254	245	241	248				
Gujrat	252	255	254	253	253	254	251	251	254	256	259	260	264				
Jammu & Kashmir	241	245	253	253	252	253	250	252	255	259	255	252	253				
Karnataka	264	265	266	264	266	266	269	267	265	267	269	270	268				
Kerala	274	277	274	275	280	283	285	288	284	284	282	290	292				
Madhyapradesh	253	257	261	261	262	266	263	264	263	260	261	261	264				
Maharashtra	259	260	261	259	257	257	258	255	252	250	253	256	256				
Orissa	243	248	253	258	256	259	254	254	255	257	256	259	263				
Punjab	252	256	262	264	263	265	263	265	266	270	265	263	265				
Rajasthan	251	255	255	254	257	265	267	265	264	265	264	266	267				
Tamil Nadu	258	258	258	259	260	267	269	267	261	259	257	254	252				
Uttar Pradesh	251	256	262	265	266	270	270	273	276	267	255	252	260				
Bengal	242	246	251	253	251	251	246	244	241	245	244	245	249				

Source : RBI Bulletin

Appendix - 3.7

Consumer Price Index Numbers For Urban Non-Manual Employees - All India & Selected Centres

(Base: 1984-85 = 100)

	1996												
	1995 Dece.	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
All India	262	262	263	264	267	271	274	281	283	284	286	288	289
Mumbai	262	263	264	267	270	273	277	284	285	286	286	289	291
Delhi	249	248	248	251	253	254	256	264	268	271	273	273	272
Calcutta	256	253	251	252	255	259	264	270	273	272	271	272	271
Chennai	286	288	287	289	291	297	303	308	310	307	310	316	320
Hydrabad	279	280	277	278	282	286	289	295	296	298	299	300	302
Bangalore	262	265	266	267	270	274	277	285	288	287	287	289	291
Lucknow	245	247	248	250	253	257	262	272	273	277	277	277	275
Ahemadabad	241	240	240	241	243	245	249	250	251	253	253	253	253
Jaipur	262	265	267	271	273	275	275	288	294	302	302	303	304
Patna	268	266	266	270	273	274	276	281	285	287	287	290	290
Srinagar	258	255	255	255	255	255	255	255	255	255	267	279	277
Thiruvananthapuram	248	252	256	257	259	263	265	275	276	275	277	277	280
Cuttak	252	253	251	250	255	258	261	267	270	272	274	277	277
Bhopal	258	258	258	260	263	266	272	278	279	278	278	280	288
Chandigar	283	283	283	286	288	288	290	301	299	306	308	309	309
Shillong	276	277	275	278	281	283	284	292	295	297	298	299	301

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Source : RBI Bulletin

Whole Sale Price Index Of Agricultural Commodities 1981-97

(Base: 1952-53 = 100)

Group	Weight	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997*
A. Food Crops	63.5	417	413	499	497	582	679	709	696	725	835	936	984	1310	1384	1609	1731	1806
Rice	40.4	319	319	406	442	448	501	529	533	544	592	638	638	837	957	1162	1162	1162
Condiments and Spices	10.4	442	439	548	854	637	1324	1435	775	754	1098	1542	1688	1895	1779	1960	2315	2784
Fruits and Vegetables	10.7	728	740	779	913	1008	759	858	1199	1342	1450	1449	1571	2434	2534	2978	3235	3185
Molasses	2.0	606	412	626	629	709	689	626	881	909	1082	1061	1161	1803	1781	1477	1627	2338
B. Non-Food Crops	36.5	680	672	930	1477	966	1009	1324	1428	1215	1365	1832	2062	1966	1679	1864	2155	2734
Oil Seeds	25.5	819	796	1112	1863	1142	1227	1620	1795	1411	1562	2240	2543	2368	1915	2029	2395	3237
Plantation Crops	11.0	358	386	508	585	560	509	568	578	761	910	888	948	1038	1134	1485	1599	1570
C. All Crops	100.00	513	507	656	918	722	800	933	963	904	1028	1263	1377	1550	1492	1702	1876	2145

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

* Average from January to June (6 months) only

Appendix - 4.1

**District-wise Actual and Normal Rainfall (in mm)
with Percentage Departures from Normal Rainfall for 1997**

Sl. No.	District	Actual	Normal	Percentage Departure
1.	Thiruvananthapuram	1864.9	2203.8	-15
2.	Kollam	2636.5	2555.1	3
3.	Alappuzha	3177.3	2965.4	7
4.	Pathanamthitta	3098.7	3133.8	-1
5.	Kottayam	3147.7	3130.3	1
6.	Idukki	3890.1	3379.4	15
7.	Ernakulam	3512.2	3274.3	7
8.	Thrissur	3099.0	3262.0	-5
9.	Palakkad	2414.1	2389.8	1
10.	Kozhikode	4059.6	3667.9	11
11.	Malappuram	3460.1	2906.1	19
12.	Wayanad	2836.0	3590.8	-21
13.	Kannur	3976.9	3465.0	15
14.	Kasargode	3723.3	3581.3	4
	State average	3206.9	3107.5	3

Source : Meteorological Centre, Thiruvananthapuram

Appendix-4.2

Month-wise Distribution of Normal Rainfall and Average Rainfall for last 10 years (in mm)

Month	Normal Rainfall	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	Deviation from normal rainfall during 1997
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
January	14.6	1	6	15	14	3.4	0.0	32.5	11.0	12.6	2.1	-12.5
February	16.6	19	0	5	6	1.0	18.1	31.0	7.2	8.4	3.8	-12.8
March	39.8	19	19	17	34	0.1	21.0	20.3	41.3	13.5	37.5	-2.3
April	113.4	144	107	42	98	44.8	70.6	145.7	173.6	134.4	62.9	-50.6
May	262.9	142	153	489	119	226.1	169.5	151.9	348.5	71.0	134.0	-128.9
June	697.1	585	725	603	1084	813.3	688.8	836.2	531.8	592.1	551.0	-146.1
July	764.9	608	577	652	837	802.3	804.6	941.0	719.7	680.0	941.9	+177.0
August	439.4	427	354	349	471	503.6	293.2	478.9	458.2	337.0	520.4	+ 81.0
September	252.1	498	294	106	50	296.5	91.7	205.8	293.3	329.4	291.0	+ 38.9
October	297.0	76	313	326	291	318.4	442.7	448.5	208.2	320.6	284.5	- 12.5
November	166.1	79	87	174	100	336.7	169.1	163.7	180.6	97.2	284.7	+118.6
December	43.0	25	7	2	3	4.8	49.3	42.5	0.1	88.4	92.7	+ 49.7
Total	3107.0	1653	2642	2780	3106	3353	2818.6	3497.9	2973.5	2684.6	3206.5	+ 99.5
Average	258.9	221	220	232	259	279.41	234.9	291.5	247.79	223.71	267.2	+ 8.3

Source : Meteorological Centre, Thiruvananthapuram.

Appendix-4.3

District-wise Monthly Rainfall in mm for 1997

Sl.No.	District	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	2.9	10.1	17.8	63.1	124.6	265.2	221.4	122.3	396.5	227.6	298.3	112.9
2.	Kollam	1.3	4.6	75.6	155.4	229.9	344.1	431.2	268.5	308.2	432.2	275.1	110.4
3.	Alappuzha	2.1	2.7	67.2	94.7	156.7	463.8	702.7	425.4	481.3	362.9	256.0	161.8
4.	Pathanamthitta	0.0	13.4	87.8	80.3	246.2	264.5	654.4	400.0	417.2	456.0	372.6	106.3
5.	Kottayam	1.0	0.0	41.9	113.8	206.3	466.4	705.3	462.3	359.8	369.1	293.8	127.1
6.	Idukki	3.9	0.0	59.3	146.1	175.9	393.0	1111.8	713.8	359.8	357.4	421.2	142.6
7.	Eranakulam	5.8	1.0	48.0	86.3	130.1	550.6	942.6	471.9	421.4	329.0	383.8	144.2
8.	Thrissur	0.0	0.0	0.7	6.9	84.0	693.9	946.1	547.2	315.0	213.9	216.4	71.4
9.	Palakkad	0.0	14.1	36.8	30.8	125.1	338.3	813.1	378.7	152.1	215.9	282.5	26.7
10.	Kozhikode	1.6	0.0	9.5	1.0	67.1	1084.3	1495.7	733.0	159.0	207.4	238.3	62.7
11.	Malappuram	3.5	0.0	19.6	29.0	111.8	569.0	1173.4	575.7	244.4	317.4	363.9	52.4
12.	Wayanad	7.0	7.3	46.3	58.7	156.1	428.5	873.3	571.9	174.5	267.6	195.7	53.1
13.	Kannur	0.1	0.0	8.0	9.9	45.6	923.0	1571.1	799.5	156.3	134.7	259.8	68.9
14.	Kasaragode	0.0	0.0	6.1	4.3	16.5	929.6	1545.1	815.4	128.3	92.6	127.9	57.5

Source : Meteorological Centre, Thiruvananthapuram.

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

Sl. No.	Crops	Area										Production									
		Average of 3 years 1976-77 to 1978-79	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	Average of 3 years 1976-77 to 1978-79	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16						
	All crops	101.48	104.03	104.19	103.73	104.09	103.79	105.98	100.17	127.90	132.67	138.56	140.28	144.29	150.22						
A.	Food Grains(1+2)	102.55	67.22	67.00	63.18	62.55	58.99	53.93	98.67	88.46	84.47	78.15	75.87	74.25	67.92						
1.	Cereals	102.59	67.36	67.10	63.38	63.82	59.00	53.82	98.85	82.39	84.35	78.07	75.83	74.15	67.77						
2.	Pulses	101.53	64.15	64.72	58.42	56.25	58.75	56.56	87.06	87.60	92.40	82.94	78.63	81.27	77.71						
B.	Non Food Grains(3 to 8)	101.00	120.96	121.30	122.38	123.21	124.40	129.92	100.52	138.44	143.85	152.56	155.21	160.53	169.30						
3.	Oil Seeds	101.66	127.26	129.34	130.23	133.84	134.09	147.22	103.48	148.67	164.11	166.10	170.77	165.01	184.19						
4.	Plantation Crops	95.04	175.30	175.22	176.93	178.49	181.26	181.60	93.54	194.74	211.52	238.16	249.85	263.73	278.38						
5.	Condiments & Spices	100.65	127.65	129.45	130.99	134.86	136.14	128.85	89.40	148.77	132.32	145.01	172.59	184.11	165.89						
6.	Drugs and Narcotics	82.29	77.83	32.66	28.38	32.03	27.50	28.34	89.54	36.58	29.82	29.39	31.22	28.21	36.27						
7.	Fruits and Vegetables	103.20	81.40	79.36	79.96	76.03	77.94	82.28	105.94	88.32	87.62	87.50	70.93	84.47	86.62						
8.	Miscellaneous Crops	103.59	140.26	141.77	154.40	143.57	125.78	140.84	98.02	106.87	120.58	126.05	128.18	77.31	130.26						

Source : Directorate of Economics and Statistics

Appendix - 4.4 (contd....)

Sl.No.	Crops	average of 3 Years 1976-77 to 1978-79	Productivity									
			17	18	19	20	21	22	23			
1	2											
	All Crops	98.71	111.14	114.94	117.51	119.91	120.44	121.66				
	A. Food grains(1+2)	96.22	122.61	126.10	123.60	121.14	126.03	126.25				
	1. Cereals	96.35	122.40	125.84	123.31	120.85	125.84	126.08				
	2. Pulses	85.25	136.58	142.70	141.97	139.85	138.30	137.33				
	B. Non Food Grains (3 to 8)	99.52	108.48	112.35	116.10	119.63	119.14	120.60				
	3. Oil Seeds	101.79	118.11	125.37	126.39	125.81	121.41	123.31				
	4. Plantation Crops	98.74	116.40	120.30	138.96	145.82	152.39	161.64				
	5. Condiments & Spices	88.82	111.92	108.32	109.09	127.47	130.17	124.95				
	6. Drugs and Narcotics	108.85	53.67	104.52	127.12	111.86	115.82	170.06				
	7. Fruits and Vegetables	102.65	91.45	93.61	93.06	93.28	92.95	90.31				
	8. Miscellaneous crops	94.62	68.35	76.52	71.99	81.55	52.55	88.80				

Source : Directorate of Economics and Statistics

Appendix-4.5
District-wise Number and Area of Total Operational Holdings in Kerala (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.	Thiruvananthapuram	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.	Thrissur	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	5419189	100.00	1801823	100.00	0.31

Source : Agricultural Census 1990-91, Directorate of Economics & Statistics

Appendix-4.6
Number of Operational Holdings and Area Operated by Size Class in Kerala (1990-91)

Sl. No.	Size of holding (ha)	Number of Operational Holdings				Area Operated (ha)			
		Individuals	Joint	Institution	Total	Individual	Joint	Institution	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
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	4976	466673	331649	332	4094	336073
	Marginal (1+2+3)	4967457	2853	45769	5016079	8694483	795	9194	879472
4.	1.00-2.00	276756	469	3675	280900	375791	648	4998	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

Appendix-4.7
**Percentage Distribution of Main Workers as Cultivators, Agricultural
 Labourers, Household Industry Workers and Other Workers
 1981-1991**

	Persons Males, Females		Cultivators		Agri.Labourers		Household Industry Workers		Other Workers	
	1981	1991	1981	1991	1981	1991	1981	1991	1981	1991
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(10)
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

Season-wise Area, Production and Productivity of Rice in Kerala

Season	Area (ha)					Production (t)					Productivity (kg/ha)							
	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)
Virippu	218767	218751	203776	198725	186676	163893	401610	435794	398357	327375	344238	332643	1835	1992	1955	1647	1844	3089
Mundakan	253981	244096	236757	237788	224643	210309	507525	476748	461156	499877	458088	414338	1998	1953	1948	2102	2039	2999
Punja	68579	74761	67299	66777	59831	56624	151215	172336	144425	147813	150730	124380	2205	2305	2146	2214	2519	3343
All Seasons	541327	537608	507832	503290	471150	430826	1060350	1084878	1003938	975065	953026	871361	1959	2018	1977	1937	2023	2023

Source : Directorate of Economics and Statistics.

Appendix-4.9

Coverage of HYV Rice in Kerala 1985-86 to 1996-97

Sl. No.	Year	Coverage in HYV (ha)			Total	% to total coverage in HYV			
		Virippu (Autumn)	Mundakan (Winter)	Puncha (Summer)		Virippu (Autumn)	Mundakan (Winter)	Puncha (Summer)	Total
1.	1985-86	83782	40650	38846	163278	51.31	24.90	23.79	100
2.	1986-87	80076	44604	41253	165933	48.26	26.88	24.86	100
3.	1987-88	54760	33763	31311	119744	45.70	28.20	26.10	100
4.	1988-89	62354	37971	36691	137016	45.52	27.71	26.77	100
5.	1989-90	78997	36910	39718	155625	50.80	23.70	25.50	100
6.	1990-91	80025	40005	42786	162816	49.15	24.57	26.28	100
7.	1991-92	73304	49745	43287	166336	44.07	29.91	26.02	100
8.	1992-93	78090	45417	51589	175096	44.60	25.93	29.46	100
9.	1993-94	73243	51192	47983	172418	42.48	29.69	27.83	100
10.	1994-95	74478	55576	44391	174445	42.69	31.86	25.45	100
11.	1995-96	71027	51602	41247	163876	43.34	31.49	25.17	100
12.	1996-97	61532	54725	37072	153329	40.13	35.69	24.18	100

Source : Directorate of Economics and Statistics.

District-wise Area, Production and Productivity of Rice in Kerala (1996-97)

District	Virippu (Autumn)			Mundakan (Winter)			Punja (Summer)			Total		
	A	P	PY	A	P	PY	A	P	PY	A	P	PY
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Thiruvananthapuram	6959	13207	1898	6890	11497	1669	112	173	1545	13961	24877	1782
Kollam	9847	18792	1908	12375	23444	1894	1	1	1000	22223	42237	1900
Pathanamthitta	2426	4376	1804	4262	8652	2030	4297	10662	2481	10985	23690	2157
Allappuzha	11204	26302	2348	20103	37873	1884	10140	21017	2073	41447	85192	2055
Kottayam	5065	10113	1997	8135	17295	2126	7000	16320	2331	20200	43728	2165
Idukki	1463	3071	2099	2847	6577	2310	789	930	1179	5099	10578	2075
Ernakulam	21675	36600	1689	20982	37832	1803	11331	18950	1672	53988	93382	1730
Thrissur	15511	28821	1858	27553	55397	2011	8480	20748	2447	51544	104966	2036
Palakkad	62691	144709	2308	59440	132556	2230	6228	16800	2697	128359	294065	2291
Malappuram	9994	16107	1612	18823	31176	1656	2281	6160	2701	31098	53443	1719
Kozhikode	1165	1472	1264	5680	7056	1242	1471	1901	1292	8316	10429	1254
Wayanad	--	--	--	13259	27855	2101	3819	9708	2542	17078	37563	2199
Kannur	9698	17332	1787	5475	8950	1635	248	317	1278	15421	26599	1725
Kasargod	6195	11741	1895	4485	8178	1823	427	693	1623	11107	20612	1856
State	163893	332643	2030	210309	414338	1970	56624	124380	2197	430826	871361	2023

A - Area (ha)

P - Production (t)

Py - Productivity (kg/ha)

Source : Directorate of Economics and Statistics

Appendix-4.11

District-wise 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			
		1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97
1.	Thiruvananthapuram	17338	16986	13961	30216	31831	24877	1743	1874	1782	1874	1874	1782
2.	Kollam	25282	23252	22223	46829	45370	42237	1852	1951	1901	1951	1951	1901
3.	Pathanamthitta	11045	10810	10985	24984	27210	23690	2262	2517	2157	2517	2517	2157
4.	Alappuzha	54864	44132	41447	99240	121047	85192	1809	2743	2055	2743	2743	2055
5.	Kottayam	25006	24878	20200	56102	55609	43728	2244	2235	2165	2235	2235	2165
6.	Idukki	4696	4660	5099	10098	10817	10578	2150	2321	2075	2321	2321	2075
7.	Ernakulam	60018	56533	53968	101048	101951	93352	1684	1803	1730	1803	1803	1730
8.	Thrissur	62144	58703	51544	114060	110698	104966	1835	1886	2036	1886	1886	2036
9.	Palakkad	140066	135630	128359	313768	280405	294065	2240	2067	2291	2067	2067	2291
10.	Malappuram	42063	37919	31098	70825	65208	53443	1684	1720	1719	1720	1720	1719
11.	Kozhikode	8457	8749	8316	10543	10593	10429	1247	1211	1254	1211	1211	1254
12.	Wayanad	23772	20388	17078	50492	46654	37563	2217	2288	2199	2288	2288	2199
13.	Kannur	17302	16801	15421	26066	26050	26599	1507	1551	1725	1551	1551	1725
14.	Kasaragod	12237	11659	11107	20794	19583	20612	1699	1680	1856	1680	1680	1856
Kerala State		503290	471150	430826	975065	953026	871361	1937	2023	2023	2023	2023	2023

Source : Directorate of Economics and Statistics

Eighth Five Year Plan - Development Support for Rice Production

Sl. No.	Activities	Unit	Base Year				Eighth Plan				1996-97
			1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9			
1.	Community Nurseries	ha.	2758	19619	----	---	1339	---	---		
2.	No. of infrastructural support works	No.	113	---	350	379	311	---	---		
3.	Distribution of Weedicides	kg.	---	35442	---	--	7749	---	---		
4.	Area Covered under Plant Protection	ha.	53030	153218	44246	---	221392	---	---		
5.	Distribution of Equipments	No.	5978	9260	6954	---	---	---	3173		
6.	Distribution of Power Tillers	No.	225	583	1322	---	---	---	---		
7.	Distribution of Tractors	No.	---	117	---	---	---	---	---		
8.	Distribution of Petty and Para	No.	38	45	---	---	---	---	---		
9.	Distribution of Pumpsels	No.	---	4300	---	---	---	---	1627		
10.	Distribution of Soil ameliorant	t	9672	2731	---	---	---	---	5.07		
11.	Distribution of Threshers	No.	15	25	965	---	---	---	---		
12.	Registered Seed Growers Programme	ha.	1072	1817	1517	2949	2225	1621	1621		
13.	Paddy Seed Distribution	t	3163	3869	5421	3538	3086	206	206		
14.	Seed Stores Constructed	No.	---	---	---	---	32	50	50		
15.	Field Demonstrations	No.	2493.	---	---	275	215	550	550		
16.	IPM Demonstrations	No.	---	---	---	266	275	550	550		
17.	Farmers Trainings	No.	343	---	---	107	110	110	110		
18.	Mini Kit of Rice Distribution	No.	17102	4992	3765	32031	17789	18782	18782		
19.	Trial Plot of Cowpea	No.	---	---	---	---	---	95	95		
20.	Lime Distribution	t	---	---	---	---	---	4131	4131		
21.	Wells	No.	---	---	---	---	---	253	253		
22.	Rural Compost Pit	No.	---	---	---	---	---	1484	1484		
	Financial allocation	Rs. in lakhs	808.50	2436.00*	2109.00*	2252.00	2313.00	4333.00	4333.00		
	Expenditure	Rs. in lakhs	704.94	2467.07	2709.19	2094.09	2300.84	4373.36	4373.36		

* Includes Prime Minister's Programme.

Source : Directorate of Agriculture

Eighth Five Year Plan-Development Support for Coconut Production

Sl. No.	Activities	Unit	Base Year					Eighth Plan			
			1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9			
1.	Filter Point Tube Well	Nos.	---	---	---	825	2988	4013			
2.	Open Dug Well	Nos.	660	545	---	2411	26087	11395			
3.	Pump Set	Nos.	2409	5405	---	24175	28055	14877			
4.	Community Irrigation	Unit	---	---	---	3104	4485	1657			
5.	Group Irrigation	Nos.	---	---	---	34	112	89			
6.	Green Manure Seeds	t	915	32.78	103.83	22.28	21	16.6			
7.	Rocker Sprayer	Nos.	---	548	---	567	2559	2724			
8.	Climbing device	Nos.	---	---	631	497	1771	820			
9.	Training	Nos.	---	2859	2038	1593	1923	1526			
10.	Copra Driers	Nos.	---	---	---	---	10	8			
11.	No. Palms Cut and Removed	Nos.	109600	141461	87500	137500	111500	120500			
12.	Coconut Seedlings Distributed	Lakh No.	15.00	4.45	12.13	5.92	11.68	11.61			
13.	Mg. Sulphate Distributed	t	3234.55	2990.35	---	---	---	---			
14.	Replanting With Quality Seedlings	Nos.	109600	126000	87500	137500	112500	112300			
15.	Multi Species Cropping	ha.	4800	6012	10500	16500	13500	7600			
16.	Fertilizer Application for Palms	Nos.	---	---	---	4347225	4375000	4375000			
Financial allocation			509.00	493.00	1027.00	2223.00	3208.00	3468.00			
Expenditure			639.12	476.26	966.84	2563.98	3299.13	3859.24			

Source : Directorate of Agriculture

Eighth Five Year Plan - Development Support Given for Spices

(1)	Unit	Eight Five Year Plan						
		Base Year 1991-92 (3)	1992-93 (4)	1993-94 (5)	1994-95 (6)	1995-96 (7)	1996-97 (8)	
A. Pepper								
1.	Distribution of rooted pepper cuttings	lakh No.	40	60.44	59.10	49.90	84.0	58.60
2.	Rehabilitation of old pepper							
	I Year	ha.	--	--	--	4000	4000	5000
	II Year	ha.	7300	8213	9415	6939	--	3999
	III Year	ha.	--	--	--	2032	--	4180
3.	Plant Protection Measures	ha.	--	--	--	86572	86589	86589
4.	Establishment of field demonstration plots							
	I Year	No.	--	--	--	300	825	500
	II Year	No.	--	--	--	--	300	825
	III Year	No.	--	--	--	--	200	300
5.	Pepper as inter crop	lakh No.	--	--	--	--	52	38.7
6.	Area expansion							
	I Year	ha.	--	--	--	400	2102	1000
	II Year	ha.	--	--	--	--	400	2002
	III Year	ha.	--	--	--	--	400	400
B. Ginger								
	Production of foundation seed	t.	--	--	--	33,125	8.1	5
	Demonstration Plots	No.	501	100	--	800	2200	1400
	Input kit	No.	--	--	--	1000	2000	2000
	Plant protection programme	ha.	--	--	--	--	--	300
	Area expansion	ha.	--	--	--	600	2430	1500

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Appendix-4.14 (contd...)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Minikit	No.	--	--	4490	--	--	--
C. Turmeric							
Foundation seed production	t	--	--	--	19.2	32	25
Demonstration plots	No.	160	100	--	--	1300	700
Area expansion	ha.	66	--	--	600	1200	310
Minikits	No.	--	--	4500	--	--	--
D. Chillies							
Demonstration plots	No.	--	--	--	--	150	50
Distribution of Minikits	No.	--	--	--	--	500	725
Demonstration plots of paprika	No.	--	--	--	--	50	6
Area Expansion	ha	--	--	600	--	--	--
E. Tree Spices							
Clove seedlings	No.		44000	33000	38000	48267	34350
Nutmeg grafts	No	63785	--	--	600	1500	500
Cinnamon seedlings	No.	--	--	1700	4000	8650	3000
Demonstration plots							
I Year	No.	43	--	--	--	400	500
II Year		--	--	--	--	600	400
III Year		--	--	--	--	--	598
D. General Programme							
Distribution of PP. equipments	No.	--	--	--	1520	2134	523
Soil Conservation measures	ha.	--	--	--	700.48	1000	1660
Plant protection measures against quick wilt disease	ha.	--	--	47000	--	--	83039.61
Financial Target		150.00	370.00	1000.00	1556.00	1590.00	1500.00
Expenditure		366.33	807.95	732.36	1505.26	1662.54	1645.26

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Eighth Five Year Plan-Development Support for Cashew

Sl. No.	Activities	Unit	Base Year					Eighth Plan		
			1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		
1.	Area Expansion	ha	---	516	2976	1650	1917	3225		
2.	Seedlings/grafts Distributed	No.	---	84000	320000	223150	306410	516000		
3.	Replanting/maintenance	ha	---	250	---	550	500	950		
	I Year		---	150	5792	172	600	700		
	II Year		---	---	---	200	317	650		
	III Year		---	---	---	100	194	167		
	IV Year		---	---	---	---	97	185		
	V Year		---	---	---	---	---	---		
4.	Plant Protection Measurers	ha	4856	600	7520	9863	---	10,000		
5.	Better management	ha	---	---	---	2750	10000	150		
	I Year		---	---	---	---	2750	1000		
	II Year		---	---	---	---	---	2712		
	III Year		---	---	---	---	---	---		
	Financial allocation	Rs. in lakhs	20.00	15.34	96.50	176.00	158.00	225.00		
	Expenditure	Rs. in lakhs	19.09	13.84	131.35	189.62	139.20	209.18		

Source : Directorate of Agriculture

Appendix - 4.16

Plantation Crops-Area , Production and Productivity

	1991-92		1992-93		1993-94		1994-95		1995-96		1996-97	
	Kerala	India	Kerala	India	Kerala	India	Kerala	India	Kerala	India	Kerala	India
AREA (hectares)												
Tea	34708	420500	34488	422592	34683	418363	36817	425966	36775	427766	36871	434376
Coffee	84016	270513	84000	270513	82348	292467	82348	293109	82348	305153	82348	305153
Rubber	425768	488514	428864	499374	437138	508420	443300	515572	448988	523200	449952	523200
Cardamom	44008	81113	43386	81113	43459	82960	44237	83651	44237	83651	44237	83651
PRODUCTION (tonnes)												
Tea	66803	754192	54435	703931	67756	759505	68433	747564	64794	749888	62593	779153
Coffee	30960	180000	36170	161500	43472	208000	39000	180100	39510	200000	43890	190000
Rubber	343109	366745	368648	393490	408311	435160	442830	471815	476495	506910	514500	549425
Cardamom	3460	5000	2424	3000	4430	6600	4720	7000	5050	7500	4200	6000
PRODUCTIVITY(kg/ha)												
Tea	1925	1794	1578	1666	1954	1815	1859	1754	1762	1753	1698	1794
Coffee	466	801	431	597	655	936	589	788	595	922	661	847
Rubber	1139	1130	1203	1191	1304	1285	1389	1362	1443	1422	1530	1500
Cardamom	79	62	56	37	136	108	145	113	155	120	129	96

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Figures relating to tea -area, production and productivity, refer to calendar year.

Source - UPASI & Rubber Board

Appendix-4.17

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

Sl.No.	Year	RMA-4	Ungraded
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	1988-89	1815	1745
2.	1989-90	2131	2057
3.	1990-91	2129	2023
4.	1991-92	2141	1975
5.	1992-93	2550	2420
6.	1993-94	2569	2437
7.	1994-95	3638	3396
8.	1995-96	5204	4874
9.	1996-97	4901	4531

Source : Rubber Board, Kottayam

Appendix-4.18

Consumption of Rubber in Kerala & India (tonnes)

Sl. No.	Year	Kerala		India	
		N.R.	S.R.	S.R.	R.R.
1.	1991-92	51197	14893	350150	105650
2.	1992-93	52462	15646	414105	108690
3.	1993-94	54108	16441	450480	113395
4.	1994-95	64660	18984	485850	122710
5.	1995-96	75200	22727	525465	134085
6.	1996-97	NA	NA	561765	142810

NR - Natural Rubber SR - Synthetic Rubber RR - Reclaimed Rubber

Source : Rubber Board, Kottayam.

Eighth Five Year Plan - Development Support for Vegetables and Fruits by Different Agencies

Sl. No.	Activities	Unit	Base Year				Eighth Plan			
			1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97		
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
A. Department of Agriculture										
1.	Vegetable Seed Packets Distribution	Lakh Nos.	7.48	10.00	13.92	15.00	5.00	0.70		
2.	Irrigation Source Developed	Nos.	---	59	108	---	---	149		
3.	Pumpsets Installed	Nos.	---	536	1088	34	22	---		
4.	Planting Materials of Fruit Plants Distributed*	Nos.	238000	---	43917	116549	162219	180000		
5.	Commercial Cultivation of Vegetables	ha	---	1934	---	---	---	1600		
B. Kerala Horticulture products Development Corporation										
1.	Retail outlets for vegetables	Nos.	---	---	---	---	---	66		
2.	Self help groups formed	Nos.	---	---	---	---	---	96		(3000 farmers)
3.	Vegetable cultivation	ha	---	---	---	---	---	6000		

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C. Kerala Horticulture Development Programme		Target	Cumulative 1995-96	1996-97
1.	Area covered			
(a)	Vegetables	6000	1918	1510
(b)	Banana	4195	720	1487
(c)	Pineapple	1000	349	542
(d)	Mangoes	750	81	--
2.	Production			
(a)	Vegetables	100000	33961	22230
(b)	Banana	104875	12943	37865
(c)	Pineapple	30000	---	12885
(c)	No. of self help groups	1600	391	408

Source : Directorate of Agriculture & KHDP

Appendix-4.20
Consumption of Fertilizers/ha of Gross Cropped Area in Kerala (kg)

Sl.No.	Year	N	P	K	Total		N : PK %(Kerala)
					Kerala	India	
1.	1991-92	27.43	16.92	30.44	74.79	70.70	57.92
2.	1992-93	27.55	15.51	23.57	66.03	65.53	70.50
3.	1993-94	25.48	10.87	21.70	58.05	66.56	78.23
4.	1994-95	26.60	13.10	25.65	65.35	73.10	68.60
5.	1995-96	28.60	14.15	21.10	66.85	74.60	81.13
6.	1996-97	28.23	13.59	19.60	61.52	Nil	85.35

Source : Directorate of Agriculture.

Selected Indicators of Agricultural Development in Kerala

Sl.No. (1)	Programme (2)	Unit (3)	1991-92 (4)	1992-93 (5)	1993-94 (6)	1994-95 (7)	1995-96 (8)	1996-97 (9)
1.	Fertilizer Consumption							
a)	Nitrogen	t	82874	83926	77599	81182	87231	86385
b)	Phosphorus	t	51109	47250	33122	39939	43143	41438
c)	Potash	t	91954	71792	66110	78205	73523	59750
	Total	t	225937	202968	176831	206326	202873	187573
2.	Plant Protection Measures							
a)	Fungicide (Liquid & Solid) in terms of technical grade	t	374.46	394.01	264.50	1038.92	1001.88	895.92
b)	Insecticides (Liquid & Solid) in terms of technical grade	t	325.24	302.17	294.64	305.67	249.37	218.41
c)	Weedicide (in terms of technical grade)	t	20.46	36.72	20.46	16.63	12.76	15.74
d)	Rodenticides (in terms of technical grade)	t	4.09	17.65	21.10	20.12	18.74	10.40
e)	Area under Plant Protection Coverage	Lakh ha.	7.25	8.20	8.70	10.50	10.80	12.05
f)	Rodent control operation	Lakh ha.	0.99	0.81	0.97	0.90	0.95	0.93
g)	Biological control of <i>Nephanthic serinopa</i> - Parasites liberated	Lakh ha.	233.81	200.93	207.28	184.92	183.56	147.87
h)	Weed control	Lakh ha.	1.43	1.39	1.42	1.20	1.30	1.25
3.	High yielding varieties of paddy seeds distributed	t	1675	2865.74	4500.00	4598.00	4200.00	4298.00
4.	Quality planting materials distributed							
a)	Coconut seedlings	Lakh No.	14.16	3.95	10.04	9.87	19.39	12.01
b)	Rooted pepper cuttings	Lakh No.	39.00	35.00	55.00	60.00	60.00	58.60
c)	Cashew layers (grafts from 1994-95)	Lakh No.	--	0.79	3.95	1.78	1.08	1.85
5.	Soil testing							
	Soil samples analysed	No.	213441	185400	187740	166869	167897	230000

Source : Directorate of Agriculture.

Average Price of Agricultural Inputs (Rs.)

Sl.No.	Item	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
AI	Fertilizer (Price/tonne)						
1.	Urea	3060 (w.e.f. 25-7-91)	2760 (w.e.f. 25-8-92)	2760 + ST	3320 + ST	3320 + ST	3660 + ST
2.	Ammonium Sulphate	1650 - 3250	3250 - 1920	1920 +ST	4220 +ST	3750-4150 +ST	4050-4150+ST
3.	Super Phosphate	950-1240	1240-2420	2767	2640	2800 + ST	2719-2828
4.	Muriate of Potash	1300-1700	1700-5690	3813	3817.50	4458 + ST	4094-4217
II.	Paddy Seed						
1.	Average NSC Price (Per Quintal)	580	700	803.75	817.50	900	1300
2.	State Seed Farm Price (Per Quintal)	300	300	500	500	500	500
III.	Green Manure Seed (Per kg.)						
1.	Daincha	10	12	8.50	8.55	10.50	10
2.	Sannhemp			8	11.55	12.50	13.50
IV.	Coconut Seedlings						
a)	WCT	12	12	15	15	15	15
b)	Hybrids	15	15	18	18	15	15
V.	Cashew Grafts (Per Layer)	3	5	20	20	20	20
VI.	Rooted Pepper cuttings (Price per cutting)	1	1	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50
VII.	Pesticides (Price per litre/kg.)						
	Phosphamidon	280	303	360/lit.	440/lit.	430/lit.	422/lit.
	Quinal phos	193	247	293./lit.	348/lit.	350/lit.	344/kg.
	Monocrotophos	268	296	310/lit.	416/lit/	380/lit.	373/lit.
	Copper Sulphate	40	50	60	48	54.50	48

Source : Directorate of Agriculture.

Appendix: 4.23(a)

**Numbers of Students Admitted for Various Courses in Kerala Agricultural University and
the Number of Students Passed Out During the VIII Plan**

Courses	1992-93		1993-94		1994-95		1995-96		1996-97	
	No. Admitted	No. Passed out	No. Admitted	No. Passed out	No. Admitted	No. Passed out	No. Admitted	No. Passed out	No. Admitted	No. Passed out
	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2
BSc (Ag.)	159	127	169	126	182	102	171	164	162	59
B.V.Sc. & A.H.	97	14	117	110	117	112	102	110	108	78
B.F.Sc.	24	9	37	15	42	9	40	13	36	37
B.Sc. (C & B)	23	27	31	13	25	11	29	18	32	14
B.Sc. (Forestry)	13	12	16	24	14	-	17	13	14	-
B.Tech. Agril. Engg.	20	30	27	33	24	15	21	15	20	18
B.Sc. (D.Sc. & Tech.)	-	-	21	-	21	-	18	-	269	-
M.sc. (Ag)	64	34	71	52	62	49	45	79	39	46
M.Sc. (Horti)	14	11	21	7	21	12	21	14	23	6
MSc. (Ag. Stat.)	4	1	4	0	4	1	-	4	2	1
M.Sc. (Forestry)	6	3	6	5	9	2	5	7	8	3
M.Sc. (C&B)	4	1	-	1	-	1	2	3	-	-
M.Sc.(FS & N)	8	6	8	3	10	3	7	15	14	7
M.Tech (Agri. Engg.)	8	2	8	11	8	1	8	4	7	8
M.V.Sc.	23	19	30	16	35	22	36	40	35	23
M.F.Sc.	3	6	5	3	5	5	8	4	2	1
Ph. D(Agri.)	24	9	23	11	20	10	28	10	30	24
Ph. D(Vety.)	5	3	7	4	7	3	3	4	4	6
Ph. D (Home Sci.)	1	-	-	2	1	1	2	-	1	-
Total	500	314	601	436	607	359	563	517	566	331

Source: Kerala Agricultural University

Crop Varieties and Poultry Breeds Released by KAU During the Eighth Plan

Crop	Variety
Rice	Dhanya, Hraswa, Kairali, Kanchana, Athira, Aiswarya Vytila-4, Ranjini, Vytila-5.
Field Cowpea	Pournami, Shyma, KMV-1
Vegetable Cowpea	Sarika, Malika
Cassava	Nidhi, Kalpaka
Cashew	Kanaka, Dhana, Dharasree, Sulabha
Coconut	Kerasree, Kerasoubhagya
Pepper	Panniyur-5
Cardamom	PV-1
Guinea grass	Marathakom
Sugarcane	Thirumadhuram, Madhurima
Bhindi	Kiran
Bittergourd	Priyanka, Preethi
Snakegourd	Kaumudi
Brinjal	Swetha
Chilli	Ujwala
Winged Beans	Revathy
Turmeric	Kanthi, Soba
Amaranth	Arun
Sweet Potato	Kanjanahad
Mushroom	Ananthan
Poultry	Breed
Commercial layer	Athulya
Layer for backyard rearing	Gramalakshmi

Source: Kerala Agricultural University

Appendix -4.24(a)

Major Schemes Implemented Under Soil and Water Conservation

Sl.No.	Scheme	Financial Achievement during VIII th plan (Rs. in lakhs)	Physical Achievement (Area in ha)							Total for 8th plan
			1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
1.	State plan	1580.28	1415	793	2269	2520	1706	1229	8517	
2.	RIDF Programme	861.20	---	---	---	---	1500	2249	3749	
3.	NWDPRA	1566.74	---	---	---	---	---	---	88276*	
4.	RVP, Kundah	704.81	1420	907	3142	2658	2643	1721	11071	
Total		4713.03	---	---	---	---	---	---	111613	

* Throughout the period the project was implemented in the entire area

Source : Department of Agriculture

Appendix -4.24(b)

NWDPRA - Progress of Implementation as on 1996-97

Sl.No.	Item	(Amount Rs. in Lakhs)	Expenditure
1.	Basic activities	840.42	
2.	Conservation and drainage line treatment	1483.35	
3.	Production system	451.22	
4.	Livestock management	217.39	
Total		2992.38	

Source : Department of Agriculture

OPEC Assisted Kerala Rainfed Farming Development Project

A. Physical Achievement

Sl. No.	Components	1994-95		1995-96		1996-97		Progressive total	
		Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Agroservice Centres (NO.)	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
2.	Farmers Training Centres (No.)	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
3.	Decentralised Nurseries (No.)	50	37	50	50	50	50	150	137
4.	Five day Training Camps (NO.)	80	31	80	53	80	51	240	135
5.	One day Training Camps (NO.)	400	79	400	198	400	251	1200	528
6.	Inter/Mixed Cropping (ha)	6128	5646.64	5000	4627.72	3692	3874.67	14820	14149.03
7.	Subsidiary Occupation (No.)	702	1868	1000	799	600	1773	2302	4440
8.	Improved Irrigation(ha)	1491	625	1500	489	1083	620	4074	1734
9.	Supply of Minikits (No.)	300	675	1305	1418	2460	2106	4065	4199
10.	Land and Water Conservation (ha)	---	---	---	---	2000	1963.41	2000	1963.41

B. Financial Achievement

(Rs. in lakhs)

Year	Extension Support and Project Monitoring		Line of Credit to Farmers	
	Amount	% of total provision	Amount	% of total provision
1993-94	16.74	1.45	---	---
1994-95	164.49	14.26	709.37	14.70
1995-96	148.29	12.85	558.25	11.57
1996-97	544.28	47.18	744.16	15.43
Total	873.80	75.74	2011.78	41.70

Source : PPM Cell, Govt. of Kerala

Appendix -4.26

Cattle Population in Different Census Periods

Particulars	1961	1966	1972	1977	1982	1987	1996	Major change from 1961 to 1996
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Cattle	27.53	28.57	28.56	30.06	30.97	34.24	33.96	6.43
Cross bred	--	--	--	13.55	14.53	17.02	22.86	--
Buffalo	4.85	4.71	4.72	4.54	4.09	3.29	1.65	-3.2
Sheep	8.69	7.58	0.10	0.03	0.07	0.30	0.061	-8.63
Goat	1.32	11.89	14.68	16.83	20.04	15.81	18.61	17.29
Poultry	91.06	99.09	118.45	133.89	140.83	179.96	256.46	165.4
Pigs	1.22	1.12	1.29	1.72	1.27	1.37	1.43	0.21
Ducks	2.80	2.39	2.65	4.60	5.30	8.46	11.87	9.07

Source : Livestock Census.

Appendix - 4.27

Trend of Bovine Population in Different Census Periods (in lakhs)

Particulars	1961	1966	1972	1977	1982	1987	1996
Cattle							
Male	9.74	9.13	7.81	7.53	6.59	5.08	3.84
Female	17.79	19.44	20.76	22.25	24.38	29.16	30.12
Total	27.53	28.57	28.56	30.06	30.97	34.24	33.96
Buffalo							
Male	3.20	2.96	2.69	2.53	2.17	1.30	0.67
Female	1.65	1.75	2.03	2.01	1.92	1.99	0.98
Total	4.85	4.71	4.72	4.54	4.09	3.29	1.65
Bovine Population	32.38	33.28	33.28	34.68	35.06	37.53	35.61

Source : Livestock Census

Appendix-4.28

Activities in the Animal Husbandry Sector During the Last Six Years

Sl.No.	Activities	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1.	Cases treated	3783036	3298356	3326500	3400886	3441264	3851009
2.	Operations performed	118636	110086	112041	116627	121400	115867
3.	Castration done	13626	11782	12245	10079	11532	8735
4.	Vaccinations done						
	1. Livestock	2021717	2009586	2349143	2424315	2501892	341742
	2. Poultry	4124485	6515239	4647680	4754576	4863930	1828049
5.	Anti rabic vaccinations done in Dogs	23220	40322	49818	46941	48762	96331
6.	Artificial inseminations done	1376761	1233760	1351831	1464941	1240116	1151189
7.	Calvings recorded	262549	261286	303331	306975	323958	332962
8.	Chicks hatched out in Department Poultry Farms	636503	882663	901057	920592	94728	650876
9.	Vaccines produced in Veterinary Biologicals						
	1. Poultry	8558800	11302400	9070100	15391900	5702200	4542800
	2. Livestock	2558640	2123400	1488680	1149090	731630	1026380

Source : Department of Animal Husbandry.

Appendix -4.29

Eighth Five Year Plan - Production and Utilisation of Frozen Semen in Kerala

Year	Production of frozen semen (lakh doses)	Utilisation of frozen semen in Kerala(lakh doses)	Utilisation of frozen semen out side Kerala(lakh doses)
1991-92 (Base Year)	16.57	15.92	7.52
1992-93	29.44	14.63	9.88
1993-94	26.81	14.99	9.99
1994-95	24.85	15.36	10.97
1995-96	14.93	16.27	6.61
1996-97	24.78	15.39	7.83

Source : K.L.D. Board

Appendix - 4.30
Artificial Insemination Centres in Kerala in 1997

Department / Institutions	No. of A.I. centres
Department of Animal Husbandry (Both ICDP and Non - ICDP)	2117
Department of Dairy Development	50
Other Voluntary Organisations	38
APCOS	61
Tata Tea	27
Total	2293

Source : Department of Animal Husbandry

Appendix -4.31
Other Important Activities of KLD Board During 1997

Name of Programme	Achievement
1. Liquid Nitrogen (Lakh dose)	5.26
2. Quantity of basic fodder seeds produced (kg.)	1043
3. Quantity of fodder seed multiplied (tonnes)	24.36
4. No. of kids distributed	108
5. No. of personnel trained	688

Source : K.L.D. Board

Appendix-4.32

Performance of KCMMF

Sl. No.	Particulars	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
1.	No. of Apcos registered (Cum)	1595	1712	1823	1930	1971
2.	No. of Apcos functional	1523	1621	1722	1784	1814
3.	No. of members in Apcos (Cum)	368988	438952	65865	511542	517355
4.	No. of women in Apcos	50322	62217	658665	66792	72885
5.	No. of SC/ST members in Apcos	25447	26093	27017	28143	30685
6.	Average milk procured/day by KCMMF (l)	331988	414730	465294	484969	435227
7.	Average milk marketed per day(l)	320763	368512	408640	458609	516597
8.	Direct employment generated (persons)	3368	---	3602	3602	3602
9.	Average price paid to Soc/ l (Rs.)	6.34	7.10	7.99	8.48	8.95
10.	Average price paid to producers/ l (Rs)	6.15	6.89	7.76	8.25	9.26
11.	Mobile regular vety.routes	19	17	15	16	16
12.	No. of cases treated(yearly)	207846	211199	198125	161242	34972
13.	No. of emergency vty routes	14	15	15	16	18
14.	No. of cases treated yearly	34859	34492	33386	39006	10126
15.	Cattle feed sales (tonnes)	---	34213	35702	28367	8457
16.	Quantity of ghee produced (tonnes)	588	535	1093	912	1023

Source : KCMMF

Appendix - 4.33
Average Quantity of Milk Procured by APCOS

Year	No. of Societies	Total Procurement	Procurement per Society
1991-92	1471	314342	214
1992-93	1523	331988	218
1993-94	1621	414730	256
1994-95	1722	465294	270
1995-96	1784	484969	272
1996-97	1814	435227	240

Source : KCMMF

Appendix-4.34
Record of Performance of the Dairies During 1992, 1996 & 1997

Sl. No.	Dairy (2)	Capacity (LPD) (3)	Procurement (Litres)			Sales (Litres)		
			1992 (4)	1996 (5)	1997 (6)	1992 (7)	1996 (8)	1997 (9)
1.	Thiruvananthapuram	100000	44837	70231	75266	75446	110867	114742
2.	Kollam	60000	21785	33653	31273	30549	64891	67467
3.	Alappuzha	60000	16532	24118	23200	17636	27266	29077
4.	Kottayam	6000	5589	12135	16039	16799	31342	31062
5.	Ernakulam	100000	64851	86483	93400	67883	91876	88846
6.	Thrissur	60000	15449	45246	44913	17119	35160	34889
7.	Palakkad	40000	23956	69869	8706	17498	34179	34558
8.	Kannur	40000	2913	47997	59456	28401	59930	63639
9.	Kozhikode	60000	12004	24101	28539	26122	65727	67928

Source : KCMMF.

Appendix- 4.35

Price Revision Details

Date of Revision	FAT (Rs./Kg.)	SNF (Rs./kg.)	Sales price
01-April 84	30.00	21.00	4.00
01-Oct. 85	31.00	24.00	4.50
11-August 87	34.00	27.50	5.00
21-July 89	85.00	31.10	5.50
15-Feb 91	39.00	34.90	6.00
21-Nov. 91	42.80	42.80	7.00
1-Nov. 92	49.25	49.25	8.00
1-Feb. 94	55.50	55.50	9.00
21-January 95	62.50	62.50	10.00
31-January 96	69.90	69.90	11.00
1-January 97	80.15	77.01	12.00

Source : KCMMF

Appendix-4.36

Average Price of Livestock Products and Feeds in Kerala for the Last Six Years (Rs.)

Item	Unit	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	% increase over 1991-92
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Meat								
Chicken	kg.	25.97	30.92	37.00	43.00	50.00	60.00	131
Mutton	kg.	41.00	51.00	59.00	69.00	83.00	100.00	144
Beef	kg.	17.00	21.00	25.67	29.00	33.00	40.00	135
Pork	kg.	27.80	30.00	34.80	40.00	43.00	49.00	76
Egg								
Fowl	100 Nos.	81.00	95.00	104.53	115.00	130.00	145.00	79
Duck	100 Nos.	127.00	147.75	159.05	180.00	200.00	225.00	77
Milk								
Cow	Litre	5.81	6.75	7.60	8.75	9.75	11.00	89
Buffalo	Litre	6.70	7.85	8.74	10.00	11.00	13.00	94
Feed Products								
Groundnut cake	kg.	4.90	5.78	5.77	7.20	8.25	10.50	114
Coconut cake	kg.	4.96	6.22	6.51	6.70	7.50	9.50	92
Gingely oil cake	kg.	5.22	6.17	6.25	7.25	8.25	10.00	92
Fish meat								
Straw	kg.	1.32	0.60	1.40	1.90	2.60	3.00	127
Grass	kg.	58	0.16	0.60	0.90	1.30	1.50	159

Source : Department of Animal Husbandry.

Appendix- 4.37

Price Structure of Milk (average price per lit. in Rs.)

Year	Producer	Society	Consumer	Difference in price between producer and consumer
1991-92	6.15	6.34	8.00	1.85
1992-93	6.15	6.34	8.00	1.85
1993-94	6.89	7.10	9.00	2.11
1994-95	7.76	7.99	10.00	2.24
1995-96	8.25	8.48	11.00	2.75
1996-97	9.26	8.95	12.00	2.74

Source : KCMMF

Appendix-4.38
District-wise Distribution of Fishermen Population in Kerala 1996-97

Sl. No.	District	Marine				Inland			Marine & Inland	
		Male (3)	Female (4)	Children (5)	Total (6)	Male (7)	Female (8)	Children (9)	Total (10)	Total (11)
1.	Thiruvananthapuram	48767	47215	67048	163031	440	425	447	1312	164343
2.	Kollam	29504	27013	35237	91754	10676	10175	12538	60689	152443
3.	Alappuzha	33908	32798	42196	108902	20017	19319	21353	33389	142291
4.	Pathanamthitta	--	--	--	--	352	430	629	1411	1411
5.	Kottayam	--	--	--	--	8017	7836	8451	24304	24304
6.	Idukki	--	--	--	--	20	16	15	51	51
7.	Ernakulam	23035	22301	25556	70892	21371	20784	20572	62727	133619
8.	Thrissur	20998	21257	25956	68211	6392	6270	6742	10404	87615
9.	Palakkad	--	--	--	--	281	317	414	1012	1012
10.	Malappuram	23066	23597	31570	78233	1355	1348	1565	4268	82501
11.	Wayanad	--	--	--	--	338	314	358	1010	1010
12.	Kozhikode	20332	29233	36982	96547	3732	3619	4443	11794	108341
13.	Kannur	16816	15969	21748	54533	514	501	491	1506	56039
14.	Kasaragode	13787	13180	15705	42772	313	300	315	928	43700
Total		240163	232663	301989	774815	73818	71654	78333	223805	998620

Source : Directorate of Fisheries

Appendix-4.39
Export of Marine Products from Kerala and India

Year	Kerala		India	
	Quantity in tonnes	Value Rs. in lakhs	Quantity in tonnes	Value Rs. in lakhs
1982-83	32525	14147	78175	36136
1983-84	32840	14085	92691	37302
1984-85	31570	14825	86147	38429
1985-86	29580	13803	83651	39800
1986-87	33906	16457	85843	46067
1987-88	35576	18394	97179	53120
1988-89	45614	22131	99777	59785
1989-90	47194	24081	110843	63499
1990-91	50997	31379	139419	89337
1991-92	58743	44446	171820	137589
1992-93	49094	41425	208602	176743
1993-94	63809	62153	243960	250362
1994-95	74576	81496	307337	357527
1995-96	78896	85690	296277	350111
1996-97	92288	93622	378199	412136

Source : MPEDA

Appendix-4.40
Marine Fish Production in India and Kerala and the Percentage Growth Rate from 1951 to 1996.
 (Qty. in lakh tonnes)

Sl.No.	Period	Kerala	% growth	India	% growth	% share of Kerala
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1.	1951	1.91	--	55.34	--	35.78
2.	1952	1.29	-32.46	5.28	-1.12	24.48
3.	1953	1.12	-13.18	5.81	10.04	19.26
4.	1954	1.17	4.46	5.88	1.20	19.90
5.	1955	1.05	-10.26	5.96	1.36	17.70
6.	1956	1.52	44.76	7.19	20.64	21.18
7.	1957	3.10	103.95	8.76	21.84	35.40
8.	1958	2.95	-4.84	7.56	13.70	38.98
9.	1959	1.91	135.25	5.85	122.62	32.74
10.	1960	3.45	80.63	8.80	50.43	39.17
11.	1961	2.67	-22.61	6.84	-22.27	39.13
12.	1962	1.91	-28.46	6.44	-5.85	29.71
13.	1963	2.02	5.76	6.55	1.71	30.87
14.	1964	3.18	57.43	8.60	31.30	36.99
15.	1965	3.39	6.60	8.33	-3.14	40.73
16.	1966	3.47	2.36	8.90	6.84	38.95
17.	1967	3.64	4.90	8.92	0.22	40.83
18.	1968	3.45	-5.22	9.35	4.82	36.95
19.	1969	2.95	-14.49	9.14	-2.25	32.27
20.	1970	3.93	33.22	10.77	17.83	36.46
21.	1971	4.45	13.23	11.61	7.80	38.35
22.	1972	2.96	-33.48	9.80	-15.59	30.16
23.	1973	4.48	51.35	12.20	24.49	36.74
24.	1974	5.20	16.07	12.18	-0.16	34.51
25.	1975	4.21	-19.04	14.23	16.83	29.58
26.	1976	3.31	-21.38	13.53	-4.92	24.47
27.	1977	3.45	4.23	12.60	-6.87	27.39

Contd..... Appendix-4.40

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
28.	1978	3.73	8.12	14.04	11.43	26.06
29.	1979	3.32	-11.26	13.88	-4.70	23.81
30.	1980	2.80	-15.41	12.50	-9.94	22.37
31.	1981	2.74	-2.14	14.45	15.60	18.99
32.	1982	3.26	18.98	14.27	-1.25	22.82
33.	1983	3.86	18.40	15.19	6.45	25.39
34.	1984	3.93	1.81	17.79	17.12	22.11
35.	1985	3.33	-15.27	17.34	-2.53	19.17
36.	1986	3.36	0.90	17.08	-1.50	19.66
37.	1987	2.83	-15.77	16.52	-3.28	17.14
38.	1988	4.69	65.72	17.75	7.45	26.41
39.	1989	6.18	31.77	22.30	25.63	29.03
40.	1990	6.63	7.28	21.62	-3.05	30.66
41.	1991	5.64	-14.93	22.22	2.78	25.39
42.	1992	5.61	-0.53	22.77	2.48	24.63
43.	1993	5.75	2.50	22.45	-1.41	25.60
44.	1994	5.68	-1.22	23.60	5.12	24.07
45.	1995	5.32	-6.34	22.60	-4.24	23.54
46.	1996	5.72	7.52	24.10	6.64	23.73

Source : Facts and figures' published by Fisheries Department.

Appendix-4.41

Details of Crafts in Operation in the Marine Sector 1997

Sl.No.	District	Mechanised	Motorised	Non-motorised	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1.	Thiruvananthapuram	39	3521	12243	15803
2.	Kollam	1401	2674	1731	5806
3.	Alappuzha	308	3681	1644	5633
4.	Ernakulam	1648	818	2013	4479
5.	Thrissur	163	919	1612	2694
6.	Malappuram	219	1475	2748	4442
7.	Kozhikode	755	2308	4171	7234
8.	Kannur	546	1124	1655	3325
9.	Kasargod	151	1419	1628	3198
Total		5230	17939	29445	52614

Source : Directorate of Fisheries

Appendix-4.42
Species-wise Inland Fish Production in Kerala from 1993-94 to 1996-97
(Quantity in Tonnes)

Sl. No	Species	1993-94		1994-95		1995-96		1996-97		Variation	
		Actual	Percentage	Actual	Percentage	Actual	Percentage	Actual	Percentage	Actual	Percentage
1	Prawns	11306	24.86	12265	25.45	11984	25.45	12531	24.05	+ 547	21.71
2.	Etroplus	4313	9.48	4468	9.27	4660	9.27	4883	9.37	+ 243	9.65
3.	Murrels	3859	8.49	4179	8.67	4386	8.67	4618	8.86	+ 232	9.21
4.	Tilapia	6295	13.84	6836	14.18	7347	14.18	7732	14.84	+ 385	15.28
5.	Catfish	4157	9.14	4546	9.43	4882	9.43	4928	9.46	+ 46	1.83
6.	Jew Fish	2431	5.34	2566	5.32	2652	5.32	2791	5.36	+ 139	5.52
7.	Others	13121	28.85	13332	27.66	13695	27.66	14622	28.06	+ 927	36.80
	Total	45482	100.00	48192	100.00	49586	100.00	52105	100.00	2519	100.00

Source : Directorate of Fisheries

Appendix-4.43
Species-wise Composition of Marine Fish Landings in Kerala
(Quantity in Tonnes)

Sl.No.	Species	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1.	Elasmobranchs	3323	4432	5987	4109	4422
2.	Cat fish	1028	597	499	308	390
3.	Chirocentrus	959	1707	1460	983	1379
4.	(a) Oil Sardine	16967	49675	1554	13328	30607
	(b) Other Sardine	54118	22819	16482	46131	6737
5.	Anchoviella	48217	49477	31710	36683	29744
6.	Thrissocius & other Clupeoids	33208	18190	20196	14509	26604
7.	Perches	50159	74813	60180	47620	71157
8.	Redmulletts	7583	2489	382	174	83
9.	Sciaenids	15603	14657	16734	9979	17720
10.	Ribbon Fishes	6162	7290	15435	4641	21884
11.	Carangids	12991	20725	15836	13075	15193
12.	Leiognathus	4480	6548	4238	4005	4536
13.	Lactarius	907	907	1135	561	2208
14.	Pomfrets	2601	2654	3391	1675	3644
15.	Mackerel	37909	59172	111879	78515	128411
16.	Seer fish	8734	6447	5837	5910	4828
17.	Tunnies	16619	13257	14395	10977	17923
18.	Soles	28445	20618	20999	12385	15768
19.	(a) Prawn	51131	48119	71974	43406	46279
	(b) Lobster & Crustaceans	17800	24797	25252	13700	12808
20.	Cephalopods	31424	28905	38275	43942	34557
21.	Miscellaneous	111005	96534	57093	125030	75173
	Total	560742	574739	568034	531646	572055

Source : Directorate of Fisheries

Details of Fisheries Works under Harbour Engineering Department

Sl. No.	Name of project	Total estimate cost		Year of starting	Year of completion targeted	Expenditure upto 3/97 (lakhs)	Remarks (Present stage)
		Original cost (Rs. in lakhs)	Revised cost (Rs. in lakhs)				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
A.							
1.	Vizhinjam Fishery Harbour Stage I, II & III	173.00	208.00 1100.00	1962	1980	1065.21	Completed. Construction of wharf, auction hall & gear shed are in progress.
2.	Neendakara Fishery Harbour	370.00	1585.00 622.00	1980	1988	736.03	The work almost completed and harbour, except 100m wharf partially commissioned. Balance portion of 98m wharf at Sakthikulanga side not commenced for want of land.
3.	Thangassery Fishery Harbour	1411+569.50 1980.50	Nil	1991	1997	1840.61	Work in progress
4.	Munambam Fishery Harbour	710.00	1244.00	1991	1997	1188.86	Work in progress
5.	Puthiyappa Fishery Harbour	527.00	962.50	1988	1996	1029.38	Work almost completed and the scheme commissioned on 2-2-96.
6.	Chombal Fishery Harbour	556.00	Nil	1992	1997	288.93	Work in progress
7.	Mopla Bay Fishery Harbour	584.00	Nil	1992	1997	445.90	Work in progress
8.	Kayamkulam	624.60	Nil	1996	1998	46.34	Works in progress
B. Fish Landing Centre for Mechanised Boats							
1.	New Mahe	28.43	--	1988	1993	41.11	Work completed and commissioned
2.	Thottappally	26.27	--	1984	1994	53.61	-do-
3.	Palacode	15.00	--	1986	1994	20.20	Land acquisition, water supply arrangements, canteen and provision store, security room, electrification, approach road, etc. are completed.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
4.	Cheruvathoor	18.43	29.00	1982	1994	29.37	Completed & Commissioned
5.	Dharmadom	20.95	--	1986	1994	25.49	Commissioned
6.	South Paravoor	34.94	--	1980	1994	3.49	Scheme deferred due to development of Thankanery Fishery Harbour
7.	Cheftuvai	19.50	--	1989	1994	30.97	Commissioned
8.	Kasaragod	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. Fish 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.	Chail Gopalapettah	25.00	--	1985	--	32.52	Commissioned
6.	Quilon Port	22.00	--	--	--	Nil	Scheme deferred
7.	Arthungal	32.22	--	--	--	21.34	Commissioned
8.	Quilandy	23.00	--	--	--	22.15	Commissioned
9.	Punnappra	47.25 (including LA)	--	--	--	17.75	Wok in progress
10.	Kattoor-Pollathai	59.00	--	--	--	24.83	Work in progress

Source : Harbour Engineering Dept.

NCDC Assisted Integrated Fisheries Development Project - Details of Physical and Financial Achievements under phase I,II and III

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Project Components	Phase I		Phase II		Phase III		Total		
	Physical (1)	Financial (2)	Physical (3)	Financial (4)	Physical (5)	Financial (6)	Physical (7)	Financial (8)	Financial (9)
I. Inputs									
1. Crafts	395	..	..	406	..	1257	..	2058	..
2. OBM Nos	819	378.19	..	816	803.68	2466	2499.69	4101	3681.56
3. Webbings (Kg)	64790	..	..	148921	..	1771400	..	1985111	..
4. OBM service Centres one Regional workshop and one mobile service unit	2	12.38	..	..	..	..	..	..	12.38
II. Infrastructure Transport and Insulated vans (Nos)	6	8.46	..	Vanitha Bus-2 Cycles - 10 Autos - 44	51.65	..	..	..	60.11
III. Extension	..	78.15	..	..	17.29	..	344.90	..	440.34
IV. Training	..	8.34	..	..	9.53	..	..	..	..
V. Non Formal Education	..	4.00	..	..	..	..	1384.09	..	1352.00
VI. Working Capital	..	8.47	..	..	18.95	..	..	..	..
VII. Pre-operative Expenses	..	30.00	..	..	10.35	..	..	..	..
VIII. Physical & Price Conti gencies	..	27.85	Project management	7223	122.83	15988	..	27788	..
IX. No. of beneficiaries	4577	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	555.84	..	..	1034.28	..	4228.68	..	5818.80

Source : Directorate of Fisheries

(OBM - Out Board Motor)

Details of Welfare and Relief Schemes Implemented by the Kerala Fishermen's Welfare Fund Board - 1996-1997

Sl.No.	Details of Scheme	Year of starting	Rate of assistance (in Rupees)	No. of beneficiaries	Amount Spent (lakhs)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1.	Group Insurance Scheme				
	A. Accidental Death (Started on 10-9-1986)	10-9-86	50,000	71	20.17
	B. Permanent Total Disability	10-9-90	50,000	1	0.25
	C. Permanent-partial Disability	10-9-92	25,000	7	0.86
	Total				
2.	Death while fishing of immediately thereafter not due to accident (started on 10-9-86)	10-9-96	15,000	39	5.85
3.	Financial Assistance for the Marriage of Daughters of Fishermen (started on 1-1-87)	1-1-87 1-4-95	1,500	1330	19.95
4.	Financial Assistance for the Death of dependents of Fishermen (started On 1-1-87)	1-1-87 1-1-91	250 300	897	2.69
5.	Fihsermen Pesnion (started on 2-10-86)	1-2-87 1-7-92 1-7-97	75 85 100	25736	236.95
6.	Financial Assistance for temporary disability of Fishermen due to accident (started on 4-4-87)	4-4-87 1-1-91	300 500	1172	4.06
7.	Financial Assistance for the Expenses for death of Fishermen (started on 4-4-87)	4-4-87 1-1-91	250 5000	315	2.90
8.	a) Cash award to Fishermen students who secured highest mark in S.S.L.C. exam (started on 7-5-90)	7-5-90	2000 1000		
	b) Scholarships for continuous study who secured 1st and 2nd prize in the State in S.S.L.C. for 2 years	3-94	3000 2000 1000 100	13 6	0.16 0.04
9.	Financial Assistance to who go for sterilisation operation (started on 1-1-91)	1-1-91 9-4-94	250 500	1077	5.375

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
10.	a) Financial Assistance for Fatal Disease (started on 1-4-95)	1-4-95	40000	73	7.032
	b) Pension to irrecoverable patients		100	7	0.07
	SPECIAL SCHEMES				
11.	1) Financial Assistance to the Fishermen of inland area who affected fish disease (1991-92) (1992-93)				
	2) Free ration to Fishermen and workers affected by ban on bottom trawling in 1989				
	3) Financial Assistance to the victim of Fire Accident				
	4) Special cases sanctioned by the Board for death, disability, medical treatment etc.				4.45
12.	Sanitation Scheme	20-5-96	2500	900	10.19
13.	Eye Camp	31-10-96	--	--	0.25
14.	Chairman's Relief Fund (Assistance to victims of natural calamity)	27-11-96	Rs.100 to 2500/-	30	0.53
15.	Maternity Bebefit Scheme	1-8-97	Rs.500/-	--	--

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Source : Kerala Fishermen welfare Fund Board- Trichur

Appendix- 4.47
Division-wise Area of Forest In Kerala (Provisional)

Sl.No.	Division	Area in Sq.kms. as on 31-3-1997				Total
		Reserve Forest (3)	Proposed for Reserve Forest (4)	Vested Forest (5)	(6)	
1.	Thiruvananthapuram	360.0790	5.8253	3.9750	369.8793	
2.	Thennala	198-5007	--	7.6654	206.1661	
3.	Achenkovil	268.7940	--	0.2060	269.0000	
4.	Ranni	1050-2894	7.1670	1.6110	1059.0674	
5.	Punalur	280.0507	--	0.1690	280.2197	
6.	Konni	320.6430	11.0210	--	331.6640	
7.	Kothamnagalam	316.8650	--	0.1523	317.0173	
8.	Mannar	662.7502	47.2560	5.8349	715.8411	
9.	Kottayam	655.4860	5.2570	31.4090	692.1520	
10.	Vazhachal	413.9438	--	--	413.3438	
11.	Chalakkudi	279.7098	--	--	279.7098	
12.	Malayattoor	617.2411	0.5248	--	617.7659	
13.	Thrissur	20402931	--	--	210.6361	
14.	Mannarkkad	209.9800	--	6.3430	530.1061	
15.	Nilambur North	57.9196	0.0171	320.1261	393.9586	
16.	Nilambur South	267.5110	--	336.0213	365.4408	
17.	Palakkad	73.4100	--	97.9298	238.4021	
18.	Nenmara	205.5173	--	164.9921	339.4124	
19.	Kozhikode	--	86.1388	133.8951	290.8289	
20.	Wayanad North	133.9031	15.0644	204.6901	215.8864	
21.	Wayanad South	67.6005	6.1020	66.9189	326.1425	
22.	Kannur	206.5127	--	252.4400	290.3276	
23.	Thiruvananthapuram W.L.	--	--	83.8149	128.0000	
24.	Idukki	128.0000	28.3640	--	130.5240	
25.	Thekkadi	102.1600	0.5438	--	777.5438	
26.	Agasthyavanam	777.0000	0.6730	--	31.1200	
27.	Parambikulam	30.4470	--	--	274.1408	
28.	Wayand	274.1408	--	--	399.5502	
29.	Silent Valley	366.9074	--	32.6428	89.5165	
30.	Senthuruni	89.5165	--	--	153.3200	
31.	Eravikulam	148.8200	--	4.5000	187.4420	
32.	Peechi	187.4420	--	--	201.7250	
	Total	9157.1587	213.9542	1755.3373	11126.4502	

Source : Forest Dept.

Appendix-4.48
Species-wise Area Under Forest Plantation - 1996-97 (Provisional)

Sl.No (1)	Name of Species (2)	Area in Hectre							Percentage of total as on 31-3-1997 (9)
		1991-92 (3)	1992-93 (4)	1993-94 (5)	1994-95 (6)	1995-96 (7)	1996-97 (8)		
1.	Teak	75355	74914	74947	75320	76288	76010	47.50	
2.	Eucalyptus	29923	29633	29066	28745	29818	29459	18.41	
3.	Softwood	919	895	787	781	758	3312	2.07	
4.	Mixed plantation	32887	33999	34526	35156	35692	34296	21.43	
5.	Cashew	4558	4570	4525	4471	4470	4454	2.78	
6.	Bamboo	646	996	1036	1124	1212	2114	1.32	
7.	Wattle	3735	3890	3811	3811	3336	3316	2.07	
8.	Hardwood	849	859	847	863	863	817	0.51	
9.	Fuelwood	96	138	165	165	165	150	0.09	
10.	Pepper	408	459	439	439	454	270	0.17	
11.	Mahogany	169	169	169	169	153	143	0.09	
12.	Pine	452	452	452	452	897	965	0.60	
13.	Rosewood	155	155	164	263	267	290	0.18	
14.	Balsa	93	93	93	93	93	93	0.06	
15.	Cardamom	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
16.	Sandal wood	11	11	11	21	166	183	0.12	
17.	Kongu	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
18.	Lilyesiyam	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
19.	Others	3502	3855	4034	3877	4050	4164	2.60	
Total		153758	155088	155072	155750	158682	160036	100.00	

Source : Forest Dept.

Appendix-4.49

Production of Major Forest Produce

Sl.No.	Item	Unit	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97 provisional	Actual increase or decrease over the year
1.	Timber (Round logs)	cum	78691	123501	61430	51972	-9458
2.	Timber (Round poles)	Nos.	725231	779507	361179	683391	+ 322212
3.	Timber (Swan & Squard)	cum	226	10	30	4	-26
4.	Fire wood	MT.	33409	82888	45336	29877	-15459
5.	Charcoal	Kg.	705	293250	--	--	--
6.	Cardamom	Kg.	1459	4379	3155	1233	- 1922
7.	Honey	Kg.	65655	37512	74787	72161	- 2626
8.	Reeds	Nos.	64783879	57647490	49615070	56840410	+ 7225340
9.	Bamboo	Nos.	1810194	1596297	1339741	4829421	+ 3489680
10.	Jungle Wood Poles	Nos.	174	5282	64	289	+ 225
11.	Sandalwood	Kg.	218424	112726	133847	103523	- 30324

Source : Forest Dept.

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Appendix-4.50
Forest Revenue in Kerala

Sl.No	Items	Sale Proceeds				Increase or		Percentage
		1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	decrease	
A.	Revenue from Forests							
1.	Timber	6794.63	9043.50	11847.95	13890.86	13598.36	(-) 292.50	(-) 2.11
2.	Firewood and Charcoal	89.30	100.89	107.38	261.00	151.74	(-) 109.26	(-) 41.86
3.	Livestock	1.48	7.63	3.14	1.64	2.61	(+) 0.97	(+) 59.15
4.	Others	654.02	683.74	1294.49	1327.07	1423.78	(+) 96.71	(+) 7.29
5.	Sub total (A)	7539.43	9835.76	13252.96	15480.07	15176.49	(-) 304.08	(-) 19.64
B.	Other receipts	348.68	483.45	462.20	610.74	1085.34	(+) 474.60	(+) 77.71
C.	Total (A+B)	7888.11	10319.21	13715.16	16091.31	16261.83	(+) 170.52	(+) 1.06
D.	Refunds	16.72	23.37	26.66	14.77	61.56	(+) 46.79	(+) 316.79
E.	Net Revenue (C-D)	7871.39	10295.84	13688.50	16076.54	16200.27	(+) 123.73	(+) 0.77

Source : Forest Dept.

Appendix: 4.51

Commodities Handled by MARKETFED

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sl.No.	Particulars	Sales		
		1995-96	1996-97	1996-97
1	2	3	4	4
1.	Spices	335		1263
2.	Copra and Coconut Oil	1419		950
3.	Fertilizers	1777		1540
4.	Pesticides	1235		31
5.	Areca nut	295		346
6.	Cement	--		--
7.	Raw Cashewnut	15		26
8.	Rubber	70		185
9.	Others	18		13
	Total	5164		4354
	Copra procured for crushing	763		893

Source : Kerala State Co-operative Marketing Federation

Appendix: 4.52(a)

Operation of CAMPCO during 1995-96 and 1996-97

Sl.No.	Commodity	1995-96		1996-97	
		Qtys	Value	Qty	Value
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Arecanut				
	a) Procurement	25216	18106	27923	23003
	b) Sales	24469	19009	26055	22328
2.	Cocoa				
	a) Cocoa pods	26	1	17	1
	b) Wet Beans	5370	1006	4908	956
	c) Dry Beans	17	12	3	2
3.	Copper Sulphate	228	129	250	138

Source : CAMPCO

Appendix:4.52(b)

Production and sale of Chocolate by CAMPCO

Sl. No.	Item	Production Quantity (MT)	Sales Quantity (MT)	Value (Rs Lakhs)
1995-96				
1.	Chocolate	466.1	496.1	471.8
2.	Semi finished	827.9	596.6	608.5
3.	Internal sales for Nestle	3097.4	457.2	602.3
1996-97				
1.	Chocolate	517.3	509.0	517.00
2.	Semi Finished	642.0	969.3	696.15
3.	Internal Sales for Nestle	2433.2	349.4	467.00

Source : CAMPCO

Performance Details of KERAFED for the Years 1995-96 and 1996-97
(All Quantities in 'MT' and Values in Rs. Lakhs)

Activity	1995-96	1996-97
1	2	3
Copra Procured		
Quantity	4,069	8,379
Value	2,207	2,771
Copra Crushed		
Quantity	10,460	8,161
Sales		
a) Copra		
Quantity	3,798	941
Value	952	246
b) Coconut Oil		
Quantity	7,673	4,905
Value	2,614	2,478
c) Coconut Oil Cake		
Quantity	375	2,721
Value .	29	260

Source : KERAFED

Agency-wise Disbursement of Refinance Assistance by NABARD in Kerala (Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	District	1991-92		1992-93		1993-94		1994-95		1995-96		1996-97	
		Amount (3)	% (4)	Amount (5)	% (6)	Amount (7)	% (8)	Amount (9)	% (10)	Amount (11)	% (12)	Amount (13)	% (14)
1.	KSCARD Bank Ltd.	29.69	35.11	39.42	37.94	54.00	43.10	51.86	41.11	78.50	61.80	131.97	71.70
2.	Commercial Banks	31.21	36.91	37.18	35.78	40.05	32.00	43.48	34.46	23.62	18.60	9.26	5.00
3.	State Co-op. Banks	18.99	22.45	20.45	19.68	19.08	15.20	18.73	14.85	12.24	9.60	15.21	8.30
4.	Regional Rural Banks	4.68	5.53	6.86	6.60	12.21	9.70	12.08	9.58	12.66	10.00	27.62	15.00
	Total	84.57	100.00	103.91	100.00	125.34	100.00	126.15	100.00	127.02	100.00	184.06	100.00

Source : NABARD.

Purpose-wise Disbursement by NABARD (Rs. in Crores)

Sl. No.	District	1991-92		1992-93		1993-94		1994-95		1995-96		1996-97	
		Refinance (3)	% (4)	Refinance (5)	% (6)	Refinance (7)	% (8)	Refinance (9)	% (10)	Refinance (11)	% (12)	Refinance (13)	% (14)
1.	Minor Irrigation	15.06	17.81	21.38	20.60	19.62	15.70	16.12	12.80	23.04	18.10	26.09	14.20
2.	Land Development	2.37	2.80	2.17	2.10	1.39	1.10	2.70	2.10	3.97	3.10	9.24	5.00
3.	Farm Mechanisation	2.55	3.02	4.70	4.50	4.29	3.40	5.09	4.00	3.78	3.00	3.79	2.10
4.	Plantation & Horticulture	22.50	26.61	20.77	20.00	23.24	18.50	22.95	18.20	24.33	19.20	42.17	22.90
5.	Dairy Development	5.05	5.98	4.62	4.40	3.82	3.00	5.14	4.10	6.74	5.30	10.42	5.70
6.	Fisheries	1.26	1.49	1.57	1.50	2.05	1.60	1.52	1.20	2.09	1.60	2.22	1.20
7.	Poultry	0.67	0.79	1.39	1.30	2.09	1.70	2.41	1.90	3.81	3.00	8.42	4.60
8.	Bio-gas	--	--	0.22	0.20	0.34	0.30	0.15	0.10	0.11	0.10	0.10	0.10
9.	I.R.D.P.	14.27	16.87	14.88	14.30	12.88	10.30	14.51	11.50	6.33	5.00	8.67	4.70
10.	Non Farm Sector	15.01	17.73	31.71	30.50	50.33	40.20	50.50	40.00	51.87	40.80	72.33	39.30
11.	Agro Processing	--	--	--	--	5.08	4.10	5.04	4.00	0.84	0.70	0.46	0.20
12.	Others	5.83	6.89	0.50	0.50	0.22	0.20	0.02	--	0.11	0.10	0.15	0.10
	Total	84.57	100.00	103.91	100.00	125.34	100.00	126.15	100.00	127.02	100.00	184.06	100.00

Source : NABARD.

Broad Sector-wise Credit Projections for 1998-99 for Priority Sectors

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl.No.	District	Total Financial Outlay			Bank Loan			Total	
		Primary	Secondary	Tertiary	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1.	Thiruvananthapuram	13554.30	10035.29	14365.88	37955.47	12753.51	8311.09	11492.70	32557.30
2.	Kollam	8959.07	30978.12	7625.00	47562.19	8396.67	30810.51	7625.00	46832.18
3.	Alappuzha	11622.31	4962.84	8504.04	25089.19	10247.35	4630.48	6803.44	21681.27
4.	Pathanamthitta	8946.13	4344.37	9133.50	22424.00	8486.24	3340.85	7114.32	18941.41
5.	Kottayam	28611.35	11393.00	21436.00	61440.35	18216.94	7731.60	16090.00	42038.54
6.	Idukki	4110.77	2165.31	8375.00	23734.96	12607.53	1716.05	6700.00	21023.58
7.	Ernakulam	53695.00	65736.40	21702.08	141133.48	24550.36	26440.77	17361.66	68352.79
8.	Thrissur	20136.00	10179.00	18166.00	48481.00	19305.00	7943.00	13624.00	40872.00
9.	Palakkad	16553.00	4301.90	9020.00	29874.97	15656.27	4091.41	9020.00	28767.68
10.	Malappuram	18587.16	3671.30	10200.00	32458.46	17843.16	3671.30	10200.00	31714.46
11.	Kozhikode	23812.06	3146.32	12051.00	39009.38	19310.80	3146.32	12051.00	34508.12
12.	Wayanad	16859.51	604.03	2406.80	19870.34	16342.33	616.72	2406.80	19365.85
13.	Kannur	20488.10	6071.01	19398.00	45957.11	19738.04	5883.91	14530.31	40152.26
14.	Kasaragod	12283.04	3431.35	6518.50	22232.39	11547.63	2653.40	5401.14	19602.17
Total		258217.80	161020.24	168901.30	588139.34	215001.83	110987.41	140419.57	466408.81

Source : NABARD.

Appendix- 4.57
Projection of Credit, Estimated Credit Flow and Additional Resources needed for 1998-99

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl.No.	Item	Sectors			Total	
		Primary	Secondary	Tertiary		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1.	Thiruvananthapuram	POC	12753.51	8311.09	11492.70	32557.30
		ECF	11847.25	6360.00	10062.04	28269.29
		ARN	906.26	1951.09	1430.66	4288.01
2.	Kollam	POC	8396.67	30810.51	7625.00	46832.18
		ECF	6266.67	30000.51	7500.00	43767.18
		ARN	2130.00	810.00	125.00	3065.00
3.	Alappuzha	POC	10247.35	4630.48	6803.44	21681.27
		ECF	9635.89	3500.00	6803.44	19939.33
		ARN	611.46	1130.48	--	1741.94
4.	Pathanamthitta	POC	8486.24	3340.85	7114.32	18941.41
		ECF	6553.13	2150.00	6300.00	15003.13
		ARN	1933.11	1190.85	814.32	3938.28
5.	Kottayam	POC	18216.94	7731.60	16090.00	42038.54
		ECF	15872.00	6864.00	15600.00	38336.00
		ARN	2344.94	867.60	490.00	3702.54
6.	Idukki	POC	12607.53	1716.05	6700.00	21023.58
		ECF	10161.34	1480.07	6100.00	17741.41
		ARN	2446.19	235.98	600.00	3282.17
7.	Ernakulam	POC	24550.36	26440.77	17361.66	68352.79
		ECF	17113.68	17500.00	13550.00	48163.68
		ARN	7436.68	8940.77	3811.66	20189.11

Contd.... Appendix-4.57

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
8.	Thrissur	POC	19305.00	7943.00	13624.00	40872.00
		ECF	13318.00	6000.00	12800.00	32118.00
		ARN	5987.00	1943.00	824.00	8754.00
9.	Palakkad	POC	15656.27	4091.41	9020.00	28767.68
		ECF	14618.23	3850.00	9020.00	27488.23
		ARN	1038.04	241.41	--	1279.45
10.	Malappuram	POC	17843.16	3671.30	10200.00	31714.46
		ECF	14451.06	1986.96	9454.19	29892.21
		ARN	3392.10	1684.34	745.81	5882.25
11.	Kozhikode	POC	19310.80	3146.32	12051.00	34508.12
		ECF	16814.11	2748.24	9848.00	29410.35
		ARN	2496.67	398.08	2203.00	5097.77
12.	Wayanad	POC	16342.33	616.72	2406.80	19365.85
		ECF	9189.61	280.66	1882.98	11353.25
		ARN	7152.72	336.06	523.82	8012.60
13.	Kannur	POC	19738.04	5883.91	14530.31	40152.26
		ECF	14446.00	2500.00	15875.00	32821.00
		ARN	5992.04	3383.91	-1344.69	7331.26
14.	Kasaragode	POC	11547.63	2653.40	5401.14	19602.17
		ECF	9958.82	1880.00	5090.00	16928.82
		ARN	1588.81	773.40	311.14	2673.35

POC : Projection of Credit
 ECF : Estimated Credit Flow
 ARN : Additional Resources Needed.

Source : NABARD.

Appendix: 4.58

Credit Gap in Priority Sectors as per Potential Linked Credit Plan for Districts

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sl.No.	District	Sectors			Total
		Primary	Secondary	Tertiary	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Thiruvananthapuram	906.26	1951.09	1430.66	4288.01
2.	Kollam	2130.00	810.00	125.00	3065.00
3.	Alappuzha	611.46	1130.48	--	1741.94
4.	Pathanamthitta	1933.11	1190.85	814.32	3938.28
5.	Kottayam	2344.94	867.60	490.00	3702.54
6.	Idukki	2446.19	235.98	600.00	3282.17
7.	Ernakulam	7436.68	8940.77	3811.66	20189.11
8.	Thrissur	5987.00	1943.00	824.00	8754.00
9.	Palakkad	1038.04	241.41	--	1279.45
10.	Malappuram	3392.10	1684.34	745.81	5822.25
11.	Kozhikode	2496.67	398.08	2203.00	5097.75
12.	Wayanad	7152.72	336.06	523.82	8012.60
13.	Kannur	5292.04	3383.91	1344.69	7331.26
14.	Kasaragode	1588.81	773.40	311.14	2673.35
	Total	44756.02	23886.97	10534.72	79177.71

Credit Gap : Additional Credit Requirements (in excess of credit available)

Source : NABARD

Appendix: 4.59

Loan Disbursement Under Priority Sector by Commercial Banks as per District Credit Plan

(Rs in Crores)

Sl.No.	Year	Sectors			Total
		Agriculture	SSI	Tertiary	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	1991-92	622.99	171.76	344.28	1139.03
2.	1995-96	1050.96	527.19	716.73	2294.88
3.	1996-97	1280.78	848.00	935.92	3062.70

Source : State Level Banker's Committee

Appendix: 4.60

Operations of the Kerala State Co-operative Bank Limited

Sl. No.	Particulars	(Rs. Lakhs)				
		1991-92	1995-96	1996-97		
1	2	3	4	5		
1.	Share Capital	1209.50	1801.46	1851.46		
2.	Reserves	1881.20	2500.00	2656.07		
3.	Deposits	27098.19	47461.64	57915.93		
4.	Borrowings	15203.45	19973.73	22960.66		
5.	working Capital	44966.62	71249.39	84893.35		
6.	Loans & Advances	27970.68	53566.00	52219.64		
7.	Investments	7461.00	18832.96	19093.64		
8.	Net profit	69.51	136.90	69.55		

Source : Kerala State Co-operative bank Limited.

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Appendix: 4.61

Purpose wise Disbursement of Loans by the Kerala State Co-operative Bank Limited

Sl. No.	Purpose	(Rs. Crores)			
		1995-96	1996-97		
1	2	3	4		
1.	Agriculture (Production & Investment)	74.92	103.95		
2.	Procurements/Marketing distribution	203.49	169.52		
3.	Cottage and small Scale Industries	58.18	64.75		
4.	Other Industries	7.89	4.33		
5.	Consumer Activities	7.35	5.53		
6.	Consumption purpose	71.22	95.36		
7.	Housing	0.85	0.86		
8.	Other purpose	124.99	131.89		
	Total	548.89	576.19		

Source : Kerala State Co-operative bank Limited.

Appendix-4.62
Targets and Achievements of Deposit Mobilisation Programme for Co-operatives in Kerala

Year	Target (Rs. lakhs)	Achievement (Rs. lakhs)	Achievement in terms of percentage
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1976	2000	2656.38	133
1979	2000	3698.72	185
1980	2000	4796.27	240
1981	2625	5635.64	214
1982	2500	6024.95	241
1983	4000	9367.35	234
1984	6000	11861.56	198
1986	6000	13772.60	230
1987	6000	13608.58	227
1988	3000	11314.51	377
1989	6000	17885.37	298
1990	6000	28881.12	481.3
1991	6000	28121.97	468.6
1992	6000	34681.77	578.02
1994	20000	47514.85	237.57
1995	20000	54139.77	270.70
1996	20000	58891.36	294.45
1997	20000	59210.11	296.05
Total	140125	412062.88	294

Source : Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Kerala.

Selected indicators of the Credit Operations of the Primary Agricultural Credit Societies

Sl.No	Indicators	Unit	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
1.	No. of Societies		1579	1581	1580	1583	1589	1591
2.	No. of Members (Lakhs)		90.5	92.05	100.67	102.85	111.31	114.59
	of which SC (lakhs)		8.76	9.29	9.63	10.24	10	11
	of which ST (lakhs)		0.63	0.70	0.71	0.77	0.8	0.9
3.	Paid up share capital	(Rs. lakhs)	9056	10219	11577	13478	14496	14579
4.	Reserves	"	7386	8360	10037	11193	9075	9076
5.	Deposits	"	95379	117757	150647	189123	158288	168506
6.	Working Capital	"	181679	221424	267909	324413	269760	354765
7.	Loans issued	"	91111	122985	149844	201096	146969	150382
	Short-term	"	74159	99043	120230	157337	111945	114709
	Medium-term	"	13771	19502	25144	37112	29936	30832
	Long-term	"	3181	4440	4470	6647	5068	4849
8.	Loan outstanding	"	103577	123609	149480	184049	160810	185505
9.	Loan Overdue	"	29024	25827	32274	30515	32773	32877
10.	S.T. Loan for Agricultural purpose alone	"	28465	241771	41459	53516		
11.	S.T. Loan for non-Agricultural purpose	"	47694	57272	78771	103821		
12.	M.T. Loan for Agricultural purposes	"	5392	7602	8562	12448	Total	
13.	M.T. Loan for non-Agricultural purposes	"	8371	11900	16582	24664	146949	150382
14.	L.T. Loan for Agricultural purposes	"	--	3804	3992	5841	AGRI. 53472	57393
15.	L.T. Loan for non-Agricultural purposes	"	--	636	478	806	Non-Agri. 93477	98989

Contd.... Appendix-4.63

Sl.No	Indicators	Unit	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
16.	Value of Fertilizers Sold	"	4820	6837	7537	8173	10016	12118
17.	Value of Agricultural produce marketed	"	5324	8044	5578	9351	10432	11009
18.	Dormant Societies	(Nos.)	25	22	24	17	30	52
19.	Societies on Profit	"	695	712	663	764	690	703
20.	Profit Amout	(Rs. in lakhs)	1108	1590	1698	2590	--	--
21.	Societies on loss	(Nos.)	831	809	874	784	854	844
22.	Societies without Profit or Loss	(Nos.)	53	60	43	35	45	44
23.	Societies having paid Secretaries	(Nos.)	1559	1562	1548	1553	1556	1562
24.	Societies having own Godowns	(Nos.)	1423	1423	1427	1432	1453	1457
25.	Societies having Hired Godowns	(Nos.)	558	506	452	474	481	491
26.	Viable Societies	(Nos.)	-	-	1477	1487	1487	1502

Source : Registrar of Co-operative Societies - Kerala. Note : Position as on 30th June is shown corresponding to each year

Appendix-4.64
Selected Indicators of the Credit Operations of the Primary Agricultural Credit Societies

Sl.No	Indicators	Unit	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
1.	Average membership per society	No.	5722	5822	6372	6560	7005	7202
2.	Average share capital per society	Rs. lakhs	5.74	6.46	7.33	8.51	9.12	9.16
3.	Average deposit per society	"	60.40	74.48	95.35	119.47	99.61	168.76
4.	Average deposit per members		1056	1279	1496	1821	1422	2343
5.	Average working capital per society	Rs. lakhs	115.06	140.05	169.56	205.00	169.76	222.98
6.	Average loan per member	Rs.	1108	1336	1488	1936	1320	1312
7.	Percentage of borrowing members to total		37.16	39.10	40.61	43	27	27
8.	Average loan advanced for advancing society	Rs. lakhs	59.74	80.70	99.56	128.00	92	95
9.	Average loan advanced per borrowing members	Rs.	2714	3129	3665	4552	4890	4860
10.	Percentage of overdue to outstanding		28.02	20.89	21.59	17	20	18
11.	Percentage of overdue to demand		26.45	20.00	20.66	15	22	22

Source : Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Kerala. Note : Position as on 30th June is shown correspondingly to each year.

Appendix-4.65

Purpose-wise Classification of Loan Issued by PCARD Banks

Sl.No	Ordinary Loan	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
	PURPOSE						
1.	Construction of Wells/Tanks	27.58	19.71	3.47	11.33	0.21	5.69
2.	Renovation of Wells/Tanks	--	1.39	2.71	2.42	1.61	7.06
3.	Pumpsets	--	5.42	3.17	1.83	0.37	0.85
4.	Plantation/Horticulture	101.16	107.21	86.73	55.71	55.96	47.98
5.	Agricultural Machinery	--	0.07	1.45	14.16	--	--
6.	Animal Husbandry	--	12.77	5.67	14.06	4.19	179.98
7.	Land Development	6.77.76	418.41	526.84	415.64	420.61	563.14
8.	Construction of Godowns/Cattle Sheds/ Farm Houses	276.21	307.74	266.05	243.12	260.09	521.39
9.	Barbed wire or stonefencing	--	205.95	177.21	219.16	231.74	444.23
10.	Construction of drainage channel	--	0.84	--	--	0.43	9.29
11.	Loans for redemption of prior debts	--	1.00	0.59	--	--	--
12.	Others	61.65	172.72	113.53	60.93	91.66	0.47
	Total	1144.36	1253.23	1187.42	1038.36	1066.87	1780.08
	SCHEME LOANS						
1.	Minor Irrigation	595.81	517.66	630.70	883.83	1304.09	1597.87
2.	Plantation/Horticulture	1404.00	1092.17	1803.19	2237.07	2502.58	3126.35
3.	Agricultural Machinery	250.67	215.78	362.98	464.04	831.73	746.56
4.	Dairy	120.04	147.71	121.94	264.02	714.38	700.56
5.	Land Deelopment	169.35	239.70	38.80	327.12	786.04	1226.68
6.	Poultry	50.59	57.24	142.94	270.22	399.80	532.78
7.	Fisheries	53.91	32.67	58.32	85.56	80.06	163.45
8.	Others	7.93	467.41	5.26	18.71	224.89	64.96
	Total	2653.32	2770.34	3164.13	4551.47	6861.57	8159.21

Source : Kerala State Co-operative Agricultural & Rural Development Bank.

Appendix-4.66

Loan Advanced and Debentures Floated by KSCARD Bank Ltd.

(Rs. in crores)

Sl.No.	Year	Loan Advanced				Debenture Floated				Total	
		Ordinary	Scheme	NFS	Rural Housing	Ordinary	Scheme	NFS	Rural Housing		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
1.	1988-89	10.78	14.48	5.23	--	30.49	11.30	17.21	13.78	--	42.29
2.	1989-90	14.44	23.12	6.07	8.44	52.07	14.15	27.61	5.20	--	46.96
3.	1990-91	12.62	24.86	9.35	34.35	81.18	12.20	22.76	9.38	40.00	84.34
4.	1991-92	11.44	27.62	10.19	17.29	66.54	11.00	23.05	9.16	10.53	53.74
5.	1992-93	12.43	27.42	18.72	11.31	69.88	12.40	24.74	17.75	9.65	64.54
6.	1993-94	11.80	31.76	27.64	13.71	84.91	11.50	30.65	26.92	24.32	93.39
7.	1994-95	10.63	45.60	30.77	24.31	111.31	10.00	30.46	25.07	14.86	80.39
8.	1995-96	10.44	67.54	40.53	35.49	154.00	11.00	45.78	37.65	40.53	134.96
9.	1996-97	17.96	80.93	61.51	47.06	207.46	12.00	90.19	51.09	24.32	177.60

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Source : Kerala State Co-operative Agricultural and Rural Development Bank Limited.

Appendix-4.67

Classification of Societies, Membership and Resources as on March 1994/June 1994

Sl.No	Type of Banks/Societies	No. of Societies	Membership (actual)	Total	(Rs. in thousands)						
					Share Capital Govt.	All Reserves	Borrowings	Deposits	Working capital	Loans advanced	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	
I. A. Credit Societies											
1.	Kerala State Co-op. Bank	1	15	127706	12000	210020	1773536	5025160	7098000	5216142	
2.	Dist. Co-op. Banks	14	7903	441300	144700	677400	2503300	10735800	13792900	11643700	
3.	Kerala State Co-op. Agricultural and Rural Development Bank	1	47	114567	12079	551491	4963114	42119	5172617	849090	
4.	Primary Agricultural Devel. Bank	44	726199	276815	29413	282244	4930993	40204	6497762	949417	
5.	Primary Agricultural Credit Socs.	1583	10385446	1347810	165191	1119350	4539304	18912273	32441278	20109606	
6.	Scheduled Caste Societies	626	354307	24636	15113	20928	31298	6737	198546	9298	
7.	Scheduled Tribe Societies	90	52659	6980	4327	5131	9647	1453	54642	1018	
8.	Urban Banks - B.R. Act	52	815489	118056	--	235343	31717	3303007	5250391	3109727	
9.	Urban Banks - Non-B.R. Act	19	205000	20722	130	17982	5827	476101	692327	449990	
10.	Employees Credit Soc. (B.R. Act)	4	18000	20501	--	13777	76	155636	252536	99344	
11.	Employees Credit Societies (Non-B.R. Act)	866	650000	357725	1499	134602	826899	1454479	4390301	2024419	
12.	Non-Agrl. Credit Societies (Others)	44	73170	22909	28	8248	10002	165131	383484	158387	
13.	Housing Federation	1	208	110960	--	12075	1259494	--	1583175	271715	
14.	Primary Housing Societies	342	187061	164150	--	63716	1265072	--	1982429	333637	
Credit Total		3687	13475504	3154837	384480	3352307	22150279	40318101	79790388	44225490	

Financial year 1-4-93 to 31-3-94

Co-operative Year 1-7-93 to 30-6-94.

Contd... Appendix-4.76

(Rs. in thousands)

Sl.No.	Type of Banks/Societies	No. of Societies	Membership (actual)	Total	Share Capital Govt.	All Reserves	Borrowings	Deposits	Working capital	Loans advanced
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
I. B. Non-credit Societies										
15.	Kerala - Karshaka - Sahakarana Federation	1	936	201000	188745	13822	163825	--	419239	--
16.	Kerala State SC/ST Federation	1	519	8406	7944	3523	2775	--	21463	--
17.	Rubber Marketing Federation	1	37	19134	15680	5341	248401	--	610602	--
18.	General Marketing Federation	1	114	23216	21996	6713	626647	--	769565	--
19.	Primary Marketing Societies	365	254569	101864	71779	90574	127551	49141	532460	5520
20.	Processing Societies	1	689	1416	1096	38	2056	--	4931	--
21.	Poultry Societies	65	9011	930	494	29	568	--	1757	225
22.	Other Livestock - Societies	3	527	36	--	47	59	--	160	2
23.	Collective Farming Societies	11	1363	262	141	2255	14840	--	71581	--
24.	Joint Farming Societies	63	9023	849	170	6370	130208	--	185109	11003
25.	Irrigation Societies	18	4840	226	--	430	562	--	1844	--
26.	Other Industrial Societies	1	186	1	--	--	--	--	9	--
27.	Consumer Federation	1	28	27288	20769	44140	43230	9215	104747	--
28.	Whole-sale-con. stores	14	45809	35204	32413	11661	95019	3293	104876	--
29.	Primary Consumer Stores	960	255655	23450	8680	19061	37046	19575	210132	--
30.	College Stores	142	1160074	5826	873	4160	767	182	48208	--
31.	School Stores including Regional Stores	3579	9234380	18549	682	18093	1695	--	103140	--
32.	Central Stores	3	114	1489	1315	3679	28	186	11439	--
33.	Labour Contract Societies	285	31245	6832	657	8298	17500	--	92160	1670
34.	Forest Labourers Societies	7	1266	102	60	34	16	7	1389	--
35.	Transport Societies	95	9780	9831	3974	37839	37860	--	157416	--

Contd... Appendix-4.67

(Rs. in thousands)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
I- C-Other Non-Credit Societies										
i) Agril. Societies										
36.	Land Colonisation Societies	2	404	13	--	425	--	--	1150	--
37.	Better Farming Societies	28	9245	398	3	641	2316	--	7976	1462
38.	Agril. Other Societies	23	8642	1894	1196	2396	6022	--	10607	57
ii) Non-Agril. Societies										
39.	Women's Societies	387	53182	7055	2361	1239	9487	--	42605	5029
40.	Autrickshaw Societies	49	9544	7429	2979	1850	23499	--	99036	5457
41.	Hospital Societies	137	59066	25540	8137	14283	38204	--	121303	--
42.	Literary Societies	14	3326	2244	313	1354	1428	--	60687	--
43.	Printing Societies	65	9804	2390	435	5742	5052	--	22096	--
44.	Taxi Drivers Societies	16	2504	5882	1416	610	11844	--	24434	1486
45.	Social Welfare Societies	37	9159	738	420	1012	1820	--	6852	700
46.	Washermen Societies	6	499	53	46	16	224	--	223	4
47.	Educational Societies	76	68617	19791	16675	4419	3867	--	39940	75
48.	Chethuzhilali Societies	20	9251	2180	--	9300	34974	--	62412	--
49.	Canteen Societies	94	26414	1683	121	3072	412	--	16234	--
50.	Rickshaw Pullers Societies	1	231	251	--	--	1136	--	1636	310
51.	Lime Shell Societies	15	6441	541	61	3673	1015	--	10634	61
52.	Lime Burners Societies	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
53.	Tailors Societies	40	7840	1116	715	52	27	--	1391	23
54.	Non Agril. - Others Societies	304	54376	6696	1264	13814	8674	--	76516	208
Non-Credit Societies Total		6932	11358710	571807	413710	340005	1700654	81599	4055979	33292
Credit Societies Total		3687	13475504	3154837	384480	3352307	22150279	40318101	79790388	44225490
State Total		10619	24834214	3726644	798190	3692312	23850933	40399700	83846367	44258782

Source : Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Kerala.

National Co-operative Development Corporation - Release of Fund from 1993-94 to 1996-97

Sl.No. (1)	Name of Scheme (2)	1993-94 (3)	1994-95 (4)	1995-96 (5)	1996-97 (6)
1.	Marketing Co-operatives				
	a) Margin Money to Federation	125.00	218.00	197.00	157.00
	b) Share Capital to PAMS	12.00	39.50	26.50	34.50
2.	Agro Custom Hiring-cum-Service Centre for RAIDCO	--	--	6.80	2.00
3.	Processing Units				
	a) Rubber	63.16	50.09	50.87	40.25
	b) Spices Powdering Unit	--	10.80	67.219	8.99
4.	Storage	560.84	810.802	667.219	545.41
5.	Fisheries - Marine	560.84	837.082	697.712	508.19
6.	Coir Co-operatives	222.858	547.692	542.558	426.25
7.	Handloom Co-operatives	--	5.934	115.887	707.39
8.	a) Spinning Mills	--	--	--	86.50
	b) Powerloom	--	--	--	262.61
9.	SC/ST Co-operatives	--	10.93	25.75	--
10.	Sugar Factory	--	26.00	78.00	--
11.	Computerisation	--	6.00	6.698	--
12.	Tech/Promo Cell	--	--	3.077	--
13.	Project Reports Study etc. Others	--	0.985	4.900	0.35
14.	EEC - Coconut Development Project (Keralef Project)	737.814	1714.254	--	--
15.	INTE -Co-operative Development Project (I.C.D.P)	593.663	336.523	564.416	694.59
16.	Consumer Schemes	--	--	46.00	48.10
17.	Student Stores	2.25	5.85	0.15	0.40
	Total	2367.585	3809.636	2433.116	3022.53

Source : NCDC.

Appendix-4.69
NCDC - Activity-wise Cumulative Sanction/Release of Fund of Kerala as on 31-3-1997

Sl.No. (1)	Scheme (2)	(Rs. In lakhs)			
		Total Sanction from 1962-63 to 1996-97 (3)	% to Total sanction (4)	Total Release from 19962-63 to 1996-97 (5)	% to total release (6)
1.	MKTG. & INPUTS	2570.766	8.114	2551.016	10.722
2.	Agro Processing				
	a) Sugar	115.440	0.365	115.440	0.485
	b) Spinning Mill	525.900	1.661	525.900	2.210
	c) Oil Procg.	8882.700	28.061	6642.174	27.918
	d) Powerlooms	797.532	2.519	262.610	1.104
	e) Rubber/others	1155.630	3.651	811.392	3.410
3.	Storage	1259.600	3.979	1111.564	4.672
4.	Rural consumer/Student stores	548.626	1.733	466.341	1.960
5.	ICDP	5125.425	16.191	3216.718	13.520
6.	Weakers Section				
	a) Fisheries	5983.598	18.90	4456.700	18.732
	b) Handlooms	1061.210	3.352	910.062	3.825
	c) Coir/SC-ST/Poultry	3425.160	10.820	2498.150	10.500
7.	Promotional/Development Proj.	230.515	0.728	223.765	0.941
	Total	31682.102	100.078	23791.832	100.00

Source : National Co-operative Development Corporation.

Plan - wise Investment and Physical Achievement Under Irrigation

Sl. No.	Plan Period	Financial achievement(Rs. lakhs)	Physical Achievement (Hectare)			
			Major Irrigation	Minor Irrigation	Net	Gross
1.	I Plan (1951-56)	511.00				
2.	II Plan (1956-61)	1308.00	19070 (cum)	23918 (cum)		
3.	III Plan (1961-66)	2116.00	6068	10732		
4.	Annual Plans (1966-69)	1902.00	37551	78110		
5.	IV Plan (1969-74)	4722.00	42246	90366		
6.	V Plan (1974-78)	9609.00	21489	57544	74404(cum)	79723 (cum)
7.	Annual Plans (1978-80)	9025.00	11744	27848	3780	4753
8.	VI Plan (1980-85)	32145.00	30844	70206	19453	23683
9.	VII Plan (1985-90)	37925.00	---	25035	37597	41895
10.	Annual Plan (90-91)	9356.00	5257	8808	8552	10125
11.	Annual Plan (91-92)	10680.00	4831	9503	7307	8670
12.	VIII Plan (Provisional)	89515.00		33626	52869	72646
Total		208814.00		435996	203962	241495

Appendix - 4.71

Physical & Financial Achievement under M.I Programmes during the Eighth Plan Period

Sl.No.	Item	(Area in Hectares) (Amount in Rs. lakhs)														
		Financial Achievement						Physical Achievement								
		82-93	93-94	94-95	95-96	96-97	92-93	93-94	94-95	95-96	96-97	96-97				
					Net	Gross	Net	Gross	Net	Gross	Net	Gross				
1.	M.I.Class - I	253	766	932	714	1577	1266	1899	3828	5742	4663	6995	3570	5355	1589	2860
2.	M.I.Class- II	209	199	329	556	666	1044	1044	995	995	1645	1645	2780	2780	1489	1489
3.	Lift Irrigation	292	309	486	369	773	1459	2189	1545	2310	2430	3645	1236	1854	862	1457
4.	M.I works in IPD Yelah	32	19	31	-	-	160	160	100	100	153	153	-	-	-	-
5.	Repairs to M.I Structures	238	292	328	547	554	2379	2379	2922	2922	3281	3281	-	-	-	-
6.	Community Irrigation	9	6	7	-	-	72	72	28	28	36	36	-	-	-	-
7.	S.C.P	131	154	131	149	129	640	640	513	513	436	436	495	495	282	282
8.	T.S.P	28	37	51	75	75	287	287	123	123	171	171	249	249	214	214
9.	Jaladhara Padhathy	-	231	252	528	426	-	-	1153	1153	1258	1258	2640	2640	462	462

Source : Dept. of Irrigation

Appendix - 4.72

Eighth Five Year Plan Physical Achievement under Ground Water Development Schemes.

Sl. No.	Items	Unit	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97
1.	Detailed hydrological Survey.	Km ²	76	59	173	75	166
2.	Siting and Providing Technical assistance for Open wells.	No.	7400	4376	5292	2635	429
3.	Siting & Construction of Different types of Drilled wells.	No.	538	271	410	647	409
4.	Creation of Additional Irrigation Facilities.	ha.	2500	3116	1435	2348	1161
5.	Janakeeya Jala Sechana Padhathy.	No.	-	2 borewells 2 filterpt wells & 48 Irrigation units.	28 Irrigation units creating irrigation potential of 212 hectares.	38 Irrigation units	17 Irrigation units.
6.	Failed Well Compensation	(Persons No.)	22	22	34	14	3
7.	Utilising Ground Water for Drinking Purposes.	No.	-	45 wells	281 Wells	470 Borewells & 4 Micro water schemes	73 wells
8.	Special Component plan	No.	-	-	65 groundwater structures to benefit 3250 SC families.	56 wells	98 wells
9.	Tribal Sub Plan	No.	-	-	17 wells to benefit 900 families.	20 wells	19 wells

Source : Ground Water Department

Appendix - 4.73

Details of Externally Aided Projects Implemented During the Eighth Plan Period

Sl. No.	Name of Project	Project Period	Date of Commencement	Date of Completion	Project Cost	Share by External Agency	Share by GOK	Exp: Incurred upto 96-97	Physical Achievement
1.	World Bank Assisted National Water Management Project	3 years	1991-92	1993-94 (Original) 1994-95 (Revised)	1907	1335	572	2398	
2.	National Hydrology Project	6 years	95-96	2000-2001	3593	3219	374	21.08	Under Surface water, sites were identified for the following civil works. Observation sites - 18 Meteorological Sites - 3 Site Equipments Store - 1 Water quality lab - 1 Under Ground water, established 170 piezo meters
3.	EEC Assisted Kerala Minor Irrigation Project	5 years	1993-94	1998-99	5204	4130	1074	101	Tank Schemes - 14 Lift Irrn - 26
4.	Kerala Community Irrigation Project	5 years	1993-94	1998-99	2169	1855	314	248	19 Borewells constructed

Appendix - 4.74

Physical Achievement under Command Area Programme

No.	Item	Unit	Achievement During					Cumulative Achievement till the end of 3/97.
			1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	
1.	Construction of field Channels	ha.	9252	25562	16907	17422	14402	147625
2.	Construction field drain	ha.	1633	-	-	-	4210	12073
3.	Warabandhi Works	ha.	8140	13453	11117	3983	3721	123316
4.	Training Programme and Seminars for farmers	No.	-	303	291	309	384	2882
5.	Adaptive trails	ha.	6788	1911	2049	1814	Nil	20953
6.	Large Scale Demonstration	ha.	7689	7738	7620	8709	8795	48725
7.	Subsidy to small & marginal farmers	No.	-	724	452	313	159	2094
8.	Beneficiary farmers Associations organised and registered	No.	259	479	299	145	106	3683
9.	Detailed Soil Survey Conducted	ha.	1700	1700	700	-	-	35174
10.	Land levelling and Shapping	ha.	-	193	308	279	285	1132
11.	Bench Mark and Evaluation - Survey Conducted	ha.	-	2010	2641	2447	1557	24239

Source : CADA, Thrissur.

Appendix - 5.1
Outlay and Expenditure during various Plan Periods on Energy Development

Plan Period	Outlay	% of Total	Expenditure	Expenditure as percentage Outlay
I Plan 1951-56	1185	39.50	1060.00	89.50
II Plan 1956-61	2345	26.90	2192.00	93.50
III Plan 1961-66	4356	25.60	6084.00	139.70
Annual Plans 1966-67 to 1968-69	4691	32.90	4195.00	89.40
IV Plan 1969-74	7625	10.50	10740.00	140.90
V Plan 1974-75 to 1977-78	12990	22.80	11057.00	85.10
Annual Plans 1978-80	8378	21.30	7060.00	84.30
VI Plan 1980-85	28007	18.80	32180.00	114.90
VII Plan 1985-90	44131	19.90	41912.00	95.00
Annual Plan 1990-91	13542	21.30	12493.00	92.30
Annual Plan 1991-92	15620	19.40	14642.00	93.70
Eighth Plan 1992-97	130000	23.80	179643.00	138.19
Ninth Plan 1997-2002	267100	--	--	--

Source : State Planning Board

Appendix - 5.2
Growth of Kerala Power System - 1992, 1996 and 1997

Sl.No.	Particulars	Position as on		
		31.3.1992	31.3.96	31.3.97(Provisional)
1.	Installed Capacity - MW	1477	1505.5*	1508.5
2.	Maximum Demand - MW			
	(a) System	1264.60	1372.60	1235
	(b) Internal	1308.80	1651.40	1652
3.	Generation Per Annum - M.U.	5326.00	6662.00	5502.86
4.	Import Per Annum - M.U.	1855.82	2638.11	3298.38
5.	Export per Annum - M.U.	2.17	4.00	1.97
6.	Energy Sales Per Annum - M.U.	5596.00	7414.62	7020.77
7.	Energy losses of percentage of energy available for sales	21.17	20.05	19.96
8.	Per capita Consumption - Kwh	192.00	240.07	224.18
9.	220 K.V lines - CT Km	1064.22	1175.99	1175.99
10.	110 K.V. lines - CT Km	2329.00	2425.00	2429.28
11.	66 K.V. lines - CT Km	2531.00	2669.50	2669.50
12.	11 K.V. lines - CT Km	21551.00	25807.00	26444.14
13.	L.T. Lines - CT Km	108420.00	130861.00	132864.06
14.	Step up Transformer Capacity - MVA	1276.00	1744.00	1699.47
15.	No. of EHT Sub Stations	143.00	157.00	157.00
16.	Step down Transformer Capacity- MVA	4994.20	6489.90	7384.60
17.	Distribution Transformer			
	(a) Numbers	18843.00	24711.00	25940.00
	(b) Capacity - MVA	2293.52	3059.38	3192.57
18.	No. of Villages Electrified	1384.00	1384	1384
19.	No. of Consumers (In lakhs)	36.98	46.86	49.23
20.	Connected Load - M.W.	5526.00	5776.09	6089.41
21.	No. of Street lights	544744.00	602582	612334
22.	No. of Irrigation Pumps	238206.00	300113	310158
23.	Total Revenue Per Annum (Rs.lakhs)	34326.99	71130.04	95590.93

* Inclusive of Maniyar Project

12 MW Private + 2 MW Wind Energy

Source: Kerala State Electricity Board

Appendix - 5.3
Power Projects and Power Generation as on 31.3.1997

Sl.No.	Name of Projects and Districts	Installed Capacity (M.W)	Firm Power (M.W)	Units generated during '96-97(M.U) Gross Energy
1.	Pallivasal - Idukki	37.50	32.5	220.69
2.	Sengulam - Idukki	48.00	20.8	164.70
3.	Neriamangalam - Idukki	45.00	27.00	278.80
4.	Panniyar - Idukki	30.00	17.00	153.53
5.	Peringalkuthu - Thrissur	32.00	19.96	190.46
6.	Sabarigiri - Pathanamthitta	300.00	138.5	1134.76
7.	Sholayar - Thrissur	54.00	26.6	220.30
8.	Kuttiady - Wayanad	75.00	28.0	269.38
9.	Idukki - Idukki	780.00	230.0	2449.30
10.	Idamalayar - Ernakulam	75.00	36.5	335.49
11.	Kallada - Mini-Kollam	15.00	6.05	51.26
12.	Kanjikod Wind Farm	2.00	-	2.56
13.	Peppara	3.00	-	2.14
	Sub Total	1496.50	582.91	5473.37
	Maniyar (Private)	12.00	4.1	29.19
	Grand Total	1508.50	587.01	5502.56

Source: Kerala State Electricity Board

Appendix - 5.4

Profile of on-going Hydro-electric Projects in the State

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	District	Energy Potential (MU)	Project sanctioned on	Major Works commenced on	Original Estimated cost (Rs in lakhs)	Latest Estimated cost (Rs in lakhs)	Expenditure upto 3/97 (Rs in lakhs)	% increase of revised estimate over the original estimate	Expected Year of commissioning
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Azhutha Diversion	IDK	57.00	6/85	4/89	290	1399.00	753.35	382.40	31.3.99
2.	Kakkad	PTA	262.00	9/76	4/78	1860	14599.00	10819.46	684.90	30.6.98
3.	Lower Periyar	IDK	493.00	2/83	4/83	8843	29899.00	27426.69	238.10	Paritally Commissioned
4.	Malampuzha	PGT	5.60	12/85	4/87	295	611.00	536.02	107.12	31.3.98
5.	Madupetty	IDK	6.40	12/85	11/86	292	546.00	441.56	86.99	Commissioned
6.	Malankara	IDK	36.00	8/86	1/87	780	4336.00	28.44	455.90	1998-99
7.	Peppara	TVM	11.50	8/86	1/87	392	850.00	486.95	116.84	Commissioned
8.	Peringalkuthu L.B. Extension	TCR	38.00	5/89	9/89	902	3689.00	2417.20	308.98	30.6.98
9.	Kuttiady Tailrace	KKD	15.00	5/89	9/89	397	1448.00	715.18	12.85	31.7.99
10.	Vazhikkadavu Diversion	IDK	24.00	5/89	9/89	186	1595.00	379.78	757.53	1997-98
11.	Kuttiar Diversion	IDK	37.00	10/89	5/91	214	814.00	334.09	380.35	1997-98
12.	Vadaktepuzha Diversion	IDK	12.00	10/89	5/91	131	786.00	25.80	500.00	1998-99
13.	Kuttiady Extension	KKD	79.00	1/92	2/94	1073	11371.00	2894.95	957.70	30.6.99
14.	Pooyankutty	EKM	645.00	8/86	--	25000	59000.00	882.57	136.00	Eight years after Commencement
<u>Diesel Plants</u>										
15.	Brahmapuram DGPP	EKM	535.00	2/83	10/93	--	34500.00	30844.56	--	Partially Commissioned
16.	Kozhikode	KKD	674.00	1996	1996	--	35500.00	122.93	--	--

Source: State Planning Board

Appendix - 5.5

Pattern of Power Consumption and Revenue Collected During 1996-97

Sl No.	Category	No. of Consumers as on 31.3.97	Connected load as on 31.3.97 (M.W)	Energy sold (M.U)	Consumption as % to Total	Revenue collected (Rs. Lakhs)	Revenue as percentage to Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Domestic Lights, heat and small power	3735260	2748.57	3405.0	48.50	20350.24	30.30
2.	Commercial lights fans, heat and power	787662	563.27	650.0	9.26	13326.41	19.85
3.	Industrial (Low and Medium Voltage)	86310	1201.25	494.0	7.04	5771.50	8.59
4.	Industrial (High and Extra high Volatage)	1525	887.04	1735.0	24.71	22487.52	33.51
5.	Irrigation	309313	581.82	329.0	4.69	888.08	1.33
6.	Public lighting	1398	35.48	110.0	1.57	1221.25	1.83
7.	Water Works and Sewerage	1565	49.20	161.0	2.29	2077.63	3.09
8.	Bulk Supply to licences	8	22.78	137.0	1.95	1003.26	1.49
9.	Micellaneous	--	--	--	--	4.40	0.01
	Total	4923041	6089.41	7021.0	100.00	67130.31	100.00

Source: Kerala State Electricity Board

Appendix - 5.6

Average Realisation from Sale of Power

Sl.No.	Consumer Category	Average Realisation (in paise per unit) (including Electricity duty)	
		1995-96	1996-97
1.	Domestic	66.93	65.33
2.	Commercial	210.95	223.30
3.	Public Lighting	111.86	111.15
4.	Irrigation and Dewatering	25.28	28.60
5.	Public Works	139.54	138.31
6.	Industrial		
	(a) LT	124.58	125.25
	(b) HT and EHT	110.70	138.42
7.	Bulk Supply	73.35	74.17
8.	Outside Supplies	Nil	Nil
	Total	100.75	103.08

Source: Kerala State Electricity Board

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Appendix - 5.7

Average Tariff Rate

Sl.No.	Category of Consumer	Average Tariff (Ps per Unit)	
		1995-96	1996-97
1.	Domestic	83.85	83.85
2.	Commercial	360.00	360.00
3.	Industrial (Low and Medium Voltage)	155.00	155.00
4.	Industrial		
	(a) HT	176.00	176.00
	(b) EHT	150.00	150.00
5.	Irrigation	55.00	55.00
6.	Public Lighting	20.00	20.00
7.	Water Works and Sewerage	155.00	155.00
8.	Bulk Supply to Licensees	103.00	103.00
9.	Miscellaneous	-	-

Source: Kerala State Electricity Board

Appendix - 6.1

Index of Industrial Production - Base (1980-81 = 100)

Sl. No.	Item	Weight	Index for				
			1994-95	4	5	1995-96	5
1	2	3					
	General Index	100.00	255.08			255.49	
1.	Manufacture of Food Products	8.82	128.84			126.84	
2.	Manufacture of beverages, tobacco and related productions	1.46	54.55			94.56	
3.	Manufacture of Cotton Textiles	8.02	193.61			166.78	
4.	Manufacture of wool, silk and man made fibre textiles	1.26	119.16			115.40	
5.	Manufacture of textile products	3.26	12.78			14.63	
6.	Manufacture of wood and wood products	1.35	83.06			60.41	
7.	Manufacture of Paper and paper products	3.16	1397.18			806.12	
8.	Manufacture of basic chemicals and chemical products (Except petroleum and coal)	19.78	194.52			213.54	
9.	Manufacture of Rubber, plastic, petroleum and coal products and processing of unclear fuels.	10.06	143.74			205.04	
10.	Manufacture of non-metallic mineral products	3.42	125.69			122.85	
11.	Basic metal and alloys industries	3.43	103.21			119.34	
12.	Manufacture of metal products and parts except machinery and equipment	0.50	712.71			808.07	
13.	Manufacture of Machinery and equipments other than transport equipment	9.46	868.49			887.42	
14.	Manufacture of transport equipment and parts	2.67	17.32			58.74	
15.	Other manufacturing Industries	1.42	181.58			672.47	
16.	Electricity generation, transmission and distribution	21.93	139.84			141.70	

Source : Directorate of Economics and Statistics - Thiruvananthapuram

Appendix - 6.2
Growth of Working Factories and Employment in Kerala - 1988 to 1996

Year	No. of Factories			Employment		
	Private	Public	Total	Private	Public	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1988	11733	295	12028	214723	65965	280688
1989	11841	265	12106	281066	64739	345805
1990	12035	413	12448	239562	115988	355550
1991	12800	455	13255	243211	115527	368738
1992	14113	495	14608	248198	127538	375736
1993	14646	486	15132	277266	111492	388758
1994	14824	481	15305	281669	108591	390260
1995 (P)*	15310	489	15799	292032	109020	401052
1996 (P)*	15884	522	16406	303480	110924	414404

(P)* : Provisional.

Source : Directorate of Economics & Statistics., Thiruvananthapuram.

Appendix - 6.3

District - wise Distribution of Registered working Factories in Kerala from 1988 to 1996

Sl.No.	District	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995(P)	1996(P)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Thiruvananthapuram	564	565	655	606	712	864	855	860	881
2.	Kollam	1136	1141	1179	1188	1415	1440	1425	1486	1532
3.	Pathanamthitta	322	339	292	586	329	366	442	455	459
4.	Alappuzha	740	723	750	802	901	921	1098	1125	1160
5.	Kottayam	927	928	963	799	1098	1127	1126	1168	1181
6.	Idukki	280	288	278	289	292	302	251	250	263
7.	Ernakulam	1808	1816	1931	1933	2274	2299	2294	2379	2504
8.	Thrissur	1559	1580	1692	1591	1939	1986	1987	2063	2109
9.	Palakkad	1317	1313	1220	1330	1574	1638	1692	1758	1892
10.	Malappuram	673	674	672	650	816	856	857	871	899
11.	Wayanad	129	134	122	125	129	126	128	131	130
12.	Kozhikode	1359	1359	1386	1981	1565	1635	1703	1727	1751
13.	Kannur	1063	1078	1137	1182	1359	1369	1296	1351	1457
14.	Kasargod	151	168	171	193	205	203	151	175	188
	Total	12028	12106	12448	13255	14608	15132	15305	15799	16406

(P) : Provisional

Source :- Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Thiruvananthapuram.

Appendix - 6.4

District - wise No of Registered Working Factories and Employment in Kerala from 1992 to 1996 (31.12.1996)

Sl.No.	District	Employment										
		1992	1993	1994	1995 (P)	1996 (P)	1992	1993	1994	1995 (P)	1996 (P)	1996 (P)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
		No. of Factories										
1.	Thiruvananthapuram	712	864	855	860	881	27021	27986	31378	31509	31746	
2.	Kollam	1415	1440	1425	1486	1132	140937	133512	135433	136767	137616	
3.	Pathanamthitta	329	366	442	455	459	4797	9699	6418	6653	6780	
4.	Alappuzha	901	921	1098	1125	1160	17955	21417	20048	23551	24904	
5.	Kottayam	1098	1127	1126	1168	1181	13976	15650	17683	18355	18901	
6.	Idukki	292	302	251	250	263	7452	7508	7361	7346	7445	
7.	Ernakulam	2274	2299	2294	2379	2504	56500	54020	55429	57047	60429	
8.	Thrissur	1939	1896	1987	2063	2109	31485	32740	32951	34198	35228	
9.	Palakkad	1574	1638	1692	1758	1892	17666	23678	23097	23950	27175	
10.	Malappuram	816	856	857	871	899	8855	9407	11009	11133	11673	
11.	Kozhikode	1565	1635	1703	1727	1751	26278	27961	26007	26306	26503	
12.	Wayanad	129	126	128	131	130	1935	1966	1738	1775	1719	
13.	Kannur	1359	1369	1296	1351	1457	18884	20943	19917	20545	22236	
14.	Kasargod	205	203	151	175	188	1995	2271	1791	1917	2049	
Total		14608	15132	15305	15799	16406	375736	388758	390260	401052	414404	

(P) : Provisional

Source :- Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Thiruvananthapuram

Industrial Disputes arose, handled, settled etc in Kerala 1993-94 to 1996-97

Sl.No	Particulars	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	No. of disputes pending at the beginning of the Year.	5922	5324	4861	3303
2.	No. of disputes that arose during the year	6578	6155	5874	5274
3.	No. of disputes handled during the year (1+2)	12500	11477	10740	8577
4.	No. of disputes settled during the year				
	(a) By voluntary Negotiation between parties	2229	2725	2381	1340
	(b) By conciliation	2106	1611	2017	1829
	(c) By withdrawal	2162	1787	2538	2150
	(d) Referred for Arbitration	-	-	-	6
	(e) Referred for Adjudication	679	493	501	447
	(f) Total number of disputes settled (a to e)	7176	6616	7437	5766
5.	No. of disputes pending at the end of the year (3-4)	5324	4861	3303	2811
6.	No. of disputes led to				
	(a) Strike (including pending previously)	47	50	23	26
	(b) Lockout (including pending previously)	31	32	36	27
	(c) Total (a+b)	78	82	59	53
7.	No. of workers affected due to				
	(a) Strike	51209	41230	21224	20063
	(b) Lock out	11885	17068	14861	14313
	(c) Total (a+b)	63094	58298	36085	34376
8.	Man days lost				
	(a) Strike	518396	1265380	561283	185822
	(b) Lockout	2105226	1836990	1807195	1247530
	(c) Total (a+b)	2623622	3102370	2368478	1433352

Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Thiruvananthapuram

Appendix - 6.6

Central Sector Investment in Kerala

(Rs in Crores)

Year as on 31st March	Investment Gross Block		Kerala	Percentage of column (3) to column (2)
	All India			
1	2	3	4	
1970	3795	116	3.06	
1975	6242	202	3.24	
1979	15668	383	2.44	
1980	18161	423	2.33	
1981	21192	482	2.27	
1982	25504	536	2.10	
1983	31969	618	1.93	
1985	47323	831	1.76	
1990	113430	1701	1.50	
1991	130657	1853	1.42	
1992	153893	2000	1.30	
1993	173501	2275	1.31	
1994	198912	2566	1.29	
1995	227349	2906	1.28	

Source : Planning Commission

Capital Invested and Employment in respect of Government of India Companies functioning in Kerala

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl.No	Name of Company	Capital Invested		Employment	
		As on 31.3.96	As on 31.3.97	As on 31.3.96	As on 31.3.97
1.	Kerala Lakshmi Mills, Thrissur	894.56	1025.44	732	698
2.	Cochin Refineries Ltd, Ernakulam	35159	33702	1535	1593
3.	Modern Food Industries (India) Ltd. Kochi	NA	NA	223	226
4.	Hindustan Newsprint Ltd, Kottayam.	8512.61	8505.07	1629	1587
5.	Instrumentation Ltd, Kanjikkode west, Palakkad.	2740.26	2802.89	547	486
6.	HMT, Ernakulam	647.01	628.98	2038	1501
7.	Hindustan Latex Ltd, Trivandrum	3170.64	2736.44	2157	2125
8.	Fertilisers and Chemicals Travancore Ltd (FACT)	65724.22	77682.87	NA	8036
9.	Kannoor Spinning & Weaving Mills	604.57	556.38	297	273
10.	Vijayamohini Mills, Trivandrum	980.36	NA	548	NA
11.	Cochin Shipyard Ltd, Kochi	35343.20	36053.42	2497	2508

Source : Reports of the Companies concerned

Appendix - 6.8

Performance of Govt. of India Companies in Kerala in terms of Value of Production and Sales Turnover

Sl.No.	Name of Company	Value of Production			Total Sales	Turnover
		1995-96	1996-97	1996-97	1995-96	1996-97
1	2	3	4	5	6	
1.	Kerala Lakshmi Mills Thrissur	2060.15	1897.28		2000.95	1937.39
2.	Cochin Refineries Ltd. Ernakulam	335103	392280		338356	391775
3.	Modern Food Industries (India) Ltd Edappally, Cochin	{ 785.60 (production value at prime cost)	823.70		1819.20	2017.70
4.	Hindustan Newsprint Ltd. Kottayam	27117	15472		26922.98	14193.50
5.	Instrumentation Ltd. Kanjikode west Palakkad	2574.31	3231.40		2874.92	3686.59
6.	HMT Ltd. Ernakulam	4659	4988		4656	5068
7.	Hindustan Latex Ltd. Trivandrum	4269.46	6238.44		5259.54	8188.37
8.	Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore Ltd. (FACT)	NA	NA		110738	96036
9.	Cannanore Spinning & Weaving Mills	1445.40	1227.72		1391.52	1323.16
10.	Vijayamohani Mills, Trivandrum	NA	NA		NA	NA
11.	Cochin shipyard Ltd. Kochi	11781	11205.51		11785	11207.73

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Source : Reports of the Companies concerned

Production and Capacity Utilisation in Government of India Companies Functioning in Kerala

Sl.No	Name of Companies	Name of Products	Unit	Installed capacity as on						Production during		Capacity utilisation (%)	
				31.3.96	31.3.97	7	8	9	10	1995-96	1996-97	1995-96	1996-97
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10				
1	Kerala Lakshmi Mills Thrissur	Cotton yarn	Lakh kg	41328	41328	18.33	18.42	-	-				
2	Cochin Refineries Ltd	Petroleum/Petro chemical products	Million M.T	7.50	7.50	7.42	7.30	98.93	97.33				
3	Modern Food Industries, Edappally.	Modern Bread & Bun of 400gms each	Lakh SL	287	287	316.20	313.90	110.17	109.37				
4	Hindustan Newsprint Ltd, Kottayam	Newsprint	M.T	100000	100000	101111	70287	101	70.28				
5	Instrumentation Ltd, Palakkad	1. Process Control Valves	Nos	7500	7500	4748	4216	63.30	56.21				
		2. Safety relief Valves and pressure reducing valves	Nos	2000	2000	404	506	20.2	25.30				
		3. Orifice Plate/ Flow measuring devices.	Nos	500	500	21	141	4.20	28.20				
		4. Miscellaneous Items	Nos.	-	-	701	NA	-	-				
6	H.M.T. Ltd, Kalamassery	Machine Tools	Nos	765	1362	483	418	63.13	30.69				
7	Hindustan Latex Ltd, Trivandrum	1. Condoms	Million pieces	576	576	613.25	627.98	106.46	109.02				
8	The Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore Ltd, Udyogamandal	1. Ammonium Sulphate	M.T	225000	225000	207982	188088	92.40	84.00				
		2. Factamfos 20:20	M.T	148500	148500	159761	139735	107.58	94.04				
	Cochin Division	1. Urea	M.T	330000	330000	266910	239183	80.88	72.479				
		2. Factomfos 20:20	M.T	485000	485000	565658	518700	116.30	106.94				
	Petrochemical Division	Caprolactam	M.T	50000	50000	47098	41058	94.20	82.11				
	Marketing Division	Mixed Manures	M.T	N.A	N.A	47662	44975	-	-				
9	Vijayamohini Mills, TVPM	Yarn Production	Lakh kg	30476 (spindles)	30476 (spindles)	10.50	10.95	-	-				
10	Cannanore Spinning & Weaving Mills, Cannanore	Yarn in different counts	Lakh kg	24800 (spindles)	24800 (spindles)	13.83	13.59	-	-				
11	Cochin shipyard Ltd, Cochin	1. Ships and Small crafts	DWT	2 Ships of 75000 DWT of ship-building per-annum	2 Ships of 75000 DWT of ship-building per-annum	Tug 2 nos	Petrol boats 5 nos	-	-				
		2. Ship Repair	GRT	One Million GRT of ship repair per annum	One Million GRT of ship repair per annum	38 nos ships repaired	44 nos ships repaired	-	-				

Source : Reports of the Companies concerned

Capital Invested and Employment in respect of Government owned Companies in Kerala

Sl.No	Name of Company	Capital Invested (Rs. in lakhs)		Employment (Nos)	
		As on 31.3.96	As on 31.3.97	As on 31.3.96	As on 31.3.97
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Malabar Cements Ltd.	4213.15	3942.25	1114	-
2.	Kerala Electrical and Allied Engineering Company Ltd.	6539.15	7053.77	1546	1554
3.	Travancore Plywood Industries Ltd.	658.51	872.66	540	519
4.	Kerala Clays & Ceramics Products Ltd.	158.62	160.91	390	384
5.	Steel Industrials Kerala Ltd.	4620.82	4722.50	433	423
6.	Kerala Automobiles Ltd.	2487.44	2545.04	397	413
7.	Kerala State Textile Corporation	2253	2464.40	NA	1648
8.	Kerala Hi-tech Industries Ltd.	4534.77	5244.51	320	308
9.	Trivandrum Spinning Mills Ltd.	748.06	833.17	425	385
10.	Sitaram Textiles Ltd.	1771.79	1892.91	633	635
11.	Autokast Ltd.	4357.19	4805.77	542	538
12.	Kerala Minerals & Metals Ltd.	3309.97	3223.94	949	938
13.	Kerala Soaps & Oils Ltd.	3339.79	-	-	240
14.	Foam Mattings (India) Ltd.	286.55	309.89	-	221
15.	Kerala State Detergents and Chemicals Ltd.	1654.34	1629.82	-	248

Note:- Out of 20 companies 5 have not reported

Source : Reports of the Companies concerned

Performance of Government owned Companies in Kerala in terms of Value of production and Sales turnover

Sl.No	Name of Company	Capital Invested			Employment (Nos)			(Amt in Rs. Lakhs)
		1995 - 96	1996 - 97	1995 - 96	1996 - 97	1995 - 96	1996 - 97	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
1.	Malabar Cements Ltd.	9784.12	8766.65	10134.70	8711.31			
2.	Kerala Electrical and Allied Engineering Company Ltd.	5688.28	-	6214.37	6587.84			
3.	Travancore Plywood Industries Ltd.	151.23	51.20	159.31	54.72			
4.	Kerala Clays & Ceramics products Ltd.	192.31	213.23	243.28	249.07			
5.	Steel Industrials Kerala Ltd.	1969.66	-	1930.93	1828.56			
6.	Kerala Automobiles Ltd.	1721.54	1942.27	2084.90	2681.78			
7.	Kerala State Textile Corporation	3520.57	3760.06	3341.63	3785			
8.	Kerala Hi-tech Industries Ltd.	611.85	809.31	381.16	596.02			
9.	Trivandrum Spinning Mills Ltd.	514.69	595.66	514.98	584.17			
10.	Sitaram Textiles Ltd.	1678.00	1315.14	1324.71	1276.04			
11.	Autokast Ltd.	1248.32	N.A	1209.78	683.58			
12.	Kerala Minerals & Metals Ltd.	13744.27	7798.19	15983.84	4800.36			
13.	Kerala Soaps & Oils Ltd.	-	-	-	-			
14.	Foam Mattings (India) Ltd.	-	-	782.17	743.67			
15.	Kerala State Detergents and Chemicals Ltd.	-	-	63.74	67.07			

Note:- Out of 20 companies 5 have not reported

Source : Reports of the Companies concerned

Production and Capacity Utilisation of Government owned companies in Kerala during 1995-96 and 1996-97

Sl.No	Name of Company	Name of Products	Unit	Installed capacity as on			Production during			Capacity utilisation (%)	
				31.3.96	31.3.97	6	1995-96	1996-97	7	8	9
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		
1.	Malabar Cements Ltd.	Cement	M.T	420000	420000	365352	279222	87	66.50		
2.	Kerala Electrical and Allied Engineering Company Ltd.	1. Distribution of Transformers 2. Street Structures 3. HRC fuses 4. Cast Iron Specials 5. Alternators (T.L) 6. Electric & Wiring Accessories 7. Alternators (G.P) & D.G. Sets	KWA M.T Nos M.T Nos Nos Nos	120000 1200 120000 1500 3000 133000 3000	120000 1200 120000 1500 3000 133000 3000	425805 844.31 12318 651.12 1295 279703 765	444015 731.93 14686 257.19 1542 277751 1110	354.80 70.35 10.26 43.40 43.17 215.15 25.50	670 61 12.23 17.15 51.40 213.65 37		
3.	Travancore Plywood Industries Limited.	Plywood and Allied Articles	Sq: Mtr (4mm)	27.38	27.38	1.88	0.72	6.86	2.62		
4.	Kerala Clays & Ceramics Products Ltd.	1. China clay 2. Bricks 3. Laterite (Low Grade Bauxite)	M.T Nos M.T	N.A N.A N.A	N.A N.A N.A	12085 96504 7745	12655 45559 6465	- - -	- - -		
5.	Steel Industrials Kerala Ltd	1. Structural Steel Fabrication 2. Generation of Ferrous scrap by breaking ships 3. Cast Iron	M.T M.T M.T	3000 10000 1200	3000 10000 1200	1264 - -	562 85 521	39.33 - -	16.72 0.85 43.42		
6.	Kerala Automobiles Ltd.	Three Wheelers	Nos	6000	7200	5007	5649	83.45	78.45		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
7. Kerala Hitech Industries Ltd.	1. Rocket Motor Cases	Nos	12	12	12	-	-	-	-
	2. Titanium Alloy gas bottles	Nos	60	60	60	-	-	-	-
	3. Liquid Engine	Nos	3	3	3	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A
	4. Control system components	Sets	2	2	2	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A
	5. Systems of Turbojet air craft engine	Nos	3	3	3	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A
8. Kerala State Textile Corporation	Cotton & Blended yarn	Spindles/ lakh kgs.	77596	77596	86236	26.97	29.03	-	-
9. Trivandrum Spinning Mills Ltd. Trvpm.	Cotton yarn and Polyester yarn of different counts.	Spindles	25200	25200	25200	4.92 (lakh kgs)	6.09 (lakh kgs)	-	-
10. Kerala State Electronics Development Corporation Ltd. Trivandrum.	Various Electronics/ products systems.	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A
11. Sitaram Textiles Ltd. Thrissur.	1. Yarn	Spindles	16304	16304	16304	8.31 (lakh kg)	8.11 (lakh kg)	-	-
	2. Cloths	looms	336	336	336	43.5 (lakh mtrs)	27.97 (lakh mtrs)	-	-
12. Autokast Ltd. Cherthala	1. G.I.Casings	M.T	23000	23000	23000	4939.18	3037	21.47	13.20
13. The Kerala Minerals and Metals Ltd, Chavara.	1. Titanium Dioxide (TiO2)	M.T	22000	22000	22000	15377.73	10115.65	69.89	45.98
	2. Ilmenite	M.T	25000	25000	25000	12054	12103.00	48.21	48.41
	3. Rutile	M.T	2400	2400	2400	691.35	612.75	28.80	25.53
	4. Zircon	M.T	1500	1500	1500	222.70	132.50	14.84	8.83
	5. Loucoxene	M.T	300	300	300	N.A	N.A	N.A	-
	6. Monozite	M.T	240	240	240	N.A	N.A	N.A	-
14. Foam Mattings (India) Ltd	1. Bare Mattings	Sq.Mt	475000	475000	475000	269475	257450	56.73	54.2
	2. Backing Plant	Sq.Mt	1200000	1200000	1200000	1677016	1147608	100	95.63
15. Kerala State Detergents & Chemicals Ltd.	Cakes & Bars	M.T	7200	7200	7200	41.39	49.23	0.57	0.68

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 31.3.96	As on 31.3.97	As on 31.3.96	As on 31.3.97	As on 31.3.97
1	2	3	4	5	6	6
1.	Forest Industries (Travancore) Ltd., Aluva.	100.52	157.58	158	157	157
2.	The Travancore Cements Ltd. Kottayam	50.00	50.00	648	673	673
3.	Keltron Component Complex Ltd. Kannur	1490.44	1573.47	359	354	354
4.	Keltron Counters Ltd., Trivandrum	1273.84	1364.75	302	299	299
5.	Keltron Electro Ceramics Ltd., Malappuram	531.14	535.41	106	100	100
6.	Keltron Magnetics Ltd., Kannur	129.24	152.47	32	32	32
7.	Travancore Sugars & Chemicals Ltd.	51.00	51.00	424	397	397
8.	The Travancore-Cochin Chemicals Ltd. Kochi.	1331.19	6554.10	N.A	1202	1202
9.	United Electrical Industries Ltd., Kollam	399.07	399.06	461	451	451
10.	Travancore Titanium Products Ltd.	176.75	176.75	1345	1522	1522
11.	The Metropolitan Engineering Company Ltd., Trivandrum	548.16	565.49	N.A	144	144
12.	TRACO Cable Company Ltd., Cochin	5545.96	5862.02	798	776	776
13.	The Metal Industries Ltd., Shoranur	67.85	91.22	121	124	124
14.	Transformers and Electricals Kerala Ltd., Angamali.	4191.39	4313.21	1685	1650	1650

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Note :- Out of 24 Companies 10 have not reported

Source : Reports of the Companies concerned

Performance of Govt. Majority Companies in Kerala in terms of value of Production and Sales turnover during 1995-96 & 96-97

Sl.No	Name of Company	Value of Production			Sales turn over		
		1995 - 96	1996 - 97	1995 - 96	1995 - 96	1996 - 97	
1	2	3	4	5	6	6	
1.	Forest Industries (Travancore) Ltd., Aluva.	279.11	246.69	303	249.92		
2.	The Travancore Cements Ltd. Kottayam	3076.00	3001.00	3093	2960		
3.	Keltron Component Complex Ltd. Kannur	2317.33	2180.15	3258.44	2687.16		
4.	Keltron Counters Ltd., Trivandrum	375.21	424.33	409.22	490.97		
5.	Keltron Electro Ceramics Ltd., Malappuram	440.31	370.35	534.57	422.77		
6.	Keltron Magnetics Ltd., Kannur	20.38	22.79	22.65	25.73		
7.	Travancore Sugars & Chemicals Ltd.	N.A	N.A	225.79	97.49		
8.	The Travancore-Cochin Chemicals Ltd. Kochi.	7764.80	6354.36	7654.36	6390.71		
9.	United Electrical Industries Ltd., Kollam	1020.34	1073.87	1024.63	1092.48		
10.	Travancore Titanium products Ltd.	6458.86	6136.08	6526.89	6597.06		
11.	The Metropolitan Engineering Company Ltd., Trivandrum	370.67	280.65	416.78	264.06		
12.	TRACO Cable Company Ltd., Cochin	6899.91	6648.16	6741.78	6800.60		
13.	The Metal Industries Ltd., Shoranur	162	159	143	146		
14.	Transformers and Electricals Kerala Ltd., Angamali.	8741	8355	8275	8721		

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Note:- Out of 24 Companies 10 have not reported

Source : Reports of the Companies concerned

Production and Capacity Utilisation of Government Majority Companies in Kerala during 1995-96, 1996-97

Sl.No	Name of Company	Name of Products	Unit	Installed capacity (Qnty) as on		Qty. of Production during		Capacity utilisation (%)	
				31.3.96	31.3.97	1995-96	1996-97	1995-96	1996-97
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Forest Industries (Travancore)Ltd Aluva	Wooden Furniture and Joineries	M ³	1500	1500	1146	591.84	76.4	39.45
2.	The Travancore Cemens Ltd.	1. White Cement 2. Cement paint	MT MT	30000 1050	30000 1050	32796 2338	27344 1989	109.32 222.67	91.14 189.00
3.	Keltron Component Complex Ltd.	Aluminium Electrolytic Capacitors	Million Nos.	150	150	118.66	100.45	79.10	70.00
4.	Keltron Counters Ltd	Counting device	Nos	1000000	1000000	181931	107320	18.19	10.73
5.	Keltron Electro Ceramics Ltd.	1. Ceramics capacitors 2. NTC Thermistors 3. Buzzer / Ringer 4. Metal Oxide Varistors	Lakh Nos. " " "	800 5 NA NA	1100 7 7 10	N.A " " "	641 4 5.53 0.01	N.A " " "	58.27 57.14 79.00 0.1
6.	Keltron Magnetics Ltd.	1. Servo Controlled Voltage Stabilizer 2. Uninterrupted power supply systems 3. M.P.P Capacitors	" " "	5000 100	5000 50 250000	202 9	151 4 9692	4.04 9	30.2 8.00 2.37
7.	The Tavancore Sugars and Chemicals Ltd.	1. Sugar 2. Spirit 3. I.M.F.L 4. Arrack	750 tonnes cane per day Lakh Proof Litre K.B.L.(P.L) Lakh proof liters	900 tonnes cane per day 45.53 Nil ..	Nil NA Nil NIL	Nil 5.00 3375 3.12	Nil 5.94 124875 ..	Nil 11.17 NA NA	Nil Nil NA NA

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
8.	Transformers and Electricals Kerala Ltd.	1. Power Transformers	MVA	4500	4500	3910	3230	86.88	71.77
		2. Current & Potential Transformers	NOS	1000	1000	579	541	57.9	54.1
		3. Gas Circuit Breakers	NOS	100	100	27	49	27	49
9.	The Travancore Cochin Chemicals Ltd.	1. Caustic soda	MT	52800	52800	51964	37582	98.4	71.17
		2. Chlorine products	MT	46464	46464	45139	33072	97.14	71.17
10.	United Electrical Industries Ltd.	1. KWH Meters	Nos	300000	300000	276878	283804	92.29	94.60
		2. Motor control gears and other products.	Nos	4500	4500	2003	1234	44.5	27.42
11.	Travancore Titanium Products Ltd.	Titanium Dioxide	MT	15000	15000	14027	11056	93.51	73.70
12.	The Metropolitan Engineering Company Ltd.	Switches	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
		Transformers	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
		Fire, Extinguishers	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
		Transformer & ABS Repair.	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
13.	Traco Cable Company Ltd.	AAC & ACSR	MT	1500	1500	1156	851	77.06	56.73
		PVC & Power cables	MCM	32.92	32.92	17.18	4.08	52.18	12.39
		JFTC(Jelly Filled Tele phone cables)	LCKM	7.3	17.5	4.61	2.98	63.15	17.02
14.	The Metal Industries Ltd.	Agricultural Implements	MT	436	436	375	340	86	78

Note :- Out of 24 Companies 10 have not reported

Source : Reports of the Companies concerned

Sectorwise Summary of performance of Public Sector Enterprises in Kerala 1996-97

Sl.No.	Sector	No. of Units	Total Empt.	Paid up Capital	Capital invested	Unit of profit		Unit of loss		Net profit/ loss(-)	No. of declared enterprises	Contribution to exchequer	
						No. of Units	Amount	No. of Units	Amount			Centre	State
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	Development & Infrastructural	11	5132	38114	131118.16	8	3953.95	2	1539.6	2414.35	2	1.73	114.87
2	Ceramics & Refractories	6	1296	1197.5	1722.65	1	54.29	2	157.92	-103.63	1	45.74	22.79
3	Chemical Industries	12	7115	8308.25	18091.01	5	1823.4	4	423.32	1400.08	3	6079.04	1560.55
4	Electrical Equipment	5	4633	6386.82	16858.91	5	349.35		0	349.35		3698.87	684.9
5	Electronics	10	3660	11413.18	24223.68	3	29	6	3463.66	-3434.66		1123.28	58.42
6	Engineering	11	3590	8373.83	24778.25	4	686.45	7	2465.12	-1778.67	1	1050.42	158.95
7	Plantation & Agro Based Units	12	12198	5782.13	7299.69	6	2590	6	322.45	2267.55	2	163	683
8	Textiles	4	2796	2562.57	5441.08		0	4	667.22	-667.22		333	79.31
9	Wood Based Industries	3	676	86.3	1039.78	1	0.63	1	260.12	-259.49		26.06	37.3
10	Traditional Industries	7	23741	14288.09	17261.24	3	198.6	3	844.18	-645.58		23.45	78.44
11	Trading Units	3	3173	992.9	17967.31	2	387.98	1	3726.85	-3398.87	2	341.7	36266.3
12	Welfare Agencies	8	379	3038.54	4879.45		0	4	87.27	-87.27		0	0
13	Public Utilities	5	62354	105034.96	419185.95	2	2642.91	3	11460.76	-8817.85		0	9.57
14	Others*	13	175	8277.89	9556.69	2	377.39	0	0	377.39	1	0	0
	Total	110	130916	213856.96	699423.85	42	13093.95	43	25418.47	-12324.52	12	12886.29	39748.40
	Less: Statutory Bodies	9	63544	120405.10	476374.49	4	4205.48	2	11456.73	-7251.25	2	-	3.75
	Companies	101	67374	93451.8	223049.36	38	8888.47	41	13961.74	-5079.27	10	12886.29	39744.65

Note : 1. Column 3 = Column7 + Column9. The difference in any is due to information not available or units not yet commenced commercial activities

* - Only eight units which are working are included

Source : Centre For Management Development, Thiruvananthapuram.

Appendix - 6.17

Particulars of Joint Stock Companies in Kerala at the end of March 1996 and 1997

Sl. No.	Particulars	Private Limited	Public Limited	Total
1.	Number of Joint Stock Companies in Kerala as on 31-3-1996	7153	1178	8331
2.	Number of Companies Newly registered during 1996-97	1044	60	1104
3.	Number of Companies transferred from other states during 1996-97	Nil	3	3
4.	Number of Companies wound up/ struck off / amalgamated during 1996-97	20	7	27
5.	No. of Companies transferred to other states during 96-97	1	Nil	1
6.	Net addition to the total number of Joint Stock Companies in Kerala during 96-97. Items (2 + 3) - (4 + 5)	1023	56	1079
7.	Total No. of Joint Stock Companies in Kerala as on 31.3.97(1+6)	8176	1234	9410
8.	Total No. of Govt. Companies registered in Kerala as on 31.3.96	73	32	105
9.	Total No. of Govt. Companies registered in Kerala during 1996-97	Nil	Nil	Nil
10.	No. Of Government Companies wound up during 96-97	Nil	Nil	Nil
11.	Net addition to the total number of Govt. companies during 96-97 Item No. (9 - 10)	Nil	Nil	Nil
12.	Total number of Govt. companies in Kerala as on 31.3.1997 (Items 8 + 11)	73	32	105
13.	Name of Govt. companies, newly registered in Kerala during 1996-97	N.A	..	..

Source : Office of the Register of Joint Stock Companies , Kochi

District wise Details of small scale Industrial Units Registered in Kerala during the year 1996 - 97

Sl.No	Name of District	Number of SSI units promoted by						Investment Rs in lakhs	Value of Goods & Services produced (Rs in lakhs)	Employment provided (No)	Total No.of units Commenced comml. operations.
		S.C	S.T	Women	Others	Total					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
1.	Thiruvananthapuram	49	14	159	1683	1905	2639.29	3593.47	6234	1905	
2.	Kollam	135	Nil	486	1013	1634	5832.52	4389.28	4818	1634	
3.	Pathanamthitta	27	Nil	216	669	912	806.16	1183.94	1897	912	
4.	Alappuzha	106	2	479	926	1513	2586.06	2817.64	8050	1513	
5.	Kottayam	17	Nil	260	1423	1700	2028.50	5800.00	5199	1700	
6.	Idukki	16	7	181	231	435	483.11	709.83	1520	435	
7.	Ernakulam	14	2	540	1671	2227	6975.20	71746.26	11144	2227	
8.	Thrissur	95	Nil	105	1550	1750	3294.04	4581.19	7450	1750	
9.	Palakkad	7	Nil	70	1473	1550	2973.00	4460.00	6202	1550	
10.	Malappuram	13	Nil	70	817	900	1210.12	3390.00	3033	900	
11.	Kozhikode	115	Nil	318	842	1275	1707.49	7050.00	4204	1275	
12.	Wayanad	1	13	124	182	320	1095.97	7685.57	1160	320	
13.	Kannur	19	8	132	641	800	1016.00	4755.60	2040	800	
14.	Kasargod	12	26	98	364	500	433.75	1980.04	1709	500	
State Total		626	72	3238	13485	17421	33081.21	124142.82	64660	17421	

Source : Directorate of Industries and Commerce, Thiruvananthapuram

District wise details of Registered Small scale Industrial Units in Kerala as on 31.3.1997

Sl.No	Name of District	Number of SSI units promoted by					Total Investment lakhs of rupees	Value of Goods & Services produced Rs in lakhs	Employment provided (No)
		S.C/S.T	Women	Others	Total				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
1.	Thiruvananthapuram	1055	2909	13598	17562	16544.15	58034.26	72274	
2.	Kollam	1239	3105	10507	14851	20463.77	47855.49	133207	
3.	Pathanamthitta	518	1646	4528	6692	4918.43	10593.33	25821	
4.	Alappuzha	460	2397	11859	14716	15970.13	61960.64	81686	
5.	Kottayam	286	2518	13772	16576	16233.54	47124.64	62342	
6.	Idukki	311	1375	2945	4631	3236.91	9106.54	16184	
7.	Ernakulam	845	2732	18404	21981	37239.77	166626.39	108881	
8.	Thrissur	1059	1978	13956	16993	24029.50	62743.75	73434	
9.	Palakkad	613	1672	9956	12241	16463.60	35723.31	64858	
10.	Malappuram	700	907	5827	7434	10857.03	18039.71	29703	
11.	Kozhikode	334	1724	9804	11862	10786.28	42787.32	61346	
12.	Wayanad	177	928	1657	2762	2555.26	9056.04	9335	
13.	Kannur	229	891	7342	8462	9111.20	56378.78	73926	
14.	Kasargod	137	528	3116	3781	3859.50	6980.99	26599	
	State Total	7963	25310	127271	160544	192269.07	633011.19	839596	

Source : Directorate of Industries and Commerce, Thiruvananthapuram

Working Status of Small Scale units as on 31st March, 1997

Sl. No.	Name of District	Total No. of Units	No. of units identified				Units revived during 1996-97	De-regd. units as on 31.3.97
			as sick.	regd. as sick	Revived			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
1.	Thiruvananthapuram	17562	233	212	75	2	871	
2.	Kollam	14851	349	205	89	3	174	
3.	Pathanamthitta	6692	160	52	46	Nil	98	
4.	Alappuzha	14716	362	180	176	Nil	309	
5.	Kottayam	16576	262	239	91	Nil	471	
6.	Idukki	4631	49	40	23	Nil	150	
7.	Ernakulam	21981	1080	203	203	Nil	719	
8.	Thrissur	16993	214	110	44	1	44	
9.	Palakkad	12241	106	78	21	2	269	
10.	Malappuram	7434	134	54	34	Nil	244	
11.	Kozhikode	11862	220	181	79	3	372	
12.	Wayanad	2762	54	44	14	Nil	65	
13.	Kannur	8462	85	81	34	3	51	
14.	Kasargod	3781	33	23	6	Nil	64	
State Total		160544	3341	1702	935	14	3901	

Source : Directorate of Industries and Commerce, Thiruvananthapuram

Details of Entrepreneurship Development Programme conducted during 1996-'97

Sl.No	Name of District	Number of Entrepreneurs trained during 1996-'97						No. of trained Entrepreneurs who have started SSI units	No. of Entrepreneurs trained under PMRY scheme	
		S.C		S.T	Others	Total	7			8
		3	4							
1.	Thiruvananthapuram	Nil	Nil	44	44	8	1463			
2.	Kollam	16	Nil	110	126	31	939			
3.	Pathanamthitta	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	540			
4.	Alappuzha	Nil	Nil	23	23	Nil	817			
5.	Kottayam	1	1	34	36	11	952			
6.	Idukki	52	Nil	Nil	52	20	321			
7.	Ernakulam	Nil	Nil	131	131	Nil	913			
8.	Thrissur	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	1168			
9.	Palakkad	Nil	Nil	421	421	3	881			
10.	Malappuram	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	220			
11.	Kozhikode	55	Nil	13	68	Nil	858			
12.	Wayanad	13	18	140	171	Nil	171			
13.	Kannur	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	812			
14.	Kasargod	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	369			
15.	CFSC CHRY	2	Nil	136	138	12				
Total		139	19	1052	1210	85	10424			

Source : Directorate of Industries and Commerce, Thiruvananthapuram

Achievement under PMRY programme during 1996-'97

Sl.No	Name of District	Application Sanctioned and Amount disbursed during 1996-97				Disbursement amount in Rs. lakhs
		Number	Sanctioned amount in Rs. lakhs	Number	Disbursement amount in Rs. lakhs	
1	2	3	4	5	6	
1.	Thiruvananthapuram	1903	972.55	1197	603.29	
2.	Kollam	1462	753.18	1055	559.10	
3.	Pathanamthitta	696	403.11	512	307.92	
4.	Alappuzha	1205	729.52	1000	492.74	
5.	Kottayam	1340	781.26	934	537.07	
6.	Idukki	521	266.56	445	209.85	
7.	Ernakulam	1647	994.76	1350	727.90	
8.	Thrissur	1716	916.93	1492	762.31	
9.	Palakkad	1306	578.55	825	331.23	
10.	Malappuram	603	452.25	303	196.95	
11.	Kozhikode	1146	649.31	747	416.89	
12.	Wayanad	283	124.30	250	110.40	
13.	Kannur	885	496.56	751	408.42	
14.	Kasargod	386	220.38	295	167.20	
State Total		15099	8339.22	11156	5831.27	

Source : Directorate of Industries and Commerce, Thiruvananthapuram

Industrial Co-operative Societies in Kerala as on 30.6.1997

Sl. No.	Name of District	Industrial Co-operative Societies registered during 1996-97	Total No. of ICS as on 30.6.1997				Total	Total Number of Societies
			S.C	S.T	Women	Total		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
1.	Thiruvananthapuram	7	36	2	75	113	286	
2.	Kollam	13	40	-	62	102	231	
3.	Pathanamthitta	1	32	-	63	95	105	
4.	Alappuzha	21	49	-	58	107	246	
5.	Kottayam	6	18	3	63	84	149	
6.	Idukki	2	26	13	18	57	86	
7.	Ernakulam	33	8	-	170	178	186	
8.	Thrissur	5	21	-	54	75	214	
9.	Palakkad	8	49	6	64	119	124	
10.	Malappuram	7	29	-	35	64	118	
11.	Kozhikode	1	23	2	21	46	123	
12.	Wayanad	5	3	27	15	45	55	
13.	Kannur	2	1	-	63	54	197	
14.	Kasargod	1	9	1	16	26	73	
State Total		112	344	54	767	1165	2193	

Source : Directorate of Industries and Commerce, Thiruvananthapuram

Production and Productivity under Handloom Industry in Kerala

Sl.No	Item	1995 - 96	1996 - 97
1	2	3	4
1.	Co-operative Sector		
	i) Number of looms	60509	61589
	ii) Production of Handloom cloth (M.M)	69.75	70.35
	iii) Value of Production (Rs. crores)	289.575	301.69
	iv) Productivity (M/L/A)	1153	1161
	v) No.of weavers in the co-operative sector.	-	104570
	vi) Employment generated during the period (mandays in lakhs)	-	574.00
2.	Corporate Sector / Unorganised / Private Sector		
	i) Number of looms	13305	14324
	ii) Production of Handloom cloth (M.M)	20.07	24.01
	iii) Value of production (Rs. crores)	65.09	68.89
	iv) Productivity (M/L/A)	1508	1676
	v) No. of weavers in the Corporate sector	7600	8205
	(vi) Employment Generated during the year (Mandays in lakhs)	-	36.00
3.	Total :- Co-operative , corporate and unorganised sector		
	i) Number of looms	60509	61589
	ii) Production of Handloom cloth (M.M)	89.82	94.43
	iii) Value of production (Rs. crores)	359.82	370.58
	iv) Productivity (M/L/A)	1484	1532
	v) Number of Weavers	-	112775
	vi) Employment Generated (Mandays in lakhs)	-	610.00
4.	Assistance Extended by way of loan and grant for the development of Handloom Industry (Rs. lakhs)		
	(a) Loan:-		
	i) State Government	264.690	318.52
	ii) Central Government	117.585	198.38
	iii) N.C.D.C, NABARD, HUDCO	298.185	489.31
	Total (a)	680.460	1006.21

1	2	3	4
	(b) Grant :-		
	i) State Government	978.306	1922.17
	ii) Central Government	767.883	828.03
	iii) N.C.D.C, NABARD, HUDCO	1746.188	--
	Total (b)	3492.377	2750.20
	(c) Amount spent as rebate on the sale of Handloom cloth :-		
	i) State Government	150.00	1169.92
	ii) Central Govt. (MDA) 50% CSS.	1077.00	169.85
	Total (c)	1227.00	1339.77
5.	Value of unsold stock (Rs. crores)		
	a) In the Co-operative Sector	29.19	32.56
	b) In the Corporate Sector	3.23	3.83
	c) Unorgansied/ Private Sector	-	1.76
6.	Number of Co-operative societies		
	(a) Factory type :-		
	i) Working	109	111
	ii) Dormant	17	17
	iii) Under liquidation	2	2
	iv) Not started working	5	5
	Total (a)	133	135
	(b) Cottage Type :-		
	i) Working	451	466
	ii) Dormant	60	60
	iii) Under liquidation	77	77
	iv) Societies yet to start functioning	14	15
	Total (b)	602	618
	Grand Total (a + b)	735	753

Appendix - 6.25

Working Results of Handloom Apex Society (Hantex)

Sl.No	Particulars	1995 - 96	1996 - 97
1	2	3	4
1.	Sales turnover (Rs. crores)	26.15	26.83
2.	Value of cloth produced (Rs. in crores)	0.60	0.63
3.	Value of Yarn Purchased (Rs. in crores)	6.27	5.37
4.	Value of Yarn distributed (Rs. in crores)	6.72	5.61
5.	(a) Production (lakh metres)	4.76	6.96
	(b) Value (Rs. in lakhs)	157.00	201.00
6.	No. of Exhibitions conducted	26	29
7.	No. of primary societies registered as members (cumulative)	428	435
8.	Paid up share capital (Rs lakhs)	783.66	924

Source : Kerala State Handloom Weavers Apex Co-operative Society (HANTEX), Thiruvananthapuram.

Working Results of Kerala State Handloom Development Corporation Ltd. (Harveev)

Sl.No	Particulars	1995 - 96		1996 - 97	
		3	4	3	4
1.	Paid up Capital (as at the end of the year)	499.70	637.20		
2.	Total Borrowings (as at the end of the year)	682.90	831.43		
3.	Gross Block (as at the end of the year)	218.00	236.50		
4.	Value of production through clusters (as at the end of the year)	430.00	416.51		
5.	Income through sale of products (as at the end of the year)	958.68	1137.15		
6.	Other income :-				
	(a) Export of Handloom cloth through KSHDC	8.66	-		
	(b) Grants, MDA, Interest, Processing charges etc.	204.24	152.61		
7.	Expenditure of raw materials	231.00	238.50		
	Yarn	12.00	16.30		
	Fabrics	290.34	254.57		
8.	Expenditure on personal payments	148.93	179.62		
9.	Provision for Depreciation	6.00	10.00		
10.	Expenditure towards interest and Bank Charges.	132.25	143.08		
11.	Other Expenses :-				
	(a) Trading Expenses	45.05	60.50		
	(b) Hank yarn subsidy	25.00	-		
	(c) Administration and Selling Expenses	98.66	105.73		
12.	Stock differential	302.33	195.45		
13.	Net profit (+) Net loss (-)	-6.32	-50.27		
14.	Accumulated loss at the end of the year.	521.00	571.27		

Production and Productivity Under Powerloom Industry

Sl.No	Item	1995 - 96	1996 - 97
1	2	3	4
1.	Total number of powerlooms in the state	2394	2394
2.	Number of looms in the co-operative sector.	962	962
3.	Percentage of 2 to 1	40.18	40.18
4.	Number of powerloom Co-operative societies in the state	38	38
5.	Number of Members in the Co-operative sector	1227	1227
6.	Number of Women employed in the powerloom sector.	-	318
7.	Co-operative Sector :-		
	i) Production of cloth (lakh metres)	118.18	121.03
	ii) Value of production (Rs. lakhs)	2648.82	2965.24
	iii) Productivity (Meter/loom)	12284.82	12587.12
8.	Unorganised / Private sector	NIL	NIL
9.	Total (Co-operative and Unorganised/ Private sectors)	118.18	121.03
	i) Production of cloth (lakh metres)	2648.82	2965.24
	ii) Value of production (Rs. lakhs)	12284.82	12587.12
	iii) Productivity(M/L)		

6 141

Source : Directorate of Handlooms and Textiles, Thiruvananthapuram

Appendix - 6.28

Export of Coir and Coir products from India during 1995-96 & 1996-97

Sl.No	Item	1995 - 96			1996 - 97		
		Qty	Value (Rs. lakhs)	Qty	Value (Rs. lakhs)	Qty	Value (Rs. lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5	6		
1.	Coir Fibre	303	27.09	337	49.59		
2.	Coir Yarn	14838	3434.48	13645	3263.18		
3.	Coir Mats	20353	10131.77	21091	11396.68		
4.	Coir Mattings	7590	4621.29	6578	4126.05		
5.	Coir rugs & Carpets	2817	1867.91	2306	1705.15		
6.	Coir rope	121	26.27	78	21.68		
7.	Coir (other sorts)	353	176.36	578	256.52		
8.	Rubberised Coir	175	113.40	212	152.32		
9.	Curled coir	1156	112.89	715	85.94		
10.	Other Items	583	173.20	-	-		
Total :		48289	20684.66	45540	21057.11		

Source : Directorate of Coir Development, Thiruvananthapuram.

Coir Co-operative Societies in Kerala

Sl.No	Type of Society as on 31.3.1997	1995 - 96
1	2	3
1.	Primary Coir Co-operative Societies	
	(a) Working (Started production)	412
	(b) New Societies which have not started working	-
	(c) Dormant societies	134
	Total	545
2.	Manufacturing Societies	
	(a) Working (Started Production)	21
	(b) New Societies which have not started	1
	(c) Dormant societies	28
	Total	50
3.	Small Scale Producers Co-operative Societies	
	(a) Working (Started production)	8
	(b) New Societies which have not started working	-
	(c) Dormant Societies	1
	Total	9
4.	Husk Procurement and Distribution Societies	
	(a) Working	2
	(b) New societies which have not started working	-
	(c) Dormant societies	2
	Total	4
5.	Firbe Societies (Defibering Mill Societies)	
	(a) Working (Started production)	2
	(b) New Societies which have not started production	68
	(c) Dormant societies	-
	Total	70
6.	Co-operative Coir Marketing Federation - 1	
7.	Total number of coir Co-operative societies.	445+
	(a) No.of societies which have production	69
	(b) New Societies which have not started production	165
	(c) Dormant societies	678
	Total	191
	(d) Societies under liquidation	670
	GrandTotal	

Source : Directorate of Coir Development, Thiruvananthapuram.

Activities of Coir Co-operative Societies

a. Primary Coir Co-operative Societies

Year	No. of Societies which have production	No. of members (1000)	Husk purchased		Fibre produced		Yarn produced		No. of members to whom work was given (1000)	Wages paid (Rs in lakhs)
			Number (in lakhs)	Value (in lakhs)	Qty (Tonnes)	Value (Rs in lakhs)	Qty (Tonnes)	Value (Rs. in lakhs)		
1994-95	440	257	885.60	401.11	2116.06	177.21	85121	1287.82	62	622.62
1995-96	449	252	885.02	427.50	2125.59	191.30	94180	1299.00	60	764.47
1996-97	412	228	785.00	392.50	1962.00	157.30	11203	2016.00	72	1044.00

b. Manufacturing Societies

Year	No. of Working societies	No. of Members (1000)	Value of Production (Rs. lakhs)	No. of Workers to whom work was given (1000)	Wages paid (Rs. lakhs)	Value of exports (Rs. in crores)
1994-95	30	5.24	1270.24	2.63	183.59	171.64
1995-96	28	4.94	1555.30	2.35	198.41	205.11
1996-97	29	5.23	1652.00	3.71	193.00	210.57

Source : Directorate of Coir Development, Thiruvananthapuram.

Appendix - 6.31

Import of Raw Cashewnuts into India

Year	Quantity (M.T)	Index 1990-91=100		Value Rs. crores	Index 1990-91=100
		3	5		
1990-91	82639	100.00		134.00	100.00
1991-92	106080	128.37		266.68	199.01
1992-93	134985	163.34		376.33	280.84
1993-94	191322	231.52		482.70	360.22
1994-95	228109	276.03		690.94	515.63
1995-96	222819	269.63		760.08	567.22
1996-97	192285	232.68		640.58	478.04

Source: Cashew Export Promotion Council, Kochi

Appendix - 6.32

Foreign Exchange Earnings of India from Cashew Industry

Year	Export of Cashew Kernels (Rs. Crores)		Cashewnut Shell Liquid (Export Value) (Rs. Crores)	Total	Import Value of Cashewnut (Rs. Crores)	Net Foreign Exchange earned
	2	3				
1990-91	442024	5.55	447.79	134	313.79	
1991-92	669.09	4.02	673.11	266.68	406.43	
1992-93	745.49	3.81	749.30	376.33	372.97	
1993-94	1046.02	2.90	1048.91	482.70	566.21	
1994-95	1246.28	2.44	1248.72	690.94	557.78	
1995-96	1240.50	1.45	1241.95	760.08	481.87	
1996-97	1281.04	1.99	1283.03	640.58	642.45	

Source: Cashew Export Promotion Council, Kochi

Working Results of the Cashew Workers Apex Co-operative Society (CAPEX)

Sl.No	Particulars	1995 - 96	1996 - 97
1	2	3	4
A)	Authorised Share Capital (Rs. lakhs)	500.00	600.00
1.	Share Capital (Total)-paid up share Capital	112.53	312.53
	i) Contribution of Primary Societies	-	-
	ii) Contribution from Government	11.48	11.48
	(a) Share	645.34	164.33
	(b) Loan	10. Nos	10. Nos
2.	Number of Primary Societies Registered as members of CAPEX	5909. Nos	6000. Nos
3.	(a) Total Number of Cashew Workers in the Primary Societies Registered	-	-
	(b) Number of members of Primary Societies (if any) who are not cashew Workers	-	-
4.	Number of Primary Societies earning Profits	-	-
5.	Rawnuts procured	6257.871	1868.745
	i) Quantity (Tonnes)	2082.98	6656.58
	ii) Value (Rs. lakhs)		
6.	Products purchased from Primary Societies		
	i) Cashew Kornals		
	(a) Quantity (Tonnes)		
	(b) Value (Rs. in lakhs)		
	ii) Other items (Specify Name, Quantity and Value)		
7.	Sales Turnover		
	(a) Inside the Country		
	i) Cashew Kernals		
	(a) Quantity (Tonnes)	71.65	18.40
	(b) Value (Rs. in lakhs)		

No purchase from the Primaries. Rawnuts are given to the Primaries for processing and the products are received back meeting the complete expenses of Processing

1	2	3	4
(b) Exports			
i) Cashew Kernals			
(a) Quantity (Tonnes)	98780	17160	
(b) Value (Rs. lakhs)	2648.54	6526.85	
ii) Other items (specify and give details)			
Total (b)			
Quantity (Tonnes)	-	-	
Value (Rs. lakhs)	-	-	
Total Sales (A+B)			
Quantity (Tonnes)	98780	17160	
Value (Rs. lakhs)	2720.19	6545.25	
8. Net Profit/ Loss (Rs. lakhs)	1548.44	1947.84	
9. Number of Persons employed in the CAPEX	303	289	
10. (a) Number of Primary Societies which are defunct	-	-	
(b) Number of Workers affected	Na	Na	

Source : Kerala State Cashew Workers Apex Co-operative Society (CAPEX), Kollam.

Khadi & Village Industries : Production, Sales, Employment and Wages paid during 1995-96 and 1996-97

Sl. No.	Name of Industry	Production Value(Rs. lakhs)			Sales value(Rs. lakhs)			Employment			Wages		
		95-96			96-97			95-96			96-97		
		95-96	96-97	95-96	95-96	96-97	95-96	96-97	95-96	96-97	95-96	96-97	
1.	Khadi	350.73	398.53	894.41	991.96	8578	8087	8087	-	8087	262.47	269.89	
II.	VILLAGE INDUSTRIES												
1.	Cottage Match	1073.70	1079.81	1192.73	1283.03	3627	4251	7878	3707	4320	8027	258.43	
2.	Agarbathy	207.77	213.08	212.03	219.66	1001	298	1299	1017	314	1331	40.50	
3.	Village Leather	1057.03	1067.60	1183.73	1207.32	2332	1350	3682	2394	1423	3817	213.89	
4.	Fibre and Screwpine	702.43	738.79	834.89	813.37	60826	9732	70558	61151	11167	72318	648.16	
5.	Rubber based	687.52	691.94	705.37	736.75	956	562	1518	979	596	1575	47.74	
6.	H.M.P	132.60	155.00	148.22	169.80	926	-	926	888	180	1068	42.95	
7.	Village Pottery	1118.13	1125.24	1149.15	1171.47	18171	4771	22942	18254	4790	23044	537.93	
8.	Gurkhandasari	251.75	252.90	269.73	270.80	1126	402	1528	1164	380	1544	60.84	
9.	Service	-	-	147.37	151.79	544	-	544	565	-	565	78.87	
10.	Village Oil	1577.58	1609.13	1744.73	1779.63	810	965	1775	815	970	1785	52.27	
11.	N.E.O.S	462.27	518.80	482.06	573.90	401	604	1005	405	629	1034	29.43	
12.	Textile	564.76	798.64	557.70	791.16	3689	237	3926	4352	463	4815	178.06	
13.	Palmgur	219.94	221.02	283.13	286.66	1025	12321	13346	1018	12908	13926	34.90	
14.	Bee-keeping	96.67	111.14	133.61	146.60	1961	15674	17635	1980	15810	17790	52.50	
15.	P.C.P	624.94	644.40	698.75	726.52	5869	7629	13498	6012	7967	14039	251.47	
16.	F.V.P	421.49	434.30	476.95	495.45	1389	1867	3256	1348	2004	3352	108.94	
17.	Ayurvedic Medicines	35.29	38.37	40.29	45.02	120	576	696	125	587	712	12.17	
18.	Lime	1211.67	1332.91	1371.64	1530.25	5098	3293	8391	5153	3341	8494	465.60	
19.	Cane & Bamboo	323.35	329.82	334.84	341.53	1458	3841	5299	1488	3918	5406	792.24	
20.	B&C	1216.49	1240.81	1476.22	1505.73	6945	1405	8350	7014	1419	8433	384.59	
21.	Aluminium	378.82	428.13	414.34	447.58	720	284	1004	735	292	1027	113.44	
22.	Metal	2.90	3.93	3.09	4.56	3	3	9	3	7	10	0.34	
23.	Electronics	89.25	17.30	66.15	38.65	546	-	546	410	-	410	5.83	
24.	Polyvastra	48.48	55.62	91.87	73.11	612	-	612	888	-	888	30.58	
	Total II	12504.83	13108.68	14018.59	14810.34	120155	70068	190223	121925	73485	195410	3653.18	
	Total I + II	12855.56	13507.21	14913.00	15802.30	128733	70068	198801	130012	73485	203497	3915.65	

Source : Khadi & Village Industries Board, Thiruvananthapuram.

Progress of sericulture Development Programme of the state

Sl.No	Item	1996- 97	1997 - 98	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Mulberry Cultivation (in acres)	1476	2776	(Progressive Total)
2.	Number of Farmers	2038	4225	(Progressive Total)
3.	Number of Rearing Units	987	-	New farmers of 97-98 are yet to start rearing.
4.	Production of Cocoon (MT)	16.172	15.588	
5.	Silkworm seed production Centres (Nos)			
	a) State Sector	Nil	Nil	
	b) Private Sector	Nil	Nil	
	c) Co-operative sector	Nil	Nil	
	d) Central Sector	1	1	
	Total (5)	1	1	
6.	Cocoon Purchase Centre			
	a) State Sector	14	14	All Distts. offices are functioning as cocoon purchase centre.
	b) Co-operative Sector	Nil	Nil	
	c) Private Sector	Nil	Nil	
	Total (6)	14	14	
7.	Silk Reeling Units			
	(a) State Sector	2	2	
	(b) Co-operative Sector	-	-	• Working on jobwork basis for SERIFED
	(c) Private Sector*	31	2	
	Total (7)	33	4	
8.	Demonstration Cum Training Centre			
	(a) State sector	-	-	
	(b) Central sector	1	1	
	Total (8)	1	1	
9.	Production of Raw silkyarn	1.5 MT	.876	
10.	Sericulture Co-operative Societies newly organised	9	92	affiliated to SERIFED

Source : Kerala State Sericulture Co-operative Federation Ltd., Thiruvananthapuram.

Kerala State Industrial Development Corporation Physical and Financial Performance - 1993-94 to 1996 - 97

Sl.No	Particulars	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Projects Completed				
	a) Number of Projects	42	29	33	49
	b) Aggregate cost (Rs.in crores)	132.47	133	115.66	184.34
2.	Projects taken up for implementation				
	a) Number of Projects	46	45	112	112
	b) Aggregate costs (Rs. in Crores)	147.99	182	707	940
	c) Employment potential (Nos)	2870	2252	7730	8003
3.	Project cleared by KSIDC				
	a) Number of Projects	47	51	68	55
	b) Aggregate Cost (Rs.in Crores)	253.62	255.00	427.51	586.08
	(c) Employment potential (Nos)	2946	4587	5586	4381
4.	Memoranda of Understanding signed with Private parties				
	a) Number of projects	27	24	71	54
	b) Estimated Aggregate cost (Rs. in crores)	533	166	2007	5437
5.	Financial assistance sanctioned and disbursed				
	a) Gross sanction (Rs. in crores)	48.73	51.89	77.65	94.70
	b) Disbursement (Rs. in crores)	29.85	32.79	43.38	63.82
	Net Profit (Rs.in crores)	2.11	11.63	6.31	9.23

Source : Kerala State Industrial Development Corporation Ltd., Thiruvananthapuram

Summary of loan operations of Kerala Financial Corporation as on 31.3.1997

(Rs. in lakhs)

SL. No.	During the year 1996-97						Since inception upto 31.3.1997					
	SSI		Others		Total		SSI		Others		Total	
	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
1.	92	673.35	64	262.13	156	935.48	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.	1166	12119.93	2144	12747.07	3310	24867.00	23167	104899.18	11001	55253.98	34168	160153.16
3.	1258	12793.28	2208	13009.20	3466	25802.48	23377	106960.60	11084	55765.95	34461	162726.01
4.	102	1813.54	108	614.80	210	2428.34	3872	14618.51	948	5911.12	4820	20529.63
5.	1056	8881.70	2009	12668.30	3065	21550.00	18546	77294.58	10469	52177.37	29015	129471.95
6.	62	1087.38	56	625.95	118	1713.33	-	-	-	-	-	-
a) Application cancelled/reduced out of current years sanction												
b) Application cancelled/ reduced out of previous year sanction	23	512.34	21	149.37	44	661.71	-	-	-	-	-	-
c) Total cancellation/ reduction	85	1599.72	77	775.32	162	2375.04	2791	10668.63	1054	3948.39	3845	14617.02
7. Application sanctioned effectively (5-6 A)	994	7794.32	1953	12042.35	2947	19836.67						
8. Net sanction (5-6 C)	971	7281.98	1932	11892.98	2903	19174.96	15755	66625.95	9415	48228.98	25170	114854.93
9. Amount disbursed along with number of newly assisted units	933	9112.27	1785	9748.73	2718	18861.00	15645	55731.78	8652	36874.54	24297	92606.32
10. Application pending sanction as at the end of the period.	97	922.60	91	902.87	188	1825.47	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source : Kerala Financial Corporation., Thiruvananthapuram

District - wise Details of Disbursement of loan by KFC 1996 - 97

Sl. No.	District	SSI		Others		Total	
		No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
Backward Districts							
CATEGORY - A							
Idukki :-							
	Kattappana	60	382.90	173	776.50	233	1159.40
	Thodupuzha						
	Wayanad	16	65.14	71	336.96	87	402.10
CATEGORY - B							
	Alappuzha	68	463.39	69	225.79	137	689.18
	Malappuram	39	456.67	56	402.07	95	858.74
	Kannur	48	434.95	66	379.33	114	814.28
	Kasaragod	35	281.72	70	376.89	105	658.61
CATEGORY - C							
	Trivandrum	67	910.00	257	1234.14	324	2144.14
	Thrissur	95	1011.35	71	627.06	166	1638.41
	Total	428	4006.12	833	4358.74	1261	8364.86
Non Backward Districts							
	Pathanamthitta	70	404.46	121	656.05	191	1060.51
	Kollam	130	658.57	177	922.81	307	1581.38
	Ernakulam	93	2031.16	186	1683.90	279	3715.06
	Palakkad	46	811.03	172	744.70	218	1555.73
	Kozhikode	71	380.85	241	1133.2	312	1514.27
	Kottayam	95	820.08	55	249.11	150	1069.19
	Total	505	5106.15	952	5389.99	1457	10496.14
	Grand Total	93	9112.27	1785	9748.73	2718	18861.00

Source : Kerala Financial Corporation., Thiruvananthapuram

Industry - wise classification of loan sanctioned and disbursed by the Kerala Financial Corporation as on 31.3.1997

Type of Industry	(Amount in Rs. lakhs)			
	Amount Sanctioned	% of total loans Sanctioned	Amount disbursed	% of total loan disbursed
Mining	2074.00	1.71	639.56	0.69
Crude Petroleum	251.19	0.20	107.73	0.12
Petroleum Refining	13.37	0.01	11.31	0.01
Sugar	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Other food Products	9203.80	7.59	6854.92	7.40
Textiles	3297.32	2.72	2437.22	2.63
Paper & Paper Products	2180.08	1.80	1840.27	1.99
Leather and leather products	271.28	0.22	217.30	0.23
Rubber products	10533.32	8.69	8336.01	9.00
Chemical and Chemical Products	3746.31	3.09	2821.25	3.05
Fertilisers	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cement	110.20	0.09	84.07	0.09
Basic Metals				
a) Iron & Steel	1365.00	1.13	1033.36	1.12
b) Non - ferrous	773.11	0.64	603.58	0.65
Metals products	5149.96	4.25	2902.73	3.14
Capital Goods				
a) Non-electrical Machinery	808.13	0.67	620.97	0.67
b) Electrical machinery	1458.43	1.20	1373.36	1.48
c) Electronic machinery	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
d) Transport equipment	955.06	0.79	785.96	0.85
Electricity Generation	37.82	0.03	30.40	0.03
Services				
a) Hotels and Shopping Complex	11995.04	9.90	8176.89	8.83
b) Hospital	2733.37	2.26	2142.60	2.31
c) Others	21018.70	17.34	19395.89	20.95
Others	43246.75	35.67	32190.94	34.76
Total	121221.24	100.00	92606.32	100.00

Source : Kerala Financial Corporation., Thiruvananthapuram

Appendix -6.40

Progress of the working of Kerala Financial Corporation at a glance

(Rs. in Lakh)

Year	Loans Sanctioned Cumulative	Loans disbursed Cumulative	Loans Out standing	Profit before Taxation	Profit after Taxation
1	2	3	4	5	6
1991-92	55037	38879	31823	89.94	-
1992-93	64348	45389	36470	141.14	54.22
1993-94	72758	52231	39773	141.56	56.34
1994-95	84193	59770	44813	188.29	57.91
1995-96	107922	73745	51084	978.51	693.85
1996-97	129472	92606	61549	1453.29	210.90

Source : Kerala Financial Corporation., Thiruvananthapuram

List of Companies in Techno Park (as on 31.1.1998) and their activities

Sl.No	Name of Company	Brief Description	No. of Modules
1	2	3	4
Companies in operation			
1.	Nest (USNRIs)	Software Development	EOU 4
2.	Toroid India	Toroidal Transformers	EOU 9
3.	Tata Consultancy	Software Training	EOU 2
4.	Case Consult (German + USNRI)	Software Development	EOU 4
5.	Data Entry International	Data Capture (UK + Indian)	EOU 2
6.	Brahma Softek	Data Capture	EOU 2
7.	Dataware Designs (USNRI)	Software Development	EOU 1
8.	Transmatic & HIS	Software Development	EOU 1
9.	Megalux	Energy Saving Devices	3
10.	IVL India (German)	Software Development	EOU 2
11.	ADA Software & Services	Software Development	EOU 2
12.	Sea View (US + Indian)	Software Development	EOU 4
13.	SDS Infotek	Transcription	EOU 2
14.	Srishi (German NRI)	Software Development	EOU 1
15.	Visionics India (Sweden + Indian)	Network Management	EOU 1
16.	BPL India	Software Development	EOU 1
17.	GADCO	Radio Paging	1
18.	IBS (Gulf-based NRI)	Software Development	EOU 4
19.	Amstor Corporation	Software for Swiss Air Electronic Products	EOU own Bldg.
Under Implementation			
20.	CMS Computers	Electronics R & D	
21.	BPL Mobile Telecom Services		
22.	Peninsula Polymers Ltd.		
23.	Gemini Software solutions	Software Development	EOU 100% E
New Projects			
24.	Fisher International	Software Development (USA)	EOU
25.	Flintek	Load Cells (Swedish Group)	EOU
26.	Sraintek	Strain gauges (Swedish Group)	EOU
27.	Software Technical Services	Software Development (USA)	EOU
28.	Pentafour	Software Development	
29.	Gibbs	Software Development	100% EOU

Sources : Technopark, Thiruvananthapuram.

Details of Technical Assistance offered by Small Industries Service Institute during 1996-97

Sl.No	Assistance Provided	No.of Cases handled (1996-97)
1.	Project Profiles Prepared and up dated	43
2.	Sick units Revival Reports	2
3.	Techno-Economic Feasibility Report for Bank Finance	3
4.	Capacity Assessment Report	3
5.	Inspection Reports under single point Registration Programme of NSIC	12
6.	State level Acceptance committee Meeting convened by NSIC for supply of machinery on hire purchase	5
7.	Industrial potential surveys conducted	2
8.	Inplant Studies	3
9.	Technical consultancy	1040
10.	Product Development / Diversification	16
11.	Training	253
12.	Other Misc. consultancy assistance and through group programme	1260
The Work done under the programme of ancillary development by SISI during the year 1996-97 include the following		
1.	Vendor Development / Buyer Seller Meet	1
2.	No.of units registered under SCX	41
3.	Tender enquiries processed (Nos)	24
4.	Plant level committee meetings attended	4
5.	Visit to large and Medium Scale Industries for Ancillary work / meetings	14

Source : Small Industries Service Institute, Thrissur.

Revenue Collection from Mining Sector : From 1990-91 to 1996-97

(Rs. in Lakh)

Year	Minor Minerals		Major Minerals		Total
1990-91	29	79			108
1991-92	33	132			164
1992-93	109	322			431
1993-94	115	337			452
1994-95	148	386			534
1995-96	229	357			586
1996-97	272	288			560

Production and Sale of Major Minerals (Other than Mineral Sand)

(Rty in MT and Value in Lakhs)

Name of Mineral	1995-96										1996-97		Value/ Tonne		
	Production		Sales/Consumption		Value/ Tonne		Production		Sales Consumption		Raw	Processed		Raw	Processed
	Raw	Processed	Raw	Processed	Raw	Processed	Raw	Processed	Raw	Processed					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11					
China Clay	247211	112364	69413	70832	400	112690	69861	111679	69861	450					
Lime Stone	893769	-	402640	-	320	290451	-	323555	-	350					
Silica Sand	124827	-	54620	119522	200	170527	23362	157643	-	225					
Lime Shell	145775	-	145622	-	800	99758	-	97719	-	800					
Mangeseite	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
Quartz	4962	-	4962	450	450	2268	-	2268	-	450					
Graphite	500	-	500	-	450	5850	-	5850	-	450					
Bauxite	-	-	-	-	250	5850	-	5850	-	250					

Source : Directorate of Mining and Geology., Thiruvananthapuram

Appendix - 6.45

Production and Sale of Mineral Sand in Kerala

Name of Mineral	1995-96		1996-97	
	Production (Tonnes)	Sales/Consumption Quality (Tonnes)	Production (Tonnes)	Sales Consumption (Tonnes)
Ilmenite	125152	206233	73006	83355
Rutile	7304	7122	4638	4234
Zircon	13539	5010	7900	8637
Sillimanite	6745	6162	5625	5175
Leucoxene	207	44	340	-
Sillimanite	6745 st	6162	5625	5175
Leucoxene	207	44	340	-

Source : Directorate of Mining and Geology, Thiruvananthapuram

Appendix - 7.1

Growth of Transport & Communications in Kerala since 1975

Sl No.	Item	Unit	1975	1980	1985	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Road Length (PWD)	Unit	14870	17408	19107	19836	20283	20414	20663	21651	22114	22863	22273
2.	Road Length (PWD) per sq.km	Kms.	0.38	0.45	0.49	0.51	0.52	0.53	0.53	0.56	0.57	0.59	0.57
3.	Road Length (Panchayats)	"	54812	66158	81515	96951	99022	101067	103888	106277	106920	106920	109058*
4.	Motor Vehicles	Nos.	119720	174704	319259	581054	647742	708172	781398	887672	1005922	1170241	1328619
5.	Motor Vehicles per 100 sq.km	"	308	450	821	1495	1667	1822	2011	2276	2588	3011	3419
6.	Buses & Storage Carriages	"	7828	8705	12910	20290	21454	22833	25345	30370	34862	38177	48044
7.	Goods Vehicles	"	15875	21121	40879	61106	66190	71089	77336	88455	100252	111762	131586
8.	Buses owned by KSRTC	"	2212	2935	3239	3313	3413	3534	3456	3511	3005	3505	3750
9.	Railway Route length	Kms.	896	916	914	998	998	1055	1198	1198	1198	1198	1198
10.	Post Offices	Nos.	4024	4512	4751	4861	4911	4978	5009	5040	5040	5041	5046
11.	Telephone Exchanges	"	286	441	561	636	649	675	688	715	727	765	793
12.	Total Equipped Capacity of Telephone Connection	"	70410	104595	144462	246190	281607	344536	428212	524006	645283	812371	1062198
13.	Public Call Offices	"	2352	2292	2766	3794	4958	6246	8229	10603	11824	14721	17852

Source : Departments Concerned

* Provisional.

Appendix : 7.2

Length of roads maintained by different departments/agencies

Sl.No.	Department/Agency	Road Length (Kms)			
		1996	1997	1996	1997
1	2	3	4		
1.	P.W.D. -NH	1011	1011		
2.	P.W.D - R& B	22863	22273		
3.	Panchayats	106920	109058		
4.	Municipalities and Corporation	8386	8627		
5.	Forests	3342	3360		
6.	Others	2114	2162		
	Total	144636	145218		

Appendix - 7.3

District-wise and Category-wise Length of Roads Maintained by PWD (R&B) as on 1-4-1997

Sl. No.	Name of District	State Highways	Major District Roads	Other District Roads	Village Roads	Total	(in Kms)
1.	Thiruvananthapuram	147.160	258.466	1331.951	99.623	1837.200	(8.25)
2.	Kollam	214.556	409.732	1029.743	80.817	1734.848	(7.79)
3.	Pathanamthitta	197.174	441.570	671.997	61.370	1372.111	(6.16)
4.	Alappuzha	133.267	364.207	472.201	155.612	1125.287	(5.05)
5.	Kottayam	403.842	632.372	1027.411	48.058	2111.683	(9.48)
6.	Idukki	897.236	187.293	267.563	342.223	1694.315	(7.61)
7.	Ernakulam	183.078	800.581	1035.283	69.220	2088.162	(9.37)
8.	Thrissur	310.885	448.275	743.700	64.214	1567.074	(7.04)
9.	Palakkad	409.289	551.132	678.440	43.990	1692.851	(7.56)
10.	Malappuram	259.729	312.615	1032.788	345.474	1950.606	(8.76)
11.	Kozhikode	182.209	183.919	754.111	316.783	1437.022	(6.45)
12.	Wayanad	90.670	277.031	148.456	181.043	697.200	(3.13)
13.	Kannur	192.124	256.254	976.421	518.491	1949.290	(8.75)
14.	Kasaragod	141.780	1.250	324.076	557.773	1024.879	(4.60)
	Total	3768.999	5124.697	10494.141	2884.691	22272.528	(100)

Figures in brackets denote percentage over the total

Source : PWD (R&B)

Appendix - 7.4

Length of roads added during 1996-97 to different category of Public Works Department Roads

(in Kms)

Item	State Highway		Major District Roads		Other District Roads		Village Roads		Total
	2	3	4	5	6				
Cement Concrete									
Length as on 1-4-1996	8.871	3.243	--	1.183	13.297				
Length added in 1996-97	(-)	(-)	--	--	(-)				3.782\
Length as on 31-3-1997	5.951	2.381	--	1.183	9.515				
Black Topped									
Length as on 1-4-1996	2351.906	5849.309	10450.355	1018.622	19670.192				
Length added in 1996-97	1167.597	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)				113.071
Length as on 31-3-1997	3519.503	5079.384	10067.358	890.876	19557.121				
Water Bound Macadam									
Length as on 1-4-1996	--	16.370	137.270	298.516	452.156				
Length added in 1996-97	(+)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)				173.436
Length as on 31-3-1997	7.490	15.023	94.586	161.621	278.720				
Others									
Length as on 1-4-1996	--	33.304	378.948	2314.953	2727.205				
Length added in 1996-97	(+)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)				300.033
Length as on 31-3-1997	236.055	27.909	332.197	1831.011	2427.172				
Total									
Length as on 1-4-1996	2360.777	5902.226	10966.573	3633.274	22862.850				
Length added in 1996-97	1408.222	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)				590.322
Length as on 31-3-1997	3768.999	5124.697	10494.141	2884.691	22272.528				

Source : PWD (R&B)

Appendix - 7.5

District-wise and Surface-wise Length of Roads Maintained by P.W.D. as on 1-3-1997

(Kms)

Sl No.	Name of District	Cement concrete	Block topped	Water bound Mecadam	Others	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Thiruvananthapuram	--	1832.730	4.47	--	1837.200
2.	Kollam	0.200	1610.231	52.472	71.945	1734.848
3.	Pathanamthitta	--	1326.429	--	45.682	1372.111
4.	Alappuzha	--	949.527	1.342	174.418	1125.287
5.	Kottayam	--	1987.805	40.901	82.977	2111.683
6.	Idukki	--	1111.235	42.538	540.542	1694.315
7.	Ernakulam	0.322	2008.347	20.063	59.430	2088.162
8.	Thrissur	4.560	1468.30	25.055	69.159	1567.074
9.	Palakkad	--	1656.551	23.500	2.800	1682.851
10.	Malappuram	--	1625.072	20.840	304.694	1960.606
11.	Kozhikode	1.183	1180.489	10.970	244.380	1437.022
12.	Wayanad	--	674.26	13.090	9.850	697.20
13.	Kannur	3.250	1394.274	19.179	532.587	1949.29
14.	Kasaragode	--	731.871	4.300	288.708	1024.879
	Total	9.515 (0.04)	19557.121 (87.81)	278.720 (1.25)	2427.172 (10.90)	22272.528 (100)

Figures in brackets indicate percentage to total

Source : PWD (R&B)

Appendix - 7.6

No. of Bridges and Culverts in PWD Roads as on 1-4-1997

Category of Road	(Kms)							
	1	2	Bridges (No.)	Culverts (No.)	Total	Unsafe Bridges	Unsafe Culverts	Total
State Highways		378		7069	7447	27	259	286
Major District Roads		771		14747	15518	38	257	295
Other District Roads		567		19478	20045	19	490	509
Village Roads		91		3478	3569	2	118	120
Total		1807		44772	46579	86	1124	1210

Source : Public Works Department - R & B.

Appendix : 7.7

Ranking of districts according to the rate of growth of Motor vehicles during 1996-97

Rank	Name of District	Rate of growth (%)
1.	Kottayam	18.10
2.	Malappuram	17.47
3	Ernakulam	17.24
4.	Wayanad	16.98
5.	Kollam	16.86
6.	Thrissur	16.40
7.	Idukky	15.53
8.	Kozhikode	12.76
9.	Alappuzha	12.22
10.	Palakkad	11.82
11	Kasaragod	11.78
12.	Kannur	11.42
13.	Pathanamthitta	9.50
14.	Thiruvananthapuram	4.25

Appendix - 7.8

Category-wise Growth of Motor Vehicles in Kerala Since 1975

Sl No.	Type of Vehicles	1975	1980	1985	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
I. GOODS VEHICLES												
1.	Four wheelers and above	15785	20128	36699	51530	54753	57370	68176	78514	88180	97714	112792
2.	Three wheelers including Tempos	--	993	4170	9576	11437	13719	9160	9941	12072	14048	18794
II. BUSES												
1.	Stage Carriages	7828	8705	12910	15050	15606	15852	16883	18263	19988	21514	24856
2.	Contract Carriages Omni buses	--	842	2324	5234	5848	6981	8462	12107	14874	16663	23188
III. CARS AND STATION WAGONS												
1.	Cars	44497	54381	75731	116676	125769	128232	135299	144400	155150	171801	185668
2.	Station Wagons	--	196	507	849	891	946	--	--	--	--	--
3.	Taxi Cars	11525	17780	28189	37638	37830	36999	40931	49843	54681	57482	44734
4.	Jeeps	5859	70223	12972	24351	26133	27302	29334	32563	37774	44639	62627
IV. THREE WHEELERS												
1.	Authorickshaws	3125	7397	24383	58165	67317	75211	83725	92296	103465	127913	114166
2.	Motorised Cycle Rickshaw	--	38	34	62	53	57	48	80	77	62	22
V. TWO WHEELERS												
1.	Motorised Cycle	--	58	73	70	63	63	63	63	63	565	1073
2.	Scooter/Motor Cycle	25769	50493	11629	248374	288498	330316	369537	428641	496873	591923	698933
VI. TRACTOR TRAILORS ARTICULATED												
1.	Tractor Trailers	2735	1864	2104	2661	2660	2781	2803	2975	3388	4544	4193
VII. TRACTORS												
1.	Tillers	--	1892	3089	4115	4305	4573	4315	4691	5045	5296	5841
VIII. TRAILORS												
1.	Trailors	--	469	1118	1927	2069	2330	3225	4089	4626	4504	4497
IX. TRAILORS												
1.	Trailors	--	260	416	580	506	592	621	682	763	760	700
X. OTHERS												
1.	Others	2507	1735	2891	4190	3954	3815	8816	8524	8903	2430	26535
TOTAL		119720	174254	319259	581054	647742	708172	781395	887672	1005922	1170241	1328619
Percentage increase over the previous year		--	13.01	15.26	11.03	11.48	9.3	10.34	13.6	13.3	16.34	13.50

Sources : Motor Vehicles Department

Note : - Figures for the year 1997 are provisional, as the related figures to Kollam, Alappuzha, Palakkad, Kannur and Kasaragod were provisional.

District-wise Growth of Motor Vehicles in Kerala and Their Index (base 1980-81 = 100)

Sl. District	1980-81			1985-86			1990-91			1991-92			1992-93		
	Motor Vehicle (Nos)	Index	Motor Vehicle (Nos)	Index	Motor Vehicle (Nos)	Index	Motor Vehicle (Nos)	Index	Motor Vehicle (Nos)	Index	Motor Vehicle (Nos)	Index	Motor Vehicle (Nos)	Index	
1 2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12					
1. Thiruvananthapuram	38676	100	61484	158.58	101980	263.70	11382	294.31	120868	312.54					
2. Kollam	18853	100	34212	181.47	57694	306.02	58023	307.76	62871	333.48					
3. Pathanamthitta	--	--	13316	599.01	35555	1599.42	40048	1801.52	43047	1936.43					
4. Alappuzha	15549	100	25025	160.94	39545	254.33	43288	278.39	46560	299.44					
5. Kottayam	12647	100	21041	160.37	39758	314.37	44695	353.40	56996	450.67					
6. Idukki	4656	100	8097	173.90	12812	275.17	13819	296.79	15300	328.61					
7. Ernakulam	34128	100	59611	174.67	105622	309.49	115605	338.73	124951	366.12					
8. Trissur	19083	100	36693	192.28	70831	371.17	79421	416.18	89989	471.57					
9. Palakkad	11656	100	20041	171.94	37623	322.78	42272	362.86	46055	395.12					
10. Malappuram	7926	100	16605	209.50	30671	386.97	35032	441.98	40439	510.20					
11. Kozhikode	17330	100	29448	169.92	55939	322.79	62105	358.56	68373	398.00					
12. Wayanad	--	--	4703	202.11	8379	360.08	9082	390.28	9733	418.26					
13. Kannur	14096	100	24478	173.65	36540	259.22	34764	246.62	37716	267.57					
14. Kasaragod	--	--	6863	124.46	14793	268.28	16196	293.72	17900	324.63					
Total	194597	100	361617	185.83	647742	332.86	708172	363.91	781398	401.55					

Note :For Pathanamthitta, Wayanad and Kasaragod the years 1982-83, 1981-82 and 1984-85 are taken as base respectively.

(contd...)

Sl. No.	District	1993-94			1994-95			1995-95			1996-97		
		Motor vehicles (Nos.)	Index	Motor vehicles (Nos.)	Index	Motor vehicles (Nos.)	Index	Motor vehicles (Nos.)	Index	Motor vehicles (Nos.)	Index		
1	2	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20				
1.	Trivandrum	132119	341.63	144775	374.36	166111	456.27	173164	475.64				
2.	Kollam	68474	363.20	70957	376.36	88484	555.88	103402	649.60				
3.	Pathanamthitta	47121	2119.70	52415	2537.85	55797	3086.14	61099	3379.42				
4.	Alappuzha	51406	330.61	58877	378.65	68254	480.89	76593	539.64				
5.	Kottayam	76105	601.76	86499	683.95	100059	852.80	18165	1007.12				
6.	Idukki	16908	363.14	18996	407.99	20856	703.33	24094	812.53				
7.	Ernakulam	140732	412.37	163107	477.93	196565	647.41	230444	759.00				
8.	Thrissur	101847	533.71	117995	618.33	135134	795.09	157293	925.47				
9.	Palakkad	54683	469.14	61847	530.60	70853	627.54	79224	701.68				
10.	Malappuram	48642	613.70	57600	726.72	69450	1011.35	81584	1188.05				
11.	Kozhikode	77447	446.90	91368	527.22	102526	656.14	115604	739.84				
12.	Wayanad	10492	450.88	11943	513.24	13888	749.68	16246	876.97				
13.	Kannur	41940	297.53	47173	334.66	55824	443.15	62198	493.75				
14.	Kasaragod	19756	358.29	22370	405.69	26400	593.69	29509	663.61				
Total		887672	456.16	1005922	516.93	1170241	678.12	1328619	769.90				

Source : Motor Vehicles Department.

Note : For Pathanamthitta, Wayanad and Kasaragod the years 1982-83, 1981-82 & 1984-85 are taken as base year respectively.

Appendix : 7.10
District-wise details of newly registered Motor Vehicles during 1997

Sl.No.	Name of District	No. of Motor vehicles
1.	Thiruvananthapuram	27358
2.	Kollam	17474
3.	Pathanamthitta	7144
4.	Alappuzha	7787
5.	Kottayam	13274
6.	Idukki	2532
7.	Ernakulam	32518
8.	Thrissur	19087
9.	Palakkad	7379
10.	Malappuram	11806
11.	Kozhikode	12761
12.	Wayanad	2240
13.	Kannur	6095
14.	Kasargode	2898
Total		170353

Appendix - 7.11

Road Accidents in Kerala in which number of persons held during 1995-96 and 1996-97

Sl. No.	Name of District	No. of Accidents		Increase/Decrease %		No. of persons injured		Increase/Decrease %		No. of persons Killed		Increase/Decrease %	
		1995-96	1996-97	1995-96	1996-97	1995-96	1996-97	1995-96	1996-97	1995-96	1996-97	1995-96	1996-97
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11			
1.	Thiruvananthapuram	4152	3779	-9.0	4957	4919	-0.8	278	275	-1.1			
2.	Kollam	3192	3144	-1.5	4703	4514	-4.0	207	230	+11.1			
3.	Pathanamthitta	1397	1332	-4.7	1633	1539	-5.8	108	89	+17.6			
4.	Alappuzha	2893	2911	+0.6	3888	3948	+1.5	185	215	+16.2			
5.	Kottayam	2647	2905	+9.7	3486	4176	+19.8	145	183	+26.2			
6.	Idukki	890	891	0.1	1809	1559	-13.2	49	78	+59.2			
7.	Emakulam	6690	5513	-17.6	8177	6787	-17.0	408	356	-12.7			
8.	Thrissur	2986	2768	-7.3	4086	4135	+1.2	304	288	-5.3			
9.	Palakkad	2219	2207	-0.5	3846	3617	-6.0	243	264	+8.6			
10.	Malappuram	2806	2550	-9.1	5178	4654	-10.1	266	244	-8.3			
11.	Kozhikkode	3568	3211	-10.0	5250	4704	-10.4	237	200	-15.6			
12.	Wayanad	818	720	-12.0	1372	1271	-7.4	38	43	+13.2			
13.	Kannur	2005	1908	-4.8	3497	3582	+2.4	155	144	-7.1			
14.	Kasaragod	860	863	+0.3	1593	1763	+10.7	84	98	+16.7			
Total		37123	34702	-6.5	53475	51168	+4.3	2707	2707	0			

Source:- Director General of Police

Motor Vehicle Accidents in Kerala by Primary Causes of Accidents during 1996-97

Sl. No.	District	Fault of driver of motor vehicle	Fault of driver of vehicle other than motor vehicle	Fault of cyclists	Fault of Pedestrian	Fault of passenger	Defect of motor vehicle	Defect of road	Bad weather condition	Other Causes	Causes not known	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1.	Thiruvananthapuram	3040	211	33	206	64	46	--	--	83	96	3779
2.	Kollam	3117	--	--	18	9	--	--	--	--	--	3144
3.	Pathanamthitta	1219	--	--	22	37	54	--	--	--	--	1332
4.	Alappuzha	2901	--	1	--	--	1	--	--	--	8	2911
5.	Kottayam	2566	290	2	3	2	8	10	7	16	1	2905
6.	Idukki	861	--	--	--	--	30	--	--	--	--	891
7.	Emakulam	5395	1	--	19	3	1	2	--	90	2	5513
8.	Thrissur	2760	--	--	--	1	7	--	--	--	--	2768
9.	Palakkad	2195	--	2	1	1	3	--	--	2	3	2207
10.	Malappuram	2541	--	2	1	--	6	--	--	--	--	2550
11.	Kozhikode	3087	6	8	43	58	7	1	--	1	--	3211
12.	Wayanad	712	--	1	--	1	1	--	1	4	--	720
13.	Kannur	1905	1	--	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	1908
14.	Kasaragod	860	--	--	--	--	3	--	--	--	--	863
Total		33159 (95.55)	509 (1.47)	49 (0.14)	315 (0.91)	176 (0.51)	167 (0.48)	13 (0.04)	8 (0.02)	196 (0.56)	110 (0.32)	34702 (100)

Note : Figures in Brackets denote Percentage to total.

Source : Director General of Police.

Type-wise details of Motor Vehicles Involved in the Road Accidents in Kerala during 1996-97.

Sl. No.	District	KSRTC Buses	Other Buses	Goods Vehicles	Motor Cars	Jeeps	Autori-ckshawas	Two Wheelers	Misce-ness Vehicles	Class not known	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Thiruvananthapuram	552	200	288	658	103	670	994	351	20	3836
2.	Kollam	186	394	385	630	68	625	647	201	8	3144
3.	Pathanamthitta	29	188	159	163	147	262	246	119	19	1332
4.	Alappuzha	211	303	459	451	52	588	939	107	52	3162
5.	Kottayam	76	579	349	372	257	661	437	81	12	2824
6.	Idukki	13	130	98	48	227	196	151	28	--	891
7.	Eranakulam	108	1084	748	411	--	814	1633	354	19	5171
8.	Thrissur	68	580	616	278	84	551	577	--	14	2768
9.	Palakkad	34	500	451	222	314	483	668	152	9	2833
10.	Malappuram	16	540	296	163	519	677	263	164	4	2642
11.	Kozhikode	31	938	341	175	550	527	485	173	4	3224
12.	Wayanad	37	93	80	23	201	180	118	56	--	788
13.	Kannur	6	584	229	175	228	348	245	91	2	1908
14.	Kasaragod	17	188	96	52	131	219	110	44	6	863
Total		1384 (3.91)	6301 (17.81)	4595 (12.98)	3821 (10.80)	2881 (8.14)	6801 (19.22)	7513 (21.23)	1921 (5.43)	169 (0.48)	35386 (100)

Note : Figures in brackets denote percentage to total.
Source : Director General of Police.

Motor Vehicle Accidents by time of Day during 1996-97

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Sl.No.	District	Day light	Darkness	Time not known	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Thiruvananthapuram	2314	1465	--	3779
2.	Kollam	2181	963	--	3144
3.	Pathanamthitta	927	388	17	1332
4.	Alappuzha	1857	1043	11	2911
5.	Kottayam	2289	614	2	2905
6.	Idukki	675	216	--	891
7.	Eranakulam	4726	777	10	5513
8.	Thrissur	1068	1700	--	2768
9.	Palakkad	1743	462	2	2207
10.	Malappuram	2121	428	1	2550
11.	Kozhikode	2616	594	1	3211
12.	Wayanad	572	148	--	720
13.	Kannur	1488	418	2	1908
14.	Kasaragod	597	266	--	863
	Total	25174 (72.54)	9482 (27.33)	46 (0.13)	34702 (100)

Note : Figures in brackets denote percentage to total.

Source : Director General of Police.

APPENDIX - 7.15
K.S.R.T.C. Operational statistics 1996 - 97

Sl. No.	Name of Transport Unit	No. of buses held as on 31.3.'97	No. of Schedules as on 31.3.'97	No. of Routes as on 31.3.'97	Route Distance (kms)	Gross KMS Operated	Effective KMS. operated	Passengers carried	Average carrying capacity per bus
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Parassala	58	57	94	4133	5176702	5176702	17396200	60
2.	Neyyattinkara	102	98	174	5976	8759510	8755608	30986864	59
3.	Poovar	64	56	83	2829	4492024	4492024	17659701	63
4.	Vizhijam	61	53	36	1624	4181622	4179962	18238205	62
5.	Kattakada	90	83	139	3984	6967377	6967377	28446718	63
6.	Thiruvananthapuram Central	130	111	72	9294	17699538	17699538	26050329	61
7.	Pappanamcode	143	131	135	2269	7949393	7949393	39314856	66
8.	Thiruvananthapuram City	156	150	127	1728	8607018	8579174	50965160	60
9.	Vikas Bhavan	85	76	108	2144	4058505	4058505	16165135	60
10.	Peroorkada	102	98	67	1099	5832990	5832990	33819046	60
11.	Nedumangad	127	123	189	5678	10200671	10182227	37472101	59
12.	Kilimanoor	71	71	195	6587	5940461	5940311	20718104	63
13.	Attingal	117	106	62	2073	10215189	10215189	33196961	62
14.	Kollam	111	114	108	5590	10887696	10887696	32486595	62
15.	Kottarakara	126	116	117	8025	11847262	11846153	39930432	60
16.	Punaloor	80	174	221	6984	6474069	6474069	21602405	60
17.	Pathanamthitta	49	45	113	5912	4730418	4730718	11859767	65
18.	Adoor	51	51	221	8846	4349341	4349341	14743443	61
19.	Karunagappally	64	57	137	4646	5096295	5094967	20865865	62
20.	Kayamkulam	74	66	95	2026	6144292	6144292	23538208	63

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
21.	Haripad	33	28	47	2563	3007429	3007429	9124982	61
22.	Mavelikara	41	36	52	3578	3378729	3376049	9733961	62
23.	Alappuzha	108	93	64	2528	9816290	9812819	31856042	62
24.	Chertahala	79	68	69	2985	6622420	6615814	22317551	60
25.	Chenganoor	48	49	90	3839	4086994	4086994	13887399	63
26.	Thiruvalla	47	47	50	2032	3976537	3973934	15903726	62
27.	Changanessery	48	46	30	1195	4135081	4133699	15904279	63
28.	Kottayam	106	101	115	6672	11111183	11096755	24603002	62
29.	Ponkunnam	24	14	14	1879	1975762	1975762	4084845	63
30.	Palai	50	46	34	1894	5272074	5269849	13147894	62
31.	Erattupetta	35	35	14	1128	3351956	3349919	9383349	62
32.	Vaikom	38	31	12	1155	3647958	3647784	7498351	61
33.	Muvattupuzha	50	51	18	1486	5009535	5008489	15498213	64
34.	Thodupuzha	38	33	43	3980	3535314	3534963	5527483	64
35.	Kothamangalam	28	25	40	2190	2894689	2893150	6387160	62
36.	Ernakulam	74	49	45	4009	7654044	7654044	9455610	62
37.	Aluva	55	49	55	2674	7138265	4519166	17336712	62
38.	Ankamaly	36	32				2618981	9563516	62
39.	North Paravoor	41	37	43	1774	3533654	3532911	12353220	63
40.	Perumbavoor	46	38	11	1198	3814243	3813141	15279797	63
41.	Chalakudy	48	42	58	2806	4307887	4307542	10828954	63
42.	Mala	42	35	55	3548	4156131	4156119	9998315	62
43.	Thrissur	94	84	88	4487	10555960	10546333	16513795	63
44.	Puthukadu	13	11	23	3568	1149710	1149710	3900945	62
45.	Guruvayoor	32	30	25	7331	4431572	4431572	3950773	62
46.	Ponnani	19	14	19	1968	1774310	1774214	2704714	63

(Contd...)

47	Perunthaimanna	19	15	15	5858	1812457	1812182	3576083	62
48	Palakkad	100	84	51	10578	13077339	13074311	18653508	62
49.	Malappuram	33	28	29	6033	3482366	3481417	7071036	62
50	Kozhikode	88	75	53	4329	10551525	10550563	17433578	63
51	Thamarassery	31	31	39	2595	2523769	2523769	9074736	62
52	Sulthan Bathery	71	63	74	4280	6150093	6136823	15925629	63
53	Kannur	89	80	50	6531	9221930	9219229	16716867	62
54	Payyannoor	43	41	25	1638	3927226	3927226	11908063	62
55	Kasargode	47	45	30	1252	3638265	3637844	14033818	63
56	Mananthavady	49	45	44	2654	4244892	4244892	10267655	63
57	Kalpatta	32	29	19	1017	2449621	2446429	7363496	62
58	Vadakara	14	12	32	1328	486334	436934	(include in Kozhikode)	62
Total		3750	3408	4068	214008	331464822	331334797	984225152	61

Source : KSRTC

APPENDIX - 7.16
Fare Structure of K.S.R.T.C. During 1995-96 and 1996-97

Sl.No.	Type of Service	Minimum Fare (in Ps.)							
		1995-96		1996-97		1995-96		1996-97	
1	2	3	4	5	6	1	2	3	4
1.	City	18	22	100	125				
2.	Ordinary	18	22	100	125				
3.	Fast Passenger	22	27	150	200				
4.	Super Fast	24	29	300	300				
5.	Super Express	28	34	500	500				
6.	Super Deluxe	32	39	1000	1000				

Source : K.S.R.T.C

Appendix : 7.17

K.S.R.T.C. Operational Ratios 1996-97

Sl.No.	Name of Transport Unit	Average No. of buses held daily	Average Kms. run per day per bus	Percentage Vehicular utilisation	Average Route length (Kms)	Average earnings per passenger	Average distance travelled by a passenger (Kms).	Earnings per Km. of buses operated (in Ps)	Earnings per vehicle on road per day (Rs.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Parasala	59	321.7	74.6	44.0	276.3	18.2	928	2993
2.	Neyyattinkara	97	302.3	81.4	34.3	253.8	17.2	898	2727
3.	Poovar	61	290.3	68.9	34.1	228.5	15.5	896	2632
4.	Vizhinjam	58	284.3	69.0	45.1	223.1	14.0	973	2787
5.	Kattakkada	85	282.4	76.5	28.7	242.2	14.9	989	2904
6.	TVM. Central	131	457.2	80.9	129.1	823.1	41.4	1211	5542
7.	Papanamkode	136	218.7	73.5	12.8	184.7	12.3	914	1990
8.	TVM City	157	221.3	67.5	13.6	180.4	10.3	1071	2376
9.	Vikas Bhavan	63	252.9	68.2	19.9	238.8	15.3	950	2458
10.	Peroorkada	95	217.6	76.8	16.4	164.4	10.5	953	2067
11.	Nedumangad	118	304.5	78.0	30.0	258.8	16.6	963	2888
12.	Kilmanoor	69	308.8	76.8	33.8	275.2	17.5	960	2947
13.	Attingal	112	321.7	77.7	33.4	312.6	18.8	1016	3268
14.	Kollam	111	343.0	78.4	51.6	329.8	20.4	984	3374
15.	Kottarakara	124	323.9	80.6	68.6	308.7	18.1	1041	3377
16.	Punaloor	76	296.1	76.3	31.6	304.3	18.3	1018	3106
17.	Pathanamthitta	42	344.6	90.5	52.3	408.8	24.3	1025	3496
18.	Adoor	48	325.5	75.0	40.0	292.8	18.0	983	3286
19.	Karunagappally	62	306.3	72.5	33.9	263.3	14.9	1078	3344
20.	Kayamkulam	69	324.0	75.4	42.4	273.0	15.9	1098	3385
21.	Haripad	31	348.2	74.2	54.5	365.1	20.1	1108	3963
22.	Mavelikkara	38	327.3	73.7	68.8	347.9	21.2	1003	3313
23.	Alappuzha	101	312.4	85.1	39.5	331.5	18.8	1076	3364
24.	Cherthala	77	300.3	76.6	43.3	286.2	18.1	965	2966
25.	Chenganoor	47	303.0	80.8	42.6	340.7	18.0	1153	3411
26.	Thiruvalla	47	302.1	76.6	40.6	260.1	15.2	1041	3248

(Contd...)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
27.	Changanachery	44	305.5	84.1	39.8	282.1	15.9	1085	3322
28.	Kottayam	104	368.8	81.7	58.0	517.8	27.5	1148	4106
29.	Ponkunnam	19	352.6	78.9	134.0	537.4	29.5	1111	4009
30.	Palai	49	358.6	81.6	55.7	400.1	24.4	998	3603
31.	Erettupetta	35	340.9	77.1	80.5	390.8	21.7	1098	3721
32.	Vaikom	36	350.0	77.8	96.2	459.1	29.7	944	3368
33.	Muvattupuzha	51	334.4	80.4	82.5	352.7	19.7	1091	3653
34.	Thodupuzha	32	372.0	81.2	92.5	701.3	39.0	1097	4085
35.	Kothamangalam	25	402.3	80.0	54.7	508.4	27.6	1122	4448
36.	Ernakulam	70	351.0	85.7	89.1	909.7	49.4	1124	3928
37.	Aluva	56	256.1	85.7	48.6	250.4	15.9	1260	3250
38.	Ankamali	30	307.1	76.7	48.6	250.4	16.7	869	1239
39	North Paravoor	40	315.1	77.5	41.3	262.8	17.4	919	2869
40.	Perumbavoor	43	314.3	76.7	108.9	255.0	15.2	1022	3234
41.	Chalakyady	46	321.4	80.4	48.4	426.1	24.3	1071	3417
42.	Mala	40	370.8	82.5	64.5	424.1	25.4	1020	3521
43.	Thrissur + Puthukad	99	463.5	73.2	51.0	590.4	39.0	1031	5242
44.	Guruvayoor	33	500.4	75.7	293.2	1168.7	68.4	1042	5060
45.	Ponnani	15	401.8	80.0	103.6	654.9	40.0	998	4044
46.	Perunthimanna	17	368.1	82.3	390.5	537.9	30.9	1061	3764
47.	Palakkad	92	434.8	90.2	207.4	739.1	42.8	1055	4551
48.	Malappuram	30	418.0	76.7	208.0	501.8	30.0	1019	4227
49.	Kozhikode	96	398.1	86.9	81.7	619.5	36.9	983	4053
50	Thamarassery	28	319.6	78.6	66.5	255.2	17.0	918	2884
51.	Sulthan bathery	70	298.7	75.7	57.8	370.5	23.5	961	3050
52	Kannur	82	363.0	82.5	130.6	477.3	33.6	855	3123
53.	Payyanoor	40	327.8	82.5	65.5	277.7	20.1	842	2745
54.	Kasargode	42	280.2	83.3	41.7	245.6	15.8	948	2698
55.	Mananthavady	52	301.9	75.0	60.3	406.8	25.2	984	2935
56.	Kalpetta	30	295.1	76.7	53.5	308.5	20.3	929	2706
	Total	3560	330.1	78.3	52.6	343.0	20.5	1019	3318

Source : K.S.R.T.C

Air Traffic (Indian Airlines) at Thiruvananthapuram, Kochi and Kozhikode during 1995-96 and 1996-97

Category of traffic	Originating						Terminating						Total
	1995-96	1996-97	increase(+)/ decrease(-)%	1995-96	1996-97	increase(+)/ decrease(-)%	1995-96	1996-97	increase(+)/ decrease(-)%	1995-96	1996-97	increase(+)/ decrease(-)%	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10				
Passenger	334960	327171	-2.33	340030	345312	+1.55	674990	672483	-0.37				
Cargo (in Tonnes)	3964	4223	+6.53	3039	3082	+1.41	7003	7305	+4.31				

Source : G.M. Southern Region Indian Airlines Ltd.

Appendix : 7.19

Air traffic (Indian Air Lines) at Thiruvananthapuram, Kochi and Kozhikode (1986-87 to 1996-97)

Year	Thiruvananthapuram						Kochi						Kozhikode						Total
	Originating	Terminating	Originating	Terminating	Originating	Terminating	Originating	Terminating	Originating	Terminating	Originating	Terminating	Originating	Terminating	Originating	Terminating			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17			
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	1908.2	925.09	1260.39	--	--	1833.30	3168.68			
1988-89	148652	157699	179900	189650	23241	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	2899.49			
1990-91	112716	128377	134035	148850	32149	40671	278900	315898	1439.25	1622.17	746.72	670.02	69.29	44.87	2255.26	2337.06			
1991-92	119703	129841	138441	139953	49771	57048	307915	326842	1735.27	1251.29	609.65	689.43	45.03	64.94	2380.95	2005.86			
1992-93	120079	105582	104003	101797	78198	70587	302280	277966	894.00	1433.57	687.99	692.11	110.61	178.40	1793.50	2304.08			
1993-94	143000	159000	97000	110000	78000	84000	318000	353000	1858.00	1058.00	506.00	1013.00	556.00	130.00	2920.00	2201.00			
1994-95	144309	158952	86084	121758	79334	87523	309727	368233	2284.00	1223.00	646.00	1231.00	617.00	131.00	3547.00	2595.00			
1995-96	151831	151409	93212	93180	89913	95441	334956	340030	2432.00	1302.00	778.00	919.00	754.00	818.00	3964.00	3039.00			
1996-97	134894	136770	83489	85238	108888	123304	327171	345312	2164.00	1109.00	1149.00	1071.00	910.00	902.00	4223.00	3082.00			

Source :- G.M. Southern Region, Indian Airlines Ltd.)

No. of ships called at Cochin Port during 1995-96 & 1996-97 with their net registered tonnage

Sl No.	Type of Vessels	No. of ships		% variation increase(+)/ decrease(-)	Net Registered Tonnage		%variation increase(+)/ decrease(-)
		1995-96	1996-97		1995-96	1996-97	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Container	261	278	+6.5	842682	1133557	+34.52
2.	Break Bulk	105	134	+27.6	437896	480496	+9.73
3.	Dry Bulk						
	(a) Conventional	19	20	+5.3	139250	240215	+72.51
	(b) Mechanical	24	21	-12.5	212441	246966	+16.25
4.	Liquid Bulk						
	(a) Crude	177	165	-6.8	3860695	3297239	-14.60
	(b) Product	151	147	-2.6	1180624	1611356	+36.48
	(c) Others	60	63	+5.0	367496	368153	+0.18
5.	Passenger Carriers	28	17	-39.3	165774	129755	-21.73
6.	Others	96	95	-1.0	142183	140827	-0.95
	Total	921	940	+2.1	7349041	7648564	+4.08

Source : Planning & Research Division, Cochin Port Trust

Commodity wise Cargo handled at Intermediate and Minor Ports in Kerala during the year 1996-97

(in Tonnes)

Sl No.	Name of Port	Commodity	Export			Import			Grand Total
			Coastal	Foreign	Total	Coastal	Foreign	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Kasaragod	Nil	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
2.	Azhikkal	Timber	1536	--	1536	2	--	2	1538
3.	Kannur	Nil	--	--	--	--	--	--	Nil
4.	Thalassery	Nil	--	--	--	--	--	--	Nil
5.	Vadakara	Nil	--	--	--	--	--	--	Nil
6.	Kozhikode/Beyypore	Copra	--	--	--	205	--	205	205
		Soda ash	--	--	--	5358	--	5358	5358
		Bauxite	--	--	--	4329	--	4329	4329
		Fish	--	--	--	148	--	148	148
		Coir & Fibre	--	--	--	75	--	75	75
		Cement	5641	--	5641	5855	--	5855	11496
		Food grains	1337	--	1337	1516	--	1516	2853
		Miscellaneous Items	878	147	1025	957	--	957	1982
		Edible Oil	203	--	203	--	--	--	203
		Vegetables & Fruits	177	--	177	--	--	--	177
		Provision & stationery	619	--	619	--	--	--	619
		HSD Oil	8696	--	8696	--	--	--	8696
		Granite	7503	--	7503	--	--	--	7503
		Metal & Jelly	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
		River Sand	4780	--	4780	--	--	--	4780
		Tiles & Bricks	2358	--	2358	--	--	--	2358
		Household Equipments	208	--	208	--	--	--	208
		Iron & Steel	527	--	527	--	--	--	527
		Salt	168	--	168	--	--	--	168
		Timber	603	--	603	--	--	--	603
		Wooden Machuva	--	884	884	--	--	--	884
		Sub Total	33698	1031	34729	18423	--	18423	53152

(Contd...)

No. of ships called at Cochin Port during 1995-96 & 1996-97 with their net registered tonnage

Sl No.	Type of Vessels	No. of ships		% variation increase(+)/ decrease(-)	Net Registered Tonnage		%variation increase(+)/ decrease(-)
		1995-96	1996-97		1995-96	1996-97	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Container	261	278	+6.5	842682	1133557	+34.52
2.	Break Bulk	105	134	+27.6	437896	480496	+9.73
3.	Dry Bulk						
	(a) Conventional	19	20	+5.3	139250	240215	+72.51
	(b) Mechanical	24	21	-12.5	212441	246966	+16.25
4.	Liquid Bulk						
	(a) Crude	177	165	-6.8	3860695	3297239	-14.60
	(b) Product	151	147	-2.6	1180624	1611356	+36.48
	(c) Others	60	63	+5.0	367496	368153	+0.18
5.	Passenger Carriers	28	17	-39.3	165774	129755	-21.73
6.	Others	96	95	-1.0	142183	140827	-0.95
	Total	921	940	+2.1	7349041	7648564	+4.08

Source : Planning & Research Division, Cochin Port Trust

APPENDIX - 7.21
Commodity wise Cargo handled at Intermediate and Minor Ports in Kerala during the year 1996-97
(in Tonnes)

Sl No.	Name of Port	Commodity	Export			Import			Grand Total
			Coastal	Foreign	Total	Coastal	Foreign	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Kasaragod	Nil	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
2.	Azhikkal	Timber	1536	--	1536	2	--	2	1538
3.	Kannur	Nil	--	--	--	--	--	--	Nil
4.	Thalassery	Nil	--	--	--	--	--	--	Nil
5.	Vadakara	Nil	--	--	--	--	--	--	Nil
6.	Kozhikode/Beyppore	Copra	--	--	--	205	--	205	205
		Soda ash	--	--	--	5358	--	5358	5358
		Bauxite	--	--	--	4329	--	4329	4329
		Fish	--	--	--	148	--	148	148
		Coir & Fibre	--	--	--	75	--	75	75
		Cement	5641	--	5641	5855	--	5855	11496
		Food grains	1337	--	1337	1516	--	1516	2853
		Miscellaneous Items	878	147	1025	957	--	957	1982
		Edible Oil	203	--	203	--	--	--	203
		Vegetables & Fruits	177	--	177	--	--	--	177
		Provision & stationery	619	--	619	--	--	--	619
		HSD Oil	8696	--	8696	--	--	--	8696
		Granite	7503	--	7503	--	--	--	7503
		Metal & Jelly	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
		River Sand	4780	--	4780	--	--	--	4780
		Tiles & Bricks	2358	--	2358	--	--	--	2358
		Household Equipments	208	--	208	--	--	--	208
		Iron & Steel	527	--	527	--	--	--	527
		Salt	168	--	168	--	--	--	168
		Timber	603	--	603	--	--	--	603
		Wooden Machuva	--	884	884	--	--	--	884
		Sub Total	33698	1031	34729	18423	--	18423	53152

(Contd...)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
7.	Ponnani	Nil	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
8.	Alappuzha	Nil	--	--	--	--	--	--	Nil
9.	Munambam	Nil	--	--	--	--	--	--	Nil
10.	Neendakara	ilmenite	--	51130	51130	--	--	--	51130
11.	Trivandrum/ Valiathura	Nil	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
12.	Kovalam- Vizhinjam	Nil	--	--	--	--	--	--	Nil
Total			35234	52161	87395	18425	--	18425	105820

Source : Directorate of Ports

Appendix - 7.22

Statement showing the Number and Tonnage of Steamers and Sailing Vessels which called at Intermediate and Minor Ports during the Year 1996-97

Sl. No.	Name of Port	Name of Trade Foreign/Coastal	Steamers		Sailing Vessels		Total	
			Number	Tonnage	Number	Tonnage	Number	Tonnage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Kasargode	Nil	Nil	Nil	--	--	--	--
2.	Ashikkal	Coastal	--	--	33	1536	33	1536
3.	Kannur	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
4.	Thalassery	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
5.	Vadakara	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
6.	Kozhikode/Baypore	Foreign	51	21522	312	33354	363	54876
7.	Ponnani	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
8.	Manambam	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
9.	Alappuzha	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
10.	Neendakara	Foreign	2	51162	Nil	Nil	2	51162
11.	Valiyathura/ Thiruvananthapuram	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
12.	Vizhinjam	Foreign	Nil	Nil	9	834	9	834
Total			53	72684	354	35724	407	10848

Source : Directorate of Ports

Appendix - 7.23

Number of harbour Crafts Registered at the Intermedite and Minor Ports of Kerala During 1996-97

Sl. No.	Name of Port	Cargo Boats including barges	Canoes including boats	Mechanised fishing vessels	Others	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Kasargode	--	96	--	--	96
2.	Kozhikode/Beyypore	--	--	4	2	6
3.	Munambam	--	--	73	--	73
4.	Alappuzha	--	--	104	--	104
5.	Neendakara	--	--	584	--	584
Total		--	96	765	2	863

Source : Directorate of Ports

Appendix - 7.24

Category-wise break up of Revenue collected at the Intermediate and Minor Ports of Kerala During 1996-97

Sl. No.	Name of Port	(in Rupees)								
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Total	
		Port dues	Exports Import dues	Tug hire charges	Pilotages fees	Registration and other fees	Miscellaneous			
1	2									
1.	Kasargode	--	--	--	--	10260	830139		840399	
2.	Azhikkal	1900	11485	--	--	5490	6587		25462	
3.	Kannur	--	--	--	--	17643	--		17643	
4.	Thalassery	--	--	--	--	67768	860		68628	
5.	Vadakara	--	--	--	--	9822	--		9822	
6.	Kozhikode/Baypore	32845	363795	115832	25340	129494	1118576		1785882	
7.	Ponnani	--	--	--	--	--	4528		4528	
8.	Munambam									
9.	Alappuzha	--	--	--	--	280525	16457		296982	
10.	Neendakara	19391	244500	2868514	--	127100	5848090		9107595	
11.	Valiyathura/ Thiruvananthapuram	--	--	--	--	--	63843		63843	
12.	Vizhinjam - Kovalam	3002	9505	--	--	--	147987		160494	
13.	Directorate of Ports	--	--	--	--	--	201360		201360	
	Total	57138	629285	2984346	25340	648102	8238427		12582638	

Source : Directorate of Ports

Appendix - 7.25

Operational statistics of Inland Water Transport Agencies in Kerala

Sl. No.	Particulars	State Water Transport Department			Kerala Shipping & Inland Navigation Corporation		
		1995-96	1996-97	1995-96	1996-97	1996-97	
1	2	3	4	5	6	6	
1.	Total Number of Boats	77	77	11+2 Jhankar	11+2 Jhankar		
2.	Boats in operation	51	54	11+2 Jhankar	11+2 Jhankar		
3.	No. of Trips on Schedule	408	400	29403	32622		
4.	No. of passengers carried (in lakhs)	243.24	266.22	61.78	62.39		
5.	Gross Route Distance (Barges + Boats in kms)	1527.6	1493.6	581228	660824		
6.	Volume of cargo carried ('000 tonnes)	229.47	223.35	350.00	328.00		
7.	Total revenue receipts (Rs. lakhs)	360.28	382.19	401.94	418.68		
8.	Total revenue expenditure (Rs. lakhs)	595.89	702.71	342.64	393.93		
9.	Profit/Loss (Rs. in lakhs)	-235.60	-320.52	28.62	(-)4.03		

Source : SWTD & KSINC

Appendix - 7.26

Number of passports Issued From the Passport Offices in Kerala from 1986-87 to 1996-97

Year	No. of Application Received				No. of Passports Issued				
	Thiruvananthapuram	Kochi	Kozhikode	Total	Thiruvananthapuram	Kochi	Kozhikode	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
1986-87	--	70672	59038	129710	--	68332	61307	129639	
1987-88	--	91548	79247	170795	--	81149	67929	149078	
1988-89	--	145361	115062	260423	--	122943	84738	207681	
1989-90	--	153387	132818	286205	--	162949	15449	317398	
1990-91	--	125264	100249	225513	--	128834	110028	238862	
1991-92	34319	304523	228965	567807	3200	153134	119427	275761	
1992-93	156653	N.A.	206917	--	116737	N.A.	341000	--	
1993-94	117630	122473	201146	441249	174493	136832	286744	598069	
1994-95	92014	90341	N.A.	--	89319	93296	N.A.	--	
1995-96	85854	78416	134943	299213	81158	77088	130976	289222	
1996-97	79908	90593	142243	312744	75421	86395	134262	298078	

Note : Thiruvananthapuram Passport Office was upgraded as a full fledged office on 10-1-1992.

Source : Passport Offices Thiruvananthapuram, Kochi and Kozhikode.

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Appendix - 7.27

Growth of Postal Offices in Kerala during the last ten years

Sl No.	Category	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Postal Services											
1.	Head Post Offices	50	50	50	50	51	51	51	51	51	51
2.	Sub Office (Departmental & Extra Departmental)	1959	1959	1959	1959	1956	1956	1958	1957	1968	1970
3.	Branch Offices together with speed post centres	2759	2759	2838	2881	2957	2988	3017	3018	3008	3011
	Total	4768	4768	4847	4890	4964	4995	5026	5026	5027	5032

Source : CPMG Kerala Circle, Thiruvananthapuram.

Category-wise Offices in Postal and Other Postal Services in Kerala

Category of office	As on 1st April	
	1996	1997
1	2	3
A. Postal Services		
1. Head Post Offices	51	51
2. Sub Post Offices		
Departmental	1439	1450
Extra Departmental	529	524
3. Branch Offices	3008	3007
Total (a)	5027	5032
B. Speed Post Centres	7	7
C. Other Postal Services		
1. Railway Mail Services Offices		
i. Head Record 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 (1)	86	86
2. Mail Motor Service Division	1	1
Mail Motor Service Unit	4	4
3. Central Stamp Depot	1	1
Total	92	92

Source : CPMG Kerala Circle, Thiruvananthapuram

Division-Wise and Category-wise Post Offices in Kerala as on 1.4.1997.

Sl. No.	Name of division	Head Offices	Departmental	Sub offices Extra Departmental	Branch Offices	Mobile Post Offices	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Thiruvananthapuram (s)	2	69	15	134	--	220
2.	Thiruvananthapuram (N)	2	77	8	111	--	198
3.	Kollam	3	90	28	121	--	242
4.	Pathanamthitta	3	79	48	176	--	306
5.	Tiruvalla	2	63	30	61	--	156
6.	Mavelikara	2	51	23	47	--	123
7.	Alleppey	2	48	30	44	--	124
8.	Kottayam	3	79	44	130	--	256
9.	Changanachery	2	48	12	104	--	166
10.	Idukki	2	52	13	230	--	297
11.	Ernakulam	2	73	5	58	--	138
12.	Alwaye	3	68	33	140	--	244
13.	Irinjalakuda	2	61	22	108	--	193
14.	Trichur	3	106	32	155	--	296
15.	Ottappalam	1	54	21	142	--	218
16.	Palghat	3	86	20	123	--	232
17.	Triur	2	53	21	96	--	172
18.	Manjeri	2	45	21	191	--	259
19.	Kozhikode	3	74	14	216	--	307
20.	Badagara	2	40	35	144	--	221
21.	Tellicherry	1	43	8	156	--	208
22.	Kannur	2	61	25	139	--	227
23.	Kasargod	2	30	16	181	--	229
Total		51	1450	524	3007		5032

Source : CPMG Kerala Circle, Thiruvananthapuram.

District-wise Details of Area and Population served by one post office during 1996-1997.

Sl. No.	Name of division	Post Office (Nos)	Area (Sq.Kms)	Area served by one post office (Sq.kms)	Projected population for the year 1997	Population served by one post post
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Thiruvananthapuram	418	2192	5.24	3193530	7640
2.	Kollam	360	2491	6.92	2565817	7127
3.	Pathanamthitta	311	2642	8.50	1228823	3951
4.	Alapuzha	290	1414	4.87	2090236	7208
5.	Kottayam	409	2203	5.39	1914475	4681
6.	Idukki	300	5019	16.73	1153826	3846
7.	Ernakulam	382	2407	6.30	3010506	7881
8.	Thrissur	489	3032	6.20	2943894	6020
9.	Palghat	450	4480	9.96	2628332	5841
10.	Malappuram	431	3550	8.24	3672911	8522
11.	Kozhikode	419	2344	5.59	2893497	6906
12.	Wayanadu	161	2131	13.24	762821	4738
13.	Kannur	378	2966	7.85	2485955	6577
14.	Kasargod	234	1992	8.51	1226560	5242
Total		5032	38863	7.72	31771183	6314

Source : CPMG Kerala Circle, Thiruvananthapuram.

Appendix - 7.31

Foreign Tourist Arrivals to India and Kerala

Year	Number of foreign tourists		Percentage Variation over the previous year		Share of Kerala in Indian Tourist Market
	India	Kerala	India	Kerala	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1990	1329950	66139	-0.54	5.06	4.97
1991	1236120	69309	-7.06	4.79	5.61
1992	1434737	90635	16.08	30.76	6.32
1993	1442643	95209	0.55	5.05	6.60
1994	1562016	104568	8.27	9.83	6.69
1995	2123633	142972	35.96	36.73	6.73
1996	2287860	158865*	7.73	11.12	6.94

Source : Department of Tourism Govt. of Kerala.

Appendix - 7.32

Domestic Tourist Arrivals to Kerala 1990 to 1996

Year	Number of Tourists	Percentage variation over the previous year
1	2	3
1990	866525	36.65
1991	948991	9.52
1992	994140	4.76
1993	1027236	3.33
1994	1284375	25.03
1995	3857603	200.35
1996	4365368*	13.16

*Provisional

Source : Department of Tourism, Govt. of Kerala.

Appendix - 7.33

Earnings from Foreign Tourists from 1990 to 1996

Year	Earnings (Rs. in crores)
1990	26.99
1991	28.28
1992	59.75
1993	105.72
1994	116.11
1995	158.76
1996	176.40

Source : Department of Tourism, Govt. of Kerala

Appendix - 7.34

Plan expenditure on Tourism of various States in India (1994-95 to 1996-97)

1	2	Plan Expenditure 1994-95			Plan Expenditure 1995-96			1996-97 (B.E)			(Rs. in lakhs)
		Total	On Tourism	%	Total	On Tourism	%	Total	On Tourism	%	
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	146903	101	0.07	143171	120	0.08	177018	120	0.07	
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	15067	77	0.51	17971	54	0.30	23818	77	0.32	
3.	Assam	85989	122	0.14	126617	324	0.26	128030	421	0.33	
4.	Bihar	122135	10	0.10	100143	6	0.01	113992	32	0.03	
5.	Goa	7034	101	1.44	8665	120	1.38	9376	135	1.44	
6.	Gujarat	82545	190	0.23	104525	199	0.19	112310	349	0.31	
7.	Haryana	57798	50	0.09	73278	-	-	78534	-	-	
8.	Himachal Pradesh	43871	202	0.46	51763	264	0.51	61572	269	0.44	
9.	Jammu & Kashmir *	(R.E)									
		30792	180	0.58	39589	324	0.82	32211	351	1.09	
10.	Karnataka	180390	558	0.31	233372	825	0.35	319191	1600	0.50	
11.	Kerala	76138	396	0.52	100083	881	0.88	135964	1737	1.28	
12.	Madhyapradesh	175903	172	0.10	264016	157	0.06	286973	131	0.05	
13.	Maharashtra	206005	364	0.18	308814	471	0.15	374705	653	0.17	
14.	Manipur	11825	45	0.38	18464	55	0.30	16238	57	0.35	
15.	Meghalaya	9979	67	0.67	20422	127	0.62	21566	142	0.66	
16.	Mizoram	14569	50	0.34	17993	129	0.72	12447	39	0.31	
17.	Nagaland	15588	106	0.68	15071	129	0.86	14085	129	0.92	
18.	Orissa	93266	125	0.13	142048	166	0.12	160250	161	0.10	
19.	Punjab	62186	4	0.01	63834	10	0.02	90126	40	0.04	
20.	Rajasthan	136076	402	0.30	162336	420	0.26	153682	357	0.23	
21.	Sikkim	6624	103	1.55	11854	262	2.21	13513	262	1.94	
22.	Tamil Nadu	178662	360	0.20	183146	154	0.08	202672	76	0.04	
23.	Tripura	22026	54	0.25	29095	128	0.44	31822	92	0.29	
24.	Uttar Pradesh	276354	199	0.04	349494	387	0.11	362650	383	0.11	
25.	West Bengal	114711	165	0.14	156564	225	0.14	178209	332	0.19	
26.	Delhi	41402	-	-	61819	31	0.05	82955	234	0.28	
	All States	2213838	4123	0.18	2804147	5968	0.21	3193909	8179	0.26	

Source : RBI Bulletin 1997 February

Kerala Tourism Development Corporation Ltd.
(Performance 1996-97 Provisional Figures Rs. in Lakhs)

Name of Units	Bed available	Bed Occupying	Tourist Domestic	Arrival foreign	Total income (Rs.)	Operating Expenditure (Rs.)	Administration Expenditure (Rs.)	Total Expenditure (Rs.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Mascot Hotel	25550	38.53	4282	1992	247.81	164.38	24.78	189.16
Hotel Chithram	64240	51.70	17537	1711	238.40	199.88	23.84	223.72
Hotel Samudra	35782	58.32	1438	2502	289.26	117.20	28.93	146.13
Aranya Nivas	21900	44.76	4662	5141	200.25	86.17	20.03	106.20
Periyar House	31308	54.56	12740	4343	67.76	36.02	6.78	42.80
Bolgatty Palace	6688	59.76	5559	1568	66.20	47.06	6.62	53.68
Garden House	8802	66.75	5289	46	66.22	36.17	6.62	42.79
Hotel Nandanam	32850	48	15678	65	37.82	23.13	3.78	31.91
Mangalya	13140	44.5	6084	--	60.51	48.09	6.05	54.14
Hotel Aiswarya	19056	53.76	9831	413	58.38	48.36	5.84	54.20
Malabar Mansion	19666	35.65	2691	223	96.23	66.55	9.62	76.17
Yatrinivas Kannur	21900	32.45	7091	10	66.87	44.57	6.69	51.26
Yatrinivas Trichur	20499	37.61	4161	101	66.49	45.29	6.65	51.94
Yatrinivas Kollam	13140	55.55	158	392	35.41	26.40	3.54	29.94
Motel Araam. Kannoor	1460	29.4	427	2	75.42	45.06	7.54	52.60
M A Palakkad	1460	68.76	996	--	41.58	25.67	4.16	29.83
M A Sulthan Battery	730	10.47	153	2	22.04	15.80	2.20	18.00
M A Alleppey	1460	15	165	37	42.96	27.86	4.30	32.16
M A Kayamkulam	1460	16.45	221	89	56.94	38.97	5.69	44.66
M A Kottarakkara	1460	39.04	570	--	53.64	35.56	5.36	40.92
M A Thalappady	3650	8.73	357	10	15.56	12.49	1.56	14.05
Beer Parlour, Restaurant, Tour Operation	--	--	--	--	1653.69	1239.42	632.38	1871.80
Total	346201	--	95090	18647	3559.44	2435.10	822.96	3258.06

Source : Kerala Tourism Development Corporation Ltd.

Appendix 8.1

Commodity-wise Exports through Kochi Port

(Qty in MT)

Commodity	1994-95			1995-96			1996-97		
	Qty	% to total	Growth rate %	Qty	% to total	Growth rate %	Qty	% to total	Growth rate %
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Tea	57897	4.0	84.34	71647	3.0	23.75	75666	3.3	5.61
Cashew Kernels	39762	2.7	12.73	37392	1.6	-5.76	45783	2.0	22.44
Seafoods	86135	6.0	6.10	83724	3.5	-2.80	100678	4.4	20.25
Coir products	43972	3.0	48.00	45200	1.9	2.79	44512	1.9	-1.52
Spices	39283	2.7	18.83	31296	1.3	-20.33	54364	2.4	73.79
Coffee	86629	6.0	43.59	114036	4.8	31.64	122455	5.4	7.38
Miscellaneous	1084454	75.6	10.34	1994256	83.9	83.89	1811306	80.6	-9.17
TOTAL	1438132	100	13.32	2377551	100	65.32	2254764	100	-5.16

Source : Kochi Port Trust

Appendix 8.2

Commodity-wise Imports through Kochi Port

Commodity	1994-95			1995-96			1996-97		
	Qty	% to total	Growth rate %	Qty	% to total	Growth rate %	Qty	% to total	Growth rate %
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Fertilizers & raw materials	911676	12.67	22.61	996028	10.91	9.25	978749	10.32	-1.73
Foodgrains	22235	0.31	292.98	4443	0.05	-80.02	27300	0.29	514.00
Iron, Steel & Machinery	4438	0.06	-0.18	23851	0.26	437.43	60433	0.64	153.00
Newsprint	19631	0.27	58.48	43936	0.48	123.81	53606	0.56	22.00
Cashnut	5480	0.08	-82.41	10060	0.11	83.58	58055	0.61	477.00
Miscellaneous*	6229806	86.61	12.17	8046897	88.19	29.17	8309293	87.58	3.26
TOTAL	7193266	100	13.26	9125215	100	26.86	9487436	100	3.97

* Includes P.O.L

Source : Kochi Port Trust

Appendix 8.3
Export of Marine Products from India and Kerala

(Quantity M.T / Value Rs. crore)

Year	India		Kerala		Kerala's share (%)		
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Value
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	7
1990-91	139419	893.37	50997	313.49	36.58	35.09	35.09
1991-92	171820	1375.89	58743	444.47	34.19	32.03	32.03
1992-93	209025	1768.56	49094	414.25	23.49	23.42	23.42
1993-94	243960	2503.62	63848	622.12	26.17	24.85	24.85
1994-95	307337	3573.27	74653	817.09	24.29	22.85	22.85
1995-96	296277	3501.11	78895	856.90	26.63	24.48	24.48
1996-97	378199	4121.36	92288	936.22	24.40	22.72	22.72

Source : Marine Products Export Development Authority

Appendix 8.4
Item-wise Export of Marine Products from India

(Quantity M.T / Value Rs. crore)

Sl.	Item	1995-96				1996-97			
		Quantity	%	Value	%	Quantity	%	Value	%
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Frozen shrimp	32724	41.5	498.53	57.1	34800	37.8	569.31	60.8
2.	Frozen fish	7222	9.2	30.15	3.5	20982	22.8	70.68	7.5
3.	Frozen squid	18669	23.7	144.96	16.6	15803	17.1	119.21	12.7
4.	Frozen cuttle fish	16582	21.0	142.25	16.3	15098	16.4	144.47	15.4
5.	Live items	-27	0	0.57	0.1	118	0.1	2.80	0.3
6.	Dried items	273	0.3	1.29	0.1	632	0.7	5.87	0.6
7.	Others	3399	4.3	55.15	6.3	4750	5.1	28.10	3.0
	Total	78896	100	872.90	100	92183	100	936.22	100

Source : Marine Products Export Development Authority

Appendix 8.5
Marketwise Export of Marine Products from India

(Quantity M.T / Value Rs. crore)

Sl.	Market	1995-96				1996-97			
		Quantity	%	Value	%	Quantity	%	Value	%
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Japan	51789	17.5	1576.69	45.0	64656	17.1	1886.04	45.8
2.	U.S.A	26008	8.8	366.26	10.5	29792	7.9	436.05	10.6
3.	West Europe	87212	29.4	911.87	26.1	71236	18.8	790.69	19.2
4.	Middle East	8715	2.9	77.11	2.2	9879	2.6	64.15	1.6
5.	S.E. Asia	112504	38.0	501.03	14.3	197405	52.2	879.23	21.3
6.	Others	10049	3.4	68.15	1.9	5231	1.4	64.30	1.5
	Total	296277	100	3501.11	100	378199	100	4121.36	100

Source : Marine Products Export Development Authority

Appendix 8.6
Export of Spices from India and Kerala during 1996-97

(Quantity M.T / Value Rs. crore)

Item	India		Kerala		Keala's share (%)	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Pepper	4770	416.52	46264.22	405.17	96.8	97.3
Cardamon (Small & large)	1694	19.68	52.50	2.45	3.1	12.4
Chillies	51900	209.64	3611.42	18.47	0.4	8.8
Ginger	28350	57.24	4905.17	25.93	17.3	45.3
Turmeric	21600	54.71	2832.47	10.62	13.1	19.4
Coriander	12700	30.81	88.72	0.43	1.9	1.4
Fenugreek	8100	10.74	154.33	0.33	1.4	3.1
Curry powder	4250	18.23	635.22	3.73	14.9	20.5
Spice oil and Olioresin	2020	155.67	1358.70	98.33	67.3	63.2
Others	41020	206.76	880.20	3.77	2.14	1.82
Total	219400	1180.00	60782.92	569.23	27.75	48.24

Source : Spices Board, Kochi

Appendix 8.8

**Import of Raw Cashewnut:Kerala and India
(1990-91 to 1996-97)**

(Quantity M.T / Value Rs. crore)

Year	Cochin Port		India	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
1	2	3	4	5
1990-91	4898	7.72	82639	134.00
1991-92	1774	4.21	106080	266.68
1992-93	11051	39.04	134985	376.33
1993-94	20821	52.56	191322	482.70
1994-95	5576	15.34	228109	690.94
1995-96	6292	19.13	222819	760.08
1996-97	49169	159.76	192285	640.58

Source : Cashew Export Promotion Council

Appendix 8.7

**Export of Cashewnut Shell Liquid:Kerala and India
(1990-91 to 1996-97)**

(Quantity M.T, Value Rs. crore)

Year	Cochin Port		India	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
1	2	3	4	5
1990-91	2490	1.64	5658	5.56
1991-92	2755	2.15	4542	4.02
1992-93	2628	2.20	4258	3.81
1993-94	2432	1.76	3625	2.90
1994-95	1990	1.21	3807	2.44
1995-96	80	0.15	760	1.45
1996-97	814	0.78	1350	1.99

Source : Cashew Export Promotion Council

Appendix 8.9
Leading Export Markets for Coir Products during 1996-97

Sl. No.	Countries	Value of Exports (Rs. lakhs)	Share %
1.	U.S.A.	3894	18.3
2.	United Kingdom	2782	13.1
3.	Netherlands	2580	12.1
4.	Germany	1781	8.4
5.	Italy	1405	8.6
6.	France	1413	6.6
7.	Australia	1226	5.8
8.	Belgium	1215	5.7
9.	Others	4962	23.4
Total		21258	100.00

Source : Coir Board

Appendix - 9.1

District-wise Population Profile 1991

Sl. No.	District	Area K.M ²	Population	Sex ratio	Growth rate 1981-91	Density per K.M ²	Effective Literacy rate		
							Total	Male	Female
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Kerala									
1.	Kasaragode	38863	29098518	1036	14.32	749	89.81	93.62	86.17
2.	Kannur	2966	1071508	1026	22.78	538	82.51	88.97	76.29
3.	Wayanad	2131	2251727	1049	16.63	759	91.48	95.54	87.65
4.	Kozhikode	2344	672128	966	21.32	315	82.73	87.59	77.69
5.	Malappuram	3550	2619941	1027	16.69	1118	91.10	95.58	86.79
6.	Palakkad	4480	3096330	1053	28.87	872	87.94	92.08	84.09
7.	Thrissur	3032	2382235	1061	16.52	532	81.27	87.24	75.72
8.	Ernakulam	2407	2737311	1085	12.20	903	90.13	93.77	86.94
9.	Idukki	5019	2817236	1000	11.12	1170	92.35	95.46	89.27
10.	Kottayam	2203	1078066	975	11.22	215	86.94	90.82	82.96
11.	Alappuzha	1414	1828271	1003	7.71	830	95.72	97.46	94.00
12.	Pathanamthitta	2642	2001217	1051	7.28	1415	93.87	96.79	91.12
13.	Kollam	2491	1188332	1062	5.60	450	94.86	96.55	93.29
14.	Thiruvananthapuram	2491	2407566	1035	10.68	967	90.47	94.09	87.00
							89.22	92.84	85.76

Source : Census of India 1991 - Kerala - Final Population Totals.

Trend in Literacy - India and Kerala

Year	India			Kerala		
	Rate of Literacy			Rate of Literacy		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
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	19.20	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	66.52	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

Appendix - 9.3
Literacy Rates-1991

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	General			Scheduled Castes				Scheduled Tribes		
		Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	44.09	55.13	32.72	31.59	41.88	20.92	17.16	25.25	8.68	
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	41.59	51.45	29.69	57.27	66.25	41.42	34.45	44.00	24.94	
3.	Assam	52.89	61.87	43.03	53.94	63.88	42.99	49.16	58.93	38.98	
4.	Bihar	38.48	52.49	22.89	19.49	30.64	7.07	26.78	38.40	14.75	
5.	Goa	75.51	83.64	67.09	58.73	69.55	47.51	42.91	54.43	29.01	
6.	Gujarat	61.29	73.13	48.64	61.07	75.47	45.54	36.45	48.25	24.20	
7.	Haryana	55.85	69.10	40.47	39.22	52.06	24.15	--	--	--	
8.	Himachal Pradesh	63.86	75.36	52.17	53.20	64.98	41.02	47.09	62.74	31.18	
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
10.	Karnataka	56.04	67.26	44.34	38.06	49.69	25.95	36.01	47.95	23.57	
11.	Kerala	89.81	93.62	86.17	79.66	85.22	74.31	57.22	63.68	51.07	
12.	Madhya Pradesh	44.20	58.42	28.85	35.08	50.51	18.11	21.54	32.16	10.73	
13.	Maharashtra	64.87	76.56	52.32	56.46	70.45	41.59	36.79	49.09	24.03	
14.	Manipur	59.89	71.63	47.60	56.44	65.28	47.41	53.63	62.39	44.48	
15.	Meghalaya	49.10	53.12	44.85	44.27	54.56	31.19	46.71	49.78	43.63	
16.	Mizoram	82.27	85.61	78.60	77.92	77.54	81.25	82.71	86.66	78.70	
17.	Nagaland	61.65	67.62	54.75	--	--	--	60.59	66.27	54.51	
18.	Orissa	49.09	63.09	34.68	36.78	52.42	20.74	22.31	34.44	10.21	
19.	Punjab	58.51	65.66	50.41	41.09	49.82	31.03	--	--	--	
20.	Rajasthan	38.55	54.99	20.44	26.29	42.38	8.31	19.44	33.29	4.42	
21.	Sikkim	56.94	65.74	46.69	51.03	58.69	42.77	59.01	66.80	50.37	
22.	Tamil Nadu	62.66	73.75	51.33	46.74	58.36	34.89	27.89	35.25	20.23	
23.	Tripura	60.44	70.58	49.65	56.66	67.25	45.45	40.37	52.88	27.34	
24.	Uttar Pradesh	41.60	55.73	25.31	26.85	40.80	10.69	35.70	49.95	19.86	
25.	West Bengal	57.70	67.81	46.56	42.21	54.55	28.87	27.78	40.07	14.98	
26.	A & N Islands	73.02	78.99	65.46	--	--	--	56.62	64.16	48.74	
27.	Chandigarh	77.81	82.04	72.34	55.44	64.74	43.54	--	--	--	
28.	D & N Haveli	40.71	53.56	26.98	77.64	88.03	66.61	28.21	40.75	15.94	
29.	Daman & Diu	71.20	82.66	59.40	79.18	91.85	67.62	52.91	63.58	41.49	
30.	Delhi	75.29	82.01	66.99	57.60	68.77	43.82	--	--	--	
31.	Lakshadweep	81.78	90.18	72.89	--	--	--	80.58	89.50	71.72	
32.	Pondicherry	74.74	83.68	65.63	56.26	66.10	46.28	--	--	--	
	INDIA	52.21	64.13	39.29	37.41	49.91	23.76	29.60	40.65	18.19	

Source: Census of India 1991 Final Population Total (Paper 2 of 1992)
Census was not held in J & K

Major State-wise Literacy Rates

Sl. No.	Major States	Persons					Male					Female				
		1951	1961	1971	1981	1991	1951	1961	1971	1981	1991	1951	1961	1971	1981	1991
1.	Kerala	11	55	50	82	91	50	65	67	88	94	32	46	54	76	87
2.	Tamil Nadu	21	36	39	54	64	32	52	52	68	75	10	21	27	40	52
3.	Maharashtra	21	35	39	56	63	31	49	51	70	75	10	20	26	41	51
4.	Gujarat	23	36	36	52	61	32	49	46	65	73	13	23	25	38	49
5.	West Bengal	24	35	33	49	58	34	47	43	60	67	12	20	22	36	47
6.	Punjab	15	32	34	48	57	21	41	40	56	64	9	21	26	40	50
7.	Karnataka	19	30	32	46	56	29	42	42	59	67	9	17	21	33	44
8.	Haryana	--	24	27	44	55	--	35	37	58	68	--	11	15	27	41
9.	Assam	18	33	29	--	53	27	44	37	--	62	8	20	19	--	44
10.	Orissa	16	25	26	41	49	27	40	38	56	62	5	10	14	25	34
11.	Andhra Pradesh	13	25	25	36	45	20	35	33	47	56	7	14	16	24	34
12.	Madhya Pradesh	11	21	22	33	42	17	32	32	47	55	4	8	11	17	26
13.	Uttar Pradesh	11	21	22	33	42	17	32	32	47	55	4	8	11	17	26
14.	Rajasthan	9	18	19	30	39	14	28	29	45	55	3	7	8	14	25
15.	Bihar	12	22	20	32	39	21	35	31	47	53	4	8	9	17	23
	All India	17	28	29	44	52	25	40	39	56	64	8	15	19	30	39

For 1981 and 1991 data related to population aged seven years and above, for 1981 population aged 5 years and above and for 1951 and 1971 it related to literate as percent of total population

Appendix - 9.5
District-wise Literacy Rates of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes - 1991

Sl. No.	District	Scheduled Castes			Scheduled Tribes		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Thiruvananthapuram	74.97	68.02	71.41	70.57	57.98	64.10
2.	Kollam	74.30	65.24	69.71	58.62	47.60	53.11
3.	Pathanamthitta	79.09	73.58	76.29	70.50	61.33	65.94
4.	Alappuzha	83.02	75.89	79.42	65.97	61.10	63.53
5.	Kottayam	83.08	77.00	80.03	79.88	78.05	78.96
6.	Idukki	69.56	55.16	62.37	57.89	49.07	53.54
7.	Ernakulam	77.43	69.45	73.42	70.75	62.42	66.72
8.	Thrissur	73.77	65.54	69.55	46.53	40.70	43.57
9.	Palakkad	63.32	51.07	57.05	34.31	25.10	29.75
10.	Malappuram	70.72	62.37	66.49	40.80	31.49	36.09
11.	Kozhikode	80.15	71.62	75.85	48.42	40.46	44.37
12.	Wayanad	70.13	58.90	64.62	48.29	36.54	42.41
13.	Kannur	78.64	70.51	74.56	55.15	44.10	49.65
14.	Kasaragod	59.05	47.80	53.45	63.55	49.75	56.74
	Kerala	73.86	65.03	69.38	53.68	43.53	48.62

Source : Census of India - Kerala 1991

Number of Schools in Kerala - Government Schools

Year	L.P. Sector			U.P. Sector		
	L.P. School (2)	L.P. Sections in U.P. Schools (3)	L.P. Sections in High Schools (4)	U.P. Schools (5)	U.P. Sections in High Schools (6)	High Schools (7)
1991-92	2565	898	425	960	826	963
1992-93	2565	898	425	960	826	963
1993-94	2520	898	424	959	828	967
1994-95	2520	901	386	958	837	975
1995-96	2521	901	406	960	836	976
1996-97	2521	8	415	961	667	975

Note : Besides there are seven schools for the Hana. , 38 T.T.'s in the State in 1997.

Source : Directorate of Public Instruction, Thiruvananthapuram.

Appendix - 9.7
Number of Schools in Kerala - Private Aided Schools

Year	L.P. Sector			U.P. Sector		
	L.P. Schools (2)	L.P. Sections in U.P. Schools (3)	L.P. Sections in High Schools (4)	U.P. Schools (5)	U.P. Sections in High Schools (6)	High Schools (7)
1991-92	4067	1293	173	1883	1034	1380
1992-93	4067	1293	173	1883	1034	1380
1993-94	4045	1293	169	1880	1032	1379
1994-95	4041	1288	168	1876	1034	1380
1995-96	4040	1287	170	1875	1038	1394
1996-97	4039	1280	184	1873	985	1395

Note : Besides there are 5 Anglo-Indian H.S., 23 Schools for the Handicaped, 63 T.T.I's and One Anglo-Indian T.T.I in the State (1996-97).

Source : Directorate of Public Instruction, Thiruvananthapuram.

Number of Schools in Kerala - Unaided Schools

Year	L.P. Sector			U.P. Sector		
	L.P. Schools (2)	L.P. Sections in U.P. Schools (3)	L.P. Sections in High Schools (4)	U.P. Schools (5)	U.P. Section in High Schools (6)	High Schools (7)
1991-92	151	46	63	92	109	129
1992-93	147	45	63	88	109	129
1993-94	137	44	63	80	111	129
1994-95	133	45	59	78	110	131
1995-96	167	43	85	129	68	203
1996-97	166	53	90	134	113	210

S205

Note : Besides there are 3 Anglo-Indian H.S. and 3 schools for the handicapped in the State (1996-97).

Source : Directorate of Public Instruction, Thiruvananthapuram.

Appendix - 9.9

Progress of Educational Institutions from 1961 - 62 to 1996 - 97

Year	High Schools	U.P. Schools	L.P. Schools	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	2606	6975	11102
1976-77	1666	2718	6995	11379
1977-78	1675	2718	6969	11362
1978-79	1680	2739	6970	11389
1979-80	1680	2739	6970	11389
1980-81	1976	2753	6861	11590
1981-82	2075	2779	5811	11665
1982-83	2154	2763	6817	11734
1983-84	--	--	6819	--
1984-85	2397	2856	6848	12101
1985-86	2122	2852	6396	11670
1986-87	2430	2884	6828	12142
1987-88	2431	2885	6819	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
1994-95	2486	2912	6694	12092
1995-96	2573	2964	6728	12265
1996-97	2580	2968	6726	12274

Source : Directorate of Public Instruction, TVM.

Appendix - 9.10

District-wise/Management-wise Number of Schools in Kerala-1997

Sl. No.	Name of Rev. District	High Schools						U.P. Schools						L.P. Schools						Total
		G	PA	PUA	T	G	PA	PUA	T	G	PA	PUA	T	G	PA	PUA	T	HS+UPS+LPS		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15						
1.	Thiruvananthapuram	119	94	25	238	99	102	17	218	303	181	16	500	956						
2.	Kollam	76	125	10	211	62	141	7	210	275	190	17	482	903						
3.	Pathanamthitta	47	113	7	167	43	83	15	141	165	243	13	421	729						
4.	Alappuzha	58	125	7	190	67	78	3	148	194	198	13	405	743						
5.	Kottayam	59	166	16	241	68	128	8	204	169	275	22	466	911						
6.	Idukki	54	71	9	134	46	63	4	113	73	140	6	219	466						
7.	Ernakulam	87	172	33	292	88	100	17	205	186	276	22	484	981						
8.	Trissur	78	148	19	245	54	165	7	226	121	390	11	522	993						
9.	Palakkad	58	77	15	150	64	159	13	236	186	350	9	545	931						
10.	Malappuram	82	76	30	188	110	225	14	349	348	480	8	836	1373						
11.	Kozhikkodu	67	96	17	180	76	241	10	327	185	533	6	724	1231						
12.	Wayanad	35	22	4	61	35	39	3	77	68	53	6	127	265						
13.	Kannur	81	77	10	168	77	277	12	366	114	615	9	738	1272						
14.	Kasaragod	74	33	8	115	72	72	4	148	134	115	8	257	520						
Total		975	1395	210	2580	961	1873	134	2968	2521	4039	166	6726	12274						

G - Government, PA - Private Aided

PUA - Private unaided, T - Total

Category	G	PA	PUA	Total
H.S.	975	1395	210	2580
U.P.S	961	1873	134	2968
L.P.S.	2521	4039	166	6726
Ango-India H.s.	--	5	3	8
Handicapped School	7	23	4	34
Total	4464	7335	517	12316

Source : Directorate of Public Instruction, Thiruvananthapuram

Standard-wise Enrolment in 1996-97 and Age Group Children Projected for 2001 AD

Category	Present Enrolment (1996-97)	Age Group Population 2001*	Actual Decline	Percentage Decline
1	2	3	4	5
I	507072	527587	-20515	-4.05
II	540857	528589	12268	2.27
III	541505	530531	10974	2.03
IV	551076	531194	19882	3.61
Sub-Total L.P Level	2140510	2117901	22609	1.06
V	581325	532056	49269	8.48
VI	587637	534988	52649	8.96
VII	620928	531653	89275	14.38
Sub-Total UP Level	1789890	1598697	191193	10.68
VIII	594271	526072	68199	11.48
IX	560172	525340	34832	6.22
X	449381	524060	-74679	-16.62
Sub-Total HS Level	1603824	1575472	+28352	1.77
Total	5534224	5292070	242154	4.38

Source : Report of the Expert Committee on School Age Group Population in 2001 A.D and its Implications on Educational Policy and Planning-1994.

Appendix - 9.12

Enrolment of Students in Schools - District-wise and Stage-wise 1996-97

Districts	L.P.S.			U.P.S.			High Schools			Total		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Thiruvananthapuram	98653	97609	196262	82043	79596	161639	72455	74959	147414	253151	252164	505315
Kollam	73817	72528	146345	67014	64204	131218	65162	65580	130742	205993	202312	408305
Pathanamthitta	35660	34620	70280	31110	29387	60497	31286	30586	61872	98056	94593	192649
Alappuzha	58464	56454	114918	53225	49509	102734	52175	51519	103694	163864	157482	321346
Kottayam	58363	55382	113745	49392	46482	95874	44968	46902	91870	152723	148766	301489
Idukki	34068	32071	66139	30193	27101	57294	24277	24745	49022	88538	83917	172455
Ernakulam	83346	80620	163966	74352	70719	145071	68757	71306	140063	226455	222645	449100
Thrissur	102342	96795	199137	83688	78508	162196	68866	72535	141401	254896	247838	502734
Palakkad	101533	97765	199298	82785	79299	162084	64349	68233	132582	248667	245297	493964
Malappuram	173423	163657	337080	137305	128604	265909	103083	107902	210985	413811	400163	813974
Kozhikode	104462	97925	202387	90798	84080	174878	78207	81112	159319	273467	263117	536584
Wayanad	29357	27509	56866	22731	21697	44428	17856	19189	37045	69944	68395	138339
Kannur	90586	85792	176378	78248	72082	150330	67513	68267	135780	236347	226141	462488
Kasaragode	50413	47296	97709	39479	36259	75738	31650	30385	62035	121542	113940	235482
Total	1094487	1046023	2140510	922363	867527	1789890	790604	813220	1603824	2807454	2726770	5534224

Source : Directorate of Public Instruction, TVM.

Appendix - 9.13

Enrolment of SC/ST Students at School Level 1997

Section	General	Scheduled Castes	Percentage to Total	Scheduled Tribes	Percentage to Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Lower Primary	2140510	234270	10.94	29384	1.37
Upper Primary	1789890	198026	11.06	19078	1.07
Secondary	1603824	170357	10.62	13454	0.84
Total	5534224	602653	10.89	61916	1.12

Source : Directorate of Public Instruction, Thiruvananthapuram.

Appendix - 9.14

Standard-wise Strength of SC / ST Students - 1997

Standard	Government Schools			Private Aided Schools			Private Unaided Schools		
	Total	SC	ST	Total	SC	ST	Total	SC	ST
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
I	188152	24821	4425	293700	29074	3892	25220	735	55
II	201935	27295	4156	313426	31718	3461	25496	761	48
III	206067	27306	3817	311711	31240	2966	23727	723	44
IV	213064	28484	3610	315498	31398	2860	22514	715	50
V	195972	25004	3548	363039	38200	2906	22314	504	85
VI	198197	24816	3210	368666	39361	2955	20774	490	40
VII	208523	26300	3222	393972	42896	3059	18433	455	53
VIII	230178	28484	3063	345607	37267	2470	18486	460	62
IX	217827	25855	2690	326047	34256	1990	16298	396	54
X	174835	18902	1775	261119	24389	1310	13427	348	40
Total	2034750	257267	33516	3292785	339799	27869	206689	5587	531

Source : Directorate of Public Instruction, Thiruvananthapuram.

Appendix - 9.15

Enrolment of Students in Government Schools - Kerala - 1997

S T A N D A R D S													
	I	II	III	IV	Total	V	VI	VII	Total	VIII	IX	X	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
Boys	96317	103319	106454	110130	416220	101353	102530	107482	311365	118940	107438	81806	308184
Girls	91835	98616	99613	102934	392998	94619	95667	101041	291327	111238	110389	93029	314656
Total	188152	201935	206067	213064	809218	195972	198197	208523	602692	230178	217827	174835	622840

Source : Directorate of Public Instruction, Thiruvananthapuram.

Appendix - 9.16

Enrolment of Students in Private Aided Schools - Kerala - 1997

S T A N D A R D S													
	I	II	III	IV	Total	V	VI	VII	Total	VIII	IX	X	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
Boys	148688	160141	159217	161259	629305	186518	189410	202672	578600	175764	160122	122066	457952
Girls	145012	153285	152494	154239	605030	176521	179256	191300	547077	169843	165925	139053	474821
Total	293700	313426	311711	315498	1234335	363039	368666	393972	1125677	345607	326047	261119	932773

Source : Directorate of Public Instruction, Thiruvananthapuram.

Enrolment of Students in Private unaided Schools - Kerala 1997

S T A N D A R D S

	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	Total	VIII	IX	X	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
Boys	12751	12956	11971	11284	11865	10916	9617	32398	9525	8381	6562	24468
Girls	12469	12540	11756	11230	10449	9858	8816	29123	8961	7917	6865	23743
Total	25220	25496	23727	22514	22314	20774	18433	61521	18486	16298	13427	48211

Source : Directorate of Public Instruction, Thiruvananthapuram.

Enrolment of Students in Government - Aided and Unaided Schools - Standard and Management-wise

S T A N D A R D S

Year / Management	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	108308	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	24649
Total	800470	715421	668931	623723	512563	414988	338712	308697	259470	156547	4799522
1972											
Government											
Aided											
Unaided											
Total											
1973											
Government	294181	393735	309121	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

Separate figures are not available

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
1974	Government	280199	369587	296884	198665	164473	137558	99291	116674	72497	2056388
	Aided	362107	434481	363539	347153	312832	276683	177109	213210	142183	3028487
	Unaided	5343	4705	3806	4233	3796	3552	3608	3998	2674	41019
	Total	647649	808773	664229	550051	481101	417793	280008	333882	217354	5125894
1975	Government	278206	302238	359184	218442	171575	153144	137531	85238	107032	2094832
	Aided	357211	376190	424529	369541	321921	299643	226480	150443	198858	3090211
	Unaided	5055	4751	4163	4079	3855	3305	3394	2801	3472	40662
	Total	640472	683179	779876	592062	497351	456092	368005	238482	309362	5225705
1976	Government	275456	281166	294070	235596	199773	159447	146252	125600	81038	2067148
	Aided	353059	339515	360324	405908	346722	305536	361541	201312	125796	3047405
	Unaided	5036	4664	4310	3971	3708	3313	3626	3891	3264	40487
	Total	633551	625345	658704	645475	550203	468296	411419	330803	210098	5155040
1977	Government	280102	263655	282888	247596	215654	172418	140554	126222	90794	2091512
	Aided	370420	3401551	326280	345689	362179	313829	274896	230301	149867	3060978
	Unaided	6981	4543	4412	3764	3743	3661	3063	3316	2787	41089
	Total	657503	608349	613580	597049	581576	489908	418513	359839	243448	5193579
1978	Government	280815	270656	269266	213260	193372	97863	160224	132779	104898	2108352
	Aided	379204	355284	346414	369955	365541	368223	270751	232256	170118	3240916
	Unaided	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	Total	660019	625940	615680	583215	558913	566086	430975	365035	275016	5349268
1979	Government	267680	284646	207929	270918	190471	182237	190009	149279	106443	2145951
	Aided	364847	365316	346552	359091	393620	361684	299098	257047	183009	3220180
	Unaided	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	Total	632527	649962	617470	567020	494091	543921	489107	406326	289452	5366131
1980	Government	268363	290362	276219	207490	188314	182062	191932	170554	113153	2175811
	Aided	367314	369644	357809	370342	350932	352128	308561	280053	191022	3321531
	Unaided	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	Total	635677	660006	634028	577832	539246	534190	500493	450607	304175	5497342

Contd... Appendix - 9.18

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	
1981	Government	267342	281494	280991	286762	216579	189751	182642	188333	176151	133381	2203426
	Aided	356921	373231	358311	362375	380489	358067	350970	300989	286931	211905	3339098
	Unaided	7216	7314	6652	6194	6061	5755	6072	6507	5379	4279	60429
	Total	631479	662039	645954	655331	603129	553573	538684	495738	468461	349565	5602953
1982	Government	274709	278413	274879	279415	228882	201694	186318	197745	177583	137596	2237234
	Aided	363546	366416	362272	356940	385305	366797	359803	288729	275002	224660	3349470
	Unaided	7624	7727	7319	6828	6638	6217	5560	6343	5560	4278	6494
	Total	645879	652556	644470	643183	620825	574708	551681	492817	458145	366534	5650798
1983	Government	264896	282509	269704	271893	227894	216240	198260	202333	181661	138477	2253867
	Aided	354307	366733	353149	356352	378351	372875	367907	290503	268241	216786	3325204
	Unaided	7093	7505	7477	7122	7345	7064	6261	6646	6008	4681	67202
	Total	626296	656747	630330	635367	613590	596179	572428	499482	459910	359944	5646273
1984	Government	250000	272253	273054	266139	226323	216348	211979	208592	182345	141978	2249071
	Aided	344529	360620	355226	349050	378851	371628	376520	306831	272184	209230	3324719
	Unaided	8211	7340	7351	7239	8414	7887	7422	7662	6636	6503	74665
	Total	602800	640213	635213	635631	622428	613588	595863	595921	523135	461165	357711
1985	Government	255053	267837	267568	270398	224721	213938	204772	214294	184478	130659	2233718
	Aided	351110	368858	355844	352108	380198	371933	366477	324198	285221	206646	3362593
	Unaided	11518	10114	8987	8914	9095	8758	8101	7712	6490	5076	84765
	Total	617681	646809	632399	631420	614014	594629	579350	546204	476189	342391	5681076
1986	Government	260874	277696	267529	268638	227210	211684	201889	210541	190390	27223	2243674
	Aided	355364	390806	367503	358385	582874	368146	355034	313502	289219	190636	5371469
	Unaided	14401	13168	11089	9943	10600	10410	9229	8614	7905	5649	101008
	Total	630639	681670	646121	636966	620684	590240	566152	532657	487514	323508	5716151
1987	Government	253615	279531	269632	260523	231295	215875	200885	211021	189074	125241	2236692
	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	566681	530900	488836	321091	5717457

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
1988	266257	281147	276461	269535	232015	220328	202742	209844	192088	126073	2276479
Government 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	248146	275421	275343	272741	230716	219276	216799	212025	191153	149357	2290977
Government Aided	342720	363075	380044	372222	388627	367188	379599	308417	290105	226524	3427521
Unaided	17776	16290	15986	15624	12847	12083	11708	10955	10660	8894	133453
Total	608642	655416	671373	660587	632190	607547	607106	531397	491918	384775	5851951
1990	240043	256847	269077	270354	237588	219844	228077	118077	302530	152629	2295066
Government 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	618848	625778	459118	604283	392649	5882716
1991	241675	248853	253511	265248	237583	228333	222592	233577	208871	156329	2296572
Government Aided	339294	348035	348021	355424	407512	396755	393812	333643	305326	228992	3456814
Unaided	20061	18493	17770	16018	14967	14941	13311	11670	10957	9527	147715
Total	601030	615381	619302	636690	660062	640029	629715	578890	525154	394848	5901101
1992	227117	251242	245374	251588	231029	227675	228315	240337	214871	165671	2283219
Government Aided	327846	353177	341720	346930	393267	400750	406977	343222	312984	241521	3468394
Unaided	20946	20071	18218	17169	15809	16000	14258	12545	11588	9788	155392
Total	575909	624490	605312	615687	640105	643425	649550	596104	539443	416980	5907005
1993	222718	236927	244013	242837	221542	223856	229486	243953	216751	178828	2260894
Government 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	208257	231249	233723	243253	211505	213979	226289	248288	222805	172656	2212004
Government Aided	309142	335008	336352	342378	374651	380460	409815	358045	322834	252485	3421170
Unaided	23194	22381	20819	19298	18048	16770	15320	14276	13070	11757	174933
Total	540593	588638	590894	604929	604204	611209	651424	620609	558709	436898	5808107

Contd... Appendix - 9.18

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	
1995	Government	202902	217162	227080	231957	212225	206606	217255	245121	225677	173590	2159575
	Aided	302742	322265	328188	332579	377674	373748	399187	357347	329809	253974	3377513
	Unaided	23140	22382	21533	20052	18692	17460	16338	14956	13651	12053	180257
	Total	528784	561809	576801	584588	608591	597814	632780	617424	569137	439617	5717345
1996	Government	195579	210624	214658	225254	203728	206195	209774	237579	222783	175908	2102082
	Aided	299153	316278	316893	326388	369445	375531	392063	349019	330417	258274	3333461
	Unaided	24316	24155	22971	21815	19849	18764	17426	15867	14763	12284	191310
	Total	519048	551057	554522	573457	593022	600490	619263	602465	567963	446466	5627753
1997	Government	188152	201935	206067	213064	195972	198197	208523	230178	217827	174835	2034750
	Aided	293700	313426	311711	315498	363039	368666	393972	345607	326047	261119	3292785
	Unaided	25220	25496	23727	22514	22314	20774	18433	18456	16298	13427	206689
	Total	507072	540857	541505	551076	581325	587637	620928	594271	560172	449381	5534224

Source : Directorate of Public Instruction, Thiruvananthapuram.

Appendix - 9.19
Enrolment of Students in Schools in Kerala - Stage-wise

Year	L.P.S.				U.P.S.				H.S.				Total		
	Govt.		Unaided		Govt.		Unaided		Govt.		Unaided			Total	
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)		(14)	
1973	1278782	1611763	18038	2908583	468371	874428	10540	1353339	262585	485555	9882	758022	5019944		
1974	1267230	1559317	19158	2845705	500696	936668	11581	1448945	288462	532502	10280	831244	5125894		
1975	1221870	1523325	19156	2764351	543161	991105	11239	1545505	329801	575781	10267	915849	5225705		
1976	1119442	1400590	18714	2538746	594816	1958166	10992	1663974	352890	588649	10781	952320	5155040		
1977	1098274	1384217	20755	2503246	635668	1021697	11168	1668533	357570	655064	9166	1021800	5193579		
1978	1105956	1464072	--	2570028	601495	1103719*	--	1708214	397901	673125*	--	1071026	5349268		
1979	1119583	1456631	--	2576214	580637	1024395	--	1605032	445731	739154	--	1184885	5366131		
1980	1122306	1468493	--	2590799	577866	1073402	--	1651268	475639	779636	--	1255275	5497342		
1981	1116589	1450838	27376	2594803	588972	1088526	16888	1694386	497865	799734	16165	1313764	5602953		
1982	1107416	1446174	29498	2586088*	616894	111905	18415	1747214	512924	788391	16181	1371496	5650798		
1983	1089002	1430541	29197	2548740	642394	1119133	20670	1782197	522471	775530	17335	1315396	5646273		
1984	1061506	1409425	30141	2501072	654650	1126999	23723	1805372	532915	788295	20801	1342011	5648455		
1985	1060856	1427920	39533	2528309	634431	1118608	25954	1787993	529431	816065	19278	1364774	5681076		
1986	1074737	1472058	48601	2595396	640783	1106054	30239	1777076	528154	793357	22168	1343679	5716151		
1987	1063301	1465689	57941	2586931	648055	1108776	32868	1789699	525336	789215	26276	1340827	5717457		
1988	1093400	1478969	64725	2637094	655085	1115001	35509	1805595	527994	789389	28584	1345967	5788656		
1989	1071651	1458061	66306	2596018	666791	1144414	36638	1847843	552535	825046	30509	1408090	5851951		
1990	1035321	1420532	70215	2527068	685509	1173393	40696	1899598	573236	850835	31979	1456050	5882716		
1991	1009287	1390774	72342	2472403	688508	1198079	43219	1929806	598777	867961	32154	1498892	5901101		
1992	975321	1369673	76404	2421398	687019	1200994	45067	1933080	620879	897727	33921	1552527	5907005		
1993	946495	1346165	79425	2372085	674867	1186376	46281	1907524	639532	913580	36015	1589127	5868736		
1994	916482	1322880	85692	2325054	651773	1164926	50138	1866837	643749	933364	39103	1616216	5808107		
1995	879101	1285774	87107	2251982	636086	1150609	52490	1839185	644388	941130	40660	1626178	5717345		
1996	846115	1258712	93257	2198084	619697	1137039	56039	1812775	636270	937710	42914	1616894	5627753		
1997	809218	1234335	96957	2140510	602692	1125677	61521	1789890	622840	932773	48211	1603824	5534224		

Source : Directorate of Public Instruction, Thiruvananthapuram.

Appendix - 9.20

Number of Teachers in Kerala

Year	L.P. Schools				U.P. Schools				High Schools					
	Government		Private Unaided		Government		Private aided		Government		Private aided		Private unaided	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)				
1971	21104	29016	199	15298	27493	242	17290	30894	769					
1972	21698	29840	208	15730	28259	245	17785	31773	788					
1973	24068	32873	258	16781	29841	290	18355	33858	1091					
1974	23391	30414	273	16807	28704	151	18478	33319	852					
1975	22992	30885	260	16652	28943	165	20155	33747	882					
1976	23299	31298	263	17386	30218	173	20557	34418	899					
1977	22923	31820	246	17125	30297	184	23718	36914	981					
1978	22743	30551	258	19189	33353	191	20416	40212	1052					
1979	22602	30362	256	18497	32149	183	25645	42939	1122					
1980	22808	30365	303	18098	32696	221	26731	42099	1289					
1981	21009	30658	308	17123	32614	234	27916	43008	1433					
1982	20327	30899	295	16006	33165	262	31425	43477	1505					
1983	19625	30616	359	14994	32458	251	33796	46704	1615					
1984	19220	30680	394	14598	32728	326	34830	47908	1847					
1985	19053	30156	467	14667	33569	522	35225	48686	2028					
1986	18947	30118	733	15245	33592	476	35850	49740	2543					
1987	19298	30436	793	15890	33972	558	36746	50161	2632					
1988	19696	30763	830	15835	34524	627	37126	50224	2774					
1989	19228	30202	846	15850	33666	656	36534	50072	2771					
1990	19100	30211	848	15873	33941	622	36794	49708	2904					
1991	18832	29885	883	15568	34263	645	37086	49845	2957					
1992	17750	29319	958	15727	34706	750	36893	50450	3241					
1993	17577	29122	1000	15958	34799	749	37065	50719	3250					
1994	17425	28857	1005	15822	34074	805	37104	51224	3771					
1995	17089	28433	1010	15703	34437	950	36950	51310	3811					
1996	16724	28276	1025	15439	34183	762	36333	51299	3895					
1997	16057	27868	926	14958	33907	824	35983	51668	5306					

Source : Directorate of Public Instruction, Thiruvananthapuram.

Appendix - 9.21

Number of School Teachers during 1996-97

Category	Total Numbers				of which SC/ST				
	Men		Women		SC		ST		
	Men	Women	Total	Total	Men	Women	Men	Women	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
L.P. School Teachers	14026	30825	44851	538	1026	1564	31	87	118
U.P. School Teachers	16810	32879	49689	511	837	1348	28	69	97
High School Teachers	31695	61262	92957	1096	1848	2944	47	66	113
TTI School Teachers	354	636	990	19	16	35	--	--	--
Total	62885	125602	188487	2164	3727	5891	106	222	328

Source : Directorate of Public Instruction, Thiruvananthapuram.

Appendix - 9.22

Number of Teachers in Kerala

Year	L.P. Schools				U.P. Schools				High Schools				T.T.I.			
	Govt.		Private		Govt.		Private		Govt.		Private		Govt.		Private	
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
1994	17425	28857	1005	47287	15822	34674	805	51301	37104	51224	3771	92099	488	523	--	1011
1995	17089	28433	1010	46532	15703	34437	950	51090	36950	51310	3821	92081	484	533	--	1017
1996	16724	28276	1025	46025	15439	34183	762	50384	36333	51299	3895	91527	488	582	--	1070
1997	16057	27868	926	44851	14958	33907	824	49689	35983	51668	5306	92957	481	509	--	990

Source : Directorate of Public Instruction, Thiruvananthapuram.

Management-wise TTI Institutions, Student Strength and Number of Teachers - 1996 & 1997

Management	Teacher Training Institutes							
	No. of Institutions (2)	Student Strength			Number of Teachers			Total (8)
		Boys (3)	Girls (4)	Total (5)	Men (6)	Women (7)		
1996								
Government	38	313	941	1254	128	56	184	
Aided	64	368	1661	2029	104	197	301	
Unaided	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Total	102	681	2602	3283	232	253	485	
1997								
Government	38	NA	NA	NA	124	74	198	
Aided	64	NA	NA	NA	91	192	283	
Unaided	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Total	102	-	-	-	215	266	481	

Source : Directorate of Public Instruction, Thiruvananthapuram.

S220

University-wise Number of Arts & Science Colleges in Kerala 1997

Name of University	No. of Colleges			Total (provisional)
	Government	Private aided	Private Unaided	
Kerala	9	37	6	52
Mahatma Gandhi	7	55	2	64
Calicut	16	44	17	77
Kannur	6	12	--	18
Total	38	148	25	211

Source : Directorate of Collegiate Education.

Appendix - 9.25

District-wise Number of Arts and Science Colleges in Kerala - 1996-97

Sl. No.	District	Government	Private aided	Private unaided (provisional)	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1.	Thiruvananthapuram	8	12	4	24
2.	Kollam	1	12	2	15
3.	Pathanamthitta	--	9	--	9
4.	Alappuzha	--	12	1	13
5.	Ernakulam	4	21	3	28
6.	Kottayam	1	20	3	24
7.	Idukki	2	6	1	9
8.	Thrissur	3	17	1	21
9.	Malappuram	3	9	4	16
10.	Palakkad	3	7	2	12
11.	Kozhikode	6	8	2	16
12.	Wayanad	2	4	--	6
13.	Kannur	2	9	2	13
14.	Kasaragod	3	2	--	5
	Total	38	148	25	211

Source : Directorate of Collegiate Education

Appendix - 9.26

Enrolment in Arts and Science Colleges in Kerala - University-wise & Stage-wise - 1997 (Provisional)

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	28335	39964	10910	454	14105	24864	2995	130	1154	2510	411	22	43594	67338	14316	606
2. Calicut	25494	27115	9410	260	14188	27787	3011	133	1102	1993	312	19	40784	56895	12733	412
3. Mahatma Gandhi	25924	33418	6921	784	17427	29948	3319	359	1339	3349	423	59	44690	66715	10663	1202
4. Kannur	6631	7026	1631	252	3721	4725	417	115	236	301	49	1	10588	12052	2097	368
Total	86384	107523	28872	1750	49441	87324	9742	737	3831	8153	1195	101	139656	203000	39809	2588

Source : Directorate of Collegiate Education

Appendix - 9.27

Course-wise Intake of Students in Arts and Science Colleges in Kerala - 1996-97

Name of Course	Kerala University			Calicut University			Mahatma Gandhi University			Kannur University			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Pre-Degree	26265	35372	61637	33748	34242	67990	14915	20034	34949	--	--	--	74928	89648	164576
Degree	14507	27607	42114	16969	23591	40560	8782	12532	21314	1407	1974	3381	41665	65704	107369
Post Graduate	1115	2661	3776	1365	1799	3164	1061	2512	3573	119	185	304	3660	7157	10817
Total	41887	65640	107527	52082	59632	111714	24758	35078	59836	1526	2159	3685	120253	162509	282762

Source : Universities of Kerala, Calicut, Mahatma Gandhi and Kannur

Appendix - 9.28

Number of Teachers in Arts and Science Colleges (1995-1997)

Sl. No.	Name of University	Number of Teachers									
		1995			1996			1997			Total
		Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
1.	Kerala	2281	1763	4044	2248	1751	3999	2241	1742	3983	
2.	Calicut	3012*	1618*	4630*	2994*	1584*	4578*	2310	1230	3540	
3.	Mahatma Gandhi	3121	1725	4846	3035	1628	4663	3047	1649	4696	
4.	Kannur	--	--	--	--	--	--	694	363	1057	
Total		8414	5106	13520	8277	4963	13240	8292	4984	13276	

* Includes colleges under the Kannur University.

Source : Directorate of Collegiate Education.

Appendix - 9.29
Year-wise Break up of Private Registration

Year	Kerala University					Calicut University					Mahatma Gandhi University									
	Pre-Degree (2)	BA (3)	MA (4)	B.Com (5)	M.Com (6)	M.Sc. (7)	Total (8)	Pre-Degree (9)	BA (10)	B.Sc. (11)	B.Com (12)	MA (13)	M.Sc. (14)	M.Com (15)	Total (16)	Pre-Degree (17)	BA (18)	MA (19)	B.Com (20)	Total (22)
1987	38000	2900	3800	7200	1500	--	53400	33792	6081	489	4500	1204	527	370	46963	--	--	--	--	--
1988	26841	4697	5120	8724	1575	--	46957	36547	7650	852	6086	1464	738	670	53885	--	--	--	--	--
1989	26440	3250	5325	6170	2000	--	43185	39771	11700	1173	8086	2021	738	665	64134	--	--	--	--	--
1990	26329	4200	5636	6320	2500	--	44995	44762	12217	1647	9875	2383	809	716	73364	--	--	--	--	--
1991	26000	4283	6580	5977	2342	--	47164	60753	14836	1800	10400	2658	1170	864	92490	32452	2431	--	6310	44193
1992	27000	6000	7000	6250	2200	--	48450	55347	11714	--	8266	2864	--	763	78935	26528	3138	--	7282	36948
1993	27600	5600	9500	7000	1900	590	52190	58800	13147	--	10217	3992	--	929	87085	30777	3582	--	8310	42669
1994	31000	5500	7800	7000	2169	650	54119	49461	7849	--	9281	3132	566	884	71173	29135	4001	--	8345	41481
1995	25000	5100	5675	6200	2400	650	45025	46512	8902	--	11535	3139	428	681	71197	24992	2384	--	5632	33008
1996	26226	4067	5765	6268	1860	554	44740	43256	11791	--	14100	1981	457	1134	72719	25303	2206	--	5769	33278
1997	23000	--	--	--	--	--	N.A	39282	15000	--	11500	3600	800	1378	71560	21931	2204	--	6762	30897

Source : University of Kerala, Calicut and Mahatma Gandhi University.

Appendix - 9.30
University-wise and Management-wise Number of Teachers in Training Colleges in Kerala - 1997

Name of University	No. of Training Colleges		Number of Teachers	
	Government (2)	Private aided (3)	Government (6)	Private unaided (7)
1. Kerala	1	7	11	44
2. Calicut	2	2	31	18
3. Mahatma Gandhi	--	6	--	47
4. Kannur	1	--	9	7
Total	4	15	51	116
				167

Source : Directorate of Collegiate Education.

**University-wise and Management-wise Student Strength in Training Colleges
in Kerala - 1997**

Name of University	Student Strength			Total
	Government	Private aided	Private unaided	
1. Kerala	200	1143	--	1343
2. Mahatma Gandhi	--	1215	--	1215
3. Calicut	360	608	--	968
4. Kannur	112	250	--	362
Total	672	3216	--	3888

Source : Directorate of Collegiate Education.

Number of Students and Teachers in Engineering Colleges - 1996-97

Sl. No	Type of institutions	Student Enrolment										Teachers					
		1996					1997					1996			1997		
		Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	
1.	Government Engineering College, Thiruvananthapuram	337	165	502	--	--	563	174	74	252	175	77	252	77	77	252	
2.	Engineering College, Thrissur	288	119	407	--	--	460	109	40	149	109	40	149	40	40	149	
3.	Engineering College, Kannur	113	41	154	--	--	200	30	18	48	32	16	48	16	16	48	
4.	R.I.T. Kottayam	103	52	155	--	--	200	26	16	42	26	16	42	16	16	42	
5.	Regional Engineering College Kozhikode	--	--	350	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
	Private Aided																
1.	T.K.M College, Kollam	262	128	390	--	--	500	133	66	199	133	66	199	66	66	199	
2.	M.A. College, Kothamangalam	210	97	307	--	--	380	80	36	116	81	35	116	35	35	116	
3.	N.S.S. College of Engineering Palakkad	215	93	308	--	--	380	99	43	142	100	42	142	42	42	142	
Total		1528	695	2573	--	--	2683	655	293	948	655	293	948	293	293	948	

Source : Directorate of Technical Education, Thiruvananthapuram

Distribution of Total seats in various Engineering Colleges (Branch-wise)

Sl. No.	Name of Course	TVM	TCR	KNR	KTM	TKM	MAC	NSS	MES	MDL	CHN	ADR	KSD	SCT	UCE	TOTAL
1.	Civil Engineering	122	90	50	50	90	90	90	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	582
2.	Mechanical Engineering	121	100	50	50	100	100	100	60	--	--	60	60	--	--	801
3.	Electrical and Electronics Engineering	100	100	50	50	100	100	100	--	--	--	--	60	--	--	660
4.	Electronics & Communication	50	40	50	50	50	50	50	60	--	--	--	60	60	60	580
5.	Computer Science & Engineering	50	50	--	--	50	40	--	60	--	--	--	60	60	60	430
6.	Applied Electronics and Instrumentation Engineering	50	--	--	--	--	--	--	60	--	--	--	--	--	--	110
7.	Architecture	40	--	--	--	40	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	80
8.	Industrial Engineering	30	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	30
9.	Chemical Engineering	--	50	--	--	40	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	90
10.	Production Plant Engineering	--	30	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	30
11.	Production Engineering	--	--	--	--	30	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	30
12.	Instrumentation & Control Engineering	--	--	--	--	--	40	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	40
13.	Computer Engineering	--	--	--	--	--	--	60	60	120	60	--	--	--	--	240
14.	Electronics Engineering	--	--	--	--	--	--	60	60	120	120	--	--	--	--	300
15.	Bio-Medical Engineering	--	--	--	--	--	--	40	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	40
16.	Mechanical Engineering (Automobile)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	60	--	--	60
17.	Mechanical Engineering (Production)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	60	60	--	60
18.	Polymer Engineering	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	60	60
Total		563	460	200	200	500	380	380	240	160	240	240	240	240	180	4223

Source : Directorate of Technical Education.

Appendix - 9.34

Course-wise Annual Intakes of Students in Engineering Colleges at Post Graduate Level

Sl. No.	Name of Course	No. of Students	
		1996	1997
1.	Civil Engineering	57	57
2.	Mechanical Engineering	42	42
3.	Electrical Engineering	41	41
4.	Electronics Engineering	5	5
5.	Chemical Engineering	6	6
6.	Production-cum-Plant Engineering	--	--
7.	Instrumentation and Control System	10	10
8.	Production Engineering	6	6
9.	Applied Electronics and Instrumentation	5	5
10.	Architecture	5	5
11.	Industrial Engineering	15	15
12.	Electrical Communication	--	--
13.	Computer Science	--	--
14.	Production and Management	--	--
15.	M.C.A.	120	120
Total		312	312

Source : Directorate of Technical Education

Appendix - 9.35

Number of Polytechnics and Intake in Polytechnics in Kerala 1990-1997

Year	Number of Polytechnics	Sanctioned intake
1	2	3
1990	29	4231
1991	29	4389
1992	30	4508
1993	31	4816
1994	39	6054
1995	38	6180
1996	38	6180
1997	38	6660

Source : Directorate of Technical Education.

Course-wise Sanctioned Intake in Polytechnics in Kerala - 1997-98

Sl. No.	Name of Institution	Civil	Mechanical	Electrical	Electronics & Communication	Electronics & Instrumentation	Electronics & Production Tech.	Electronics & Avionics	Computer Engg. & Hardware Maintenance	Computer Applications & Business Management	Automobile	Textile Tech.	Polymer Tech.	Chemical	Tool & Die Engg.	Architectural Engg.	Wood & Paper Tech.	Printing Tech.	Commercial Practice	Instrument Tech.	Total	
1	Central Polytechnic, Thiruvananthapuram	60	60	60	60							60										300
2	Women's Polytechnic, Thiruvananthapuram				50														60	40		200
3	Government Polytechnic, Neyyattinkara (MPEC)				50	40		50														190
4	Government Polytechnic, Attingal		40						40		40											120
5	Sree Narayana Polytechnic, Kottiyam	70	70	70																		210
6	Government Polytechnic, Vennikulam	40			50			50			50											190
7	Government Polytechnic, Adoor		40										40			40						120
8	N.S.S. Polytechnic, Pandalam	70	70	70																		210
9	Government Polytechnic, Cherthala					40	40		40													120
10	Carmel Polytechnic, Alappuzha	60	60	60																		180
11	Women's Polytechnic, Kayamkulam				25														25			50
12	Government Polytechnic, Kottayam	50	50	50									60						50			310
13	Government Polytechnic, Pala				20															20		60
14	Government Polytechnic, Muttam	40	40	40																		160
15	Government Polytechnic, Kalamassery	60	50	50									50									330
16	Women's Polytechnic, Kalamassery				30											20			30			80
17	Government Polytechnic, Kothamangalam	30	30		30																	90

Contd... Appendix - 9.36

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
18.	Government Polytechnic, Perumbavoor	60	60	60	60	40				40													120
19.	Maharaja Technological Institute Thrissur	60	60	60	60																		240
20.	Sree Rama Polytechnic, Valappad	50	50	50	50					50													200
21.	Thiagarajas Polytechnic, Alagappanagar	70	70	70	70																		210
22.	Government Polytechnic, Koratty						40							40	40								120
23.	Women's Polytechnic, Thrissur				60					50											60		170
24.	Government Polytechnic, Kunnankulam					40				40							40						120
25.	Government Polytechnic, Palakkad	50	50	50	50						50											50	250
26.	G/PT & IPT, Shoranur				50					50										70			170
27.	Government Polytechnic, Perintalmanna	50	50	50	60																		210
28.	Government Polytechnic, Thirurangadi				40					40													120
29.	S.S.M. Polytechnic, Tirur	50	60	60	60					40			50										320
30.	Womens Polytechnic, Kottakkal (MPEC)					30					30												60
31.	K.G.P.T. Kozhikode	60	60	60	60					50						40	50						320
32.	Women's Polytechnic, Kozhikode				60																40		100
33.	Government Polytechnic, Kannur	60	60	60	50									60					30				320
34.	Government Polytechnic, Mattannur		40		40		40																120
35.	Residential Women's Polytechnic, Payyannur (MPEC)					40				40		40											160
36.	Government Polytechnic, Meenangadi	20	20	20																			60
37.	Government Polytechnic, Kasaragod		50	50	50					50													200
38.	Swami Nithyananda Polytechnic Kanhangad	50	50										50										150
Total		990	1170	880	895	240	200	80	50	700	130	70	240	160	140	90	90	60	30	70	265	110	6660

Source : Directorate of Technical Education

Appendix - 9.39

Annual Intake and Out-turn in Polytechnics in Kerala .

Year	No. of Polytechnics			Students Strength			Annual Intake			Out-Turn		
	Govt.	Private	Total	Govt.	Private	Total	Govt.	Private	Total	Govt.	Private	Total
1995-96	32	6	38	13696	3750	17446	4920	1260	6180	--	--	2378
1996-97	32	6	38	14191	3750	17941	4830	1260	6090	--	--	--
1997-98	32	6	38	14661	3850	18511	5380	1280	6660	--	--	2520

Source : Directorate of Technical Education.

Appendix - 9.38

No. of SC/ST Students and SC/ST Teachers in Polytechnics

Sl. No.	Type of Institutions	Students				Teachers			
		1996		1997		1996		1997	
		Total No.	SC/ST	Total No.	SC/ST	Total No.	SC/ST	Total No.	SC/ST
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Government & Private Aided Polytechnics	17959	1162/285	18511	1343/108	1501	78/4	1542	86/5

Source : Directorate of Technical Education.

Appendix - 9.37

Number of SC/ST Students in Technical Institutions

Sl. No.	Name of Institutions	SC Students			ST Students		
		Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Engineering Colleges	350	189	539	34	9	43
2.	Polytechnics	788	555	1343	86	22	108
3.	College of Fine Arts	16	--	16	--	--	--
4.	Technical High Schools	404	221	625	16	5	21
Grand Total		1558	965	2523	136	36	172

Source : Directorate of Technical Education.

Appendix - 9.40

Total Students and Staff Strength in Polytechnics

Type of Institutions	Students							Teachers					
	1996			1997				1996				1997	
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
Government	9861	4338	14199	10309	4352	14661	829	228	1057	840	230	1170	
Private	2650	1110	3760	2726	1124	3850	324	48	372	324	48	372	
Total	12511	5448	17959	13035	5476	18511	1153	276	1429	1164	278	1542	

Source : Directorate of Technical Education.

Appendix - 9.41

Total Students and Staff in Technical High Schools

Year	Students			Teachers		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Men	Women	Total
1995	6233	692	6925	818	198	1016
1996	5639	616	6255	818	198	1016
1997	5593	562	6155	826	190	1016

Source : Directorate of Technical Education.

Appendix - 9.42

Medical Institutions and beds under Allopathy System in Kerala 1966 to 1997

Year	No. of Medical Institutions					No. of beds					Growth of Index					No. of beds per lakh of population (Government Sector only)					
	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5	
1966		490	18526	100	98																
1967		503	19950	108	101																
1968		518	20166	109	100																
1969		529	20279	109	98																
1970		534	21169	114	100																
1971		553	21777	117	102																
1973		783	24184	130	108																
1975		881	25312	137	108																
1976		885	27568	149	115																
1977		888	27607	149	113																
1978		893	28862	156	116																
1979		898	29947	162	119																
1980		918	30220	163	119																
1981		968	32447	175	127																
1982		991	32532	176	126																
1983		1005	32880	177	125																
1984		1009	33380	180	124																
1985		1014	33329	180	124																
1986		1015	35740	193	128																
1987		1048	36344	196	128																
1988		1066	36668	198	127																
1989		1126	37100	200	127																
1990		1199	38223	206	128																
1991		1226	38726	209	133																
1992*		1229	40496	219	137																
1993*		1240	41018	221	137																
1994*		1249	41651	225	137																
1995*		1263	42126	227	137																
1996*		1295	42569	230	137																
1997*		1310	43165	233	137																

Source : Economic Review, SPB and Statistics for Planning, various Volumes.

* Projected population furnished by the Department of Economics and Statistics is used for calculating the no. of beds per lakh of population.

Appendix - 9.43

Growth of Institutions and Beds (Allopathy) 1950-51 to 1993-94

Year	Government Hospitals	Government Dispensaries and T.B. Clinics	Primary Health Centres including MCH Centres	Grant in aid institutions with beds	Others including CHCS	Total No. of institutions	Total No. of beds
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1950-51	56	135	6	33	-	230	6752
1951-52	58	134	6	31	-	229	7480
1952-53	58	138	6	31	-	233	7480
1953-54	58	146	6	32	-	242	8219
1954-55	58	156	6	33	-	253	8321
1955-56	59	150	57	33	4	303	9405
1960-61	67	197	82	-	10	356	13006
1965-66	101	217	157	13	2	490	18526
1966-67	105	219	163	14	2	503	19950
1967-68	107	230	164	15	2	518	20166
1968-69	108	241	163	15	2	529	20279
1969-70	108	247	163	14	2	534	21169
1970-71	112	261	163	15	2	553	21777
1978-79	141	583	164	11	6	905	29967
1979-80	144	583	164	11	16	918	30220
1980-81	145	645	173	12	6	981	31206
1982-83	149	654	184	14	6	1007	32428
1983-84	147	652	192	15	6	1012	33320
1985-86	151	543	299	16	6	1015	35740
1986-87	153	420	444	25	6	1048	36344
1987-88	141	208	547	25	115	1066	36668
1988-89	143	92	740	34	117	1126	37100
1989-90	140	71	883	36	69	1199	38223
1990-91	140	738	908	36	69	1226	38726
1991-92	141	76	907	36	69	1229	40496
1992-93	141	76	918	36	67	1204	41018
1993-94	148	75	924	36	66	1249	41651
1994-95	147	73	940	36	67	1263	42126
1995-96	149	74	961	36	75	1295	42569
1996-67	150	73	956	36	95	1310	43165

Appendix - 9.44

Spatial Distribution of Medical Institutions and Beds under Allopathy/ District-wise

District	No. of Medical Institutions			No. of Beds		
	1996	1997	1997	1996	1997	1997
Thiruvananthapuram	114	115	115	6933	7216	7216
Kollam	86	88	88	2062	2070	2070
Pathanamthitta	61	63	63	941	941	941
Alappuzha	90	90	90	4006	4006	4006
Kottayam	84	84	84	3366	3354	3354
Idukki	64	64	64	840	840	840
Eranakulam	114	116	116	3911	4038	4038
Thrissur	122	122	122	4093	4119	4119
Palakkad	109	112	112	2078	2188	2188
Malappuram	122	123	123	2143	2161	2161
Kozhikode	93	95	95	4382	4395	4395
Wayanad	39	39	39	811	811	811
Kannur	101	103	103	2115	2115	2115
Kasaragod	60	60	60	667	689	689
Total	1259	1274	1274	38348	38943	38943

Appendix - 9.45

District - wise Institutions and beds per lakh of population 1997

Name of District	No. of Institutions		No. of Beds	Population (1991)		No. of beds per lakh of population
	1	2		3	4		5
Thiruvananthapuram		115	7216	29.4	245	
Kollam		88	2070	24.08	86	
Pathanamthitta		63	941	11.88	79	
Alappuzha		90	4006	20.01	200	
Kottayam		84	3354	18.28	183	
Idukki		64	840	10.78	78	
Ernakulam		116	4038	28.17	143	
Thrissur		122	4119	27.37	150	
Palakkad		112	2188	23.82	92	
Malappuram		123	2161	30.96	70	
Kozhikode		95	4395	26.20	168	
Wayanad		39	811	6.72	121	
Kannur		103	2115	22.52	94	
Kasaragode		60	689	10.72	64	
Total		1274	38943	290.91	134	

Appendix - 9.46

Medical Institutions and Beds in Kerala - Category - wise - 1997

District	Hospitals No.	2	3	4	PHCs including		Community		8	9	T.B.Clinics/ Centres		12
					No.	Beds	No.	Beds			No.	Beds	
1. Trivandrum	19	6310	79	416	8	428	7	34	1	28	1		
2. Kollam	11	1636	66	258	6	176	-	-	2	-	3		
3. Alappuzha	12	3442	67	256	6	232	2	-	2	76	1		
4. Pathanamthitta	7	507	51	257	3	165	1	-	1	12	-		
5. Kottayam	13	2477	63	451	6	366	-	-	2	60	-		
6. Idukki	3	328	56	366	3	146	1	-	1	-	-		
7. Ernakulam	22	2918	79	611	8	401	3	68	4	40	-		
8. Thirssur	19	3405	88	469	7	239	5	6	1	-	2		
9. Palakkad	9	1131	87	737	6	320	8	-	1	-	1		
10. Malappuram	8	1337	98	570	6	202	6	-	2	52	3		
11. Kozhikode	11	3972	71	166	7	257	3	-	1	-	2		
12. Wayanad	3	374	25	216	5	221	5	-	1	-	-		
13. Kannur	10	1709	79	204	5	156	8	46	1	-	-		
14. Kasaragod	3	433	47	123	4	133	3	-	1	-	2		
Total	150	29979	956	5100	80	3442	52	154	21	268	15		

Appendix - 9.47
Rural Health Infrastructure - 1996-1997

Primary Health Centre			Community Health Centre			Sub Centre		
No.	Beds		No.	Beds		No.	Beds	
2	3		4	5		6	7	
299	2880		--	--		2774	--	
444	3400		--	--		3374	--	
577	3274		29	2226		3874	--	
740	3686		29	2292		4374	--	
883	4480		54	3127		5094	--	
908	4714		54	3159		5094	--	
907	5031		54	3216		5094	--	
918	5116		54	3285		5094	--	
924	5228		51	2772		5094	--	
940	5371		52	2797		5094	--	
961	5338		60	3007		5094	--	
956	5100		80	3442		5094	--	

Appendix - 9.48

Medical and Paramedical personnel in the Health Services Department

Sl.No.	Category	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
1.	Medical Officers	2905	3134	3251	3284	3365	3460
2.	Dentists	66	66	66	70	69	71
3.	Senior Nurses	1954	1954	1954	1954	1958	1954
4.	Junior Nurses	4137	4137	4195	4195	4201	4707
5.	Lady Health Inspectors	894	923	923	923	913	912
6.	Pharmacists	1681	1681	1681	1681	1680	1757
7.	Junior PH Nurses (ANMS)	5281	5508	5533	5911	5926	5911
8.	Junior Health Inspectors	4505	4505	4505	4505	4502	4505
9.	Health Inspectors	845	845	845	845	850	845
Total		22268	22753	22953	23368	23464	24122

Appendix - 9.49

District - Wise Number of Medical and Paramedical Personnel under DHS - 1997

Districts	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Medical Officers	Dentists	Senior Nurses	Junior Nurses	Lady Health Inspectors	Pharmacists	JPHN (ANMS)	Junior Health Inspectors	Health Inspectors	
Thiruvananthapuram	406	11	351	811	72	90	508	296	75	
Kollam	283	5	86	248	79	95	427	291	88	
Pathanamthitta	114	5	39	127	44	61	251	101	44	
Alappuzha	245	7	161	553	77	134	387	207	53	
Kottayam	203	5	118	460	55	82	328	210	49	
Idukki	107	3	26	104	62	67	331	288	56	
Ernakulam	360	9	184	414	74	135	418	257	62	
Thrissur	301	8	102	511	99	145	499	328	79	
Palakkad	256	5	77	261	82	118	512	301	126	
Malappuram	275	6	55	277	97	133	589	334	83	
Kozhikode	293	8	NA	NA	76	NA	NA	NA	45	
Wayanad	77	2	29	89	34	38	205	126	30	
Kannur	254	4	113	353	81	116	426	292	77	
Kasaragod	119	3	33	133	40	57	283	168	38	

Appendix - 9.50

District - wise availability of Vehicles under DHS - 1997

District	Vehicles in Running Condition	Vehicles in Workshop	Others	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1. Thiruvananthapuram	116	8	27	151
2. Kollam	48	5	8	61
3. Pathanamthitta	25	9	9	43
4. Alappuzha	36	4	19	59
5. Kottayam	35	10	17	62
6. Idukki	31	20	3	54
7. Ernakulam	47	3	13	63
8. Thrissur	49	4	6	59
9. Palakkad	66	9	13	88
10. Malappuram	67	8	17	92
11. Kozhikode	N.R	N.R	N.R	N.R
12. Kannur	39	4	12	55
13. Kasaragod	20	9	--	29
14. Wayanad	32	--	--	32

Appendix - 9.51

Statement showing No. of attack and death due to principal communicable diseases during 1996

Sl.No.	Name of Disease	Attack 1996	Death 1996
1.	Acute Diarrhoeal diseases	675648	117
2.	Diphtheria	7	--
3.	Acute Poliomyelitis	--	--
4.	Tetanus - Others	17	6
5.	Neonatal Tetanus	--	--
6.	Whooping Cough	1207	--
7.	Measles	6787	--
8.	Acute Respiratory Infection	3680295	143
9.	Pneumonia	23180	25
10.	Enteric Fever	5636	--
11.	Viral Hepatitis	13915	10
12.	Japanese Encephalitis	106	32
13.	Menningoeocea Menningitis	86	10
14.	Rabies	132	17
15.	Syphillis	569	--
16.	Gonococcal Infection	362	--
17.	Pulmonary Tuberculosis	36629	241
18.	All Other Diseases	12467390	4148
19.	Gunica Worm	--	--

Appendix - 9.52

Prevalence rate of Public Health Diseases in Kerala 1997

Sl.No.	Name of Disease	Prevalence rate per 1000 population in Kerala
1.	Leprosy	0.22
2.	Tuberculosis	0.13
3.	Filaria	0.34
4.	Acute Diarrhoeal Diseases	173.3
5.	Diphtheria	0.012
6.	Polio Mylitis	NA
7.	Tetanus	0.03
8.	Whooping Cough	0.31
9.	Measles	1.74
10.	Acute Respiratory infection including pneumonia	949.63
11.	Malaria	0.36

Prevalence rate is calculated per 1000 population exposed to risk

Appendix - 9.53

Morbidity Rates per 1000 for Chronic Illness

Illness	Females	Males
Diarrhoea	27.4	22.5
Fever	117.9	119.5
Malaria	0.34	0.35
Filaria	0.23	0.18
Chicken Pox	0.51	0.35
Measles	0.48	0.71
Mumps	0.61	0.32
Diphtheria	0.27	0.14
Tetanus	0.1	0.28
Jaundice	2.7	2.9
Typhoid	0.2	0.35
Asthma	5.5	4.7
Pneumonia	0.57	0.46
Heart Attack	0.95	1.3
Paralvsis	2.0	1.9
Diabetes	1.6	1.3
Hypertension	2.3	1.7
Goitre	0.48	0.21
Allergy	3.0	2.6
Others	58.0	50.6
Total	209.2	203.4

Source :Health and Development in Rural Kerala (KSSP)

Appendix - 9.54

Chronic Illness to women and men (per 1000)

Illness	Females	Males
Leprosy	0.37	0.50
Tuberculosis	4.05	8.60
Filaria	0.78	0.74
Bronchitis Asthma	16.80	16.30
Hypertension	14.60	8.90
Heart disease	4.40	5.60
Cancer	1.00	0.81
Peptic ulcer	4.40	9.90
Diseases of Uterus	9.10	--
Urinary disease	4.80	4.70
Bone and Joint disease	22.50	13.90
Goitre	3.20	0.99
Diabetes	2.90	3.90
Others	66.40	61.90
Total	155.80	137.50

Source : Health and Development in Rural Kerala (KSSP)

Appendix - 9.55

Medical College Hospitals	No. of Delivery cases attended during 1996	
	Normal	Caesarean
1. Thiruvanthapuram	8974 (Normal) 5537 (Abnormal)	3749
2. Kozhikode	20779	4102
3. Kottayam	6451	2664
4. Alappuzha	5663	1026
5. Thrissur	4568	

Appendix - 9.56

Details of Personnel (Clinical/Non-Clinical) under Directorate of Medical Education

Sl. No.	Category	No. of Clinical/Non Clinical Personnel						
		1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
1.	Director and Professor	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
2.	Professor	186	188	188	190	191	198	207
3.	Associate Professor	193	194	195	202	212	214	240
4.	Assistant Professor	422	425	425	432	438	461	379
5.	Tutor/Lecture	687	692	697	714	729	822	611
Nursing Education								
6.	Director	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
7.	Professor	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
8.	Associate Professor	16	16	16	16	16	16	15
9.	Assistant Professor	22	22	22	22	22	22	23
10.	Tutor	37	37	37	37	37	37	42
M.L.T Course								
11.	Director	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
12.	Assistant Professor	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
13.	Tutor	4	4	4	4	4	14	14
14.	Tutor Technician	14	14	14	14	14	14	14
Dental								
15.	Principal	--	--	--	--	--	--	2
16.	Professor	18	19	19	19	19	19	16
17.	Associate Professor	4	4	4	4	6	6	6
18.	Assistant Professor	24	25	25	24	23	23	25
19.	Tutor/Lecture	36	36	36	36	36	34	44
Pharmacy								
20.	Director	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
21.	Professor	3	3	3	3	3	3	4
22.	Associate Professor	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
23.	Assistant Professor	10	10	11	11	11	11	11
24.	Lecture	26	26	26	26	26	26	27
Total		1721	1734	1741	1773	1806	1939	1699

Appendix - 9.57

**Medical and para-medical courses conducted in the
Medical College with an annual intake of students**

Name of Course	No. of seats in Medical Colleges					
	Thiruvananthapuram	Kozhikode	Kottayam	Alappuzha	Thrissur	
1	2	3	4	5	6	
1. M.B.B.S.	200	200	100	100	100	
2. B.D.S.	40	40	--	--	--	
3. B.Sc. Nursing	50	50	50	--	--	
Sub total	290	290	150	100	100	
Post Graduate Courses						
1. M.Sc.Nursing	16	8	--	--	--	
2. M.D.S.	18	6	--	--	--	
3. M.D.Anaesthesia	7	5	3	--	--	
4. M.D.Biochemistry	1	2	--	--	--	
5. M.D.Forensic Medicine	2	1	--	--	--	
6. M.D.Dermatology and Venereology	3	3	2	--	--	
7. M.D.General Medicine	10	9	6	1	--	
8. M.D.Microbiology	2	1	--	--	--	
9. M.D.Obstetrics and Gynaecology	6	6	3	--	--	
10. M.D.Pathology	5	1	2	--	--	
11. M.D.Pharmacology	3	1	--	--	--	
12. M.D. Physiology	2	2	1	--	--	
13. M.D. Paediatric	5	4	2	--	--	
14. M.D. Psychiatry	1	2	--	--	--	
15. M.D.Radio Diagnosis	2	2	--	--	2	
16. M.D. Radiotherapy	2	--	--	--	--	
17. M.D. Community Medicine	2	2	1	--	--	
18. M.D.T.B. and Respiratory Diseases	3	2	--	--	--	

Contd... Appendix - 9.57

19. M.S. Anatomy	1	2	2	--	--
20. M.S. ENT	1	2	1	--	--
21. M.S. General Surgery	15	9	7	1	--
22. M.S. Orthopaedics	3	3	2	--	--
23. Ophthalmology	3	3	2	--	--
Sub Total	113	76	34	2	2
Super Speciality Course					
1. Mch. Paediatric Surgery	2	2	--	--	--
2. Mch. Plastic Surgery	2	2	1	--	--
3. Mch. Genito Urinary Surgery	2	2	1	--	--
4. Mch. Thoracic Surgery	2	2	1	--	--
5. Mch. Neuro Surgery	2	1	2	--	--
6. D.M.Gastro Enterology	2	1	--	--	--
7. D.M.Neurology	1	1	1	--	--
8. D.M.Cardiology	2	1	2	--	--
9. Mch.Gastro Enterology and Surgery	2	--	--	--	--
10. D.M.Nephrology	1	1	1	--	--
Sub Total	18	13	9	--	--
Diploma Courses					
1. Diploma in Anaesthesia	6	4	5	--	--
2. Diploma in Child Health	5	9	4	--	--
3. Diploma in Clinical Pathology	3	4	--	--	--
4. Diploma in Dermatology and Venerology	--	2	--	--	--
5. Diploma in Laryngology and Otology	6	4	2	--	--
6. D.M.R.D	2	1	--	--	--
7. D.M.R.T	2	2	--	--	--
8. Diploma in Obstetrics and Gynaecology	9	9	7	--	--
9. Diploma in Ophthalmology	2	5	3	--	--
10. Diploma in Orthopaedic Surgery	6	5	4	--	--

Contd... Appendix - 9.57

11.	Diploma in Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation	4	4	--	--	--
12.	Diploma in Psychiatric Medicine	5	--	--	--	--
13.	Diploma in Public Health	9	--	--	--	--
14.	D.T.C.D	2	3	--	--	--
	Sub Total	61	52	25	--	--
Diploma / Certificate Courses.						
1.	B.Pharm	28	--	--	--	--
2.	M.Pharm	8	--	--	--	--
3.	B.Sc. MLT	24	--	--	--	--
4.	MLT Certificate (2Years)	40	50	15	15	15
		20*				
5.	C.R.A Certificate (2Years)	10	30	15	10	15
		30*				
6.	Ophthalmic Assistant Certificate (2Years)	10	20	15	5	5
		20*				
7.	D.Pharm (2Years)	20	50	30	35	--
		30*				
8.	Dental Mechanic Certificate Course(2Years)	10	--	--	--	--
		10*				
9.	Dental Hygienst Certificate Course	10	--	--	--	--
10.	Certificate Course in Nursing	30	30	--	--	--
	Sub Total	190	180	75	65	35
		110*				
	Total	672	611	293	167	137
		110*				

*Courses conducted in the Priyadarsini Institute of Paramedical Science, Thiruvananthapuram. (SC/ST only)

Appendix - 9.58

Annual Intake of Nursing Courses on different categories during 1996

Sl.No.	Institutions	Number of Institutions	Total Annual Intake
I.	Intetrated (General Nurse-cum-Mid-wives) 3Years Course		
	a. Government Nursing Schools	9	297
	b. Private Nursing Schools	70	1845
	c. Medical College, Kozhikode	1	30
	d. Medical College, Kottayam	1	--
	e. Medical College, Thiruvananthapuram	1	30
II.	Junior Public Health Nurses (18 moths 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		
	a. Medical College, Thiruvananthapuram	1	16
	b. Medical College, Kozhikode	1	8

Appendix - 9.59

**Medical practitioners, hospitals, dispensaries and beds under
Ayurveda during 1975-1997**

Year	No. of Medical Practitioners	No. of Hospitals	No. of Dispensaries	No. of Beds
1975-76	10318	65	482	1282
1976-77	10484	67	401	1362
1977-78	10613	67	401	1362
1978-79	10792	68	406	1438
1979-80	11028	85	410	1818
1980-81	11043	85	419	1618
1981-82	11224	92	439	1639
1982-83	11410	93	453	1674
1983-84	11550	93	455	1702
1984-85	11696	94	457	1679
1985-86	11835	94	473	1689
1986-87	11902	97	497	1769
1987-88	12047	101	496	1869
1988-89	12250	101	498	1929
1989-90	12431	101	506	1979
1990-91	12573	105	529	2229
1991-92	12748	105	550	2229
1992-93	12894	106	566	2259
1993-94	13034	107	579	2309
1994-95	13185	108	584	2329
1995-96	13600	108	587	2349
1996-97	NA	108	614	2349

Appendix - 9.60

**District-wise distribution of Institutions, beds and patients treated under
Ayurvedic system of Medicine in Kerala - 1996 and 1997**

Sl. No.	District	No. of Hospitals		No. of Beds		No. of Dispensaries		Total No. of Institutions		Total No. of Patients treated in 1997	
		1996	1997	1996	1997	1996	1997	1996	1997	Inpatients	Outpatients
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Thiruvananthapuram	13	13	255	255	52	53	65	66	6488	1962432
2.	Kollam	9	9	190	190	38	40	47	49	3067	1409499
3.	Alappuzha	10	10	180	180	43	45	53	55	1443	1685505
4.	Pathanamthitta	4	4	80	80	34	35	38	39	685	1012978
5.	Kottayam	8	8	150	150	33	36	41	44	1395	1090479
6.	Idukki	3	3	110	110	27	28	30	31	1310	260961
7.	Ernakulam	13	13	230	230	49	51	62	64	2973	2056589
8.	Thrissur	14	14	243	243	69	71	83	85	3249	1709432
9.	Palakkad	5	5	130	130	55	57	60	62	2299	1087292
10.	Malappuram	10	10	200	200	55	57	65	67	1355	2013629
11.	Kozhikode	6	6	170	170	39	42	45	48	1399	1218462
12.	Wayanad	2	2	100	100	19	20	21	22	398	528303
13.	Kannur	6	6	211	211	45	48	51	54	3163	1051639
14.	Kasaragode	5	5	100	100	30	31	35	36	941	608675
	Total	108	108	2349	2349	588	614	696	722	30165	17695875

Appendix - 9.61
Number of Medical Institutions and Beds-Homoeopathy (1970-71 to 1996-97)

Year	Hospitals	Dispensaries	Total No. of Institutions	Beds
1970-71	2	45	47	
1975-76	8	113	121	250
1978-79	10	133	143	300
1979-80	16	154	170	510
1980-81	17	159	176	535
1981-82	22	191	213	650
1982-83	23	200	223	675
1983-84	23	200	223	675
1984-85	23	200	223	675
1985-86	24	227	251	700
1986-87	24	255	279	715
1987-88	24	255	279	715
1988-89	24	262	286	715
1989-90	24	274	298	715
1990-91	30	312	342	900
1991-92	30	338	368	900
1992-93	31	360	391	950
1993-94	31	374	405	950
1994-95	31	384	415	950
1995-96	31	394	425	950
1996-97	31	405	436	950

District-wise Distribution of Institutions and Beds under Homeopathy (1996-1997)

Sl. No.	District	No. of Hospitals		No. of Beds		No. of Dispensaries		Total No. of Institutions		Total No. of Patients treated in 1997	
		1996	1997	1996	1997	1996	1997	1996	1997	Inpatients	Outpatients
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Thiruvananthapuram	4	4	175	175	38	40	42	44	3673	1720414
2.	Kollam	3	3	75	75	29	29	32	32	1239	1032751
3.	Pathanamthitta	1	1	25	25	20	20	21	21	100	399955
4.	Alappuzha	3	3	75	75	30	31	33	34	828	1093390
5.	Kottayam	3	3	175	175	33	34	36	37	2557	1020859
6.	Idukki	2	2	50	50	26	26	28	28	926	443452
7.	Ernakulam	3	3	75	75	42	42	45	45	375	1155284
8.	Thrissur	1	1	25	25	28	30	29	31	863	513729
9.	Palakkad	1	1	25	25	27	28	28	29	237	337984
10.	Malappuram	2	2	50	50	32	33	34	35	322	580237
11.	Kozhikode	3	3	75	75	33	34	36	37	581	787941
12.	Wayanad	1	1	25	25	13	14	14	15	131	179464
13.	Kannur	1	1	25	25	26	27	27	28	627	430856
14.	Kasaragode	3	3	75	75	17	17	20	20	138	308217
	Total	31	31	950	950	394	405	425	436	12597	10004533

Appendix - 9.63

Medical Practitioners (Numbers Cum)

Sl.No.	System	Class of Registration			1996	1997
1	2	3	4	4	5	
1.	Modern Medicine	A	24044	25133		
		B	635	635		
		Listed	204	204		
		Sub Total	<u>24883</u>	<u>25972</u>		
2.	Homoeopathy	A	5488	5834		
		B	1486	1486		
		Listed	279	279		
		Sub Total	<u>7253</u>	<u>7599</u>		
3.	Ayurveda	A	6630	6731		
		B	6100	6100		
		Listed	599	599		
		Sub Total	<u>13329</u>	<u>13430</u>		
4.	Sidha	A	120	122		
		B	1218	1218		
		Listed	41	41		
		Sub Total	<u>1379</u>	<u>1381</u>		
5.	Unani	A	3	3		
		B	51	51		
		Listed	5	5		
		Sub Total	<u>59</u>	<u>59</u>		
		Grand Total	<u>46903</u>	<u>48441</u>		

Appendix - 9.64

List of Registered Para-Medical Practitioners (Number Cum)

Sl.No.	Category	1996			1997			Total
		Male	Fesmale	Total	Male	Female	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
1.	Nurse	342	15624	15966	398	17011	17409	
2.	Midwife	42	14329	14371	98	15650	15748	
3.	Nurses and Midwives (Integrated)	--	19392	19392	--	21483	21483	
4.	Auxiliary Nurse Mid wife	--	13677	13677	--	14602	14602	
5.	Health Visitors	--	318	318	--	318	318	
Grand Total		384	63340	63724	496	69064	69560	

Appendix - 9.65

District-wise Number of Family Welfare Centres - 1997

Sl.No.	District	Rural			Total
		Main Centres	Sub Centres	Total	
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.	Ernakulam	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.	Kasaragod	44	161	205	
Total		871	4223	5094	

Target and Achievement of Family Welfare Programme

Sl. No.	Item	1996		1997	
		Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
I. Family Welfare Programme					
a)	Strelization (Vasectomy, Tubectomy)	-	167094	-	166513
b)	I.U.D.Insertion	-	81613	-	75372
c)	C.C.Users	-	258728	-	223511
d)	O.P.Users	-	35806	-	34614
II. M.C.H.Programme					
a) Immunisation Programme					
(i)	Polio	-	553641	548300	584887
(ii)	B.C.G.	-	582429	548300	593855
(iii)	Measles	-	480535	548300	519183
(iv)	T.T. for Pregnant women	-	494561	582700	507257
(v)	D.P.T.	-	540119	548300	568270
(vi)	D.T. for 5 years	-	326661	589600	377029
(vii)	T.T.for 10 years	-	351055	611300	375403
(viii)	T.T. for 16 years	-	337777	595000	351567
b) Prophylaxiz against nutritional anaemia					
(i)	Women	-	-	582700	649936
(ii)	Children	-	-	-	-
c) Prophylaxis against Blindness due to vitamin A deficiency in children					
		-	408776	1723500	1374671

Appendix - 9.67

Family Welfare Programmes in 1996-97 - District-wise

District	Vasectomy	PPS	Minilap	Laposcopic	Total (3+4+5)	Nirodh Supplied	Oral pills Supplied
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. Thiruvananthapuram	14	12385	1936	2326	16647	2676725	43718
2. Kollam	16	13965	1662	798	16425	1528851	49382
3. Alappuzha	60	6398	1322	65	7785	891289	30944
4. Pathanamthitta	2	3575	418	1423	5416	642663	16236
5. Kottayam	13	3969	344	2248	6561	1015379	29843
6. Idukki	9	2756	601	1026	4383	1011664	16945
7. Ernakulam	75	8786	423	1813	11022	1660519	33087
8. Thrissur	31	7176	788	1412	9376	1164738	41869
9. Palakkad	4	6297	532	4091	10920	1000830	31697
10. Malappuram	4	7497	730	248	8475	1044368	32234
11. Kozhikode	50	11201	2665	113	13979	857481	34941
12. Wayanad	21	4000	327	-	4327	678391	18109
13. Kannur	20	5989	750	27	6766	1112504	46154
14. Kasaragode	7	1966	330	422	2718	811321	24828
Total	326	95960	12828	16012	124800	16096723	449987

List of Institutions under DHS transferred to local bodies as on 31.3.1997

No. of Institutions	Grama Panchayat Nos.	Block Panchayat Nos.	Corporation Nos.	Municipality Nos.	Total Nos.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Dispensaries	29	-	2	3	34
2. Primary Health Centres	757	148	1	6	912
3. Community Health Centres	2	54	1	6	63
4. Hospitals	1	63	6	36	106
5. MCH Units	-	4	-	-	4
6. MM Units	-	2	-	-	2
Total	789	271	10	51	1121

List of Institutions transferred to Local Bodies - Ayurveda - as on 31.3.'97

Sl.No.	Name of District	Grama Panchayat Dispensaries (Nos)	Hospitals (Nos)	Block Panchayat Dispensaries (Nos)	Hospitals (Nos)	Corporation Dispensaries (Nos)	Hospitals (Nos)	Municipality Dispensaries (Nos)	Hospitals (Nos)	Total Dispensaries (Nos)	Hospitals (Nos)
1.	Thiruvananthapuram	53	5	-	-	3	-	2	1	58	6
2.	Kollam	39	7	-	-	-	-	1	1	40	8
3.	Pathanamthitta	34	2	-	-	-	-	1	1	35	3
4.	Alappuzha	42	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	42	-
5.	Kottayam	35	4	-	-	-	-	1	3	36	7
6.	Idukki	27	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	28	2
7.	Ernakulam	49	7	-	-	2	1	-	4	51	12
8.	Thrissur	69	10	-	-	-	-	1	4	70	14
9.	Palakkad	55	3	-	-	-	-	1	1	56	4
10.	Malappuram	54	5	-	-	-	-	3	2	57	7
11.	Kozhikode	42	4	-	-	-	-	-	1	42	5
12.	Wayanad	20	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	20	1
13.	Kannur	48	2	-	-	-	-	-	3	48	5
14.	Kasaragode	30	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	30	3
Total		597	53	-	1	5	1	11	22	613	77

Appendix - 9.70
List of Institutions transferred to Local Bodies as on 31.3.'97 - Homoeopathy

Sl.No.	Name of District	Grama Panchayat		Block Panchayat		Corporation		Municipality		Total	
		Dispensaries (Nos)	Hospitals (Nos)	Dispensaries (Nos)	Hospitals (Nos)	Dispensaries (Nos)	Hospitals (Nos)	Dispensaries (Nos)	Hospitals (Nos)	Dispensaries (Nos)	Hospitals (Nos)
1.	Thiruvananthapuram	33	1	4	-	3	-	-	2	40	3
2.	Kollam	22	1	3	-	-	-	4	1	29	2
3.	Pathanamthitta	19	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	20	-
4.	Alappuzha	24	-	6	-	-	-	1	2	31	2
5.	Kottayam	30	-	3	-	-	-	1	1	34	1
6.	Idukki	22	-	4	1	-	-	-	-	26	1
7.	Ermakulam	32	-	5	-	4	-	1	2	42	2
8.	Thrissur	28	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	30	-
9.	Palakkad	23	-	4	-	-	-	1	-	28	-
10.	Malappuram	29	-	3	-	-	-	1	1	33	1
11.	Kozhikode	28	-	5	1	1	-	-	1	34	2
12.	Wayanad	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	-
13.	Kannur	22	-	2	-	-	-	3	-	27	-
14.	Kasaragode	16	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	17	2
	Total	342	2	42	4	8	-	13	10	405	16

Appendix : 9.71

Category-wise details of Scheme Commissioned

Sl.No.	Category	92-93	93-94	94-95	95-96	96-97
1	ARP	14	6	14	14	8
2	SCP	73	104	170	230	216
3	TSP	9	15	19	34	24
4	Others	80	34	32	121	111
5	Urban WSS	2	-	1	7	1
6	Drainage Schemes	-	-	-	1	-
7	ARP/LIC	-	-	-	-	3
8	LIC	-	-	-	-	5
Total		178	159	236	407	368

Appendix: 9.72

District-wise details of Problem Villages covered and population benefited as on 30.11.1997

Sl.No.	District	Partially covered	Population benefited
1	Thiruvananthapuram	91	1212983
2	Kollam	91	844961
3	Pathanamthitta	62	517856
4	Alappuzha	71	735954
5	Kottayam	89	671404
6	Idukki	62	334987
7	Ernakulam	88	1065076
8	Thrissur	200	1199265
9	Palakkad	155	963080
10	Malappuram	121	1087050
11	Kozhikkode	87	377964
12	Wayanad	48	323256
13	Kannur	78	426535
14	Kasaragode	116	562267
Total		1359	10322638

Appendix - 9.73
Status of Habitations as on 1/97

No.	District	NN	NC	PCI	PC2-PC4	FC	Total
1	Kasaragode	-	4	76	259	79	418
2	Kannur	-	4	145	283	67	499
3	Wayanad	1	6	41	188	54	290
4	Kozhikkode	1	34	92	533	40	700
5	Malappuram	1	115	299	487	134	1036
6	Palakkad	-	37	142	625	134	938
7	Thrissur	1	57	196	531	199	984
8	Ernakulam	4	65	100	463	103	735
9	Idukki	-	219	78	178	74	549
10	Kottayam	1	112	118	391	126	748
11	Alappuzha	3	160	61	327	117	668
12	Pathanamthitta	1	77	137	273	49	537
13	Kollam	-	133	91	488	121	833
14	Thiruvananthapuram	-	125	30	509	177	841
Total		13	1148	1606	5535	1474	9776
NN	-	Not Accessible Not Covered (Forest Area)					
NC	-	Not Covered					
PCI	-	Partially Covered with WS Level <= 10 lped					
PC2-PC4	-	Partially Covered with WS Level > 10 lped & < 40 lped					
FC	-	Fully Covered					

Appendix - 9.74

District wise Population covered by Rural Water Supply Schemes

Sl. No	District	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
1	Thiruvananthapuram	879000	964000	988288	1165278	1222386	1225081
2	Kollam	807000	843000	849650	878900	1014518	1045668
3	Pathanamthitta	295000	325000	328500	418564	454839	466131
4	Alappuzha	803000	853000	881993	917105	945334	978998
5	Kottayam	674000	705000	709244	743999	790170	796419
6	Idukki	321000	331000	335700	379600	430673	461778
7	Ernakulam	717000	747000	933535	1036495	1090607	1145815
8	Thrissur	1109000	1147000	1163010	1171027	1317716	1377252
9	Palakkad	1098000	1151000	1163000	1204790	1218965	1238125
10	Malappuram	591000	627000	638645	646570	1067030	1096017
11	Kozhicode	379000	228000	254577	257287	332357	342432
12	Wayanad	162000	188000	200220	220730	253035	278177
13	Kannur	220000	236000	262491	315043	363897	366777
14	Kasaragode	281000	290000	304478	328458	367071	371396
Total		8336000	8635000	9013331	9683846	10868598	11190066

Appendix - 9.75

District wise Population covered under Urban Water Supply Schemes

Sl. No	District	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
1	Thiruvananthapuram	721140	728200	728700	728700	733000	733000
2	Kollam	309000	312400	312850	333490	463490	463490
3	Pathanamthitta	84350	85200	85200	85200	85200	95700
4	Alappuzha	489000	494700	494700	494700	494700	494700
5	Kottayam	246000	248000	848250	363310	363310	363310
6	Idukki	10600	38900	38900	38900	38900	53900
7	Ernakulam	895600	904500	905100	905295	1060996	1071496
8	Thrissur	535400	540700	541300	542270	542270	542270
9	Palakkad	230600	232800	233100	233900	256750	256750
10	Malappuram	176000	177700	178050	187234	238334	256334
11	Kozhicode	554000	559400	559866	560116	596850	602850
12	Wayanad	11000	11500	11500	11500	11500	11500
13	Kannur	485100	489200	489550	504356	577503	577503
14	Kasaragod	223600	225800	225800	228850	228850	228850
Total		4971390	5399100	5652866	5217821	5691653	5751653

Appendix - 9.76
Details of Water Supply and demand in Corporation/ Municipalities in Kerala

Sl.No	Name of Corporation/ Municipality	Population 1991 census	Population 1997 projected	LPCD Supply 1997	LPCD demand as per norms	Gap
1.	Trivandrum Corporation	524006	544006	140.00	200.00	60.00
2.	Neyyattinkara	30419	32500	70.00	140.00	70.00
3.	Nedumangadu	49875	54375	70.00	140.00	70.00
4.	Attingal	32634	39134	70.00	150.00	80.00
5.	Varkala	38987	44737	20.00	150.00	130.00
6.	Kollam	139852	148942	135.00	150.00	15.00
7.	Pathanamthitta	35882	41254	139.00	120.00	-
8.	Adoor	26639	28770	96.00	140.00	44.00
9.	Paravoor	37185	40159	20.00	105.00	85.00
10.	Punaloor	46279	50166	100.00	-	-
11.	Thodupuzha	40652	70000	70.00	120.00	50.00
12.	Moovattupuzha	27595	30439	110.00	120.00	10.00
13.	Kothamangalam	35535	39799	134.00	140.00	6.00
14.	Perumbavoor	24667	27134	70.00	115.00	45.00
15.	Kochi Corporation	564529	677434	-	200.00	-
16.	Thrippunithura	51078	56500	50.00	140.00	90.00
17.	Kalamassery	54000	60000	120.00	140.00	20.00
18.	Paravoor	27904	29613	70.00	90.00	-
19.	Aluva	24763	28237	200.00	150.00	-
20.	Angamaly	34252	38431	125.00	125.00	-
21.	Kottayam	64431	83760	120.00	180.00	60.00
22.	Vaikkom	21788	24400	35.00	140.00	105.00
23.	Pala	19263	21890	70.00	140.00	70.00
24.	Thiruvalla	54780	60258	107.00	150.00	43.00
25.	Changanassery	52445	57444	70.00	150.00	80.00
26.	Palakkad	123289	135993	120.00	150.00	30.00
27.	Chittur	32048	35298	140.00	140.00	-
28.	Thalassery	103577	116627	70.00	-	-
29.	Kuthuparamba	28908	32550	55.00	-	-
30.	Mattannur	40450	45569	55.00	140.00	66.00
31.	Vadakara	72434	81126	74.00	170.00	16.00
32.	Thrissur	74604	84017	154.00	110.00	28.20
33.	Kunnamkulam	19657	21996	81.80	110.00	43.70
34.	Guruvayoor	20216	22622	66.30	110.00	43.70
35.	Chavakkad	37789	42286	7.10	148.50	141.40
36.	Kannur	65238	80000	30.00	-	-

Contd... Appendix - 9.77

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
8.	Rental Housing Scheme	4889	--	--	11	78	258	84	--	16	--	--	--
9.	Public Housing Scheme	11645	613	544	488	278	276	878	822	188	2878	68	449
10.	Kudikidappukar Housing	7094	212	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
11.	Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe Development Corporation	24917	2215	1916	675	1283	1249	739	1060	1683	2805	2515	771
12.	Tribal Welfare Department	4250	90	350	377	286	404	583	626	880	871	628	583
13.	Scheduled Case Development Department	18389	159	1166	957	1131	818	985	1135	2030	1844	419	173
14.	Fishermen Housing	33332	2290	3870	6143	869	2211	63	2423	1547	1023	2287	594
15.	Kerala State Co-operative Housing Federation	25612	8387	8658	6716	3502	4577	5313	5563	6231	9386	2236	8360
16.	Rehabilitation Housing Scheme	--	86837	9840	22062	6497	29611	5239	5621	32	--	--	--
17.	N.R.E.P	3871	9544	7560	9451	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
18.	R.L.E.G.P	6847	14388	11040	8554	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
19.	Jawahar Rozgar Yojana	--	--	--	--	22932	14225	22182	16533	16999	16283	29368	29952
20.	Other Schemes Implemented by KSHB	--	--	--	--	--	--	4755	6045	2256	11123	1967	5922
21.	Completed/Discontinued Schemes	12308	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
22.	ROMHS Housing Complex	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	996	1486	903	205
23.	EWS (Maithri) Housing Scheme	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	27689 *
Total		274622	136000	47201	59216	39450	56845	47172	43776	40648	56946	49915	78703

* Number of beneficiaries who received loan from Kerala State Housing Board for Constructing EWS houses

Appendix - 9.78

Houses Constructed in Kerala-District wise

Sl.No	District	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	Total
1.	Thiruvananthapuram	16105	14515	12383	13849	56852
2.	Kollam	9055	9844	7776	7665	34340
3.	Pathanamthitta	6262	4632	5715	4490	21099
4.	Alappuzha	10469	12107	10557	8417	41550
5.	Kottayam	9251	6585	9055	6312	31203
6.	Idukki	3234	4381	3045	2748	13408
7.	Ernakulam	17262	14884	17427	17071	66644
8.	Thrissur	15028	10852	10552	13092	49524
9.	Palakkad	8536	6374	6436	7524	28870
10.	Malappuram	13967	10552	12994	12893	50406
11.	Kozhikode	12390	10954	14002	14414	51760
12.	Wayanad	3014	2473	2031	2484	10002
13.	Kannur	8907	8942	8865	9771	36485
14.	Kasaragod	6019	4439	5117	5323	20898
	Total	139499	121534	125955	126053	513041

Details on Housing Schemes Implemented by Kerala State Housing Board

Sl.No.	Name of Scheme	No. of Houses Constructed		During 1997-98 upto 30-11-97
		Upto 31-3-1992	During 1992-97	
1.	Public Housing Schemes	6196	4405	133+ -(771 in progress)
2.	Rental Housing Schemes	1697	16	42+ (78 in progress) (54 unit in progress)
3.	Working Journalists HS	23	Nil	17
4.	Subsidy for House Construction	55	253	
5.	NRI-Housing Scheme	38	31	44 (184 units in progress)
6.	Housing complex(EWS)	Nil	3590	44 (160 units in progress) 3 in progress
7.	Office cum comm. Complex	18 as on 3/97	--	--
8.	Revenue Towers	Nil	Nil	Nil
9.	Slum Clearance Scheme	528	88	Nil
10.	Kerala Village at Lathur	Nil	168	Nil
11.	EWS/Maithri HS (Loan)	1525	27689	18294
12.	LIG cash loan scheme	5249	6402	984
13.	MIG cash loan scheme	1619	4314	1249
14.	HIG cash loan scheme	669	1295	417
15.	Repairs and Renewal			
15.	-EWS	1740	2	--
16.	" LIG	699	3	41
17.	" MIG	453	6	42
18.	" HIG	Nil	114	11
19.	Govt. employees & Teachers LS			
19.	LIG	676	5	Nil
20.	MIG	335	1	Nil
21.	HIG	88	1	Nil
22.	Housing Scheme for MLA/MPS	48	29	5
23.	Housing Scheme for Flood Victims	Nil	7127	2975 (as on 11/97)
24.	HS for Central Govt. Employees	Nil	6	Nil
25.	Housing Scheme for Beedi Workers	349	85	Nil
26.	Kairali HS	4126	17441	Nil
27.	Housing Scheme for Handloom Weavers	Nil	68	Nil
28.	HS for Plantation Workers	Nil	26	Nil
29.	Rehabilitation HS	6155	164822	Nil
30.	Co-Operative HS	55495	--	--
31.	SASH	15375	2575	Nil
	Total	103138	240562	24254

Appendix - 9.80

Loan and Subsidy under major State supported Schemes

Sl.No	Name of the Scheme	Unit Cost Rs.	Maximum amount admissible as Loan (Rs)	Interest rate %	Cash subsidy (Rs)	Interest Subsidy %
1.	EWS Maithri Housing Scheme	30000	19000	13.5	9000	8.5
2.	EWS Cash Loan Scheme	26400	17400	13.5	9000	8.5
3.	Fishermen housing	-	-	-	35000	-
4.	Jawahar Rozgar Yojana	-	-	-	35000	-
5.	Indira Awas Yojana	-	-	-	35000	-
6.	Housing Schemes implemented by Scheduled Caste Development Department	-	-	-	35000	-
7.	Housing Schemes implemented by Scheduled Tribe Development Department	-	-	-	35000	-

Appendix 9.81

Growth of ITIs and ITCs in Kerala

Year	No. of I.T.Is	Seat Strength	No. of I.T.Cs	Seat Strength
1961	4	NA	4	NA
1966	9	NA	21	--
1974	12	NA	41	--
1980	15	8652	119	--
1985	22	10132	198	--
1990	28	10970	256	--
1997	32	11946	354	42232

District wise No. of Industrial Training Institutions and seat strength in Kerala As on 31.12.1997

Sl.	District	No. of Institution				Seat Strength				
		Govt I.T.I		Private I.T.I		Total	Govt I.T.I	Private I.T.I	Total	
		Total	Of Which affiliated to NCVT	Total	Of Which affiliated to NCVT					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
1.	Thiruvananthapuram	5	4	49	49	54	3040	3636	6676	
2.	Kollam	3	2	41	41	44	1208	5272	6480	
3.	Pathanamthitta	1	1	30	30	31	176	3206	3382	
4.	Alappuzha	2	1	45	45	47	922	5446	6368	
5.	Idukki	1		7	7	8	224	756	980	
6.	Kottayam	2	1	30	30	32	1092	4026	5118	
7.	Ernakulam	2	1	52	52	54	880	10416	11296	
8.	Trichur	3	2	28	28	31	1068	3260	4328	
9.	Malappuram	2	1	11	11	13	316	996	1312	
10.	Palakkad	3	1	13	13	16	832	986	1818	
11.	Kozhikkodu	3	2	21	21	24	920	1880	2800	
12.	Wyanad	1	1	4	4	5	144	324	468	
13.	Kannur	2	1	19	19	21	944	1764	2708	
14.	Kasargod	2	2	4	4	6	180	264	444	
	Total	32	20	354*	354	386	11946	42232	54178	

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* The defunct ITCs in Private Sector, 41 ITCs under Scheduled caste Development Department and one ITC under S. T. Development department have been excluded as they are not affiliated to N.C.V.T

Trade wise seats strength in Government ITIs and Private ITCs as on 31-12-97

(One year Course)

Sl. No.	Name of Trades	Total Intake	Industrial Training Institutes							Industrial Training Centres			
			Total	of which Girls	Schedule Castes	Schedule Tribes	Total intakes	of which Girls	Schedule castes	Schedule Tribes			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10				
1.	Foreger & Heat Treater	336	--	34	--	16	--	5	1				
2.	Carpenter	354	--	40	1	752	--	56	10				
3.	Mechanic Diesel	160	--	16	2	--	--	--	--				
4.	Moulder	224	--	23	2	32	--	--	--				
5.	Plumber	368	--	38	4	1552	--	46	32				
6.	Sheet Metal Works	274	24	27	2	302	24	12	--				
7.	Welder	696	--	68	7	316	--	18	2				
8.	Steno (Eng)	432	312	45	5	1620	548	81	7				
9.	Data Preparation & Computer Software	360	200	36	3	3420	2236	173	16				
10.	Steno (Hindi)	32	24	3	--	32	18	2	--				
11.	Secretarial Practice	48	31	4	--	240	120	20	4				
12.	Dress Making	96	96	9	--	48	30	2	1				
13.	D.T.P.O	60	26	6	--	32	--	2	1				
14.	Plastic Processing Operator Trade	64	--	5	1	--	--	--	--				
15.	Mechanic Tractor	64	--	5	--	--	--	--	--				
16.	Upholstry	32	--	4	--	64	--	4	2				
17.	Photographer	-	--	--	--	16	--	2	--				
18.	Hair & Skin Care	-	-	-	-	48	20	4	--				
19.	Preservaton of Fruits and Vegetables	-	-	-	-	16	--	2	--				
20.	Hand Compositor	-	-	-	-	32	20	2	--				
21.	Cutting and Tailoring	-	-	-	-	208	136	12	6				
Total		3600	713	363	27	8746	3152	443	82				

Trade wise seats strength in Government ITIs and Private ITCs as on 31-12-97

Sl. No.	Name of Trades	Industrial Training Institutes										Industrial Training Centres			
		Total Intake	Total of which Girls	Schedule Castes	Schedule Tribes	Total intake	Total of which Girls	Schedule castes	Schedule Tribes	Total intake	Total of which Girls	Schedule castes	Schedule Tribes		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14		
1.	Draftsman Civil	672	272	9	1	6010	2900	429	1						
2.	D/Mechanic	192	32	16	2	992	192	50	2						
3.	Electrician	854	--	90	1	12662	--	80	1						
4.	Fitter	1120	--	114	2	4612	--	812	2						
5.	Mechanic (Motor Vehicle)	832	--	90	2	824	--	191	2						
6.	Machinist	496	--	50	4	244	--	15	4						
7.	Mechanic (Radio & TV)	800	350	80	6	2536	336	90	6						
8.	Wireman	672	--	70	2	712	--	60	2						
9.	Turner	548	--	61	1	266	--	12	1						
10.	Electronics Mechanic	992	380	90	3	3484	800	200	3						
11.	Mechanic (Refrigeration & Air Conditioning)	412	--	51	2	952	--	70	2						
12.	Instrument/Mechanic	202	--	16	2	--	--	--	2						
13.	Surveyor	192	32	21	3	96	16	7	3						
14.	Watch & Clock Mechanic	96	--	8	2	64	5	2	2						
15.	Painter General	160	--	16	1	32	--	3	1						
16.	Electro Plater	32	--	3	--	--	--	--	--						
17.	Mill wright Mechanic	32	--	2	1	--	--	--	1						
18.	Mechanic in Agriculture Machinery	32	--	2	1	--	--	--	1						
Total		8336	1066	789	36	33486	4249	2021	36				40		

Appendix 9.85

Number of Job Seekers in the Employment Exchanges in Various I.T.I. Trades as on 31-12-1995

1 Name of Trade	2 No. of Applicants		3 Percentage
Surveyor	839	0.71	
Draftsman Civil	13435	11.31	
D/Mechanic	1141	0.96	
Computer	10951	9.22	
Stenography	10666	8.98	
Moulding	1277	1.07	
Electroplating	381	0.32	
Carpenter	2609	2.20	
Blacksmith	2009	1.69	
Tool & Die Making	67	0.06	
Machinist	1669	1.41	
Turner	3733	3.14	
Instrument Mechanic	461	0.39	
Fitter	13056	10.99	
Motor Mechanic	4166	3.51	
Diesel Mechanic	1311	1.10	
Tractor Mechanic	255	0.21	
A.C. Mechanic	3084	2.60	
Electrician	10912	9.19	
Electronic Mechanic	6409	5.40	
Radio & T.V. Mechanic	5440	4.59	
Wireman	4726	3.98	
Plumber	5038	4.24	
Welder	6993	5.89	
Sheet Metal Worker	2132	1.80	
Book Binder	1391	1.17	
Painter	384	0.32	
Dress Making	4217	3.55	
Total	118752	100	

Financial Achievement during 8th plan (1992-93 to 1996-97) including Central Share
(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl.No.	Scheme/ Project	1992-93		1993-94		1994-95		1995-96		1996-97	
		Outlay	Expr.	Outlay	Expr.	Outlay	Expr.	Outlay	Expr.	Outlay	Expenditure
1.	IRDP	1660.00	1647.95	2056.00	1973.75	2036.00	2401.97	2036.14	2268.90	2036.14	2700.13
2.	TRYSEM	100.00	222.85	209.24	247.29	167.28	281.32	207.48	237.66	130.33	158.65
3.	DWCRA	39.52	41.10	112.96	77.92	130.70	105.78	191.80	147.95	303.64	202.07
4.	JRY	6238.32	6843.94	7659.24	7788.38	6620.16	7234.60	7674.44	8888.24	8013.71	7271.28
5.	EAS	---	---	725.00	171.20	2253.80	1901.38	2547.56	2249.90	3974.59	2063.44
6.	Community Development - SCP	30.00	24.19	30.00	29.97	35.00	34.99	35.00	32.98	75.00	75.00
7.	Community Development - TSP	5.00	4.94	5.00	4.98	5.00	5.00	5.00	4.92	5.00	5.00
	Total	8072.84	8784.97	10797.48	10293.49	11247.94	11965.04	12697.42	13830.55	14538.41	12475.57
	Non Plan Schemes	2063.41	1822.92	2129.47	2032.24	2236.17	2236.17	2696.49	2696.49	3317.27	3317.27

Appendix - 10.2

Physical Target and Achievement during 1992-93 to 1997-98

Sl.No.	Name of scheme	1992-93		1993-94		1994-95		1995-96		1996-97		
		Unit	Target	Achmt.	Target	Achmt.	Target	Achmt.	Target	Achmt.	Target	Activities
I.	1. IRDP - Total families assisted	Nos.	46950	50517	49838	536998	40767	46294	36704	43357	36704	48690
	2. SC/ST assisted	Nos.	23475	25663	24919	26908	20383	20936	18352	18706	18352	19293
	3. Women assisted	Nos.	18780	23770	19935	25579	16306	22518	14682	20114	14681	23501
II.	TRYSEM											
	1. Youth Trained	Nos.	7570	7919	6682	5549	6080	5854	6080	4800	6080	5036
III.	DWCRA											
	1. Groups Organised	Nos.	260	241	800	551	797	753	720	797	1080	962
IV.	JRY											
	1. Employment Generated	LMD.	138	134	113	120	97	101	108	127	59	105
V.	EAS - Employment Generated	LMD.	10	2	10	2	30	27	32	32	32	28
VI.	CD - SCP											
	1. Furniture supplied	Nos.	---	---	---	75	---	190	---	596	---	878
	2. Latrine constructed	Nos.	---	---	---	1601	---	2079	---	1333	---	1760
VII.	CD - TSP											
	1. Furniture supplied	Nos.	---	---	---	40	---	77	---	44	---	25
	2. Latrine constructed	Nos.	---	---	---	183	---	370	---	287	---	130

Appendix - 10.3
Physical and Financial Achievements Under IRDP Families Assisted and Subsidy Disbursed from 1990-91 to 1997-98

Year	No. of families assisted	Bank Loan (Rs. in lakhs)	Amount of subsidy given (Rs. in lakhs)		Total (Rs. in lakhs)
			3	4	
1	2	3	4	5	5
1990-91	60877	2560.06	1702.09	4262.15	4262.15
1991-92	57562	2470.04	1613.53	4083.57	4083.57
1992-93	50517	2250.78	1485.29	3736.07	3736.07
1993-94	53698	2645.93	1797.03	4442.96	4442.96
1994-95	46294	3987.02	2173.12	6160.14	6160.14
1995-96	43357	5239.08	2008.70	7247.78	7247.78
1996-97	48690	6530.87	2285.82	8816.69	8816.69
1997-98 (Oct. '97)	19500	2823.11	911.85	3734.96	3734.96
Total	380495	28506.89	13977.43	42484.32	42484.32

Appendix - 10.4
Physical and Financial Achievements under Rural Development Programmes from 1992-93 to 1997-98

Sl.No.	Programmes	Unit	Achievements						97-98 Ason 31-10
			92-93	93-94	94-95	95-96	96-97	9	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
I. (a)	IRDP								
1.	Total Expenditure	Rs. lakhs	1770.80	1973.75	2401.97	2268.90	2700.13	1079.00	
2.	Families assisted	Nos.	50517	53698	46294	43357	48690	19500	
3.	S.C. families assisted	Nos.	23810	24939	19443	17498	18068	6755	
4.	S.T. Families assisted	Nos.	1853	1969	1493	1262	1225	437	
5.	Women assisted	Nos.	23770	25579	22518	20114	23501	8696	
6.	Subsidy adjusted	Rs.lakhs	1485.29	1797.03	2173.12	2008.70	2285.82	911.85	
7.	Per family investement	Nos.	7395	8274	13307	16717	18108	19184	
8.	S.C. families	Nos.	6643	7384	12361	15434	16658	18193	
9.	S.T.Families	Nos.	6098	7047	11804	15796	17503	19945	
			716	6658	8247	6251	5288	664	
(b)	SUPPLY OF TOOL KIT TO RURAL ARTISANS								
(c)	TRYSEM								
1.	Total Youth trained	Nos.	7919	5549	5854	4860	5036	1916	
2.	Of which No. of SCs.	Nos.	2861	2239	2308	2064	2062	747	
3.	Of which No. of STs	Nos.	182	145	168	153	205	86	
4.	Of which No. of Women	Nos.	5382	3742	4070	3238	3399	1339	
5.	Trained persons who set up their self employment ventures	Nos	1553	1212	1890	1437	1234	425	
6.	Of which No. of SCs	Nos.	417	330	532	437	364	139	
7.	Of which No. of STs.	Nos.	17	46	36	42	31	8	
8.	Of which No. of women	Nos.	1094	943	1447	1091	1018	394	
9.	Trained persons who have taken up wage employment	Nos.	3856	2891	3431	2828	3172	842	
10.	Of which No. of SCs	Nos.	1487	1119	1492	1202	1307	337	
11.	Of which No. of STs	Nos.	58	67	112	99	155	62	
12.	Of which No. of women	Nos.	2283	1692	2205	1784	1950	548	
13.	Total No. of settled including self employed and wage employed	Nos.	5409	4103	5321	4265	4406	1267	
14.	Out of number trained	Nos.	68	74	91	88	87	66	

Contd... Appendix : 10.4

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
(d)	DWCRA							
1.	Women groups organised	Nos.	319	551	753	797	962	911
2.	Women groups functioning	Nos.	299	297	629	662	738	368
II.	JRY							
1.	Total expenditure	Rs. lakhs	6843.94	7788.38	7234.60	8888.24	8351.28	1120.23
2.	Expenditure for SCs	Rs. lakhs	2267.42	2841.59	3144.13	3979.57	3243.76	274.05
3.	Expenditure for STs	Rs. lakhs	295.74	337.73	388.94	495.58	479.42	23.18
4.	Man days generated	L.M.D.	134.57	120.43	101.01	127.75	105.87	12.38
5.	Man days generated for SCs	L.M.D.	43.01	41.66	34.26	43.06	37.57	4.09
6.	Man days generated for STs	L.M.D.	7.25	7.42	4.64	6.39	6.54	0.95
7.	Man days generated for women	L.M.D.	40.10	32.25	28.03	78.30	37.02	4.45
8.	Food grains utilised	MT	1220.16	354.17	---	---	---	---
9.	Houses completed	Nos.	16533	16999	18549	29368	29952	2576
10.	New roads completed	K.M.	1767.19	1587.14	989.47	848.23	802.34	212.91
11.	sanitary latrines completed	Nos.	4516	4620	4313	4558	12453	3644
12.	Drinking water wells constructed	Nos.	309	359	310	288	404	132
13.	Irrigation wells, tanks, canals	Nos.	293	143	183	132	125	38
14.	Area planted under Social Forestry	Ha.	31.78	257.61	10.40	252.47	21.10	1.12
15.	Seedlings distributed	In lakhs	34.48	51.47	93.82	4.67	2.58	0.30
16.	Building constructed	Nos.	2222	3059	1938	1734	3285	557
III.	(School and other Buildings) KERAMS							
1.	Volume of business handled	Rs. lakhs	34.05	33.27	37.14	49.33	54.82	55.84

Appendix -10.5

Progress Under Tool kit Programme (1996-97)

District	No. of Rural artisan	Physical Progress (No.)		
		Target (92 Survey)	Artisans supplied with toolkit	Expenditure (Rs. lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5
Thiruvananthapuram	17669	440	347	6.70
Kollam	9649	410	408	6.06
Pathanamthitta	3602	460	52	4.00
Alappuzha	5674	120	265	7.69
Kottayam	6195	210	152	3.11
Idukki	6159	370	573	17.95
Ernakulam	3626	1289	1951	21.97
Thrissur	13158	339	98	4.59
Palakkad	7412	179	231	5.52
Malappuram	7473	289	216	4.10
Kozhikode	5881	259	158	9.79
Wayanad	957	89	164	10.05
Kannur	3377	99	344	12.09
Kasargod	2901	178	329	13.85
Total	93733	4731	5288	127.47

Appendix - 10.6

Sale Value of IRDP Products through KERAMS

Year	Sale Value (Rs. lakhs)
1987-88	3.48
1988-89	6.55
1989-90	6.55
1990-91	9.48
1991-92	12.12
1992-93	34.05
1993-94	33.27
1994-95	37.14
1995-96	49.33
1996-97	54.82

Appendix - 10.7

District-wise Beneficiaries of Surplus land and extend of land distributed as on 30.11.97

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.	Kasaragod	4111	3276	798	671	7325	5841	12234	9788
2.	Kannur	4265	2523	1896	1474	8606	5812	14767	9809
3.	Wayanad	1358	481	2748	1538	2853	1325	6959	3344
4.	Kozhikode	5023	1244	245	102	5991	1286	11259	2632
5.	Malappuram	8496	3413	37	14	7910	4007	16443	7434
6.	Palakkad	12730	5593	1224	949	13349	6287	27303	12829
7.	Thrissur	7590	1411	67	50	12346	2223	20003	3684
8.	Ernakulam	3912	737	40	5	2447	418	6399	1160
9.	Idukki	2218	2042	360	315	2411	2138	4989	4495
10.	Kottayam	2417	1245	76	60	2841	1232	5334	2537
11.	Alappuzha	3968	2159	48	7	4322	2332	8338	4498
12.	Pathanamthitta	330	86	-	-	394	68	724	154
13.	Kollam	3434	777	-	-	3229	824	6663	1601
14.	Thiruvananthapuram	3099	335	-	-	2390	275	5489	610
Total		62951	25322	7539	5185	76414	34068	146904	64575

Financial Achievements under Western Ghats Development Programme during 1995-96, 1996-97 and 1997-98

Sl.No.	Sector	1995-96		1996-97		1997-98	
		Outlay	Expenditure	Out lay	Expenditure	Out lay	Expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	7
I	Agriculture & Allied Activities						
i)	Soil Conservation	232.27	232.27	246.45	242.66	223.53	223.53
ii)	Horticulture	29.85	29.85	23.35	24.05	9.56	9.56
iii)	Dairy Development	68.97	68.97	57.96	58.11	62.74	62.74
iv)	Forestry	215.00	208.38	215.00	208.94	200.00	200.00
v)	Afforestation	9.87	9.87	9.82	5.94	2.82	2.82
vi)	Animal Husbandry	9.05	9.05	12.14	12.09	12.25	12.25
vii)	Environment	7.00	7.00	3.00	3.00	2.00	2.00
Viii)	Agriculture Development	62.70	62.70	62.12	62.82	64.25	64.25
	Sub Total	634.71	628.09	624.94	617.61	577.15	577.15
II	Minor Irrigation	183.24	183.24	221.97	218.50	250.79	250.79
III	Village & Small Industries	16.53	16.53	21.65	20.95	25.44	25.44
IV	Infrastructure Development						
i)	Foot Bridges	57.52	53.20	52.70	55.50	52.00	52.00
ii)	Water Supply	40.38	40.38	10.50	12.50	12.00	12.00
	Sub Total	97.90	93.58	63.20	68.00	64.00	64.00
V	Non Conventional sources of Energy	6.81	6.81	2.24	2.24	6.62	6.62
VI	Western Ghat Cell						
i)	Staff & Establishment	6.41	6.81	8.00	6.08	10.00	10.00
ii)	Survey & Studies	6.90	6.77	10.00	6.52	12.00	12.00
	Sub Total	13.31	13.58	18.00	12.60	22.00	22.00
	Grand Total	952.50	941.83	952.00	939.90*	946.00	946.00

* Provisional

Physical Achievement under Western Ghats Development Programme during 1995-96, 1996-97 and 1997-98

Sl. No.	Sector	Unit	Achievement			Target
			1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	
1	2	3	4	5	6	
I	Soil Conservation	Ha.	1734	1945	2305	
II	Dairy Development	Nos.				
	i) Supply of Milch cows	Nos.	684	731	822	
	ii) Construction of Cattleheds	Nos.	887	1059	705	
	iii) Pasture/Fodder devt.	Ha.	140	170	75	
III	Poultry Development					
	i) Supply of Poultry units	Nos.	3471	2017	3370	
	ii) Supply of milch goats	Nos.	-	260	480	
IV	Agriculture Development	Nos.	27270			
	(a) Seedlings					
	i) Coconut seedlings	Nos.	27270	15900	35000	
	ii) Arecanut Seedlings	Nos.	55550	45600	44200	
	iii) Banana suckers	Nos.	39500	26485	15000	
	iv) Pepper cuttings	Nos.	35500	17170	39000	
	v) Other seedlings	Nos.	165000	164000	126000	
	(b) Supply of sprayers	Nos.	154	254	233	
V	Minor Irrigation					
	i) Check dams/ Cross bars/ Weirs	Nos.	120	133	36	
	ii) Wells/ Ponds/ Tanks	Nos.	256	470	277	
	iii) Pumpsets	Nos.	304	315	310	
VI	Infrastructure development					
	i) Foot Bridges	Nos.	48	76	52	

Appendix -10.10

Social Security and Welfare Schemes Implemented by the Social Welfare Department

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	Nature of Care	Year of Starting	No. of persons Served/benefitted
1	2	3	4	5
1	WELFARE INSTITUTIONS RUN BY GOVERNMENT			
a)	Mahila Mandir	Welfare of the Destitute Women or Girls		
	1 Thiruvananthapuram		1961	
	2 Kollam		1961	
	3 Kottayam		1961	
	4 Ernakulam		1961	25 beneficiaries in each home
	5 Thrissur		1961	
	6 Alapuzha		1961	
	7 Palakkad		1961	
	8 Malappuram (Manjeri)		1975	
	9 Kozhikode		1975	
	10 Kannur (Thalasseri)		1975	
b)	Government Balasadan	Welfare of Children, Orphans etc		
	1 Kozhikode		1960	100 beneficiaries in each home
	2 Alappuzha		1966	
c)	Rescue Homes	Detention of the Women/Girls under provision of ITP in women & Girls Act		
	1 Thavannur		1967	100 beneficiaries in each home
	2 Alappuzha		1967	
	3 Ernakulam		1967	
d)	After care Hostel (for Women)	Detention of the Women/Girls under the provision of ITP in Women & Girls Act		50 beneficiaries
	1 Thiruvananthapuram		1961	
e)	Care Home Thiruvananthapuram	Welfare & Rehabilitation of the old age and ex-convicts	1957	100 beneficiaries
f)	Custodial Care Home Manjeri	Welfare & Protection of the Mentally retarded children	1974	15 beneficiaries
g)	Home for Mentally Deficient children	Give care and special training to Mentally Deficient children		
	1 Thiruvananthapuram		1962	50 beneficiaries in each home
	2 Kozhikode		1976	

1	2	3	4	5
h)	Care Home for Disabled children	Giving protection to the disabled children up to the age of 16		
	1 Kollam		1960	25 beneficiaries in each home
	2 Alappuzha		1981	
	3 Thalasseri		1981	
i)	Home for the physically Handicapped	For the welfare of the physically handicapped men, women, old and infirm		
	1 Thiruvananthapuram		1976	
	2 Alappuzha		1961	
	3 Ernakulam		1979	
	4 Palakkad		1961	25 beneficiaries in each home
	5 Kozhikode		1979	
	6 Wayanad		1990-91	
	7 Idukki		1990-91	
j)	Children's Home Noornadu	For the Welfare of the children who are sons & daughters of Leper patients	1962	50 beneficiaries
k)	Home for the cured mental patients (Asha Bhavan)	for the accomodation of the cured mental patients		
	1 Thiruvananthapuram		1990-91	50 beneficiaries in each home
	2 Thrissur		1990-91	
	3 Kozhikode		1990-91	
l)	Rehabilitation Home for the Handicapped	--	--	
m)	Old Age Homes	For providing Physical, Social Psychological & economic support to the aged		
	1 Kollam			
	2 Kottayam			
	3 Kannur		1995-96	100 beneficiaries in each home
	4 Kasargod			
	5 pathanamthitta			
	6 Ernakulam			
	7 Thrissur			
	8 Malappuram			
	9 Kozhikode			
2	INSTITUTIONS RUN BY VOLUNTRY ORGANISATION			
a)	Orphanages (plan)	Welfare of orphan, aged infirm, begger etc	--	44728

Contd... Appendix -10.10

	3	4	5
D) Fondling Home		--	440
c) Home for the Aged infirm		--	4721
d) Begger Homes		--	365
3 OTHER SCHEMES NOT COVERED UNDER THE ABOVE CATEGORY			
a) After Care Home	For the reformation and rehabilitation of girls & boys		
1 Kozhikode		1961	100 beneficiaries in each home
2 Thalasseri		1976	
3 Adolescent Girls, Kollam		1967	
4 Adolescent Boys, Kottayam		1967	
4 CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS			
Observation Home	For providing care, protection of the under trial Juveniles		
1 Thalasseri		1987	25 beneficiaries
2 Thiruvananthapuram			50 beneficiaries
3 Kollam			25 beneficiaries
4 Alappuzha			25 beneficiaries
5 Ernakulam			25 beneficiaries
6 Kottayam			25 beneficiaries
7 Thrissur			50 beneficiaries
8 Palakkad			25 beneficiaries
9 Kozhikode (2) (for Boys & Girls)			50 beneficiaries
10 Manjeri			25 beneficiaries
Special Home for Boys Thiruvananthapuram	For their care, Protection, treatment, training, rehabilitation of the delinquent & neglected children	1987	100 beneficiaries
Juvenile Home	For their care, Protection, treatment, training, rehabilitation of the delinquent & neglected children	1987	
1 Kollam (for Boys)			100 beneficiaries
2 Kottayam (for Boys)			150 beneficiaries
3 Thrissur (for Boys)			200 beneficiaries
4 Kozhikode (for Boys)			200 beneficiaries
5 Kozhikode (for Girls)			100 beneficiaries
(Juvenile Justice Institutions are transferred from Jail Department in the year 1987)			

Appendix 10.11

Major Social Security and Pension Schemes in Kerala

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	Qualifying Conditions	Year of Starting	Present rate of Assistance	Amount Spent (Rs.Lakshs) 1996-97	No. of persons
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. 15,000/-	1.4.1980	Rs.100/- p.m	3457.28	312944
2	Kerala Destitute Pension Scheme	Above 65 years age. For widowed destitute no age limit. Monthly income not to exceed Rs. 300/-	1960	Rs. 110/- p.m	59.00	142500
3	Special pension scheme for the physically handicapped, disabled and mentally retarded person	Disabled persons who have 40% disability Medical certificate necessary. Beneficiaries monthly income Rs.75 or family income not to exceed Rs.5000/annum	1.4.1982	Rs. 110/- p.m	47.00	94800
4	kerala Freedom fighters Pension Scheme	Any person who on account of participation in the National Movement	1.4.1971	Rs. 1500/- p.m	1134.27	10650
5	Pension to Sportsmen	The income limit for pension with effect from 31.4.1994 is Rs. 1100 per annum. Participation in sports at inter district/state level	1978	Below 60 Yrs. Rs.200/- p.m, 60 to 70 Yrs. Rs.300/- 70 Yrs and above Rs.400/ p.m	7.47	174
6	Financial assistace to Leprosy and Cancer patients	Leprosy and cancer patients are covered and certificate from hospitals are to be produced. Income of the patient should not exceed Rs. 200/- p.m	11/76	Rs. 200/- p.m	58.37	4235
7	Welfare fund for Journalists/dependents in distress	Living journalists who are unemployed due to ill health & overage	1976	Rs. 500/- p.m	9.66	230
8	Welfare fund for cine artists.	1, Financial assistace is given to cine Artises in distres.The annual family income should not exceed Rs. 12,000 2. working journalists person scheme	1981 1993	Rs. 400/- p.m Rs. 1000/-p.m	6.61 5.04	192 61
9	Kerala Cashew workers Relief and welfare Schemes	cashew workers above the age of 60. super-X annuation at 58/60 yrs	1989	125/- to workers 200/-to staff	190.45	12332
10	Kerala Coir workers welfare fund scheme	Coir workers above the age of 60	1989	Rs. 100/- p.m	342.01	28501
11	Kerala Construction workers welfare scheme.	1. Construction workers having one year service and attained 60 years of age 2. Invalid pension	1990 1993	Rs. 150/- p.m Rs. 150/- p.m	144.75 0.64	8418 39

12	Kerala Khadi workers welfare scheme	Khadi workers having ten yrs service and 60 yrs of age	1990	Rs. 180/- p.m	0.64	50
13	Kerala Handloom workers welfare scheme.	Handloom worker above the age of 60 with at least 3 years service	1989	Rs. 100/-p.m	30.44	2975
14	Kerala Abkari workers welfare fund scheme	A worker shall be entitled to become a member under the Scheme from the date on 1.1.90 on which he has completed 3 months continuous service.	1.1.1990	Rs. 200/- p.m Rs. 10,000 in the case of death of members Rs. 5000 for permanent disability incapable of continuing work	2.58	120
15	Kerala Toddy workers welfare scheme.	1. workers who have not less than 10 yrs. members hips retired before/after the commencement of scheme/ super annuation Rs.10/-for each additional completed years of membership from the date of superannuation	1997	Rs. 100/- p.m	533.00	44 417
		2. Assistance to disabled workers	1988	Rs. 150 *	5.06	293
16	Kerala advocate Clerks Welfare Scheme	All Advocate clerks registered in the District court.	1985	After 5 years Rs. 1650/- and on completing 30 years Rs. 10,000/-	0.61	2922
17	Kerala Head Load workers welfare scheme	1. All the workers in rolls of the committee are insured with LIC. under group Insurance Scheme	1987	Accident benefit Rs. 20,000.Rs. 10,000 for normal death and Rs. 2000 for accidental death.	4.70	41
		2. Invalid pension	1990	Rs. 150/-p.m	0.08	5
		3. Family welfare scheme	1987	Retirement benefit	2.48	351
		4. Terminal benefits	1984	upto Rs.7500/-and grant up to Rs. 10,000/-	42.14	603
18	Kerala Motor workers welfare fund	All members	1986	Retirement benefit PF etc. A member will get about Rs. 12000, per 5 yrs of contribution and Rs. 60,000 if continued as member for 15 yrs.	1331.00	39758
19	Kerala Fishermen's welfare scheme	Benefited fishermen who has completed 60 years of age	1987	Rs. 85/- p.m	279.32	26967
20	Financial assistance to widows for the marriage of their daughter.	Yearly income of the family should not exceed Rs.10,000 and income of the individual is below Rs. 6000/-	1978	Rs. 2000/-	153.95	8000

21	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	28.50	285
22	Students Accident Insurance scheme.	All students	1989	Rs. 10,000 in the case of total accidents which cause total disability. In the case of minor injury assistance is subject to the maximum of Rs. 500 in a year -	57.76	4629
23	Unemployment assistance	Financial assistance is given to those who wait for employment in the live register of employment exchange for more than 3 years.	1982	Rs. 90/- p.m	22.70	264382
24	self employment scheme	Unemployed persons	1982	Rs. 600/- as seed money and Rs. 5000/- as bank loan	806.00	134 343
25	National old age pension scheme	Above 65 years of age with family income below Rs. 5000 in the case of rural areas and Rs. 5500 in case of urban areas.	1995	Rs. 110/-	1969.59	608 90

Appendix - 10.12

I.C.D.S. Kerala

Name of District	Year of Sanction	Name of Project	Sector	No. of Anganwady	
				Sanctioned	Functioning
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Thiruvananthapuram	77-78	Thiruvananthapuram (U)	State	101	101
2. "	81-82	Chirayinkeezhu	Central	127	117
3. "	82-83	Thiruvananthapuram(R)	Central	122	115
4. "	82-83	Perumkadavila	State	122	122
5. "	82-83	Athiyannoor	State	126	125
6. "	82-83	Nemon	State	115	115
7. "	86-87	Vamanapuram	Central	219	208
8. "	93-94	Kilimanoor	Central	164	35
9. "	93-94	Varkala	Central	130	22
10. "	94-95	Kazhakootam	Central	230	--
11. "	96-97	Thiruvananthapuram(slum)	Central	410	--
12. Kollam	78-79	Chavara	Central	152	151
13. "	80-81	Oachira	State	73	73
14. "	82-83	Vettikkavala	C	179	176
15. "	82-83	Anchalummoodu	S	114	114
16. "	82-83	Sasthamcotta	S	87	87
17. "	83-84	Ithikkara	C	138	138
18. "	85-86	Chittumala	C	123	123
19. "	88-89	Pathanapuram	C	186	155
20. "	93-94	Anchal	C	190	21
21. "	93-94	Kottarakkara	C	144	28
22. "	94-95	Chadayamangalam	C	203	--
23. Pathanamthitta	82-83	Parakode	S	152	152
24. "	85-86	Pulikeezhu	C	122	116
25. "	88-89	Konni	C	178	178
26. "	89-90	Kulanada	C	141	85
27. "	93-94	Pandalam	C	232	12
28. "	93-94	Ranni	C	208	16
29. "	94-95	Elanthur	C	105	--

30.	Alappuzha	79-80	Thycattussery	C	111	102
31.	"	80-81	Pattanakkad	C	197	178
32.	"	81-82	Ambalapuzha	C	117	106
33.	"	82-83	Alappuzha (U)	C	186	147
34.	"	82-83	Kanjikuzhi	S	114	114
35.	"	82-83	Harippad	S	117	117
36.	"	82-83	Champakulam	S	116	116
37.	"	83-84	Muthukulam	C	156	144
38.	"	93-94	Mavelikkara	C	117	24
39.	"	93-94	Bharanikkavu	C	150	38
40.	"	94-95	Chengannur	C	171	--
41.	Kottayam	79-80	Vaikom	S	108	109
42.	"	82-83	Pampady	C	122	122
43.	"	82-83	Lalam	S	100	100
44.	"	85-86	Madappally	C	189	185
45.	"	89-90	Kanjirappally	C	226	207
46.	Idukki	79-80	Elamdesom	S	110	110
47.	"	82-83	Idukki	C	123	123
48.	"	83-84	Devikulam	C	112	107
49.	"	86-87	Arudai	C	195	148
50.	"	88-89	Kattappana	C	202	174
51.	"	90-91	Adimali	C	158	155
52.	"	91-92	Nedumkandam	C	161	147
53.	"	93-94	Thodupuzha	C	79	79
54.	Ernakulam	79-80	Mattancheri	C	110	110
55.	"	80-81	N.Paravoor	S	113	113
56.	"	82-83	Vadavacode	S	126	126
57.	"	83-84	Vypin	C	125	110
58.	"	89-90	Mulianthuruthy	C	114	97
59.	"	93-94	Vythila	C	50	--
60.	"	94-95	Kochi	C	463	--
61.	Thrissur	78-79	Chavakkad	C	199	196
62.	"	80-81	Anthikad	S	101	101
63.	"	82-83	Mala	S	118	118
64.	"	83-84	Chalakudy	C	139	138
65.	"	85-86	Thalikulam	C	121	109
66.	"	86-87	Pazhayannoor	C	166	150
67.	"	88-89	Mullassery	C	106	96
68.	"	89-90	Inrijalakuda	C	135	131
69.	"	93-94	Vadakkancherry	C	174	--
70.	"	93-94	Vellangalloor	C	96	18
71.	"	94-95	Chowannoor	C	159	--

72.	Palakkad	79-80	Attappady(T)	C	115	115
73.	"	80-81	Kuzhalmandam	S	117	117
74.	"	81-82	Kollangode	C	137	123
75.	"	83-84	Alathur	C	138	128
76.	"	83-84	Sreekrishnapuram	C	138	133
77.	"	86-87	Ottappalam	C	174	166
78.	"	86-87	Chittur	C	160	159
79.	"	88-89	Mannarghat	C	259	259
80.	"	89-90	Thrithala	C	189	186
81.	"	90-91	Palakkad	C	303	294
82.	"	91-92	Pattambi	C	226	226
83.	"	93-94	Nenmara	C	71	70
84.	Malappuram	75-76	Vengara	C	135	133
85.	"	80-81	Ponnani	S	108	96
86.	"	81-82	Kondotty	C	138	138
87.	"	82-83	Tirur	S	140	134
88.	"	83-84	Manjeri	C	127	124
89.	"	83-84	Perinthalmanna	C	134	134
90.	"	83-84	Thanur	C	124	117
91.	"	85-86	Thirurangadi	C	192	173
92.	"	90-91	Vandoor	C	253	250
93.	"	91-92	Kuttiapuram	C	157	146
94.	"	93-94	Nilambur	C	211	206
95.	"	93-94	Mankada	C	228	200
96.	"	93-94	Malappuram	C	174	154
97.	"	93-94	Andathodu	C	133	133
98.	Kozhikode	77-78	Kozhikode(U.1)	S	101	101
99.	"	82-83	Koduvally	C	158	158
100.	"	82-83	Melady	S	122	122
101.	"	83-84	Perambra	C	144	142
102.	"	83-84	Kozhikode (U.2)	C	111	108
103.	"	83-84	Kunnamangalam	C	133	133
104.	"	89-90	Balusseri	C	244	219
105.	Wayanad	78-79	Mananthavady	C	185	178
106.	"	82-83	Kalpatta	C	162	152
107.	"	82-83	Sultan Battery	C	170	167
108.	Kannur	81-82	Thaliparambu	C	149	149
109.	"	82-83	Kannur(U)	C	106	33
110.	"	82-83	Edakkad	S	121	121
111.	"	83-84	Koothuparambu	C	126	122
112.	"	86-87	Peravoor	C	128	128
113.	"	93-94	Kannur	C	156	118

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114.	"	93-94	Payyannur	C	341	283
115.	"	93-94	Irikkur	C	214	214
16.	"	93-94	Iritty	C	163	-
117.	"	93-94	Thalassery	C	197	-
118.	Kasargode	80-81	Kanhangad	C	195	186
119.	"	85-86	Kasargode	C	176	157
120.	"	93-94	Manjeswar	C	211	23

Appendix - 10.13

Nutrition Programmes - Centre and Beneficiaries

	Department Implementing the programme	Programme	No. of Centres		No. of beneficiaries (Rs. Lakhs)	
			1995-96	1996-97	1995-96	1996-97
	1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Social Welfare Department	Special nutrition Programme	15154	15605	9.6	10.14
2.	Rural Development Department	Composite project for women and pre-school children	842	869	1.23	0.70
		Non-ICDS Balawadies Feeding Centre	934	913		0.67
3.	Education Department	School meals Programme	10586	11370	20.86	23.75

Appendix : 10.14

District - wise Details of Enrolment of Scheduled Caste / Sheduled Tribe Students at School Level as on 1.7.1997

Sl.No	District	LPS			UPS			HS			Attached Section of T.T.I		
		General	SC	ST	General	SC	ST	General	SC	ST	General	SC	ST
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Thiruvananthapuram	124255	18962	792	94424	15161	804	282184	39112	2350	4452	531	9
2.	Kollam	105297	16822	451	84246	13866	327	217909	32175	572	853	224	2
3.	Pathanamthitta	50872	8530	335	32088	5673	154	109265	18700	648	424	66	-
4.	Alappuzha	78781	8547	147	54828	6722	136	184663	20566	335	3074	458	8
5.	Kottayam	74130	6667	693	55729	5550	697	170636	16009	2202	994	60	1
6.	Idukki	41231	8818	1652	38890	6245	2471	92269	13057	3466	65	3	-
7.	Ernakulam	97885	10465	293	79322	9044	310	270937	26475	835	956	160	6
8.	Thrissur	128485	17237	383	115409	15960	224	258078	33003	746	762	101	2
9.	Palaghat	121199	21193	2435	162626	28472	1317	208396	30340	1526	1749	334	-
10.	Malappuram	230237	17116	637	284742	23035	888	298779	23869	313	216	42	-
11.	Kozhikkode	125763	7413	337	188872	14533	294	220804	15086	585	1145	83	-
12.	Wayanad	26981	1510	6111	47276	2347	7726	62785	3764	8560	1297	65	50
13.	Kannur	109798	4194	781	168007	7957	2070	183503	8320	1139	1180	51	-
14.	Kasaragod	45862	4284	1059	72058	5661	1882	117034	7982	3151	528	33	4
Total		1360776	151758	16106	1478511	160226	19300	2677242	288458	26428	17695	2211	82

Admission details of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe students in Medical/Para-Medical courses during 1992-93 to 1996-97

Sl.No.	Course	1992-93			1993-94			1994-95			1995-96			1996-97		
		SC	ST	Total	SC	ST	Total	SC	ST	Total	SC	ST	Total	SC	ST	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1.	MBBS	44	11	55	44	11	55	44	11	55	43	11	54	43	11	54
2.	BDS	4	1	5	4	1	5	4	1	5	5	1	6	5	1	6
3.	B.Pharm	1	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	1
4.	B.Sc Nursing (Men)	1	-	1	2	-	2	2	-	2	2	-	2	2	-	2
5.	B.Sc Nursing (Women)	5	1	6	10	3	13	10	3	13	10	2	12	10	2	12
6.	B.Sc MLT	2	-	2	2	-	2	2	-	2	2	-	2	2	-	2
7.	Para Medical Course															
8.	MCT	20	-	20	20	-	20	20	-	20	20	-	20	19	1	20
9.	CRA	30	-	30	30	-	30	30	2	32	30	-	30	28	2	30
10.	Ophthalmic Assistant	20	-	20	20	-	20	20	1	21	20	-	20	20	-	20
11.	Dental Mechanic Course	10	-	10	9	1	10	10	-	10	10	-	10	10	-	10
	Dental Hygienist Course				1	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	1

Number of Houses Constructed by the ST Development Department

Sl.No.	District	1992-93			1993-94			1994-95			1995-96			1996-97		
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1.	Thiruvananthapuram			11	37	46	11	11	46	11	11	11	11	11	11	8
2.	Kollam			5	11	18	11	18	18	20	20	20	20	20	20	17
3.	Pathanamthitta			8	8	12	8	12	12	3	3	3	3	3	3	2
4.	Alappuzha			14	1	26	1	26	26	15	15	15	15	15	15	13
5.	Kottayam			28	18	42	18	42	42	6	6	6	6	6	6	5
6.	Idukki			27	105	139	105	139	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	14
7.	Ernakulam			2	11	24	11	24	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	4
8.	Thrissur			8	16	4	16	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
9.	Palakkad			41	130	28	130	28	28	17	17	17	17	17	17	13
10.	Malappuram			-	37	67	37	67	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
11.	Kozhikode			5	15	13	15	13	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
12.	Wayanad			346	390	349	390	349	270	270	270	270	270	270	270	201
13.	Kannur			36	82	5	82	5	5	28	28	28	28	28	28	21
14.	Kasaragod			95	19	73	19	73	49	49	49	49	49	49	49	34
	Total			626	880	846	880	846	443	443	443	443	443	443	443	340 *

* The Figures in the sixth column is provisional

Appendix : 10.17
wise details of Institutions under SC Development Department as on 31.12.1997

Sl. No.	District	Nursery schools	Boys hostels	Girls hostels	ITC	Other Institutions			Civil Services Coaching
						PCTC	PETC	PETC	
1.	Thiruvananthapuram	16	7	7	9	-	-	1	1
2.	Kollam	7	7	5	3	-	-	-	-
3.	Pathanamthitta	7	2	4	2	-	-	-	-
4.	Alappuzha	2	2	4	2	2	-	-	-
5.	Kottayam	5	2	4	4	-	-	-	-
6.	Idukki	5	2	3	-	-	-	-	-
7.	Ernakulam	22	3	4	1	-	-	1	-
8.	Thrissur	10	4	3	8	-	-	-	-
9.	Palaghat	8	12	7	3	-	-	-	-
10.	Malapuram	7	6	5	4	-	-	-	-
11.	Kozhikode	4	6	4	2	-	-	1	-
12.	Wayanad	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
13.	Kannur	3	6	3	1	1	-	-	-
14.	Kasaragod	6	6	2	2	-	-	-	-
Total		102	64	55	41	3	3	3	1

Appendix -10.18

District wise details of Institutions under the ST Development Department during 1996-97

Sl.No.	District	Balawadies/ Feeding Centre Kinter Garten	Boys' Hostel	Girls' Hostel	School	Other Institutions
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Thiruvananthapuram	7	2	1	1	9
2.	Kollam	2	2	2	-	4
3.	Pathanamthitta	-1	2	1	-	4
4.	Alappuzha	-	-	1	-	-
5.	Kottayam	4	1	2	-	4
6.	Idukki	8	13	7	-	9
7.	Ernakulam	-	-	-	-	-
8.	Thrissur	2	2	1	-	-
9.	Palakkad	6	14	3	-	6
10.	Malappuram	3	8	3	1	3
11.	Kozhikode	2	3	1	-	-
12.	Wayanad	17	25	8	2	13
13.	Kannur	2	9	2	-	4
14.	Kasaragod	4	2	-	-	1
Total		58	83	32	4	57 *

* 27 training centre, 20 Dispensaries, 1 Hospital, 5 Midwifery centre, 2 Mobile Medical Unit and 2 Mobile Employment Exchange.

**Statement showing the Physical Achievements of Major Schemes implemented for Scheduled Castes
(From 1991-92 onwards)**

Scheme	Unit	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	Total (Col.4 to 8)
		3	4	5	6	7	8	
1	2						9	
1. Praramiculation Studies	Students	633125	658366	620391	575392	579987	572700	3006836
2. Balawadies	Children	2147	2238	1948	1541	1114	690	7531
3. Nuserly Schools	Children	1306	1393	1595	1265	1319	2275	7847
4. Prematric Hostels	Students	2820	2952	2977	2837	2716	2570	14052
5. Boarding Grant	Students	721	578	676	581	539	544	2918
6. Postmatric Hostels	Students	888	945	944	907	804	961	4561
7. Upgradation of performance in Sports and Games	Students	70	70	60	70	70	64	334
8. Cloth Supply	Students	3602	3665	3635	3417	3215	3077	17009
9. Special Incentive to Talented Students	Students	395	244	222	517	539	1120	2642
10. Tutorial System	Students	1342	1084	1291	1732	1716	1533	7356
11. Dormitories	Students	385	377	144	211	62	--	794
12. Bharat Darshan	Students	46	41	44	42	45	42	214
13. House Construction Rehabilitation	Families	1204	819	1088	1173	1172	263	4515
14. Housing Programme	Families	760	1459	738	684	647	56	3584
15. Improvement of Housing Facilities	Families	2548	--	114	662	153	222	1151
16. Thatching Grant	Families	5314	5340	1610	1600	1600	1807	11957
17. Tiling Grant	Families	174	117	105	105	95	82	504
18. Industrial Training Centres	Students	480	946	1075	1304	1215	1304	5844
19. Production-cum-Training Centres	Students	456	22	24	36	25	36	143
20. Inter-caste Marriage Grant	Couples	943	592	594	572	519	622	2899
21. Temple Entry Proclamation Fund	Students	84	88	93	106	77	106	470
22. Assistance for Marriage and Assistance for Major Treatment	Persons	1994	974	1174	3222	1196	2679	9245
23. Better Education	Students	80	141	182	194	215	237	969
24. Dependents of persons engaged in Unclean Occupation in the Past	Students	--	998	1084	838	1189	1266	5375
25. Intensive Habitat Development programme	Habitats	180	324	324	193	292	336	1469
26. Prevention of Atrocities Act	Persons	--	--	--	152	158	120	430
27. Pre-Examination Coaching Centre	Students	27	22	25	30	22	29	128

Major Physical Achievements under Special Component Plan and Tribal Sub Plan (1996-97)

Items	Achievements during 1996-97			
	Units	SCP	TSP	
1	2	3	4	
1. Agro-Service Centres	No	5	1	
2. Bio-gass Plants	No	155	--	
3. Vegetable Cultivation	Units	6190	--	
4. Agriculture Development Schemes	Families	68016	--	
5. Soil Conservation	Ha.	439	73.47	
6. Goat Units	No	2506	526	
7. Dairy Units	No	995	204	
8. Poultry Units	No	986	--	
9. Fisheries	No. of families	1250	500	
10. Co-operative Societies	No	285	80	
11. IRDP (including TRYSEM)	No. of families	20130	1430	
12. JRY	LMD	37.57	6.54	
13. EAS	LMD	8.12	5.38	
14. Rural Sanitation Programme (families benefited)	No	2504	687	
15. Community Development Programme	Beneficiaries	2638	155	
16. Assignees of Surplus Land	No of beneficiaries	328	--	
17. Colonies Electrified	No	451	64	
18. IREP (Families benefited)	No	44320	950	
19. Families Assisted under Small Scale Industries	No	2609	575	
20. Families Assisted under handlooms	No	2174	692	
21. Families benefited under Khadi & Village Industries	No	426	680	
22. Families Assisted under Coir Industries	No	1096	--	
23. Road Works	No	129	53	
24. Water supply Schemes	No	332	34	
25. Housing	No	4481	1129	

Number of SC/ST Families Assisted under Various Programmes

Sector	Families Assisted		
	SC	ST	ST
1	2	3	3
1. Agriculture	68016		5894
2. Land Board	470		90
3. Animal Husbandry	3125		550
4. Dairy Development	1054		204
5. Fisheries	1280		500
6. KSDC for SC/ST	2858		262
7. Industries	2609		575
8. Khadi & Village Industries	245		681
9. IRDP	16618		1135
Total	96545		10054

Appendix -10.22

KSDC for SC/ST Ltd. Implementation of Development Schemes upto 31-3-1997

Sl. No.	Schemes	Achievement	
		Financial (Rs. in lakhs)	Physical (Beneficiaries)
1	2	3	4
1.	Small Business Trade & Industry Scheme	160.96	4028
2.	Margin Money for Starting Industries in Mini Industrial Estate	2.53	20
3.	Loan for Purchase of Machinery	0.42	5
4.	Sewing Machine Scheme	73.51	4098
5.	Agricultural Land Purchase Scheme	970.38	9649
6.	Foreign Employment Scheme	270.06	3025
7.	Housing Scheme No. I	NA	NA
8.	Housing Scheme No. II	294.88	9577
9.	Housing Scheme No. III	1.54	40
10.	Housing Scheme No. IV	388.20	9206

Contd... Appendix -10.22

1	2	3	4
11.	Housing Scheme No. V	464.389	8639
12.	Housing Scheme No. VI	256.38	3260
13.	Ambedkar Rural Housing Scheme	422.45	3221
14.	New Ambedkar Rural Housing Scheme	382.63	1406
15.	Margin Money Deposit Scheme	2122.70	47655
16.	Margin Money Loan Scheme	210.04	133
17.	Training Programme & Others	27.09	3521
18.	Traditional Occupation	56.19	774
19.	Vegetable Stall Scheme	12.40	126
20.	Scavenger Rehabilitation Scheme	27.88	374
21.	Professional Service Scheme	49.78	1063
22.	Commercial Centre Scheme	124.85	260
23.	Hollow Bricks	6.12	6
24.	Poultry Farm	5.11	10
25.	Individual Scheme	6.84	2
26.	Typewriting Intsitutes	0.16	1
27.	Transport Scheme No. III	163.40	537
28.	Photocopier/STD Booth/Typewriter/DTP/Lamination	84.78	143
29.	Video Camera Scheme	32.20	59
30.	Milch Animal Scheme	74.97	446
31.	TV/VCR Repairing & Service Centre	5.20	9
32.	Two/Three wheeler Workshop	1.00	2
33.	Transport Scheme No.VII (Auto Pickup Van)	28.12	51
34.	Medical Stores	6.00	6
35.	Transport Scheme No.V {Jeep/Taxi}	244.03	92
36.	Transport Scheme No. TSI, TSIV, TSVI, TSIX and Hire purchase of Autorikshaw	577.76	1456
37.	Transport Scheme No.II (Autorickshaw, Jeep, Taxi & Tempo)	179.90	234
38.	Transport Scheme No.X (Load Carrier Scheme)	4.41	9
39.	Transport Scheme No.XII (Jeep/Car)	3.22	4
40.	Autorikshaw Load Carrier (Transport Scheme No.IC)	50.01	110
41.	Water Scooter Scheme	2.14	6
42.	Cable TV	21.39	30
43.	Loan to co-operative Societies	84.79	138
	Total	7900.80	113431

Appendix -10.23

**Financial and Physical (No. of Beneficiaries) Achievements of Kerala State Development Corporation
for Christian Converts as on 31-3-97**

Sl.No.	Name of Scheme	1982-83		1993-94		1994-95		1995-96		1996-97	
		F	P	F	P	F	P	F	P	F	P
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Foreign Employment Scheme	1.60	16	0.90	9	0.90	9	1.00	10	0.10	1
2.	Agri. Land Purchase Scheme	4.50	35	20.44	118	29.32	172	8.44	43	8.09	43
3.	Self Employment Scheme	0.81	15	5.51	83	1.66	31	1.26	23	0.06	1
4.	Sewing Machine	--	--	0.71	39	--	--	--	--	--	--
5.	Incentive grant	0.99	302	0.90	269	0.76	240	0.42	133	0.22	71
6.	House Construction	--	--	--	--	0.45	5	26.3	209	0.47	3
7.	House Prevamping	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.16	27	--	--
		7.90	368	28.46	578	33.09	457	37.58	445	8.94	119

F - Financial

P - Physical (No. of Beneficiaries)

Appendix -10.24

Achievement of Kerala State Backward Classes Development Corporation

Sl.No.	Name of Scheme	Financial (Rs. lakhs)						Physical	
		1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1995-96	1996-97
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		
	NBCFDC assisted Schemes								
1.	Clinical Laboratory	7.0	--	--	10	--	--	--	--
2.	Allpathy/Ayurvedic Clinics	5.20	--	--	17	--	--	--	--
3.	Photo/Video Recording Studio	76.08	--	--	74	--	--	--	--
4.	Upholstery Unit	0.74	--	--	4	--	--	--	--
5.	Electrical goods servicing	13.97	--	--	43	--	--	--	--
6.	Spray Painting Unit	0.62	--	--	4	--	--	--	--
7.	Dairy Unit	23.96	--	65.05	141	--	--	--	262
8.	Legal Consultancy	19.47	--	--	41	--	--	--	--

Contd... Appendix -10.24

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9. Readymade Garments			73.95	--	--	194	--	--
10. Provision Store			157.17	--	--	334	--	--
11. Vegetable Shop			17.22	36.04	--	76	162	--
12. Engineering Consultancy			2.77	--	--	11	--	--
13. Beauty Parlour			2.40	--	--	7	--	--
14. Automobile Workshop			4.20	--	--	12	--	--
15. Bricks Manufacturing			10.55	--	--	32	--	--
16. Hair Dressing Centre			11.71	5.53	--	33	25	--
17. Tourist Taxi Car			135.11	--	51.27	50	--	15
18. Autorickshaw			45.76	64.05	--	100	145	--
19. Ladies Store			18.24	--	--	64	--	--
20. Two/Three Wheeler Workshop			1.61	2.36	--	10	17	--
21. Stationery shop			--	131.27	39.74	--	406	143
22. Pick-up Autorickshaw			--	30.26	--	--	65	--
23. Copra Production Unit			--	--	204.06	--	--	299
24. Furniture Mart.			--	--	240.39	--	--	213
25. Tourist Taxi Jeep			--	--	29.02	--	--	9
26. Textile Unit			--	--	57.78	--	--	137
27. Tourist Trakker			--	--	3.44	--	--	1
28. Poultry Unit			--	--	23.65	--	--	36
29. Tailoring shop			--	--	31.33	--	--	107
30. Pottery Unit			--	--	1.57	--	--	4
Sub Total			627.74	269.52	748.32	1257	820	1226
NMDFC assisted Schemes-II								
1. Vegetable shop			--	--	29.02	--	--	130
2. Welding Workshop			--	--	10.49	--	--	31
3. Stationery Shop			--	--	91.93	--	--	298
4. Pick-up Autorickshaw			--	--	17.15	--	--	37
5. Photocopier Unit			--	--	7.62	--	--	7
Sub Total			--	--	156.21	--	--	503
Grand Total			627.74	269.52	904.53	1257	820	1729

State - wise Financial Assistance Disbursed by All India Financial Institutions During 1995-96

(Rs. in Crores)

Sl. No.	STATES	IDBI		% to IFCI		% to ICICI		% to UTI		% to GIC		% to LIC		% to NABARD		% to NCDC		% to Grand Total	
		Total	% to Total	Total	% to Total	Total	% to Total	Total	% to Total	Total	% to Total	Total	% to Total	Total	% to Total	Total	% to Total	Total	% to Total
1.	Andhra Pradesh	875.0	8.30	293.1	6.42	529.5	7.44	0.5	0.02	6.7	1.46	12	0.55	337.7	11.02	24.9	7.85	2079.4	6.74
2.	Assam	43.8	0.42	15.2	0.33	29.3	0.41	-	-	0.1	0.02	1	0.05	44.5	1.45	3.5	1.10	137.4	0.45
3.	Bihar	79.5	0.75	31.8	0.70	32.9	0.46	-	-	-	-	25	1.16	82.8	2.70	8.1	2.56	260.1	0.84
4.	Gujarat	1716.3	16.29	631.3	13.83	1299.4	18.25	59.4	2.24	30.0	6.54	87	4.02	186.0	6.07	12.0	3.78	4021.4	13.03
5.	Haryana	245.6	2.33	143.7	3.15	130.4	1.83	-	-	15.5	3.38	-	-	171.4	5.59	6.4	2.02	713.0	2.31
6.	Karnataka	733.5	6.96	293.3	6.43	569.9	8.00	90.6	3.42	7.5	1.64	145	6.71	242.9	7.93	21.3	6.72	2104.0	6.82
7.	Kerala	115.6	1.10	4.0	0.09	38.1	0.54	-	-	0.1	0.02	5	0.23	127.0	4.14	24.3	7.66	314.1	1.02
8.	Madhya Pradesh	606.1	5.75	507.0	11.11	287.3	4.03	1.0	0.04	14.6	3.18	28	1.29	157.2	5.13	22.4	7.06	1623.6	5.26
9.	Maharashtra	1993.9	18.92	562.1	12.32	2048.5	28.77	32.8	1.24	219.8	47.94	630	29.15	345.0	11.26	90.5	28.64	5922.9	19.19
10.	Orissa	105.5	1.00	47.3	1.04	15.0	0.21	0.2	0.01	2.9	0.63	9	0.42	85.1	2.78	9.1	2.87	274.1	0.89
11.	Punjab	222.5	2.11	188.6	4.13	92.0	1.29	-	-	8.8	1.92	1	0.05	189.0	6.17	9.9	3.12	711.8	2.30
12.	Rajasthan	475.4	4.51	211.3	4.63	540.3	7.59	-	-	15.3	3.34	36	1.67	167.8	5.48	6.4	2.02	1452.5	4.70
13.	Tamil Nadu	1281.0	12.16	421.9	9.25	667.3	9.37	-	-	15.0	3.27	19	0.88	266.1	8.68	39.2	12.36	2709.5	8.97
14.	Uttar Pradesh	858.8	8.15	743.9	16.30	439.5	6.17	98.4	3.72	45.7	9.97	96	4.44	475.0	15.50	11.6	3.66	2768.9	8.97
15.	West Bengal	308.4	2.93	163.5	3.58	262.0	3.68	5.0	0.19	38.6	8.42	41	1.90	116.0	3.79	10.5	3.31	945	3.06
Total		9660.9	91.68	4258	93.31	6981.4	98.04	287.9	10.88	420.6	91.73	1135	52.52	2993.5	97.69	300.4	94.73	26037.7	84.36
Total - All India		10536.7	100.0	4563.3	100.00	7120.4	100.00	2645.0	100.00	458.5	100.00	2161	100.00	3064.2	100.00	317.1	100.00	30866.2	100.00

Sources : 1. IDBI - Report on Development Banking in India (1995-96)

2. NCDC - National Cooperative Development Corporation

3. NABARD - National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development - (Annual Report 1995-96)

State - wise Financial Assistance Disbursed by All India Financial Institutions As at the end March 1996

(Rs. in Crores)

Sl. No.	STATES	IDBI		% to IFCI		% to ICICI		% to UTI		LIC		% to NABARD		NCDC		Grand Total	
		Total	% to Total	Total	% to Total	Total	% to Total	Total	% to Total	Total	% to Total	Total	% to Total	Total	% to Total		
1.	Andhra Pradesh	6351.2	8.76	1618.4	8.11	2199.3	6.01	403.0	1.63	533	5.95	3045.6	11.06	219.0	6.19	14369.5	7.14
2.	Assam	486.1	0.67	130.6	0.65	151.0	0.41	35.2	0.14	29	0.32	345.3	1.25	76.3	2.16	1253.5	0.65
3.	Bihar	1205.9	1.66	209.9	1.05	688.7	1.88	164.5	0.67	350	3.91	1250.6	4.54	92.4	2.61	3962	2.04
4.	Gujarat	9959.1	13.73	2619.7	13.13	6038.8	16.50	1544.7	6.25	1163	12.99	1468.1	5.33	93.0	2.63	22886.4	11.81
5.	Haryana	1918.3	2.64	655.3	3.28	810.2	2.21	76.8	0.31	32	0.36	1481.2	5.38	69.7	1.97	5043.5	2.60
6.	Karnataka	4612.8	6.36	1040.7	5.22	2358.2	6.45	471.0	1.90	427	4.77	2162.4	7.85	236.9	6.69	11309	5.83
7.	Kerala	1555.3	2.14	194.7	0.98	300.7	0.82	26.3	0.11	50	0.56	1108.1	4.02	207.7	5.87	3442.8	1.78
8.	Madhya Pradesh	4360.9	6.01	1574.3	7.89	1737.2	4.75	346.3	1.40	241	2.69	1792.9	6.51	339.2	9.59	10391.8	5.36
9.	Maharashtra	13178.4	18.17	3164.0	15.86	10493.8	28.68	5869.2	32.73	2341	26.14	2982.1	10.83	717.3	20.29	38745.8	19.99
10.	Orissa	1873.4	2.58	410.1	2.06	475.6	1.30	86.7	0.35	133	1.49	791.7	2.87	107.68	3.05	3878.1	2.00
11.	Punjab	1907.2	2.63	1107.6	5.55	726.5	1.99	107.4	0.43	89	0.99	1949.1	7.08	187.1	5.29	6073.9	3.13
12.	Rajasthan	3575.6	4.93	1118.8	5.61	2007.0	5.49	163.6	0.66	198	2.21	1386.6	5.03	248.9	7.04	86.98.5	4.49
13.	Tamil Nadu	7310.3	10.08	1604.2	8.04	3615.5	9.88	523.8	2.12	508	5.67	1938.1	7.04	303.0	8.57	15802.9	8.15
14.	Uttar Pradesh	6288.1	8.67	2634.6	13.21	2296.7	6.28	842.4	3.41	404	4.51	4352.6	15.80	392.0	11.09	17210.4	8.88
15.	West Bengal	3152.5	4.35	764.3	3.83	1382.2	3.78	411.6	1.66	473	5.28	1007.7	3.66	121.5	3.44	7312.8	3.77
Total		67735.1	93.38	18847.2	94.47	35281.4	96.43	11072.5	44.77	6971	77.84	27062.1	98.25	3411.6	96.48	170380.9	87.89
Total - All India		72538.6	100.0	19949.5	100.00	36589.3	100.00	24730.9	100.00	8956	100.00	27543	100.00	3535.9	100.00	193843.2	100.00

Sources : 1. IDBI - Report on Development Banking in India (1995-96)
2. NABARD (Annual Report 1995-96)

State - wise Per Capita Assistance Disbursed by All India Financial Institutions During 1993-94 to 1995-96

(Rupees)

Sl. No.	STATES	IDBI		IFCI		ICICI		LIC		UTI		GIC		Total								
		1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96		1993-94	1994-95	1995-96					
1.	Andhra Pradesh	74.1	135.0	122.1	13.8	39.1	40.9	38.8	41.8	73.9	1.3	1.8	1.7	59	0.5	0.1	6.7	0.4	0.9	140.6	218.6	239.6
2.	Assam	6.7	10.9	17.5	7.6	3.5	6.1	12.9	7.3	11.7	1.7	1.2	0.4	2.7	5.4	-	0.6	0.6	-	32.2	31.7	35.7
3.	Bihar	7.1	8.1	8.3	1.9	2.3	3.3	12.1	9.2	3.4	0.8	1.6	2.6	-	2.1	-	-	-	-	21.9	25.3	17.6
4.	Gujarat	201.5	375.8	388.6	81.7	100.9	142.9	168.3	267.9	294.2	16.5	51.6	19.7	54.8	30.7	13.4	6.5	2.6	6.8	529.3	829.5	865.6
5.	Haryana	99.2	120.8	137.7	34.4	34.8	80.6	56.8	85.1	73.1	1.7	-	-	3.1	-	-	3.6	0.3	8.7	198.8	241.0	300.1
6.	Karnataka	102.5	120.5	151.1	29.8	19.2	60.4	48.4	104.0	117.4	8.5	5.6	29.9	1.4	6.1	18.7	5.3	0.9	1.5	195.9	256.3	379.0
7.	Kerala	50.1	28.7	37.2	11.4	4.2	1.3	12.2	10.5	12.2	-	1.3	1.6	-	0.5	-	-	1.3	-	73.7	46.5	52.3
8.	Madhya Pradesh	88.6	89.7	83.8	31.1	23.3	70.1	36.8	48.8	39.7	3.0	4.2	3.9	1.4	1.4	0.1	0.8	2.1	2.0	161.7	169.5	199.6
9.	Maharashtra	235.2	293.0	235.0	44.7	69.1	66.3	142.2	217.4	241.5	23.1	27.9	74.3	129.7	110.7	3.9	26.3	14.0	25.9	601.2	732.1	646.9
10.	Orissa	105.1	42.4	30.8	5.2	15.2	13.8	20.2	15.1	4.4	4.5	5.6	2.6	2.4	4.2	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.8	137.8	82.9	52.5
11.	Punjab	76.1	93.3	103.9	59.2	63.3	88.1	41.5	96.0	43.0	2.9	6.6	0.5	1.6	2.5	-	1.0	1.4	4.1	182.3	263.1	239.6
12.	Rajasthan	96.5	110.7	95.7	33.1	25.4	42.5	48.9	104.3	108.7	4.0	2.7	7.2	1.5	-	-	0.3	2.6	3.1	184.3	245.7	257.2
13.	Tamil Nadu	127.1	158.2	216.2	17.4	47.4	71.2	78.4	115.4	112.6	3.3	4.1	3.2	5.1	4.7	-	2.2	1.5	2.5	233.5	331.3	405.7
14.	Uttar Pradesh	34.5	50.6	55.8	9.0	25.4	48.4	19.5	28.4	28.6	1.6	5.0	6.2	1.1	7.4	6.4	0.3	1.0	3.0	66.0	117.8	14.84
15.	West Bengal	40.6	57.8	42.0	29.9	6.9	22.3	31.0	22.6	35.7	6.9	2.5	5.6	1.2	1.0	0.7	3.0	0.8	5.3	112.6	91.6	111.6
	All India	87.1	115.9	114.1	24.2	31.3	49.4	49.4	75.8	77.1	6.2	11.4	23.4	61.4	47.4	28.7	4.3	3.0	5.0	232.6	284.8	297.7

Sources : IDBI - Report on Development Banking in India 1994-95 & 1995-96

State-wise Distribution of Commercial Bank Branches And Population Per Bank Office

Sl.No.	States	No. of Banks as at the end of						% to population number of offices			Average population per bank branch (in thousand) at the end of		
		June 1969	March 1994	March 1995	March 1996	June 1969	March 1994	March 1995	March 1996	June 1969	March 1994	March 1995	March 1996
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	567	4749	4784	4851	6.9	7.7	7.7	7.7	75	11	14	13
2.	Assam	74	1226	1225	1232	0.9	2.0	2.0	2.0	198	16	18	20
3.	Bihar	273	4910	4911	4934	3.3	7.9	7.9	7.9	207	14	18	20
4.	Gujarat	852	3460	3470	3512	9.1	5.6	5.6	5.6	34	10	12	13
5.	Haryana	172	1312	1335	1361	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.2	97	10	12	14
6.	Karnataka	756	4364	4381	4445	9.2	7.1	7.1	7.1	38	9	10	11
7.	Kerala	601	2948	3009	3073	7.3	4.8	4.9	4.9	35	9	10	10
8.	Madhya Pradesh	343	4439	423	4421	4.2	7.1	7.1	7.0	116	12	15	17
9.	Maharashtra	1118	5724	5745	5854	13.5	9.3	9.3	9.3	44	11	14	15
10.	Orissa	100	2144	2142	2154	1.2	3.5	3.5	3.4	212	12	15	16
11.	Punjab	346	2206	2236	2275	4.2	3.6	3.6	3.6	42	8	9	10
12.	Rajasthan	364	3138	3156	3191	4.4	5.1	5.1	5.1	70	11	14	15
13.	Tamil Nadu	1060	4438	4465	4567	12.8	7.2	7.2	7.3	37	11	13	13
14.	Uttar Pradesh	747	8608	8620	8670	9.0	13.9	13.9	13.8	119	13	16	18
15.	West Bengal	504	4265	4262	4291	6.1	6.9	6.9	6.8	87	13	16	17
	Total	7777	57931	58164	58831	94.1	93.7	93.7	93.6	--	--	--	--
	Total - All India	8262	61852	62100	62849	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	65	11	14	15

Source : Report on Currency and Finance

Appendix - 12.5
Banking Statistics of Kerala (1988-97)

Ending March	(Rs. Crores)												
	State Bank Group				Other Nationalised Banks				Gramin Banks				CD Ratio
	Total Deposit	Of which NRE Deposit	Total Advance	CD Ratio	Total Deposit	Of which NRE Deposit	Total Advance	CD Ratio	Total Deposit	Of which NRE Deposit	Total Advance	CD Ratio	
(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	Nil	124.57	217.10	
1989	2032.18	666.94	1346.26	66.25	2315.32	670.49	1482.66	64.04	71.20	Nil	148.67	208.80	
1990	2406.71	800.30	1551.12	64.44	2718.06	832.34	1595.29	58.69	87.74	Nil	179.83	204.95	
1991	2854.66	949.58	1797.91	63.00	3205.41	997.48	1749.20	54.57	109.78	Nil	195.81	178.37	
1992	3410.27	1196.69	1850.95	54.28	3865.81	1262.86	1830.93	47.36	142.30	Nil	213.37	149.94	
1993	4285.29	1779.54	2146.10	50.08	4743.08	1815.06	2064.89	43.53	171.56	Nil	232.16	136.32	
1994	5312.22	2369.60	2404.91	45.27	5753.17	2418.40	2126.10	36.96	211.59	Nil	262.75	124.17	
1995	6154.52	2696.96	2934.99	47.69	6516.30	2806.37	2387.69	36.64	260.70	Nil	313.90	120.41	
1996	6935.66	3059.13	3135.42	45.21	7261.92	3140.39	2890.17	39.80	263.39	Nil	351.71	133.53	
1997	7736.39	3648.94	3604.73	46.59	8380.93	3872.82	3262.32	38.93	334.85	Nil	439.27	131.18	
1997 Sept.	8095.70	3781.75	3687.41	45.55	8696.06	4233.33	3449.40	39.67	348.64	Nil	481.92	138.23	
Grand Total													
Ending March	State Bank Group				Other Nationalised Banks				Gramin Banks				CD Ratio
	Total Deposit	Of which NRE Deposit	Total Advance	CD Ratio	Total Deposit	Of which NRE Deposit	Total Advance	CD Ratio	Total Deposit	Of which NRE Deposit	Total Advance	CD Ratio	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	
1988	375.5	1158.48	2436.73	64.96	1059.96	210.76	679.32	64.09	4811.32	1369.24	3116.05	64.77	
1989	4421.5	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	56.26	6620.08	2012.21	4118.16	62.20	
1991	6169.85	1947.06	3742.92	60.66	1687.81	357.29	895.27	53.04	7857.67	2304.35	4638.19	59.00	
1992	7418.38	159.55	3895.25	52.51	2252.55	579.33	1107.71	49.18	9670.93	3038.88	5002.96	51.73	
1993	9199.93	34.60	4443.15	48.30	2912.31	904.31	1374.84	47.21	12112.24	4498.91	5817.99	48.03	
1994	11276.90	478.70	4793.76	42.51	3664.17	1226.63	1647.79	44.97	14941.06	6014.63	6441.54	43.11	
1995	12931.52	5503.33	5636.58	43.59	4526.39	1382.71	2159.94	47.72	17457.91	6886.05	7796.62	44.66	
1996	14416.49	6199.32	6377.3	44.25	5710.33	1903.88	2583.61	44.24	20171.30	8103.40	8950.91	44.42	
1997	16452.17	7321.78	7811.9	44.41	6576.92	2434.92	5175.5	46.28	23029.09	9956.68	10481.83	45.52	
1997 Sept.	20278.16	8015.08	7618.7	37.57	7009.77	2707.82	5448.09	44.91	24150.17	10722.9	10766.82	44.58	

Source : SLBC, Banking Statistics of Kerala.

Appendix - 2.1
SECTORAL DISTRIBUTION OF NET DOMESTIC PRODUCT AT
FACTOR COST - INDIA

(Rs. in Crores)

Industry of Origine	At current prices			At 1980-81 prices	
	1980-81	1994-95@	1995-96*	1994-95@	1995-96*
1. Agriculture, forestry & fishing	44091	243088	257524	69480	69150
1.1 Agriculture	40056	223954	237047	64876	64483
1.2 Forestry & logging	3229	9937	10327	2786	2768
1.3 Fishing	806	9197	10150	1818	1899
2. Mining & Quarrying	1474	11870	12383	2871	3076
3. Manufacturing	18698	132791	166507	46300	52969
3.1 Registered	10050	81203	100961	28486	32499
3.2 Unregistered	8648	51588	65546	17814	20470
4. Electricity, gas & water supply	912	11123	12353	3094	3455
5. Construction	5771	46282	54091	10494	11032
6. Trade, hotels & restaurants	14322	113481	136854	33351	38311
6.1 Trade	13555	107316	129068	31426	35978
6.2 Hotels & restaurants	767	6165	7786	1925	2333
7. Transport, storge & communication	3724	50500	58365	9197	10225
7.1 Railways	559	8072	8859	943	1060
7.2 Transport by other means	2438	33100	38747	6587	7205
7.3 Storage	114	612	703	175	177
7.4 Communication	613	8716	10056	1492	1783
8. Financing, insurance, real estate & business services	9264	65216	72945	26875	27820
8.1 Banking & insurance	3344	47951	54687	16935	17477
8.2 Real estate, ownership of dwellings & business services	5920	17265	18258	9937	10343
9. Community, social & personal services	12084	89347	104572	25639	27579
9.1 Public administration & defence	5307	40290	47293	11539	12289
9.2 Other services	6777	49057	57279	14400	15290
10. Total net domestic product at factor cost	110340	763698	875594	227598	243617

Source: Central Statistical Organisation.

@ Provisional estimate

• quick estimate

Appendix - 2.2
Net State Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry of Origine
(At constant Prices) 1980-81 to 1995-96

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sl.No.	Industry of Origine	1980-81	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95*	1995-96**
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Agriculture	129384	176135	181816	182606	190354	194808	201217
2.	Forestry and Logging	12382	2561	3474	3375	3953	4235	4749
3.	Fishing	7743	9380	8847	9138	9222	9307	9448
4.	Mining and Quarring	461	1310	1290	1431	1201	1315	1440
	Sub Total : Primary	149970	189386	195427	196550	204730	209665	216854
5.	Manufacturing	53152	79871	82442	89379	92615	100451	106659
5.1	Registered	29030	40710	44341	46459	48920	53059	56338
5.2	Unregistered	24122	39161	38101	42920	43695	47392	50321
6.	Electricity, gas and water supply	5509	5736	4599	8136	7648	8572	9612
6.1	Electricity	5077	4261	3267	6827	6111	6918	7832
6.2	Gas	85	934	944	948	701	753	809
6.3	Water supply	347	541	388	361	836	901	971
7.	Construction	34496	40270	40811	43931	63314	66752	70377
	Sub Total : Secondary	93157	125877	127852	141446	163577	175775	186648
8.	Transport, Storage and Communication	13625	29491	24579	43354	55215	63324	72640
8.1	Railways	419	873	1442	1199	1139	1345	1500
8.2	Transport by other means & storage	10770	24165	28667	35833	17273	53886	61424
8.3	Communication	2436	4453	4470	6222	6803	8093	9628
9.	Trade, Hotel and Restaurants	57577	72386	77043	79577	84281	88663	93273
10.	Banking and Insurance	11428	38505	36083	40324	45628	58860	62697
11.	Real Estate and Ownership of Dwellings	12198	2813	365	404	439	477	518
12.	Public Administration	15133	32501	28846	32599	36836	41624	47035
13.	Other Services	29185	35275	36271	41007	47345	48494	49822
	Sub Total : Tertiary	139146	210971	213187	237165	269744	301442	325985
	Net State Domestic Product:	382273	526234	536466	575161	638051	686882	729487
	Population ('000)	25357	28987	29378	29775	30177	30584	30997
	Per Capita Income (Rs.)	1508	1815	1826	1932	2114	2246	2353

Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics

* Provisional

** Quick Estimate

Appendix - 2.3

**Net State Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry of Origine
(At current Prices) 1980-81 to 1995-96**

(Base year : 1980-81)

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sl.No.	Industry of Origine	1980-81	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95*	1995-96**
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Agriculture	129384	351843	527417	544163	604125	647018	705638
2.	Forestry and Logging	12382	8376	12446	14477	23118	31905	47491
3.	Fishing	7743	37193	50685	56049	58494	62864	66586
4.	Mining and Quarring	461	3189	3528	4106	4712	5368	6174
Sub Total : Primary		149970	400601	594076	618795	690449	747155	825889
5.	Manufacturing	53142	191390	232742	265457	287878	325392	364050
5.1	Registered	29030	100146	124154	137984	150675	168048	183205
5.2	Unregistered	24122	91244	108588	127473	137203	157344	178161
6.	Electricity, gas and water supply	5509	11632	12015	23424	23556	24283	25148
6.1	Electricity	5077	8709	9147	20275	18823	18855	18887
6.2	Gas	85	1383	1586	1862	2158	2471	2865
6.3	Water supply	347	1540	1282	1287	2575	2957	3396
7.	Construction	34496	117771	12913	159965	195008	224357	259469
Sub Total : Secondary		93157	320793	373970	448846	506442	574032	648673
8.	Transport, Storage and Communication	13165	80428	87275	112323	167502	195202	227979
8.1	Railways	419	3310	3769	5013	5161	5942	6841
8.2	Transport by other means & storage	10770	62853	67368	84210	133294	151955	173229
8.3	Communication	2436	14265	16138	23100	29047	37305	47909
9.	Trade, Hotel and Restaurants	57577	164734	180437	230543	236068	263180	293383
10.	Banking and Insurance	11428	71661	76413	88841	110703	131725	156739
11.	Real Estate and Ownership of Dwellings	12198	4353	586	649	824	979	1163
12.	Public Administration	15133	69447	77716	87077	106247	122513	141269
13.	Other Services	29185	105332	119622	130446	150591	167647	186854
Sub Total : Tertiary		139146	495955	542119	649879	771935	881246	1007387
Net State Domestic Product:		382273	1217349	1510165	1717520	1968826	2202433	2481949
Population ('000)		25357	28987	29378	29775	30177	30584	30997
Per Capita Income (Rs.)		1508	4200	5140	5768	6524	7201	8007

Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics

* Provisional

** Quick Estimate

Appendix - 2.4

Sectoral Distribution of Net Domestic Product of Districts at Factor Cost

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Districts (1)	Year (2)	At current prices				At constant prices				Total (10)
		Primary (3)	Secondary (4)	Tertiary (5)	Total (6)	Primary (7)	Secondary (8)	Tertiary (9)	Total (10)	
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	46176 (26.83)	44501 (25.83)	81465 (47.32)	172142 (100)	14494 (25.43)	13922 (23.61)	30050 (50.96)	58966 (100)	
	1993-94	50991 (25.44)	50438 (25.17)	98980 (49.39)	200409 (100)	15408 (23.19)	16266 (24.48)	34761 (52.33)	66435 (100)	
	1994-95	54954 (24.33)	57259 (25.36)	113611 (50.31)	225824 (100)	15773 (21.84)	17479 (24.21)	38957 (53.95)	72209 (100)	
	1995-96	60403 (23.61)	64838 (25.34)	130589 (51.05)	255830 (100)	16303 (21.06)	18586 (24.02)	42511 (54.92)	77400 (100)	
	1980-81	19708 (45.57)	10068 (23.28)	13471 (31.15)	43427 (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	56219 (39.78)	36316 (25.70)	48774 (34.52)	141309 (100)	16672 (36.14)	11600 (25.14)	17868 (38.72)	46140 (100)		
1993-94	62273 (38.82)	40556 (25.28)	57596 (35.90)	160425 (100)	17116 (33.96)	13099 (26.00)	20185 (40.04)	50400 (100)		
Kollam										

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
	1994-95	67218 (37.57)	45825 (25.61)	65887 (36.82)	178930 (100)	17502 (32.85)	14110 (26.00)	22665 (41.75)	54277 (100)
	1995-96	73642 (36.69)	51579 (25.70)	75477 (37.61)	200698 (100)	18066 (31.39)	14999 (26.06)	24484 (42.55)	27549 (100)
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 (39.00)	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	27029 (39.80)	13449 (19.80)	27438 (40.40)	67916 (100)	8853 (37.97)	4208 (18.05)	10256 (43.38)	23317 (100)
	1993-94	30607 (38.59)	15139 (19.09)	33575 (42.32)	79321 (100)	9115 (35.31)	4875 (18.89)	11821 (45.80)	25811 (100)
	1994-95	33884 (37.86)	17218 (19.24)	38392 (42.90)	89494 (100)	9359 (33.37)	5237 (18.67)	13450 (47.96)	28046 (100)
	1995-96	38905 (38.00)	19531 (19.07)	43957 (42.93)	102393 (100)	9725 (32.56)	5569 (18.64)	14575 (48.80)	29869 (100)
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)	9543 (22.60)	14706 (40.63)	37469 (100)
	1991-92	36558 (37.18)	23816 (24.22)	37952 (38.60)	98326 (100)	10984 (32.77)	8164 (24.00)	14881 (43.73)	34029 (100)
	1992-93	32456 (30.15)	28896 (26.85)	46276 (43.00)	107628 (100)	10017 (27.82)	9193 (25.53)	16800 (46.65)	36010 (100)
	1993-94	33047 (27.75)	32307 (27.13)	53731 (45.12)	119085 (100)	9438 (24.36)	10405 (26.86)	18893 (48.78)	38736 (100)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
	1994-95	35429 (26.57)	36664 (27.50)	61247 (45.93)	133340 (100)	9648 (23.07)	11204 (26.79)	20977 (50.14)	41829 (100)
	1995-96	38445 (25.67)	41437 (27.66)	69905 (46.67)	149787 (100)	9952 (22.37)	11911 (26.77)	22624 (50.86)	44487 (100)
	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)	79493 (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)	42300 (46.37)	9255 (10.17)	39657 (43.47)	91232 (100)
	1992-93	42254 (41.29)	11884 (11.61)	48214 (47.10)	102352 (100)	14096 (39.74)	3817 (10.76)	17558 (49.50)	35471 (100)
	1993-94	46732 (40.07)	13080 (11.21)	56822 (48.72)	116634 (100)	14620 (37.81)	4206 (10.88)	19837 (51.31)	38663 (100)
	1994-95	50128 (38.63)	14746 (11.36)	64907 (50.01)	129781 (100)	14965 (35.88)	4548 (10.90)	22201 (53.22)	41714 (100)
	1995-96	54784 (37.62)	16570 (11.38)	74254 (51.00)	145608 (100)	15464 (34.89)	4865 (10.98)	23996 (54.13)	44325 (100)
	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)	117858 (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	40587 (57.09)	15538 (21.86)	14964 (21.05)	71089 (100)	13221 (56.94)	4612 (19.86)	5385 (23.20)	23218 (100)
	1993-94	54792 (60.78)	17960 (919.92)	17398 (19.30)	90150 (100)	17164 (59.16)	5823 (20.07)	6025 (20.77)	29012 (100)

Kottayam

Idukki

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
	1994-95	58882 (59.47)	20325 (20.53)	19810 (20.00)	99017 (100)	17573 (57.65)	6219 (20.40)	6689 (21.95)	30481 (100)
	1995-96	64570 (58.57)	23077 (20.93)	22590 (20.50)	110237 (100)	18162 (56.79)	6614 (20.68)	7203 (22.53)	31979 (100)
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	59255 (23.21)	108695 (42.58)	87320 (34.21)	255270 (100)	17955 (21.00)	34676 (40.55)	32885 (38.45)	85516 (100)
	1993-94	67808 (22.85)	122214 (41.19)	106710 (35.96)	296732 (100)	18458 (19.21)	39574 (41.19)	38047 (39.60)	96079 (100)
	1994-95	74603 (22.28)	137954 (41.19)	122355 (36.53)	334912 (100)	18920 (18.08)	42579 (40.68)	43160 (41.24)	104659 (100)
	1995-96	84346 (22.20)	155127 (40.83)	140474 (36.97)	379947 (100)	19615 (17.57)	45174 (40.46)	46874 (41.97)	111663 (100)
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)	120832 (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 (42.96)	52204 (100)
	1992-93	48915 (29.48)	50633 (30.52)	66365 (40.00)	165913 (100)	15676 (28.03)	15974 (28.57)	24264 (43.40)	55914 (100)
	1993-94	51012 (27.32)	57153 (30.60)	78585 (42.08)	186750 (100)	15176 (24.85)	18484 (30.27)	27411 (44.88)	61071 (100)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
	1994-95	55320 (26.37)	64686 (30.84)	89749 (42.79)	209755 (100)	15548 (23.52)	19860 (30.04)	30702 (46.44)	66110 (100)
	1995-96	61382 (25.90)	72995 (30.80)	102648 (43.30)	237025 (100)	16091 (22.67)	21078 (29.96)	33175 (47.17)	70344 (100)
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 (34.32)	14672 (38.07)	38539 (100)
	1991-92	53943 (44.71)	27542 (28.25)	37940 (32.04)	118425 (100)	17925 (42.41)	9451 (22.36)	14889 (35.23)	42265 (100)
	1992-93	53046 (40.45)	33036 (25.20)	45032 (34.35)	131114 (100)	17556 (39.70)	10500 (23.75)	16165 (36.55)	44221 (100)
	1993-94	47571 (34.36)	37010 (26.73)	53864 (38.91)	138445 (100)	14455 (32.10)	11930 (26.50)	18644 (41.40)	45029 (100)
	1994-95	52002 (33.45)	42022 (27.03)	61456 (39.52)	155480 (100)	14825 (30.63)	12833 (26.51)	20743 (42.86)	48401 (100)
	1995-96	58548 (33.22)	47514 (26.95)	70211 (39.83)	176273 (100)	15372 (29.92)	13629 (26.53)	22380 (43.55)	51381 (100)
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	53053 (46.27)	16169 (14.10)	45434 (39.63)	114656 (100)	16819 (44.35)	4862 (12.82)	16246 (42.83)	37927 (100)
	1993-94	57973 (44.51)	18804 (14.44)	53459 (41.05)	130236 (100)	17438 (41.54)	6082 (14.49)	18458 (43.97)	41978 (100)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
	1994-95	62622 (43.24)	21453 (14.81)	60757 (41.95)	144832 (100)	17860 (39.91)	6486 (14.49)	20402 (45.60)	44748 (100)
	1995-96	69069 (42.46)	24489 (15.05)	69128 (42.49)	162686 (100)	18473 (39.02)	6874 (14.52)	21995 (46.46)	47342 (100)
	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 (28.58)	30067 (29.18)	45573 (44.24)	103024 (100)	12695 (28.84)	11758 (26.81)	19179 (43.74)	43852 (100)
	1991-92	43043 (33.65)	34886 (27.26)	49989 (39.09)	127898 (100)	14584 (31.67)	11857 (25.74)	19619 (42.59)	46056 (100)
	1992-93	56880 (35.75)	41894 (26.33)	60324 (37.92)	159098 (100)	17127 (33.00)	13116 (25.28)	21653 (41.72)	51896 (100)
	1993-94	55260 (31.96)	47476 (27.45)	70187 (40.59)	172922 (100)	15753 (28.46)	15317 (27.67)	24276 (43.87)	55346 (100)
	1994-95	58456 (80.78)	53898 (27.98)	79697 (41.26)	193151 (100)	16119 (27.13)	16437 (27.67)	26851 (45.20)	59407 (100)
	1995-96	64896 (29.94)	61233 (28.25)	90608 (41.81)	216737 (100)	16644 (28.42)	17437 (27.68)	28910 (45.90)	62991 (100)
	1980-81	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1990-91	17587 (81.03)	4182 (14.51)	7047 (24.56)	28816 (100)	8685 (64.86)	1711 (12.77)	2995 (22.37)	13391 (100)
	1991-92	21122 (62.62)	4902 (14.58)	7705 (22.84)	33729 (100)	7223 (60.38)	1695 (14.17)	3044 (25.45)	11962 (100)
	1992-93	24047 (81.24)	5849 (14.90)	9368 (23.86)	39264 (100)	7953 (59.96)	1896 (14.30)	3413 (25.74)	13262 (100)
	1993-94	39882 (69.60)	6475 (11.30)	10947 (19.10)	57304 (100)	12300 (87.50)	2078 (11.40)	3845 (21.10)	18223 (100)
	1994-95	43279 (68.54)	7392 (11.71)	12471 (19.75)	63142 (100)	12804 (65.97)	2241 (11.73)	4262 (22.30)	19107 (100)

Wayanad

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
	1995-96	38443 (46.02)	17540 (21.00)	27546 (32.98)	83529 (100)	10613 (43.88)	4938 (20.42)	8634 (35.70)	24185 (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	400601 (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	618795 (36.03)	448846 (26.13)	649879 (37.84)	1717520 (100)	196550 (34.17)	141446 (24.59)	237165 (41.24)	575161 (100)
	1993-94	690449 (35.07)	506442 (25.72)	771915 (39.21)	1968826 (100)	204730 (32.08)	163577 (25.64)	269744 (42.28)	638051 (100)
	1994-95	747155 (33.93)	574032 (26.06)	881246 (40.01)	2202433 (100)	209665 (30.52)	175775 (25.59)	301442 (43.89)	686882 (100)
	1995-96	825889 (33.28)	648673 (26.14)	1007387 (40.58)	2481949 (100)	216854 (29.72)	186648 (25.59)	325985 (44.69)	729487 (100)

Source - Directorate of Economics and Statistics

Appendix - 2.5

District wise Distribution of State Income at Constant (1980-81) and 1955-96 Prices

(1)	1980-81				1995-96			Population ('000s)		
	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary	Total	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary	Total	1980-81	1995-96
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Thiruvananthapuram	12166 (8.11)	9742 (10.46)	16360 (11.76)	38268 (10.01)	16303 (7.52)	18586 (9.96)	42511 (13.04)	77400 (10.61)	2579 (10.17)	3140 (10.13)
Kollam	19708 (13.14)	10068 (10.81)	13471 (9.68)	43247 (11.31)	18066 (8.33)	14999 (8.04)	24484 (7.50)	57549 (7.89)	2875 (11.34)	2563 (8.27)
Pathanamthitta	-	-	-	-	9725 (4.48)	5569 (2.98)	14575 (4.47)	29869 (4.09)	-	1265 (4.08)
Alappuzha	10149 (6.77)	7675 (8.24)	12985 (9.33)	30909 (8.06)	9952 (4.59)	11911 (6.38)	22624 (6.94)	44487 (6.10)	2350 (9.28)	2132 (6.88)
Kottayam	10777 (7.19)	3616 (3.88)	10240 (7.36)	24663 (6.44)	15464 (7.13)	4865 (2.61)	23996 (7.36)	44325 (6.08)	1696 (6.69)	1947 (6.28)
Idukki	10506 (7.00)	5469 (5.87)	3295 (2.37)	19270 (5.04)	18162 (8.38)	6614 (3.54)	7203 (2.20)	31975 (4.38)	966 (3.81)	1150 (3.71)
Ernakulam	12830 (8.56)	18385 (19.74)	19782 (14.22)	50997 (13.34)	19615 (9.05)	45174 (24.20)	46874 (14.38)	111663 (15.32)	2528 (9.97)	3000 (9.68)
Thrussur	12263 (8.18)	9083 (9.75)	14198 (10.20)	35544 (9.30)	16091 (7.42)	21078 (11.29)	33175 (10.18)	70344 (9.64)	2432 (9.59)	2917 (9.41)
Palakkad	10758 (7.17)	6179 (6.63)	9644 (6.93)	26581 (6.95)	15372 (7.09)	13629 (7.30)	22380 (6.87)	51381 (7.04)	2034 (8.02)	2539 (8.19)
Malappuram	11986 (7.99)	3300 (3.54)	9590 (6.89)	24876 (6.51)	18473 (8.52)	6874 (3.68)	21995 (6.75)	47342 (6.49)	2381 (9.39)	3298 (10.64)
Kozhikode	16048 (10.70)	10915 (11.72)	14543 (10.45)	41506 (10.86)	16644 (7.68)	17437 (9.34)	28910 (8.88)	62991 (8.63)	2614 (10.31)	2790 (9.00)
Wayanad	-	-	-	-	13049 (6.02)	2377 (1.27)	4597 (1.41)	20023 (2.74)	-	717 (2.31)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Kannur	22779	8725	15038	46542	19325	12597	24027	55949	2932	2398
	(15.19)	(9.37)	(10.81)	(12.18)	(8.91)	(6.75)	(7.37)	(7.67)	(11.68)	(7.74)
Kasaragode	-	-	-	-	10613	4938	8634	24185	-	1141
					(4.89)	(2.65)	(2.65)	(3.32)	-	(3.68)
State Domestic Product	149970	93157	139146	382273	216814	186648	325985	729487	25357	30997
	(100)	(100)	(100)	(100)	(100)	(100)	(100)	(100)	(100)	(100)

Figures in bracket show percentage to State total

Appendix - 2.6

Distribution of Work Seekers in Kerala by Educational Level

Year at the end of December	Total work Seekers	Below S.S.L.C.	S.S.L.C.	Pre-Degree	Graduates	Post Graduates	S.S.L.C. and above No.	Percent
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1985	25,74,074	12,08,724	11,16,495	1,48,464	90,329	10,062	13,65,330	53.05
1986	27,04,874	12,09,462	12,51,793	1,36,193	97,217	10,209	14,95,412	55.30
1987	29,91,002	12,70,764	14,34,413	1,61,155	1,11,008	13,682	17,20,258	57.50
1988	29,01,051	11,85,145	14,38,051	1,60,233	1,00,330	17,292	17,15,906	59.10
1989	30,92,031	12,04,737	15,65,709	1,88,978	1,11,372	21,235	18,87,294	61.04
1990	33,20,35	12,27,319	16,55,465	2,73,725	1,35,213	28,313	20,92,716	63.03
1991	36,38,804	13,18,514	18,85,304	2,57,173	1,50,014	27,799	23,20,290	63.76
1992	38,47,063	13,45,260	20,27,657	2,83,556	1,61,571	29,109	25,01,803	65.00
1993	41,56,892	14,12,925	22,10,314	3,17,719	1,81,605	34,329	27,43,967	66.00
1994	41,68,669	13,77,759	22,38,232	3,25,760	1,90,261	36,675	27,90,910	67.00
1995	32,26,305	9,28,954	18,57,110	2,60,505	1,54,207	25,529	22,97,351	71.00
1996	72,98,581	8,26,145	19,98,906	2,85,353	1,57,133	31,044	24,72,436	75.00

(as on 31-8-1996)

Source : Directorate of Employment and Training

Appendix - 2.7

Number of Professional and Technical Work Seekers

Year	Medical Graduates	Engineering Graduates	Diploma Holders in Engineering and Technical	I.T.I. Certificate Holders	Agricultural Graduates	Veterinary Graduates	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1985	1143	2917	11,257	53,237	149	25	68,728
1986	1270	3805	14,812	59,225	209	14	79,335
1987	1728	4916	17,062	63,056	177	72	87,011
1988	1334	4380	16,776	64,629	324	49	87,482
1989	1481	5649	19,273	70,971	446	26	97,846
1990	1806	6507	20,154	87,069	368	128	1,16,032
1991	2588	7762	22,339	75,898	363	13	1,09,023
1992	3123	9286	25,810	89,616	219	83	1,28,137
1993	3318	9549	34,680	87,962	451	110	1,36,070
1994	3494	10420	30,720	80,757	4001	214	1,29,606
1995	1974	7553	26,403	82,030	1305	148	1,19,413
1996 (as on 31-8-1996)	1992	7184	27,683	92,015	1273	91	1,30,238

Source: Directorate of Employment and Training

Appendix 2.8
Employment in the Public and Private Sector in Kerala

Year at the end of December	Public Sector	Index	Private Sector	Index	Total	Index
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1985	5,68,713	101	5,07,375	99	10,76,008	100
1986	5,76,784	102	5,19,115	102	10,95,899	102
1987	5,85,391	104	5,08,917	100	10,94,308	102
1988	6,02,696	107	5,01,653	98	11,04,349	103
1989	6,20,254	110	4,86,354	95	11,06,608	103
1990	6,34,379	113	5,12,034	100	11,46,413	107
1991	6,45,856	115	5,25,882	103	11,71,738	109
1992	6,47,853	103	5,32,837	101	11,80,690	100
1993	6,49,199	100	5,36,480	102	11,85,679	101
1994	6,43,615	99	5,40,472	102	11,84,087	100
1995	6,20,422	95	5,33,986	105	11,74,408	100
1996	6,20,068	95	5,52,474	105	11,72,542	99

Source: Directorate of Employment and Training

Appendix 2.9
Country-wise Deployment of personnel by ODEPC

Country	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Kuwait	7	3	-	-	-	-
Muscot	1	-	-	-	-	-
Malayasia	1	-	-	-	-	-
Qatar	-	1	2	3	-	-
Singapore	36	-	-	-	-	-
Saudi Arabia	291	106	76	69	98	129
U.E.A.	-	1	12	7	13	52
Bahrain	-	2	-	7	-	-
Cyprus	..	1	..	..	..	..
Yemen	..	..	1	..	1	..
Total :	336	114	91	86	112	181

Source : ODEPC

Appendix 2.10
Unemployment Assistance Scheme

Year	Applications Received	No. of Beneficiaries	Amount Disbursed (Rs. in lakhs)
1	2	3	4
1985-86	48,715	1,79,146	1012.08
1986-87	1,13,809	2,18,446	835.00
1987-88	92,555	2,05,556	1095.65
1988-89	64,887	2,15,456	2353.77
1989-90	81,159	2,46,040	1996.37
1990-91	1,18,279	2,64,314	1934.88
1991-92	99,814	2,60,196	1919.64
1992-93	..	2,29,143	625.67
1993-94	1,21,376	2,73,512	1748.65
1994-95	67,602	2,81,424	2137.00
1995-96	..	2,72,371	2649.00
1996-97	..	2,50,524	519.00

(as on 30-11-1996)

Source : Directorate of Employment and Training.

Appendix 2.11
Area and Density of Population - 1991 (Area Sq. Kms; Density-No. of persons/ Sq.Km.)

District	Total	Area Rural	Urban	Total	Density Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Kasargod	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
Trissur	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
Thiruvanthapuram	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

District	(in lakhs)														
	Persons					Male					Female				
	Total	2	3	4	5	Total	Rural	Urban	7	8	Total	Rural	Urban	9	10
1	10.72	8.95	1.76	5.29	4.43	0.86	5.43	0.90	5.43	0.86	4.43	0.86	5.43	0.86	0.90
Kasargod	22.52	11.06	11.45	10.99	5.46	5.53	11.53	5.92	11.53	5.53	5.46	5.53	11.53	5.92	5.92
Kannur	6.72	6.49	0.23	3.42	3.30	0.12	3.30	0.11	3.30	0.12	3.30	0.12	3.30	0.11	0.11
Wayanad	26.20	16.15	10.04	12.93	7.96	4.96	13.27	5.08	13.27	4.96	7.96	4.96	13.27	5.08	5.08
Kozhikode	30.96	28.14	2.82	15.08	13.69	1.39	15.88	1.44	15.88	1.39	13.69	1.39	15.88	1.44	1.44
Malappuram	23.82	20.08	3.75	11.56	9.73	1.83	12.26	1.92	12.26	1.83	9.73	1.83	12.26	1.92	1.92
Palakkad	27.37	20.17	7.20	13.13	9.65	3.48	14.25	3.72	14.25	3.48	9.65	3.48	14.25	3.72	3.72
Trissur	28.17	14.44	13.73	14.09	7.23	6.86	14.09	6.87	14.09	6.86	7.23	6.86	14.09	6.87	6.87
Ernakulam	10.78	10.27	0.51	5.46	5.20	0.26	5.32	0.25	5.32	0.26	5.20	0.26	5.32	0.25	0.25
Idukki	18.28	15.07	3.21	9.13	7.52	1.61	9.15	1.60	9.15	1.61	7.52	1.61	9.15	1.60	1.60
Kottayam	20.01	13.92	6.10	9.76	6.77	2.99	10.25	3.11	10.25	2.99	6.77	2.99	10.25	3.11	3.11
Alappuzha	11.88	10.33	1.55	5.76	5.01	0.75	6.12	0.80	6.12	0.75	5.01	0.75	6.12	0.80	0.80
Pathanamthitta	24.08	19.62	4.46	11.83	9.62	2.21	12.25	2.25	12.25	2.21	9.62	2.21	12.25	2.25	2.25
Kollam	29.47	19.48	9.98	14.48	9.55	4.92	14.99	5.06	14.99	4.92	9.55	4.92	14.99	5.06	5.06
Thiruvananthapuram	290.99	214.18	76.80	142.89	105.13	37.76	148.10	39.04	148.10	37.76	105.13	37.76	148.10	39.04	39.04
Kerala															

Appendix - 2.13
Three Year Moving Average of Birth and Death rates
Kerala and India 1981-1993

Period	Kerala												India																							
	Total			Rural			Urban			Total			Rural			Urban																				
	BR	DR	3	BR	DR	4	BR	DR	5	BR	DR	6	BR	DR	7	BR	DR	8	BR	DR	9	BR	DR	10	BR	DR	11	BR	DR	12	BR	DR	13			
1981-83	25.6	6.6	6.6	25.8	6.7	6.7	24.5	6.4	6.4	33.8	12.1	12.1	35.4	13.6	13.6	27.8	7.7	7.7	33.8	12.1	12.1	35.3	13.3	13.3	28.6	8.0	8.0	33.8	12.1	12.1	35.0	13.3	13.3	28.6	8.1	8.1
1982-84	24.7	6.6	6.6	24.7	6.5	6.5	24.7	6.9	6.9	33.8	12.1	12.1	35.3	13.3	13.3	28.6	8.0	8.0	33.6	12.1	11.8	34.6	13.0	13.0	28.2	8.0	8.0	32.2	11.8	11.8	34.1	12.4	12.4	27.5	7.6	7.6
1983-85	23.7	6.5	6.5	23.6	6.5	6.5	24.4	6.9	6.9	33.6	12.1	12.1	35.0	13.3	13.3	28.6	8.1	8.1	32.2	11.8	11.3	33.6	12.0	12.0	26.9	7.6	7.6	32.1	11.0	11.0	33.0	11.7	11.7	26.3	7.4	7.4
1984-86	22.9	6.3	6.3	22.7	6.2	6.2	23.7	6.9	6.9	32.2	11.8	11.8	34.6	13.0	13.0	28.2	8.0	8.0	32.6	11.3	11.3	34.1	12.4	12.4	27.5	7.6	7.6	32.1	11.0	11.0	33.6	12.0	12.0	26.9	7.6	7.6
1985-87	21.5	6.2	6.2	22.3	6.2	6.2	23.1	6.6	6.6	32.6	11.3	11.3	34.1	12.4	12.4	27.5	7.6	7.6	32.1	11.3	11.3	34.1	12.4	12.4	27.5	7.6	7.6	32.1	11.0	11.0	33.6	12.0	12.0	26.9	7.6	7.6
1986-88	22.5	6.2	6.2	21.3	6.1	6.1	22.3	6.6	6.6	32.1	11.0	11.0	33.6	12.0	12.0	26.9	7.6	7.6	31.5	10.7	10.7	33.0	11.7	11.7	26.3	7.4	7.4	31.5	10.7	10.7	33.0	11.7	11.7	26.3	7.4	7.4
1987-89	20.7	6.2	6.2	20.6	6.1	6.1	21.4	6.4	6.4	31.5	10.7	10.7	33.0	11.7	11.7	26.3	7.4	7.4	30.8	10.3	10.3	32.3	11.2	11.2	25.4	7.2	7.2	30.8	10.3	10.3	32.3	11.2	11.2	25.4	7.2	7.2
1988-90	20.0	6.1	6.1	19.9	6.1	6.1	20.6	6.3	6.3	30.8	10.3	10.3	32.3	11.2	11.2	25.4	7.2	7.2	30.1	9.9	9.9	31.6	10.7	10.7	24.7	7.1	7.1	30.1	9.9	9.9	31.6	10.7	10.7	24.7	7.1	7.1
1989-91	19.4	6.0	6.0	19.4	6.1	6.1	19.5	5.8	5.8	30.1	9.9	9.9	31.6	10.7	10.7	24.7	7.1	7.1	29.6	9.9	9.9	31.1	10.7	10.7	24.0	7.0	7.0	29.6	9.9	9.9	31.1	10.7	10.7	24.0	7.0	7.0
1990-92	18.8	6.1	6.1	18.5	6.1	6.1	18.7	5.9	5.9	29.6	9.9	9.9	31.1	10.7	10.7	24.0	7.0	7.0	29.1	9.7	9.7	30.7	10.7	10.7	23.7	6.6	6.6	29.1	9.7	9.7	30.7	10.7	10.7	23.7	6.6	6.6
1991-93	17.8	6.1	6.1	1.8	6.2	6.2	17.8	5.9	5.9	29.1	9.7	9.7	30.7	10.7	10.7	23.7	6.6	6.6																		

Source :- Sample Registration Bulletin

Appendix -2.14
Three year moving average of Infant Mortality Rates Kerala and India
1981-1993

Period	(per Mille)						
	Kerala				India		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
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	90	57	
1989-91	18	19	15	84	90	54	
1990-92	17	17	15	80	86	52	
1991-93	15	16	12	78	85	50	

Source - Sample Registration Bulletin -1994

Appendix -2.15
**Estimated Annual Live Birth Rates, Death Rates and Infant Mortality Rate
for Major States-1993.**

States	Birth Rate			Death Rate			Infant Mortality Rate (per Provisionel)		
	Combined	Rural	Urban	Combined	Rural	Urban	Combined	Rural	Urban
	India	28.7	30.4	23.7	9.3	10.6	5.8	74	82	45
Andhrapradesh	24.3	24.6	23.5	8.6	9.7	5.6	64	70	46
Assam	29.5	30.4	23.6	10.2	10.7	6.7	81	84	60
Bihar	32.0	30.0	25.4	10.6	11.4	5.0	70	73	41
Gujarath	28.0	29.1	25.8	8.2	8.9	6.8	58	65	42
Haryana	30.9	32.4	26.5	7.9	8.8	5.6	66	70	53
Himachal Pradesh	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Karnataka	25.5	26.7	23.1	8.0	9.5	5.2	67	79	42
Kerala	17.4	17.5	17.3	6.0	6.0	5.8	13	15	8
Madhya Pradesh	34.9	35.9	24.6	12.6	13.9	7.8	106	113	67
Maharashtra	25.2	24.1	22.8	7.3	9.3	4.8	50	63	32
Orissa	27.2	27.8	23.2	12.2	13.1	5.8	110	115	69
Punjab	26.3	27.7	22.6	7.9	8.8	5.5	55	60	39
Rajasthan	34.0	35.5	28.0	9.1	10.1	5.2	82	88	54
Tamil Nadu	19.5	19.7	19.1	8.2	9.4	5.8	56	66	36
Uttarpradesh	36.2	37.2	31.1	11.6	12.3	8.0	94	98	67
West Bengal	25.7	28.6	18.2	7.4	8.5	4.4	58	64	33

Source :- Sample registration Bullfin - 1994

Appendix - 3.1

Wholesale Price Index Of Agricultural Commodities - Kerala 1996

(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	1161.9	1161.9	1161.9	1161.9	1161.9	1161.9	1161.9	1161.9	1161.9	1161.9	1161.9	NA	1161.9
2.	Molasses	1491.5	1469.8	1423.3	1517.7	1808.2	2054.4	1955.8	2107.5	2171.0	2268.4	2337.8	"	1873.2
3.	Condiments and spices	1684.0	1845.1	2047.4	2248.5	2846.4	3220.3	3038.4	2369.3	2110.5	2053.0	2093.2	"	2323.3
4.	Fruits and Vegetables	3424.6	3445.9	3268.6	2736.1	3157.0	3380.0	3319.0	3369.8	3346.9	3311.7	3340.9	"	3281.9
5.	Food Crops	1639.9	1669.1	1670.6	1616.4	1794.3	1900.0	1857.7	1762.1	1718.0	1705.9	1719.6	"	1732.2
6.	Oil Seeds	2380.1	2493.7	2483.4	2375.7	2331.7	2308.6	2252.0	2344.2	2508.0	2788.8	3012.6	"	2479.9
7.	Plantation crops	1630.7	1643.7	1614.6	1589.0	1561.0	1554.3	1545.5	1548.9	1559.5	1548.2	1515.1	"	1573.7
8.	Non-food crops	2153.8	2237.0	2221.0	2138.1	2099.0	2080.8	2038.6	2104.0	2221.6	2414.1	2560.4	"	2206.2
9.	All crops	1827.5	1876.4	1871.5	1806.8	1905.5	1966.5	1923.7	1886.9	1901.8	1964.4	2026.5	"	1905.2

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

* Average from January to November (11 months) only

Appendix - 3.2

Month-end Average Retail Prices Of Essential Commodities 1996

(Rupees)

Sl.No	Name of Commodity	Unit	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
Cereals														
1.	Rice Matta (OM)	Kg.	10.09	10.65	10.45	10.52	10.74	10.90	11.41	11.48	11.39	11.25	11.54	11.72
2.	Rice Chamba (OM)	"	10.16	10.59	10.40	10.74	10.59	10.62	11.05	11.10	11.11	11.02	11.13	11.22
3.	Rice White	"	9.49	9.79	9.80	9.81	9.84	9.87	10.08	10.10	10.28	10.08	10.26	10.62
Pulses														
1.	Greengram	"	22.16	22.27	24.68	26.36	27.34	27.93	27.63	24.61	22.44	22.89	22.75	22.96
2.	Blackgram (without husk)	"	27.07	26.36	29.75	32.31	32.39	31.93	31.82	30.75	29.57	29.00	28.21	27.43
3.	Redgram	"	15.09	14.76	15.64	16.49	17.04	17.31	18.46	19.21	18.75	18.71	18.17	18.17
4.	Dhall	"	32.51	31.15	31.12	31.92	32.54	32.77	32.46	32.69	32.35	32.62	33.77	33.12
Other Food items														
1.	Sugar (OM)	"	13.16	13.49	13.66	14.01	14.95	13.33	14.09	14.55	13.33	13.36	13.08	13.48
2.	Milk	Ltr.	10.33	10.61	10.68	10.68	10.68	10.82	10.82	10.82	10.89	10.89	10.89	11.00
3.	Tea (Kannan Devan)	½ kg.	39.82	40.00	40.36	40.36	41.75	42.32	42.50	42.64	43.11	43.36	44.14	44.71
4.	Coffee Powder (Brook Bond green label)	"	60.50	57.14	56.04	55.96	55.46	55.00	55.00	55.00	55.00	55.00	55.71	56.61
5.	Baby food (Amul)	Kg.	102.96	106.83	106.83	106.83	110.18	112.00	109.60	112.33	113.08	113.08	115.31	113.08
6.	Egg (Herr's White Legon)	Dozen	13.26	13.63	13.09	12.37	15.34	17.22	17.15	14.27	14.10	14.57	17.31	17.26
7.	Mutton (with bones)	Kg.	86.07	88.93	88.93	90.00	92.50	95.71	95.71	96.07	96.07	95.71	95.71	95.36

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
Oil and Oil seeds														
1.	Coconut oil	"	46.05	48.56	43.28	44.43	42.84	43.53	43.53	46.84	54.60	55.04	62.10	67.91
2.	Groundnut oil	"	45.64	45.69	45.44	45.85	46.04	46.47	46.47	47.70	48.39	48.08	46.17	45.48
3.	Refined oil (Postman)	"	64.52	64.32	63.98	64.07	64.24	62.08	62.08	61.79	64.28	64.28	64.85	65.23
4.	Gingelly oil	"	49.68	50.18	49.82	49.61	49.59	49.18	48.43	47.72	47.93	47.21	47.64	46.86
5.	Coconut (without husk)	100 Nos	427.14	466.07	429.64	429.29	420.36	419.64	417.50	435.36	495.00	530.36	585.36	620.00
Spices and Condiments														
1.	Corriander	Kg	25.04	25.00	25.00	25.36	27.50	31.29	31.86	32.71	50.57	53.36	50.39	49.21
2.	Chillies (dry)	"	62.71	49.07	47.14	47.43	48.07	55.29	54.71	53.57	54.93	56.29	54.36	48.43
3.	Onion (small)	"	10.56	10.04	10.31	13.24	13.74	13.48	10.59	9.14	8.32	10.68	11.38	9.29
4.	Tamarind	"	20.57	19.86	19.50	19.71	19.86	21.14	21.86	21.75	21.57	22.21	23.07	23.64
Tubers														
1.	Chennai	"	5.04	5.29	5.43	5.71	6.96	7.64	7.57	6.93	6.25	6.11	5.39	5.89
2.	Tapioca (Raw)	"	3.57	3.71	3.85	3.89	3.96	3.86	3.86	4.04	4.14	4.11	4.07	4.05
3.	Potato	"	7.34	7.14	7.35	8.50	9.76	9.57	9.74	9.82	7.57	7.36	8.08	9.14
4.	Colocassia	"	7.93	9.23	10.55	10.36	11.67	11.42	10.67	11.75	11.15	11.21	9.89	10.29
Fruits and Vegetables														
1.	Onion (Big)	"	5.94	5.39	5.41	5.39	6.01	6.88	6.89	6.46	5.78	7.61	7.89	8.39
2.	Brinjal	"	7.14	7.18	6.89	7.14	8.57	8.57	8.64	9.29	7.43	9.86	8.57	10.50
3.	Pumpkin	"	4.86	4.75	5.04	5.64	5.32	5.43	5.79	5.96	5.43	5.29	5.36	5.50
4.	Cucumber	"	6.54	5.50	6.04	4.96	6.43	7.50	10.21	9.36	5.82	6.75	6.57	7.43
5.	Ladies finger	"	9.86	8.71	10.14	9.07	9.86	9.11	9.64	8.57	6.93	8.93	8.50	12.93
6.	Cabbage	"	7.18	6.14	6.43	7.50	10.00	8.61	8.07	7.36	6.68	6.57	6.50	6.50
7.	Bittergourd	"	11.21	11.36	10.93	13.00	15.21	17.79	16.93	16.57	11.93	14.00	12.71	14.29

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
8.	Ash gourd	Kg	5.07	5.50	5.04	5.11	5.21	5.29	5.89	9.39	6.50	5.89	5.54	5.39
9.	Snakegourd	"	7.29	6.57	7.07	7.57	8.00	10.86	9.64	11.86	8.00	8.86	8.00	10.43
10.	Chillies (Green)	"	12.36	11.43	15.21	15.21	17.50	26.64	13.79	16.14	11.50	11.71	11.14	14.79
11.	Banana (green)	"	8.82	8.43	8.54	12.00	13.86	11.21	12.68	14.25	12.21	11.96	12.18	12.32
12.	Plantain (green)	"	6.25	6.07	6.04	6.07	6.39	6.39	7.89	8.71	8.71	8.64	8.21	8.46
	Miscellaneous items													
1.	Tobacco	"	46.86	50.36	57.21	58.57	52.79	63.79	65.64	65.57	64.93	63.08	61.69	60.00
2.	Mundu (Mull)	Each	43.35	43.35	43.80	44.63	44.78	46.85	44.99	45.70	45.70	46.63	47.09	47.33
3.	Washing Soda	Kg	14.32	14.39	14.93	15.00	14.88	15.15	15.15	15.23	15.96	15.96	16.00	16.07
4.	Washing Soap (501)	½ Bar	5.71	5.80	6.18	6.20	6.48	6.71	6.71	6.75	6.75	6.79	7.02	7.04
5.	Toilet soap (Lux)	Each	7.54	7.04	7.14	7.23	7.52	7.84	7.84	7.93	7.93	7.96	8.11	8.21
6.	Tooth paste (Colgate)	100 gms	18.18	18.26	18.33	18.40	18.40	18.40	18.79	19.01	18.98	18.51	18.13	18.01
7.	Razor Blade Topez	5 Nos	5.95	5.81	5.71	5.79	5.82	5.79	5.71	5.79	5.79	5.79	5.79	5.96
8.	Crocin	2 Tabs	0.75	0.75	0.77	0.77	0.77	0.79	0.80	0.84	0.83	0.86	0.87	0.89
9.	Ele. Bulb (Philips)	Each	9.51	9.51	9.48	9.48	9.48	9.63	9.63	9.63	9.63	9.66	9.71	9.71
10.	Torch Battery (Everedy 950)	"	6.38	6.45	6.57	6.55	6.64	6.71	6.80	6.82	6.89	6.93	6.98	6.98
11.	Paper	24 sheets	7.59	7.59	7.62	7.62	7.76	7.87	7.87	7.98	8.05	8.09	8.26	8.44
12.	Fire Wood (Local)	Qtl	129.17	129.17	130.83	134.17	134.17	134.17	134.17	134.17	134.17	140.09	141.67	141.67
13.	Cement (Sankar)	Each	164.15	164.15	167.45	169.17	175.18	181.00	185.58	189.67	189.00	187.31	184.15	180.38

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 1996

(Base 1970=100)

Sl.No.	Centre	1996													
		December	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.	Thiruvananthapuram	784	793	802	811	819	829	842	851	856	859	859	865	865	NA
2.	Kollam	805	816	826	833	840	850	863	871	877	881	883	889	889	"
3.	Punalur	730	740	747	755	762	771	783	791	797	801	803	808	808	"
4.	Alappuzha	788	797	805	813	821	830	840	849	855	859	861	866	866	"
5.	Kottayam	790	799	809	815	822	829	839	847	852	856	859	864	864	"
6.	Mundakkayam	778	785	794	800	806	814	826	835	839	842	844	849	849	"
7.	Munnar	756	761	767	773	779	786	796	804	810	815	817	823	823	"
8.	Ernakulam	761	770	780	789	797	807	819	829	835	840	843	848	848	"
9.	Chalakyady	796	802	810	819	827	834	847	858	864	868	871	876	876	"
10.	Thrissur	789	796	803	809	816	825	835	845	850	855	858	863	863	"
11.	Palakkad	798	805	813	820	828	838	848	856	861	865	867	872	872	"
12.	Malappuram	816	824	833	840	846	855	864	873	878	879	880	886	886	"
13.	Kozhikode	779	758	796	804	812	821	834	842	847	851	854	859	859	"
14.	Meppady	823	831	838	846	853	860	872	881	885	889	891	895	895	"
15.	Kannur	803	814	822	829	835	844	856	866	871	872	873	875	875	"

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

Appendix - 3.4

Index Number Of Wholesale Prices In India By Groups And Sub Groups (Averages)

(Base:1961 - 82 = 100)

Sl.No.	Item	Weight	1995												1996				
			(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
	All commodities	100.00	288.4	291.6	292.6	294.2	296.1	297.4	297.9	297.9	299.4	297.7	297.9	297.9	297.9	299.4	302.8	304.1	306.1
1.	Primary articles	32.295	296.3	301.1	300.4	302.7	305.3	307.3	306.8	306.8	310.2	305.0	303.0	304.1	306.6	314.0	314.0	315.8	321.7
1.	Food Articles	17.386	321.3	332.4	333.1	333.1	339.1	340.7	338.8	338.8	344.4	335.8	331.6	335.8	341.8	352.1	352.1	356.0	363.5
i.	Food grains	7.917	305.7	307.3	309.8	313.3	314.6	315.0	311.2	314.6	314.6	315.8	314.1	313.4	320.8	325.8	325.8	327.7	355.7
	(a) Cereals	6.824	293.3	294.1	295.3	297.7	300.1	301.2	298.6	300.9	302.9	300.7	300.7	300.5	305.2	306.8	308.7	317.2	
	(b) Pulses	1.093	383.1	390.4	399.9	410.8	405.1	401.2	389.9	400.1	396.5	397.8	394.2	394.2	418.0	444.6	446.3	451.3	
ii.	Fruits and Vegetables	4.089	300.6	331.9	329.0	309.3	330.7	334.2	335.3	344.1	312.5	303.4	315.5	343.9	373.3	374.9	374.9	379.7	
iii.	Milk	1.961	309.3	315.4	313.6	314.2	315.6	315.2	315.6	311.9	311.9	310.4	317.9	314.4	314.7	320.4	320.4	324.9	
iv.	Egg, Fish & Meat	1.783	379.3	377.4	383.8	398.9	400.8	409.4	392.9	402.8	397.1	393.9	394.8	376.1	374.7	382.0	382.0	390.8	
v.	Condiments & spices	0.947	415.3	415.6	428.0	446.7	453.1	462.0	457.0	466.4	468.4	478.6	484.8	467.5	478.1	473.6	473.6	507.1	
vi.	Other Food Articles	0.689	378.6	441.0	441.4	430.2	421.6	426.8	441.5	462.3	431.6	396.3	407.6	387.1	404.7	441.8	441.8	428.2	
2.	Non-Food Articles	10.081	324.3	319.2	314.8	321.5	319.6	322.9	324.4	325.8	324.0	324.4	321.0	318.5	324.1	323.5	323.5	329.3	
i.	Fibres	1.791	420.0	391.8	375.5	386.3	379.8	377.3	375.7	379.9	371.4	368.2	360.4	342.3	338.9	341.7	338.7	338.7	
ii.	Oil seeds	3.861	285.3	286.2	278.0	286.0	285.0	290.8	291.1	291.5	286.6	286.5	277.0	271.7	271.6	287.6	287.6	284.4	
iii.	Other non-food Articles	4.429	319.7	318.6	322.4	326.3	325.5	329.5	332.7	333.8	337.4	339.8	343.4	349.7	363.8	347.4	347.4	364.6	
3	Minerals	4.828	147.9	150.8	152.8	153.8	153.8	154.3	154.6	154.6	154.6	155.1	155.0	155.3	155.3	155.3	155.3	155.3	
i.	Petroleum Crude & Natural gas	4.274	130.2	130.2	130.2	130.2	130.2	130.2	130.2	130.2	130.2	130.2	130.2	130.2	130.2	130.2	130.2	130.2	
ii.	Fuel, Power, Light & Lubricants	10.663	284.6	284.5	284.3	284.3	284.3	284.3	284.3	284.4	284.4	284.4	286.1	295.1	295.1	295.1	295.1	295.1	
iii.	Manufactured Products	57.042	284.7	287.6	289.8	291.2	293.1	294.3	295.5	296.0	296.0	296.6	296.6	296.6	296.1	297.9	299.1	299.2	

P - Provisional

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
I Manufactured products (item-wise)																	
i.	Food products	10.143	274.3	274.4	276.8	279.2	282.6	283.5	285.4	282.7	280.8	279.6	274.4	272.0	274.1	278.0	281.7
ii.	Dairy products	0.62	312.3	321.7	320.4	320.7	324.8	324.2	329.2	328.2	324.5	323.7	322.4	323.4	323.3	326.0	327.4
iii.	Sugar, Khandasari & gur	4.05	240.9	244.8	248.4	290.4	252.9	251.9	252.8	248.8	242.9	240.4	230.5	225.4	225.4	232.2	241.5
2.	Beverages, Tobacco & Tobacco products	2.149	365.4	373.2	373.2	372.3	371.1	375.2	375.3	376.0	376.4	376.3	376.3	376.3	381.3	387.6	387.6
3.	Textiles	11.545	285.8	286.8	288.6	289.5	291.8	295.2	297.3	300.2	298.9	300.1	300.6	300.9	305.8	305.9	302.6
4.	Peppr & Pepper products	1.988	350.1	370.4	371.2	373.6	375.0	379.0	378.6	379.2	378.0	378.9	379.8	374.1	373.5	373.0	373.9
5.	Leather & Leather products	1.018	272.3	274.1	273.7	274.3	276.7	276.7	276.7	278.4	278.5	278.5	279.9	281.5	282.5	281.1	281.7
6.	Rubber & Plastic products	1.592	223.8	225.8	228.4	232.0	235.6	238.1	240.0	240.1	240.1	240.1	240.2	240.4	240.4	240.4	240.4
7.	Chemical and Chemical products	7.355	244.1	246.7	247.5	248.3	248.6	247.8	248.7	250.0	251.4	252.9	256.6	256.3	256.2	257.4	257.5
i.	Fertilisers	1.748	205.7	210.0	209.6	210.3	210.5	210.5	210.7	211.7	212.3	212.3	212.5	212.5	212.5	212.5	212.5
ii.	Pesticides	0.202	332.7	332.7	332.7	332.7	332.7	297.0	273.2	273.2	273.2	273.2	281.6	281.6	281.6	281.6	281.6
iii.	Drugs and Medicines	1.065	227.3	230.1	230.0	230.6	232.4	234.1	238.9	238.9	238.9	239.3	241.3	242.2	242.2	242.2	242.2
8.	Non-Metalic Mineral Products	2.477	293.7	309.8	314.2	317.0	317.6	316.3	316.4	316.1	317.9	322.4	325.1	323.0	323.1	326.9	326.9
9.	Basic Metals, Alloys and metal products	7.632	318.7	321.6	326.0	326.4	329.8	330.8	331.2	331.4	332.4	333.2	333.3	333.5	333.9	333.6	333.7
10.	Machinery and Machine tools	6.268	277.6	278.9	280.3	281.2	281.8	281.7	283.4	284.1	285.0	285.9	286.5	287.2	288.7	288.9	289.2
i.	Motor Vehicles, Scooters, Bicycles and parts	2.431	239.5	240.3	241.2	244.4	248.3	248.4	248.8	251.3	254.1	254.2	254.4	254.9	255.7	256.5	256.5
ii.	Other Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	0.972	169.8	170.4	172.2	169.4	169.4	169.5	169.5	169.5	169.7	169.7	169.8	169.9	169.7	170.1	170.1

Source : RBI Bulletin

Appendix - 3.5

Consumer Price Index Numbers for Industrial Workers - All India and Selected Centres

(Base: 1982 = 100)

	1995												1996													
	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March	April	May	June	July
All India	313	315	317	319	321	317	315	316	319	324	328	333	339	313	315	317	319	321	317	315	316	319	324	328	333	339
Ahmedabad	310	312	311	315	317	313	311	312	314	321	334	338	339	310	312	311	315	317	313	311	312	314	321	334	338	339
Aluva	319	316	322	320	322	321	333	334	335	341	347	354	355	319	316	322	320	322	321	333	334	335	341	347	354	355
Bangalore	313	312	312	312	314	313	314	314	315	318	322	327	334	313	312	312	312	314	313	314	314	315	318	322	327	334
Mumbai	346	350	351	345	352	346	346	349	352	357	362	366	364	346	350	351	345	352	346	346	349	352	357	362	366	364
Cuttack	315	317	323	333	344	334	322	314	321	329	335	339	349	315	317	323	333	344	334	322	314	321	329	335	339	349
Coimbatore	311	313	311	310	314	313	309	310	319	325	327	336	337	311	313	311	310	314	313	309	310	319	325	327	336	337
Delhi	333	336	340	340	340	332	327	327	332	336	337	341	347	333	336	340	340	340	332	327	327	332	336	337	341	347
Hyderabad	288	286	291	294	296	298	296	298	298	300	304	307	310	288	286	291	294	296	298	296	298	298	300	304	307	310
Jamshedpur	284	258	289	294	297	294	300	305	305	311	312	317	324	284	258	289	294	297	294	300	305	305	311	312	317	324
Madras	343	342	341	340	342	338	332	337	337	341	351	364	367	343	342	341	340	342	338	332	337	337	341	351	364	367
Madhura	331	327	331	325	328	331	324	326	331	327	333	346	353	331	327	331	325	328	331	324	326	331	327	333	346	353
Mundakayam	326	318	317	321	327	332	334	341	341	346	353	362	368	326	318	317	321	327	332	334	341	341	346	353	362	368
Nagpur	320	325	326	327	326	320	321	325	326	331	336	339	346	320	325	326	327	326	320	321	325	326	331	336	339	346

Source : FIBI Bulletin

Appendix - 3.6

Consumer Price Index Numbers For Agricultural labourers - State Wise

(Base: July 1986 - June 1987=100)

	1996											
	November	December	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	
All India	240	238	236	236	237	240	243	247	252	256	259	
Andra Pradesh	243	243	242	241	240	242	245	251	254	265	267	
Assam	248	245	241	238	240	243	248	250	254	257	259	
Bihar	223	221	218	219	223	225	226	230	236	243	248	
Gujrat	242	239	236	236	238	243	244	250	252	255	254	
Jammu & Kashmir	223	223	222	222	224	228	232	234	241	245	253	
Karnataka	250	250	250	247	249	251	255	259	264	265	266	
Kerala	250	252	253	256	259	263	266	270	274	277	274	
Madhyapradesh	238	234	231	233	235	238	241	247	253	257	261	
Maharashtra	250	247	245	246	244	246	250	254	259	260	261	
Orissa	238	238	234	234	232	235	237	240	243	248	253	
Punjab	243	241	240	240	242	248	247	249	252	256	262	
Rajasthan	237	236	234	236	234	237	240	246	251	255	255	
Tamil Nadu	244	244	243	243	243	248	251	252	258	258	258	
Uttar Pradesh	232	229	227	228	233	233	234	242	251	256	262	
Bengal	236	231	226	228	225	231	235	236	242	246	251	

Source : RBI Bulletin

Appendix - 3.7

Consumer Price Index Numbers For Urban Non-Manual Employees - All India & Selected Centres

(Base:1984-85 = 100)

	1995											
	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
All India	242	243	244	247	249	254	258	260	261	263	264	264
Mumbai	245	245	247	251	253	257	259	259	260	261	264	264
Delhi	232	233	234	236	238	241	246	251	252	255	253	253
Calcutta	230	234	235	238	242	247	251	251	253	256	258	258
Chennai	267	269	269	271	276	280	287	286	286	288	287	287
Hydrabad	252	254	254	256	260	266	272	273	274	275	278	278
Bangalore	242	243	243	243	246	251	253	255	257	260	261	261
Lucknow	227	228	231	235	238	248	248	250	251	252	251	251
Ahemadabad	224	225	226	229	231	234	240	239	239	240	242	242
Jaipur	248	251	250	250	251	255	260	263	266	265	265	265
Patna	246	244	245	249	248	250	258	265	265	267	269	269
Srinagar	150	150	150	150	150	150	150	150	150	150	258	258
Thiruvananthapuram	234	237	236	240	241	243	246	246	246	246	247	247
Cuttak	231	227	228	232	237	242	246	245	247	251	254	254
Bhopal	239	239	239	242	243	249	254	255	258	260	260	260
Chandigar	267	267	269	269	271	274	278	280	284	283	285	285
Shillong	254	255	256	257	259	262	270	271	272	273	275	275

Source : RBI Bulletin

Appendix - 3.8

Whole Sale Price Index Of Agricultural Commodities 1981-96

(Base:1952-53 = 100)

Group	Weight	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996*
A. Food Crops	63.5	417	413	499	497	582	679	709	696	725	835	936	984	1310	1384	1609	1732
Rice	40.4	319	319	406	442	448	501	529	533	544	592	638	638	837	957	1162	1162
Condiments and Spices	10.4	442	439	548	854	637	1324	1435	775	754	1098	1542	1688	1895	1779	1960	2323
Fruits and Vegetables	10.7	728	740	779	913	1008	759	858	1199	1342	1450	1449	1571	2434	2534	2978	3282
Molasses	2.0	606	412	626	629	709	689	626	881	909	1082	1061	1161	1803	1781	1477	1873
B. Non-Food Crops	36.5	680	672	930	1477	966	1009	1324	1428	1215	1365	1832	2062	1966	1679	1864	2206
Oil Seeds	25.5	819	796	1112	1863	1142	1227	1620	1795	1411	1562	2240	2543	2368	1915	2029	2480
Plantation Crops	11.0	358	386	508	585	560	509	568	578	761	910	888	948	1038	1134	1485	1574
C. All Crops	100.00	513	507	656	918	722	800	933	963	904	1028	1263	1377	1550	1492	1702	1905

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

* Average from January to November (11 months) only

Appendix-4.1

District-wise Number and 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.	Thiruvananthapuram	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.	Thrissur	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	5419189	100.00	1801823	100.00	0.31

Source : Agricultural Census 1990-91, Directorate of Economic & Statistics (ha-hectare)

Appendix-4.2

Number of Operational Holdings and Area Operated by size class 1990-91 (Kerala)

Sl. No.	Size of holding (ha)	Number of Operational Holdings				Area Operated (ha)			
		Individuals	Joint	Institution	Total	Individual	Joint	Institutional	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
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	4976	466673	331649	332	4094	336073
	Marginal (1+2+3)	4967457	2853	45769	5016079	8694483	795	9194	879472
4.	1.00-2.00	276756	469	3675	280900	375791	648	4998	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 : Agriculture Census 1990-91, Directorate of Economic and Statistics (ha-hectare)

Appendix - 4.3

Percentage Distribution of Main workers as Cultivators, Agricultural Labourers, Household industry workers and other workers

1981-1991

(1)	Persons Males, Females	Cultivators		Agri.Labourers		Household Industry workers		Other Workers	
		1981	1991	1981	1991	1981	1991	1981	1991
		(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
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

District-wise Area, production and productivity of Rice in Kerala 1995-96 (Area in ha. production in Tonnes and productivity Kg/ha)

Sl. No.	District	Area	Production	Productivity
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1.	Thiruvananthapuram	16986	31831	1874
2.	Kollam	23252	45370	1951
3.	Pathanamthitta	10860	27210	2506
4.	Alappuzha	44132	121047	2743
5.	Kottayam	24878	55609	2235
6.	Idukki	4660	10817	2321
7.	Ernakulam	56533	101951	1803
8.	Thrissur	58703	110698	1886
9.	Palakkad	135630	280405	2067
10.	Malappuram	37919	65208	1720
11.	Kozhikode	8749	10593	1211
12.	Wayanad	20388	46654	2288
13.	Kannur	16801	26050	1551
14.	Kasargode	11659	19583	1680
15.	State	471150	953026	2023

Source :- Directorate of Economic & Statistics (ha-hectare)

Appendix 4.5

District wise Area, production and productivity of HYV of Rice in Kerala (Area in Hectare, production in Tonnes and Productivity Kg/Ha.)

Sl. NO	District	Virippu			Mundakan			Punja			Total		
		Area (3)	Production (4)	Productivity (5)	Area (6)	Production (7)	Productivity (8)	Area (9)	Production (10)	Productivity (11)	Area (12)	Production (13)	Productivity (14)
1.	Thiruvananthapuram	5053	10080	1995	2873	5739	1998	2	2	1000	7928	15821	1986
2.	Kollam	9230	17990	1949	2127	4561	2144	17	263	1353	11374	22574	1985
3.	Pathanamthitta	2211	4359	972	1944	4360	2243	3723	12430	3339	7878	21149	2685
4.	Alappuzha	11016	24024	2181	14963	52076	3480	10760	35107	3263	36739	111207	3027
5.	Kottayam	6818	13593	1994	7424	15646	2107	8518	22401	2630	22760	51640	2269
6.	Idukki	202	458	2267	788	1733	2199	..	..	..	990	2191	2213
7.	Ernakulam	10430	19132	1834	3285	6709	2042	4642	8333	1785	18357	34174	1862
8.	Thrissur	4127	7081	1716	4135	11112	2687	6301	17546	2785	14563	35739	2454
9.	Palakkad	8543	17743	2077	2912	7728	2654	322	706	2193	11777	26177	2223
10.	Malappuram	4338	7831	1805	1805	3221	1784	2922	8198	2806	9065	19250	2124
11.	Kozhikode	453	542	1196	778	1152	1481	686	956	1394	1917	2650	1382
12.	Wayanad	..	..	..	6348	17051	2686	3160	7939	2512	9508	24990	2628
13.	Kannur	5904	9709	1644	1186	2270	1914	97	173	1784	7187	12152	1691
14.	Kasarode	2702	5134	1900	1034	1941	1877	97	236	2433	3833	7311	1907
15.	State	71027	137676	1938	51602	135299	2622	41247	114050	2765	163876	387025	23617

Source :- Directorate of Economic & Statistics

Appendix 4.6
Average prices of Important Agricultural Inputs

Sl. No.	Item	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96
1	2	3	4	5
	Fertilizers (price/tonne)			
1.	Urea	Rs.3320+ST	Rs.3820+ST	Rs.3320+ST
2.	Amonium sulphate	Rs.4150+ST	Rs.3850+ST	Rs.3750-4150+ST
3.	Super phospate	Rs.2767	Rs.2640	Rs.2800
4.	Muriate of potash	Rs.3813	Rs.3817.50	Rs.4458+ST
	Paddy seed			
1.	Avg. NSC Price (per Qtl.)	Rs.803.75	Rs.817.50	Rs.900.00
2.	State seed farm price (Qtl.)	Rs.500	Rs.500	Rs.500
3.	Green Manure Seed (per kg.)			
	(i) Dainch	Rs.8.50	Rs.8.55	Rs.10.50
	(ii) Sannhemp	Rs.8.00	Rs.11.75	Rs.12.50
4.	Coconut seedlings			
	a. WCT	Rs.15.00	Rs.15.00	Rs.15.00
	b. Hybrids	Rs.18.00	Rs.18.00	Rs.18.00
5.	Cashew grafts (per kg)	Rs.20.00	Rs.20.00	Rs.15.00
6.	Rooted pepper cuttings (price/cuttings)	Rs.1.50	Rs.1.50	Rs.1.50
7.	Pesticides (price/litre/kg.)			
	1. Phosphamidon	Rs.360/lit	Rs.440/lit	Rs.430/lit.
	2. Quinalphos	Rs.293/lit	Rs.348/lit	Rs.350/lit
	3. Monocrotophos	Rs.310/lit	Rs.416/lit	Rs.380/lit
	4. Copper sulphate	Rs.60/kg.	Rs.58.9/kg.	Rs.54.50/kg.

Source:- Directorate of Agriculture
ST-Sales Tax

NSC - National Seed corporation
WCT - West Cost Tall

APPENDIX -4.7

Activities in the Animal Husbandry Sector
during the last three Years

Sl.No.	Activities	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Ceases treated	33,29,500	34,00,886	34,41,264
2.	Operations performed.	1,12,041	1,16,627	1,21,400
3.	Castrations done.	12,245	10,079	11,532
4.	Vaccinations done.			
	1) Livestock	23,49,143	24,24,315	25,01,892
	2) Poultry	46,47,680	47,54,576	48,63,930
5.	Anti Rabic Vaccinations done in dogs.	49,818	46,941	48,762
6.	Artificial Inseminations done.	13,51,831	14,64,941	12,40,116
7.	Calvings recorded.	3,03,331	3,06,975	3,23,958
8.	Chicks hatchedout in departmental poultry farms	8,94,655	9,20,592	9,47,280
9.	Vaccines produced in Veterinary Biologicals.			
	1. poultry	90,70,100	1,53,91,900	57,02,200
	2. Livestock	14,88,680	1149090	7,31,630

Source :- Animal Husbandry Department

APPENDIX-4.8
Average price of Livestock Products and Feeds in the State
for the last three years

Item	Unit	1993-94 (Rs)	% Increase	1994-95 (Rs)	% Increase	1995-96 (Rs)	% Increase.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Meat							
Chicken	Kg.	37.00	23.33	43.00	16.21	50.00	16.28
Mutton	Kg.	59.00	18.00	69.00	16.95	83.00	20.29
Beef	Kg.	25.67	28.35	29.00	12.97	33.00	13.79
Pork	Kg.	34.80	16.67	40.00	14.94	43.00	7.50
Egg							
Fowl	100 Nos	104.53	10.00	115.00	10.02	130.00	13.04
Duck	"	159.05	09.90	180.00	13.17	200.00	11.11
Milk							
Cow	Lit.	7.60	16.92	8.75	15.13	9.75	11.43
Buffaloe	"	8.74	16.67	10.00	14.42	11.00	10.00
Feed Products							
(Price)							
Groundnut cake	Kg. 5.77	15.40	7.20	24.78	8.25	14.58	
Coconut cake	"	6.51	8.33	6.70	2.92	7.50	11.94
Fish Meal							
Straw	Kg.	1.40	16.67	1.90	35.71	2.60	36.84
Grass	Kg.	0.60	50.00	0.90	50.00	1.30	44.44

Source : Animal Husbandry Department.

Appendix 4.9
Record of Performance of the Dairies During 1996

Sl. No.	Dairy	Capacity (LPD)	Procurements (Litres)				Sale (Litres)			
			Tot. 96	Tot. 95	Avg. 96	Avg. 95	Tot. 96	Tot. 95	Avg. 96	Avg. 95
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Thiruvananthapuram	100000	25699645	24482871	70410	67076	39820689	35582827	108098	97432
2.	Quilon	60000	27318801	25720320	74846	70466	22500941	18890599	61646	51755
3.	Alappuzha	60000	8776355	8180871	24045	22413	10767928	9077946	28501	24871
4.	Kottayam	6000	4362446	3680378	11952	10083	10787930	9201867	29556	25210
5.	Emakulam	100000	31125484	32761726	85275	89758	33214660	31948061	90999	87528
6.	Thrissur	60000	15002934	14497976	41104	39720	13020713	11991741	35673	32854
7.	Palghat	40000	24467075	21636846	67033	59279	12663670	11306828	34895	30977
8.	Kannur	40000	17407976	19160348	47693	52494	21910632	19281235	60029	52825
9.	Kozhikode	60000	8245580	9100852	22591	24933	23590060	20131195	64830	55153

Source . KCMMF

Appendix -4.10
District-wise Distribution of Fishermen Population in Kerala 1996

Sl. No.	District	Marine				Inland				Marine and Inland	
		Male	Female	Children	Total	Male	Female	Children	Total	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
1.	Thiruvananthapuram	48524	46980	66715	162219	439	425	446	1310	163529	
2.	Kolam	29357	26878	35062	91298	10675	10175	12537	33888	124686	
3.	Alappuzha	33739	32635	41986	108360	20016	19318	21353	60687	169047	
4.	Pathanamthitta	..	..	..	..	351	429	628	1408	1408
5.	Kottayam	..	..	..	..	8016	7835	8450	24301	24301
6.	Idukki	..	..	..	..	15	15	12	42	42
7.	Emakulam	22920	22190	25429	70539	21370	20783	20571	62724	133263	
8.	Thrissur	20894	21151	25827	67872	6382	6270	6741	19403	87275	
9.	Palakkad	..	..	..	..	288	317	414	1019	1019
10.	Malappuram	22951	23480	31413	77844	1355	1348	1564	42267	82111	
11.	Wayanad	..	..	..	..	338	314	357	1009	1009
12.	Kozhikkode	30181	29088	36798	96067	3732	3618	4443	11793	107860	
13.	Kannur	16732	15890	21840	54262	513	500	490	1503	55785	
14.	Kasaragod	13718	13214	15627	42559	312	300	314	926	43485	
State		239016	231507	300497	771020	73805	71647	78320	223772	894792	

Source :- Directorate of Fisheries

APPENDIX - 4.11
Details of Crafts in operation in the Marine Sector 1995

Sl. No.	District	Mechanised	Motorised	Non-Motorised	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Thiruvananthapuram	31	3408	11832	15271
2.	Kollam	1127	2588	1673	5388
3.	Alappuzha	248	3563	1589	5400
4.	Ernakulam	1325	792	1945	4062
5.	Thrissur	131	889	1558	2578
6.	Malappuram	176	1427	2655	4258
7.	Kozhikode	607	2234	4031	6872
8.	Kannur	439	1088	1600	3127
9.	Kasaragod	122	1373	1573	3068
Total		4206	17362	28456	50024

Source :- Directorate of Fisheries

APPENDIX 4-12
Average Beach Price of Selected Marine Fishes in Kerala

Sl. No.	Species	Average Beach Price (Rs./Kg.)					
		1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1995-96	1995-96
1.	Elasmobranches	8.00	12.00	15.50	18.00	20.00	21.00
2.	Cat fish	7.50	10.00	12.00	14.00	16.00	17.50
3.	Chirocentrus	..	..	..	..	..	..
4.	Oil Sardine	5.00	7.50	11.00	13.00	15.00	16.00
5.	(b) Other Sardines	..	..	..	..	..	..
6.	Sciaenids	5.00	7.50	9.50	11.50	13.00	14.00
7.	Carangids	7.50	11.50	12.50	15.00	18.00	18.50
8.	Leiognathus	..	..	..	..	..	..
9.	Lactaritus	..	..	..	..	..	..
10.	Pomfrets	..	..	..	..	..	..
11.	Mackeral	8.50	11.50	13.00	15.50	18.00	18.50
12.	Seer Fish	18.50	22.50	25.00	27.00	30.00	31.00
13.	Tunnies	11.50	14.00	18.00	21.00	24.00	25.00
14.	Soles	..	5.50	6.00	8.00	10.00	12.00
15.	Cephalopods	..	10.50	11.00	12.00	13.50	14.00
16.	Prawn	32.50	36.50	38.00	43.00	48.00	49.00
17.	Miscellaneous	..	6.50	7.50	8.00	9.00	10.00

Source :- Directorate of fisheries

APPENDIX -4.13
Species-wise Inland Fish Production in Kerala from 1992-93 to 1995-96.

(Qty. in tonnes)

Sl. No.	Species	1992-93		1993-94		1994-95		1995-96		Variation	
		Actual	Percentage	Actual	Percentage	Actual	Percentage	Actual	Percentage	Actual	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Prawns	10845	25.58	11306	24.86	12265	25.45	11984	24.17	281	14.37
2.	Etroplus	4058	9.57	4313	9.48	4468	9.27	4640	9.36	172	8.79
3.	Murrels	3798	8.85	3859	8.49	4179	8.67	4386	8.84	207	10.58
4.	Tilapia	6143	14.49	6295	13.84	6836	14.19	7347	14.82	511	26.13
5.	Catfish	4034	9.52	4157	9.14	4546	9.43	4682	9.44	136	6.95
6.	Jew Fish	2280	5.38	2431	5.34	2566	5.33	2652	5.35	86	4.40
7.	Others	11234	26.50	13121	28.85	13332	27.66	13895	28.02	563	28.78
Total		42380	100.00	45482	100.00	48192	100.00	49586	100.00	1956	100.00

Source :- Directorate of fisheries

Appendix -4.14
Species-wise Composition of Marine Fish Landings in Kerala.

(Qty in tonnes)

Sl. No.	Species	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Elasmobranches	3441	3323	4432	5887	4109
2.	Cat fish	1744	1029	597	499	308
3.	Chirocentrus	706	959	1707	1460	983
4.	(a) Oil Sardine	106263	54118	49675	1554	13328
	(b) Other Sardine	23730	16967	22819	16482	46131
5.	Anchoviella	45273	48217	49477	31710	36683
6.	Thrissocless & Other Clupeoids	3629	33208	18190	20196	14509
7.	Perches	41122	50159	74813	60180	47620
8.	Redmulletts	18824	7583	2489	382	174
9.	Sciaenids	8816	15603	14657	16734	9979
10.	Ribbon Fishes	2167	6162	7290	15435	4641
11.	Carangids	67682	12991	20725	43510	13075
12.	Leiognathus	5643	4480	6458	4238	4005
13.	Lactaritus	623	675	907	1135	561
14.	Pomfrats	1243	2601	2654	3391	1675
15.	Mackerel	53980	37909	59172	111879	78515
16.	Seer fish	4600	8734	6447	5837	5910
17.	Tunnies	13111	16219	13257	14395	10977
18.	Soles	14496	28445	20618	20999	12385
19.	(a) Prawn	60318	51131	48119	71871	43406
	(b) Lobsster & Crustaceans	14583	17800	24797	25252	13700
20.	Cephalopods	19606	31424	28905	38275	43942
21.	Miscellaneous	52561	111005	96534	57093	125030
Total		564161	574739	568034	531646	

Source :- Directorate of fisheries

APPENDIX-4.15

NCDC Assisted Integrated Fisheries Development Project - Details of physical and Financial Achievements under phase I,II and III

(Rs. in Lakhs)

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
I. Inputs								
1. Crafts	395	..	406	..	1257	..	2058	..
2. OBM Nos	819	378.19	816	803.68	2466	2158.39	4101	3340.26
3. Webbing (Kg)	64790	..	148921	..	1771400	..	1985111	..
4. OBM service Centres one Regional workshop and one mobile service unit	2	12.38	..	..	..	..	..	12.38
II. Infrastructure								
Transport and Insulated vans (Nos)	6	8.46	Vantha Bus-2 Cycles - 10 Auto - 44	51.85	..	..	..	60.11
III. Extension	..	78.15	..	17.29	..	20.66	..	116.10
IV. Training	..	8.34	..	9.53	..	11.00	..	28.87
V. Non Formal Education	..	4.00	..	..	..	..	..	4.00
VI. Working Capital	..	8.47	..	18.95	..	41.25	..	68.67
VII. Pre-operative Expenses	..	30.00	..	10.35	..	36.42	..	76.77
VIII. Physical & Price Cont gencies	..	27.85	Project management	122.83	14084	102.67	..	780.45
IX. No. of beneficiaries	4577	..	7223	..	..	527.10	14084	25684
Total		555.84	..	1034.28	..	2907.49	..	4497.61

Source :- Directorate of fisheries

(OBM - Out Board Motor)

APPENDIX - 4.16
Export of Marine Products from Kerala/India

Year in tonnes	Kerala		India	
	Quantity Rs. in lakhs	Value in tonnes	Quantity Rs. in lakhs	Value
1982-83	32525	14147	78175	36136
1983-84	32840	14085	92691	37302
1984-85	31570	14828	86147	38429
1985-86	29580	13803	83651	39800
1986-87	33906	16457	85846	46067
1987-88	35576	18394	97179	53120
1988-89	45614	22131	99777	59785
1989-90	47194	24081	110843	63499
1990-91	50997	31379	139419	89337
1991-92	58743	44446	171820	137589
1992-93	49094	41425	208602	176743
1993-94	63809	62153	243960	250362
1994-95	74576	81496	307337	357527
1995-96	78896	85690	296277	35011100

Source :- Directorate of fisheries

APPENDIX -4.17
Details of Fishermen Co-operatives in Kerala

SL No	Particulars	Total No. of Societies.	Total No. of Membership	Paid up Share Capital.
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Appex Federation	1	19	10000000
2.	District Fishermen Development and Welfare Co-operative Societies.	5	25	2500000
3.	Marine Fishermen's Development and welfare co-operative societies.	292	156080	4090000
4.	Inland Fishermen's Development and Welfare co-operative societies	24	4249	42330
5.	Harijan/Girijan Fishermen Development Welfare co-operative Societies	58	11184	31610335
6.	Primary Co-operative Societies	17	..	..
7.	Matsya Ulpadaka, Matsyavasaya Co-operative Societies.	26	7924	3406930
8.	Others	5	812	84519
Total		429	115957	51734114

Source :- Directorate of fisheries

Details of Fisheries works under Harbour Engineering Department

Sl.No.	Name of Project	Estimated Cost		Year of starting	Year of completion targetted	Expenditure upto 3/96 (lakhs)	Remarks (Present Stage)
		Original cost	Revised cost Rs. in lakhs				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
A. Fisheri Harbours							
1.	Vizhinjam Fishery Harbour State - I, II & III stages	173.00	208.00 1100.00 1585.00	1962 1980 1980	1980 1997 1988	932.62	Completed Construction of Wharf, Auction hall & Gear shed are in progress The work almost completed and harbour except 100m wharf partially commissioned. Balance portion of 98 m wharf at Sakthikulangara side not commenced for want of land.
2.	Neendakara Fishery Harbour	370.00	622.00	1980	1988	726.05	The work almost completed and harbour except 100m wharf partially commissioned. Balance portion of 98 m wharf at Sakthikulangara side not commenced for want of land.
3.	Thangassery Fishery Harbour	1411-569.50 1980.50	Nil	1991	1997	1330.00	Work in progress
4.	Munambam Fishery Harbour	710.00	1244.00	1991	1997	964.97	Work in progress
5.	Puthiyappa Fishery Harbour	527.00	962.50	1988	1996	994.36	Work almost completed and the scheme commissioned on 2.2.96
6.	Chombal Fishery Harbour	556.00	Nil	1992	1997	161.53	Work in progress
7.	Moplabay Fishery Harbour	584.00	Nil	1992	1997	259.21	Work in progress
8.	Kayamkulam Fishery Harbour	624.60	Nil	1996	1998	12.49	Works are in preliminary stage
B. Fish Landing Centre for Mechanised Boats							
1.	New Mahe	28.43	-	1988	1993	41.11	Work completed and commissioned
2.	Thottappally	25.27	-	1984	1994	53.51	Land acquisition, Water Supply arrangements, Canteen & Provision store, security room, electrification, approach road etc. were completed.
3.	Palacode	15.00	-	1986	-	16.54	

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)(	8)
4.	Cheruvalthoor	18.43	29.00	1982	1994	29.37	Completed & Commissioned
5.	Dharmadam	20.95	-	1986	*	25.49	Commissioned
6.	South Paravoor	24.94	-	1989	*	3.49	Scheme deferred
7.	Chettuval	19.50	-	1989	1994	30.97	Commissioned
8.	Kasaragod	13.44	36.56	-	1986	40.72	Work completed
9.	Munakkakavu	10.25	-	1982	1986	23.74	Work completed
10.	Neeleswaram	10.25	30.73	1981	1985	28.15	Work completed
C.	Fish Landing Centre for Traditional Fishermen						
1.	Vizhinjam South	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	-	32.52	Commissioned
6.	Quilon Port	22.00	-	-	-	Nil	Scheme deferred
7.	Arthungal	32.22	-	-	-	21.34	Commissioned
8.	Quilandy	23.00	-	-	-	22.15	Commissioned
9.	Punnapra	47.25	-	-	-	-	work are in preliminary stage
		(including L.A)	-	-	-	-	work are in preliminary stage
10.	Kattoor - Pollathai	59.00	-	-	-	16.04	Work is in preliminary stage
D.	Setting up of Nurseries	-	-	-	-	6.76	Completed

Source : Department of Harbour Engineering

APPENDIX 4.19
Details of Welfare and Relief Schemes implemented by the
Kerala Fishermen's Welfare Fund Board

Sl. No.	Details of Schemes	Year of starting	Rate of assistance	No. of beneficiaries during 95-96	Amount paid 95-96
1	2	3	4	5a	5b
1	GROUP INSURANCE SCHEME				
	(A) Accidental death (started on 10.9.86)	10.9.86	15000.00	76	1896000
	(b) Permanant Total Disability	10.9.90	21000.00	2	50000
	(c) Permanant Partial Disability	10.9.92	25000.00	7	87500
	Total			85	2033500
2	Death While Fishing or Immediately there after not due to accident (started on 10.9.86)	10.9.96	15000.00	59	885000
3	Financial assistance for the marriage of daughters of Fishermen (Started on 1.1.87)		LoanGrant 1400 1200 200		
	(a) Loan without interest	1.1.87	1500 1200 300	10	12000
	(b) Grant(Non refundable)	5.5.89	1500 Nil 1500	998	1485000
		1.4.95			
	Total			1008	1497000
4	Financial assistance for the death of dependents of Fishermen (started on 1.1.87)	1.1.87	250		
		1.1.91	300	422	126600
5	Fishermen Pension(started on 2.10.86)	2.87	75		
		7.92	85	27679	21901619
6	Financial assistance for Temporary Disability of Fishermen due to Accident (started on 4.4.87)	4.4.87	300		
		1.1.91	500	805	267870
7	Hut insurance 50% subsidy (Started on 1.4.87) Compensation paid for damages.	1.4.87			
8	(a) Insurance of Country Craft/ Cattamaram No subsidy(started on 1.4.87) (b) Compensation paid for damages under the scheme	1.4.87			
9	Financial assistance for the expenses for death of Fishermen(started on 4.4.87)	4.4.87	250	198	198000
		1.1.91	500		
10	(a) Cash Award to Fishermen students who secured highest marks in S.S.L.C. Exam.(started on 7.5.90)	7.5.90	2000	13	16000
			1000		
		3.94	3000		
	(b) Scholarship for continuous study who secured 1st and 2nd prize in the State in S.S.L.C for 2 years		2000		
			1000	4	4000

1	2	3	4	5a	5b
11	Financial assistance to who go for Sterilisation Operation (started on 1.1.91)	1.1.91 9.4.94	250 500	399	193750
12	(a) Financial assistance for Fatal Disease (started on 1.4.95)	1.4.95	25000	19	235920
	(b) Pension to irrecoverable patients		12000 5000	6	2400
13	Special Schemes				
	1. Financial assistance to the fishermen of inland area who affected Fish Disease(1991-92) (1992-93)				
	2. Free ration to fishermen and workers affected by loan on bottom trawling in 1989				
	3. Financial assistance to the Victim of Fire Accident				
	4. Special cases sanctioned by the Board for Death, Disability, Medical Treatment etc.			59	569500
14	Sanitation scheme	8.95	2500	1000	2500000
15	Eye camp	10.96			

Source:- Directorate of Fisheries

APPENDIX 4.20
Division Wise Area of Forests in Kerala(Provisional)
Area as on 31-3-1996 (Sq.Km.)

Sl. No.	Division	Reserve Forests	Proposed for Reserve Forests	Vested Forests	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
A. TERRITORIAL DIVISIONS					
1	Thiruvananthapuram	360.0790	5.8253	3.9750	369.8793
2	Thenmala	294.3207	-	12.1654	306.4861
3	Punalur	280.0507	-	0.1690	280.2197
4	Konni	320.6430	11.0210	-	331.6640
5	Ranni	1050.2894	7.1670	1.6110	1059.0674
6	Achankovil	268.7940	-	0.2060	269.0000
7	Munnar	662.7502	47.2560	5.8349	715.8411
8	Kottayam	655.4860	5.2570	31.4090	692.1520
9	Kothamangalam	316.8650	-	0.1523	317.0173
10	Malayattor	617.2411	0.5248	-	617.7659
11	Vazhachal	413.9438	-	-	413.9438
12	Chalakyudy	354.7098	-	-	354.7098
13	Thrissur	331.0181	-	6.3430	337.3611
14	Nenmara	205.5173	-	134.3299	339.8472
15	Palakkad	73.4100	-	165.2937	238.7037
16	Mannarkkad	209.9800	-	456.7731	666.7531
17	Nilambur South	267.5110	-	97.9298	365.4408
18	Nilambur North	57.9196	0.0171	336.0219	393.9586
19	Kozhikode	-	86.1388	205.0846	291.2234
20	Waynad South	67.6005	5.3030	252.4400	325.3435
21	Waynad North	133.9031	15.0644	66.9189	215.8864
22	Kannur	206.5127	-	83.8149	290.3276
Total		7148.5450	183.5744	1860.4724	9192.5918
B. WILD LIFE DIVISIONS					
1	Thiruvananthapuram	181.00	-	-	181.0000
2	Agasthyavanam	30.4470	0.6730	-	31.1200
3	Idukki	289.6020	-	-	289.6020
4	Thekkady	777.0000	0.5438	-	777.5438
5	Parambikulam	274.1408	-	-	274.1408
6	Silent Valley	89.5165	-	-	89.5165
7	Wayanad	366.9074	-	32.6428	399.5502
Total B		2008.6137	1.2168	32.6428	2042.4733
Total A		7148.5450	183.5744	1860.4724	9192.5918
Grand Total(A+B)		9157.1587	184.7912	1893.1152	11235.0651

Source:- Department of forest

APPENDIX 4.21
Species Wise Area under Forest plantation 1995-96
(Area in Hectare)

Sl. No.	Name of Species	1981	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	%to total as on (Provisional)31.3.96
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Teak	75038	76502	76202	75355	74914	74947	75320	76288	48.07
2	Eucalyptus	31323	31609	30675	29923	29633	29066	28745	29818	18.79
3	Softwood	22897	1239	1239	919	895	787	781	758	0.48
4	Mixed Plantation	1169	30660	31490	32887	33999	34526	35156	35692	22.49
5	Cashew	4955	3784	3784	4558	4570	4525	4471	4470	2.82
6	Bamboo	977	404	509	646	996	1036	1124	1212	0.76
7	Wattle	1001	3247	3524	3735	3890	3811	3811	3336	2.10
8	Hardwood	2437	849	849	849	859	847	863	863	0.54
9	Fuelwood	1859	86	122	96	138	165	165	165	0.10
10	Pepper	-	314	314	408	459	439	439	454	0.29
11	Pine	429	449	452	452	452	452	452	897	0.57
12	Mahogany	247	170	170	169	169	169	169	153	0.10
13	Rose wood	145	149	146	155	155	164	263	267	0.17
14	Balsa	120	97	97	93	93	93	93	93	0.06
15	Cardamom	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16	Sandal wood	9	12	12	11	11	11	21	166	0.11
17	Kongu	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18	Zylosium	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
19	Others	574	3441	3563	3502	3855	4034	3877	4050	2.55
	Total	143220	153012	153148	153758	155088	155072	155750	158682	100.00

Source:- Department of Forest

APPENDIX 4.22
Forest Revenue in Kerala

Sl. No.	Item	Sale proceeds(Rs.in lakhs)					Increase or decrease actual (Rs.in lakhs)	Percentage
1	2	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	8	9
	A. Revenue from Forests							
1	Timber	4631.11	6794.63	9043.50	11847.95	13890.86	+2042.91	+17.24
2	Firewood & Charcoal	65.55	89.30	100.89	107.38	261.01	+153.63	+143.07
3	Live stock	1.40	1.48	7.63	3.14	1.64	-1.50	-47.77
4	Others	593.54	654.02	683.74	1294.49	1327.06	+32.57	+2.51
	Sub Total(A)	5291.60	7539.43	9835.76	13252.96	15480.57	+2227.61	+16.80
	B. Other receipts	286.71	348.68	483.45	462.20	610.74	+148.54	+32.13
	C. Total (A+B)	5578.31	7888.11	10319.21	13715.16	16091.31	+2376.15	+17.32
	D. Refunds	14.62	16.72	23.37	26.66	14.77	-11.89	-44.59
	E. Net Revenue (C-D)	5563.69	7871.39	10295.84	13688.50	16076.54	+2388.04	+17.44

Source:- Department of Forest

APPENDIX 4.23
Production of Major Forest Produce

Sl.	Item	Unit	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96 (Provisional)	Actual increase or decrease over the year
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Timber(Round logs)	Cum	51554	78691	123501	61430	-62071
2	Timber(Round poles)	Nos	867932	725231	779507	361179	-418328
3	Timber (Swan and sward)	Cum	52	226	10	30	+20
4	Fire wood	MT	24328	33409	82888	45336	-37552
5	Charcoal	Kg	1244	705	293250	-	-293250
6	Cardomom	Kg	4109	1459	4379	3155	-1224
7	Honey	Kg	38285	65655	37512	74787	+37275
8	Reeds	Nos	41586809	64783879	57647490	49615070	-8032420
9	Bamboo	Nos	1077480	1870194	1596297	1339741	-256556
10	Jungle wood poles	Nos	433	174	5282	64	-5218
11	Sandal wood	Kg	147395	218424	112726	133847	+21121

Source: - Department of Forest

APPENDIX 4.24

Agency - Wise Disbursement of Refinance Assistance by NABARD in Kerala

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	Agencies	1993-94		1994-95		1995-96	
		Kerala	%	Kerala	%	Kerala	%
1	KSCARDB	54.00	43.11	51.86	41.11	78.50	61.84
2	Commercial Bank	39.96	31.90	43.48	34.46	23.54	18.54
3	State Co-op.Bank	19.07	15.22	18.73	14.85	12.24	9.64
4	RRB	12.22	9.75	12.08	9.58	12.66	9.97
Total		125.25	100.00	126.15	100.00	126.94	100.00

Source:- NABARD

KSCARDB - Kerala State co-operative Agricultural and Rural Development Bank
RRB - Regional rural Bank

APPENDIX 4.25
Purpose - Wise Disbursement by NABARD

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	Purpose	1993-94		1994-95		1995-96	
		Refinance	%	Refinance	%	Refinance	%
1	Plantation/ Horticulture	23.27	18.57	22.93	18.20	21.87	17.23
2	Minor Irrigation/ REC	20.07	16.02	15.91	12.60	22.93	18.06
3	Land Development/ Bank	1.42	1.13	2.69	2.10	3.97	3.13
4	Farm Mechanisation	4.30	3.43	5.09	4.00	3.78	2.98
5	Fisheries	2.36	1.88	1.52	1.20	2.06	1.62
6	Dairy Development	7.64	6.10	5.14	4.10	6.74	5.31
7	Poultry	1.80	1.43	2.09	1.70	3.19	2.51
8	I.R.D.P	-	-	14.52	11.50	4.97	3.92
9	Others	14.05	12.29	5.75	4.60	5.57	4.39
10	Non Farm Sector	50.34	40.15	50.51	40.00	51.86	40.85
Total		125.25	100.00	126.15	100.00	126.94	100.00

Source:- NABARD

APPENDIX 4.26
Selected Indicators of the Credit Operations of the
Primary Agricultural Credit Societies

Sl. No.	Indicators	As on 30-6-1993	As on 30-6-1994
1	2	3	4
1	No. of societies	1,580	1,583
2	No. of Members (Lakhs)	100.67	102.85
	of which SC	9.63	10.24
	of which ST	0.71	0.77
3	Paid up Share Capital(Rs. Lakhs)	11,577	13,478
4	Reserves	10,037	11,193
5	Deposits	1,50,647	1,89,123
6	Working Capital	2,67,909	3,24,413
7	Loans Issued	1,49,844	2,01,096
	Short Term	1,20,230	1,57,337
	Medium Term	25,144	37,112
	Long Term	4,470	6,647
8	Loan Outstanding	1,49,480	1,84,049
9	Loan Overdue	32,274	30,515
10	S.T. Loan for Agricultural purpose alone	41,459	53,516
11	S.T. Loan for non Agricultural purposes	78,771	1,03,821
12	M.T. Loan for Agricultural purposes	8,562	12,448
13	M.T. Loan for nonAgricultural purposes	16,582	24,664
14	L.T. Loan for Agricultural purposes	3,992	5,841
15	L.T. Loan for non Agricultural purposes	478	806
16	Value of Fertilizers sold	7,537	8,173
17	Value of Agricultural Produce Marketted	5,578	9,351
18	Dormant Societies(Nos.)	24	17
19	Societies on Profit	663	764
20	Profit Amount	1,698	2,590
21	Societies on loss(No.)	874	784
22	Societies with out Profit or Loss(No.)	43	35
23	Socieites having Paid Secretaries(No.)	1,548	1,553
24	Socieites having own godowns(No.)	1,427	1,432
25	Societies having Hired godowns(No.)	452	474
26	Viable Societies(No.)	1,477	1487

Source:- Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Kerala.

S.T - Short term
M.T - Medium term
L.T - Long term

APPENDIX 4.27
**Selected Indicators of the performance of Agricultural
 Credit Societies**

Sl. No.	Indicators	Unit	As on 30-6-1993	As on 30-6-1994
1	2	3	4	5
1	Average membership per society	No.	6,372	6,560
2	Average share Capital per Society	(Rs.Lakhs)	7.33	8.51
3	Average Deposit per Society	"	95.35	119.47
4	Average deposit per Member	Rs.	1,496	1,821
5	Average Working Capital per Society	(Rs.Lakhs)	169.56	205.00
6	Average Loan per member	Rs.	1,488	1,936
7	Percentage of Borrowing Members to total		40.61%	43%
8	Average Loan advanced for Advancing Society	(Rs.Lakhs)	99.56	128.00
9	Average Loan Advanced per Borrowing Member	Rs.	3,665	4,552
10	Percentage of overdue to Out standing		21.59%	17%
11	Percentage of overdue to Demand		20.66%	15%

Source:- Registrar of Corporate Societies, Kerala.

APPENDIX 4.28
Ordinary Loan Advanced by KSCARD Bank Ltd.

(Rs.in Lakhs)

Sl. No.	Purpose	Year			
		1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Minor Irrigation	26.52	14.15	21.05	0.21
2	Cattleshed, farm house and godown	278.38	220.97	309.71	492.26
3	Plantation	107.21	72.08	53.44	55.96
4	Levelling, Bunding (L.D)	625.20	730.45	654.47	420.61
5	Others	205.92	142.71	13.62	91.66
6	Renovation of wells/tanks	--	--	--	1.61
7	Pumpsets	--	--	--	0.37
8	Animal Husbandry	--	--	13.62	4.19
Total		1243.23	1180.36	1065.91	1066.87

Source:- KSCARD Bank Ltd.

APPENDIX 4.29
Scheme loans advanced by KSCARD Bank Ltd. at Primary level

(Rs.in Lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of Schemes	Year			
		1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Minor irrigation	597.63	630.70	883.83	1304.09
2	Plantation	1396.58	1814.06	2245.33	2520.58
3	Agriculture Machinery	354.83	362.98	464.94	831.73
4	Dairy	163.54	121.94	264.02	714.38
5	Poultry	122.51	142.94	270.22	399.80
6	Fisheries	40.20	58.32	85.56	80.08
7	Sheep/Goat/Piggery	4.24	1.81	12.45	105.08
8	Bullock/Bullock cart	--	--	--	--
9	Land development	1.28	3.45	6.26	48.24
Total		2771.35	3175.00	4559.73	6790.00

Source:- KSCARD Bank Ltd.

APPENDIX 4.30
Fund flow from NCDC as on 31-03-1996

(Rs.in Lakhs)

Sl. No.	Programme	Amount released
1	Marketing & Inputs	24.0798
2	Storage	10.6819
3	Agro Processing	79.3934
4	Weaker Sections (SC/ST, Coir, Handlooms, Fisheries, poultry etc.)	62.1663
5	Rural Consumer	4.1255
6	Promotional and Development Programmes	2.0303
7	Integrated Co-operative Development Project in selected Districts (ICDP)	25.2121
Total		207.6892

Source:- NCDC

APPENDIX 4.31
Loan Advance and Debentures Floated by K.S.C.A.R.D Bank Ltd.

(Rs.in Lakhs)

year	Loan Advanced				Debeture Floated			
	Ordinary	Schemes	NFS	Rrual	Ordinary	Scheme	NFS	Housing
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	12.52	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
7 1994-95	10.63	45.60	30.77	24.31	10.00	30.46	25.07	14.86
8 1995-96	10.67	67.90	39.55	36.55	11.00	45.79	37.65	40.53

Source;- The Kerala State Co-operative Agricultural and Rural Development Bank Ltd.

APPENDIX 4.32
National Co-operative Development Corporation
Release of fund during the last three years

				(Rs.in Lakhs)
Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96
1	<i>Marketing co-operatives</i>			
	a) Margin Money to Federation	125.00	218.00	197.00
	b) Share Capital to PAMS	12.00	39.50	26.50
2	Agro-Custom hiring cum Service Centre for RAIDCO	-	-	6.80
3	Processing units-Rubber	63.16	50.09	50.87
4	Storage	--	10.80	67.219
5	Fisheries-Marine	560.84	837.082	697.712
6	Coir Co-operatives	222.858	547.692	542.558
7	Handloom Co-operatives	--	5.934	115.887
8	Spinning Mills	--	--	--
9	SC/ST Co-operatives	--	10.93	25.75
10	Suger Factory	--	26.00	78.00
11	Computerisation	--	6.00	6.698
12	Tech & Promo Cell	--	--	3.077
13	Project Reports Study etc	--	0.985	4.900
	<i>Others</i>			
14	EEC-Coconut Development Project (Kerafed Project)	737.814	1714.254	-
15	INTE.Co-operative Development Project (I.C.D.P)	593.683	336.523	564.416
16	Consumer Scheme	--	--	46.00
17	Student Stores	2.25	5.85	0.15
	Total	2317.585	3809.636	2433.116

Source : NCDC

PAMS - Primary Agricultural Marketing Societies

Appendix-5.1
Project-wise details of Completed Projects

(Rs.lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of Project	Estimated Cost		Cost Escalation(%)	Physical Target(Ha)		Physical Avhievment(Ha)	
		Original	Revised		Net	Gross	Net	Gross
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Chalakydy	188	188.25	0.13	26680	39380	18530	37258
2	Peechi	235	235.00	0.00	17555	28080	15262	23718
3	Malampuzha	388	580.00	49.48	29463	42090	19802	42098
4	Neyyar	248	461.00	85.89	16042	17952	8300	16716
5	Pathundy	234	234.25	0.11	8792	10930	4685	10046
6	Gayathry	220	220.00	0.00	7651	10930	4880	10114
7	Walayar	92	131.66	43.11	4536	6470	3752	6503
8	Vazhani	100	100.00	0.00	3565	7130	2113	4226
9	Mangalam	45	106.00	135.55	4816	6880	3313	6608
10	Cheerakuzhi	91	91.00	0.00	2268	2828	952	1846
11	Periyarvally	383	6300.00	1544.91	32800	85600	30567	79780
12	Chitturpuzha	106	2080.00	1863.00	15700	29202	16102	29950
13	Kuttiyadi	496	5500.00	1009.00	14570	35850	14111	34710
14	Pamba	348	6340.00	1722.00	21135	49456	20710	48480

Appendix-5.2

Physical and Financial Achievement Under Minor Irrigation Programme

(Rs.lakhs)

Sl. No.	Item	Area brought Under Irrigation during 1995-96(Ha)		Cumulative Area brought under Irrigation till 3/96(Ha)		Expenditure during 1995-96
		Net	Gross	Net	Gross	
1	Minor Irrigation					
	Class I	3570	5355	34791	52186	713.957
	Class II	2780	2780	77922	77922	555.836
2	Lift Irrigation	1236	1854	32849	49274	368.50
3	Repairs to Minor Irrigation structures	-	-	-	-	546.758
4	Community Irrigation	-	-	4003	4003	-
5	Jaladhara Padhathy	2640	2640	5051	5051	528.013
6	Special Component Plan	495	495	4521	4521	149.343
7	Tribal Sub plan	249	249	2196	2196	74.965
8	Janakeeya Jalasechana Padhathy	-	-	-	-	1.556
9	Investigation	-	-	-	-	0.825
	Total	10970	13373	176236	210056	2879.753

Appendix-5.3
Physical Achievement Under Command Area Programmes

No.	Item	unit	Achievement During			Cumulative Achievement till the end of 3/96
			1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	
1	Construction of field channels	Ha	25562	17991	17655	157209
2	Construction of field drains	Ha	--	--	--	7883
3	Warabandhi works	Ha	13463	11117	3983	123439
4	Training Programmes and Seminars for farmers	No	303	291	309	2498
5	Adaptive trails	No	1911	2049	1814	20953
6	Large scale demonstration	Ha	7738	7620	8709	39930
7	Subsidy to small and marginal farmers	No.	724	452	312	1935
8	Beneficiary Farmer's Associations organised and registered	No.	479	299	145	3577
9	Detailed Soil survey Conducted	Ha	1700	700	--	35174
10	Land Levelling and Shaping	Ha	183	308	279	847
11	Bench Mark and Evaluation Survey conducted	Ha	2010	2643	2447	22682

Appendix-5.4
Growth of Kerala Power System at a Glance-1995&1996

Sl. No.	Particulars	Position as on	
		31.3.1995	31.3.1996
1	Installed Capacity-MW	1503.5	1505.5*
2	Maximum Demand-MW		
	(a) System	1329.8	1372.60
	(b) internal	1614.60	1651.40
3	Generation per annum-MU	6572.00	6682.00
4	Import per annum-MU	2247.19	2642.00
5	Export per annum-MU	53.24	4.00
6	Energy Sales per annum-MU	7027.69	7414.62
7	Energy losses of percentage of energy available for sales	20.09	20.05
8	Per capita consumption-Kwh	231.00	238.40
9	220 KV lines-CT Km.	1070.22	1175.99
10	110 KV lines-CT Km.	2444.33	2425.089
11	66 KV lines-CT Km.	2584.66	2669.463
12	11 KV lines-CT Km.	24509.00	25929.00
13	LT lines-CT Km.	125390.00	130861.00
14	Step up Transformer Capacity-MVA	1744.00	1744.00
15	No. of EHT Sub-stations	157.00	157.00
16	Step down Transformer Capacity-MVA	6212.00	6364.60
17	Distribution Transformer		
	(a) Numbers	22478.00	24879.00
	(b) Capacity-MVA	2687.47	3059.38
18	no. of Villages Electrified	1384.00	1384.00
19	No. of Consumers(in lakhs)	44.17	46.86
20	Connected Load-MW	5397.21	5776.09
21	No. of street lights	588808.00	602582.00
22	No. of Irrigation Pumps	285322.00	300113.00
23	Total Revenue per annum(Rs.lakhs)	64461	77900.0

* includes of Maniyar Project

*12 MW private + 2 MW Wind Energy

Appendix - 5.5
Power Projects and Power Generation as on 31.3.1996

Sl. No.	Name of Projects and Districts	Installed Capacity (MW)	Firm Power (MW)	Units generated during 1995-96 (MU)
1.	Pallivasal-Idukki	37.5	32.5	184
2.	Sengulam-Idukki	48	20.8	145
3.	Neriamangalam-Idukki	45	27.0	287
4.	Panniyar-Idukki	30	17.0	164
5.	Peringalkuthu-Thrissur	32	19.6	190
6.	Sabarigiri-Pathanamthitta	300	138.75	1674
7.	Sholayar-Thrissur	54	26.6	204
8.	Kuttiady-Wayanad	75	28	260
9.	Idukki-Idukki	780	230	3064
10.	Idamalayar-Ernakulam	75	36.5	391
11.	Kallada-Mini-Kollam	15	6.0	63
12.	Kanjikode Wind Farm	2.02	0.4	2
Total		1493.52	583.15	6628
Maniyar (Private)		12	4.1	34
Total		1505.52	587.25	6662

Appendix - 5.6
Profile of on-going Hydro-Electric Projects in the State

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	District	Energy potential (M.U.)	Project sanctioned on	Major works commenced on	Original Estimated Cost (Rs.in lakhs)	Latest Estimated cost (Rs.in lakhs)	Expenditure Up to 3/96 (Rs.in lakhs)	% Increase of revised estimate over the original estimate	Expected year of commissioning
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Azhutha Diversion	IDK	57	8/85	4/87	280	850	573.45	183.1	1987-98
2.	Kalkkad	PTA	262	8/78	4/78	1880	15080	8881.24	710.7	1987-98
3.	Lower Periyar	IDK	483	2/83	4/83	8843	27300	23308.15	208.7	1987-98
4.	Malampuzha	PGT	5.6	12/85	4/87	295	875	471.19	128.8	1987-98
5.	Madupetty	IDK	8.4	12/85	11/86	282	775	430.48	165.4	1987-98
6.	Malankara	IDK	36	8/88	1/87	780	1288	5.24	68.4	1988-98
7.	Peppara	TVM	11.5	8/88	1/87	382	850	450.50	118.3	Commissioned
8.	Peringalkuthu L.B. Extension	TCR	38	5/89	8/89	902	2490	2058.78	178	1987-98
9.	Kuttady Talliraca	KKD	15	5/89	8/89	387	1000	715.18	151.9	1987-98
10.	Vazhikkadavu Diversion	IDK	24	5/89	8/89	185	1585	157.74	782.1	1988-99
11.	Kuttar Diversion	IDK	37	10/89	5/91	214	755	248.82	251.1	1988-99
12.	Vadakkupuzh Diversion	IDK	12	10/89	5/91	131	385	25.80	188.9	1988-99
13.	Kuttady Extension	KKDE	79	1/92	2/84	1073	4614	47.89	50.1	1987-98
14.	Pooyankutty Diesel Plants	EKM	845	8/88	..	28000	58000	781.78	138	8 years
15.	Brahmapuram D.G.P.P.	EKM	535	2/93	10/93	..	34500	26737.02	..	1987-98
16.	Kozhikode	KKD	674	1988	1888	..	38500	118.08	..	1988-99

APPENDIX -5.7
Outlay and Expenditure during various Plan Periods on (Rs. in lakhs)
Power Development

Plan period	Power Development			
	Outlay	% of Total	Expenditure	Expenditure as % outlay
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 Plans 1966-67 to 1968-69	4691	32.9	4195	89.4
Fourth Plan 1969-74	7625	10.5	10740	140.9
Fifth Plan 1974-75 to 1977-78	12990	22.8	11057	85.1
Annual Plans 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
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	112.50
Annual Plan 1994-95	30700	24.3	40509.50	131.90
Annual Plan 1995-96	45900	29.6	34866.14	75.9
Annual Plan 1996-97	56400	25.6	..	..

Appendix-5.8
Pattern of Power Consumption and Revenue collected during 1995-96

Sl. No.	Category	No. of Consumers as on 31.3.1996	Connected load as on 31.3.1996 (MU)	Energy sold (MU)	Consumption as % to total	Revenue collected (Rs.lakhs)	Revenue as percentage to total
1	Domestic lights, heat and small power	35,45,475	2801.03	2777	37.45	16,934.82	24.58
2	Commercial lights, fans, heat and power	7,57,803	533.21	689	9.30	13,441.30	19.51
3	Industrial(Low and Medium voltage)	78,963	1099.80	532	7.18	6,213.84	9.02
4	Industrial(High and Extra high voltage)	1,438	875.90	2711	36.58	27,585.19	40.04
5	Irrigation	2,99,288	563.65	322	4.34	764.52	1.11
6	Public lighting	1,398	34.18	110	1.47	1,219.41	1.17
7	Water Works and Sewerage	1,507	45.34	132	1.78	1,896.58	2.46
8	Bulk Supply to Lincencees	8	22.78	142	1.92	1,041.52	1.51
9	Miscellaneous	-	-	-	-	3.20	0.004
Total		46,85,880	5776.09	7415	100.00	68,900.36	100.00

Appendix-5.9
Average Realisation from Sale of power

Consumer Category	Average Realisation(in paise per unit)	
	1994-95	1995-96
Domestic	58.67	60.98
Commercial	120.64	195.08
Public Lighting	105.58	110.86
irrigation and Dewatering	23.94	23.74
Public works	125.87	128.51
Industrial		
(a) LT	111.55	116.80
(b) HT and EHT	98.91	101.75
Bulk supply	67.88	73.35
Outside supplies	-	-
Total	86.68	92.92

APPENDIX - 6.1

INDEX OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

(Base 1980 - 81 = 100)

Sl.No.	Item	Weight	Index for	
			1993-94	1994-95
1.	General Index.	100.00	265.30	255.08
2.	Manufacture of food products.	8.82	129.91	128.84
3.	Manufacture of beverages, Tobacco and related products.	1.46	68.13	54.55
4.	Manufacture of Cotton Textiles.	8.02	166.56	193.61
5.	Manufacture of wool, silk and Man made fibre textiles.	1.26	129.70	199.13
6.	Manufacture of textile products	3.26	90.50	12.78
7.	Manufacture of wood and wood products	1.35	94.11	83.06
8.	Manufacture of basic chemicals and Chemical products (except products of petroleum and coal)	19.78	185.66	194.52
9.	Manufacture of paper and paper products	1.36	1384.79	1397.18
10.	Manufacture of Rubber, Plastic/Petroleum and Coal Products and Nuclear fuels.	10.06	142.93	143.74
11.	Manufacture of Non-metallic mineral products.	3.42	127.65	125.70
12.	Manufacture of Basic Metals and Alloys Industries.	3.43	85.67	103.21
13.	Manufacture of Metal Products and parts except machinery and Equipments	0.50	120.81	712.71
14.	Manufacture of Machinery and Equipment other than transport equipment.	9.46	969.28	868.49
15.	Manufacture of Transport Equipment and parts.	2.67	121.55	17.32
16.	Other manufacturing Industries.	1.42	428.82	181.58
17.	Electricity generation transmission distribution.	21.93	131.49	139.84

Source: Department of Economics and Statistics, Thiruvananthapuram

APPENDIX - 8.2

**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 31.3.95	As on 31.3.96	As on 31.3.95	As on 31.3.96
1	2	3	4	5	6
Companies which furnished details for 1995-96					
1.	Autokast Ltd.	5700.80	4357.19	543	542
2.	Foam Mattings (India Ltd.)	311.68	286.54	155	247
3.	Kerala Clays and Ceramic Products Ltd.	156.66	158.95	353	390
4.	Kerala Electrical and Allied Engineering Company Ltd.	5218.23	5731.81	1492	1546
5.	Kerala Hi-tech Industries Ltd.	4095.51	4537.76	271	320
6.	Steel Industrials, Kerala Ltd.	3988.02	4620.82	428	433
7.	Malabar Cements Ltd.	4889.28	4213.15	1078	1114
8.	Scooters Kerala Ltd.	319.49	344.49	100	94
9.	Sitaram Textiles Ltd.	1666.25	1771.79	674	676
10.	Steel and Industrial Forgings Ltd.	1640.00	1788.00	260	273
11.	Kerala Ceramics Ltd.	1361.19	1432.42	505	481
12.	Kerala Minerals and Metals Ltd.	9400.21	3309.97	953	949
13.	Trivandrum Spinning Mills Ltd.	676.06	748.06	438	425
Total:		39423.38	33300.95	7250	7490

Companies from which details have not been received

14.	Kerala Automobiles Ltd.	2010.01	..	397	..
15.	Kerala Soaps and Oils Ltd.	..	..	..	..
16.	Kerala State Detergents and Chemicals Ltd.	..	..	..	..
17.	Kerala State Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	2004.63	..	538	..
18.	Kerala State Salicylates and Chemicals Ltd.	2546.82	..	120	..
19.	Travancore Plywood Industries Ltd.	659.06	..	556	..
20.	Kerala Special Refractories Ltd.	398.23	..	8	..

APPENDIX - 6.3

**PERFORMANCE OF GOVERNMENT OWNED COMPANIES IN KERALA IN TERMS OF
VALUE OF PRODUCTION AND SALES TURNOVER**

(Amount in Rs. lakhs)

Sl.No.	Name of Company	Value of Production		Sales Turnover	
		1994-95	1995-96	1994-95	1995-96
1	2	3	4	5	6
Companies which furnished details for 1995-96					
1.	Autokast Ltd.	644.41	1229.75	637.46	1209.78
2.	Foam Mattings (India Ltd.)	606.81	742.62	617.59	812.89
3.	Kerala Clays and Ceramic Products Ltd.	161.57	192.31	185.69	243.28
4.	Kerala Electrical and Allied Engeneering Company Ltd.	5685.19	5688.28	5710.97	6214.37
5.	Kerala Hi-tech Industries Ltd.	656.64	603.37	379.83	384.75
6.	Steel Industrials, Kerala Ltd.	1813.99	1969.66	1966.36	1930.93
7.	Malabar Cements Ltd.	9418.80	9784.12	9465.99	10134.70
8.	Scooters Kerala Ltd.	42.94	33.34	42.62	34.12
9.	Sitaram Textiles Ltd.	1500.00	1678.00	1159.92	1324.71
10.	Steel and Industrial Forgings Ltd.	1353.00	1606.00	1365.00	1645.00
11.	Kerala Ceramics Ltd.	385.40	471.96	440.49	515.21
12.	Kerala Minerals and Metals Ltd.	14564.10	13744.27	15462.00	19171.00
13.	Trivandrum Spinning Mills Ltd.	428.20	514.69	412.76	514.98
Total:		37261.05	38258.37	37846.68	44135.72

Companies from which details have not been received

14.	Kerala Automobiles Ltd.	1894.65	..	1832.25	..
15.	Kerala Soaps and Oils Ltd.	..	..	..	..
16.	Kerala State Detergents and Chemicals Ltd.	..	..	..	..
17.	Kerala State Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	..	..	..	..
18.	Kerala State Salicylates and Chemicals Ltd.	..	..	..	..
19.	Travancore Plywood Industries Ltd.	..	..	..	..
20.	Kerala Special Refractories Ltd.	..	..	..	..

APPENDIX - 6.4

PRODUCTION AND CAPACITY UTILISATION OF GOVERNMENT OWNED COMPANIES IN KERALA DURING 1994-95 AND 1995-96

Sl.No:	Name of Company	Name of Product	Unit	Installed Capacity as on		Production during		Capacity Utilisation(%)	
				31.3.95	31.3.96	1994-95	1995-95	1994-96	1995-96
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Autokast Ltd.	Castings	M.T.	23000	23000	2975.27	4939.18	12.9	21.46
2.	Foam Mattings (India) Ltd.	1. Bare Mattings	Sq.Mtr.	475000	475000	212133	269475	44.6	56.7
		2. Latex backings	"	1200000	1200000	1367390	1677016	113.9	139.75
3.	Kerala Automobiles Ltd.	Three wheeler	Nos.	5400	NA	4350	NA	80.6	"
4.	Kerala Clays and Ceramic Products Ltd.	1. China Clay	M.T.	"	"	10721	12085	"	"
		2. Bricks	Nos	"	"	109000	96504	"	"
		3. Laterite	M.T.	"	"	7116	7745	"	"
5.	Kerala Electrical and Allied Engineering Company Ltd.	1. Distribution Transformers	KVA	120000	120000	260408	425805	217.0	354.8
		2. Steel Structures	M.T.	1200	1200	535.93	844.31	44.7	70.3
		3. C.I. Specials	M.T.	1500	1500	772.91	651.12	51.5	43.4
		4. Alternators	Mos.	3000	3000	1102	1295	36.7	43.1
		5. D.G. Sets and Alternators	Nos.	3000	3000	545	765	18.2	25.5
		6. Electric Wiring Accessories	Nos.	253000	253000	194769	280995	76.98	111.1
6.	Kerala Hi-Tech Industries Ltd.	1. Rocket Motor cases	Nos.	12	12	Products	Products		
		2. Titanium Alloy	Nos.	60	60	worth	worth		
		3. Liquid Engine	Nos.	3	3	Rs. 656.64	Rs. 603.37		
		4. Control System Components	Sets	2	2	Lakhs	Lakhs		
		5. Aerospace	Lot	Rs.1Crore	Rs1 Crore				
		6. Turbojet Aircraft Engine	Nos	3	3				

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
7.	Kerala Soaps and Oils Ltd.	..	..	NA	NA	NA	..	..	..
8.	Kerala Special Refractors Ltd.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9.	Kerala State Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	1. Tablets	Lakh Nos	NA	NA	NA	NA	..	..
		2. Capsules	"	"	"	"	"	..	..
		3. Powders	Lakh packets	"	"	"	"	..	..
		4. Liquids	Lakh packets	"	"	"	"	..	..
		5. Transfusions	Lakh Nos.	"	"	"	"	..	..
		6. Vials	"	"	"	"	"	..	..
		7. Ampules	"	"	"	"	"	..	..
		8. Vitamin A	MMU	"	"	"	"	..	..
10.	Kerala State Detergents and Chemicals Ltd.	Detergents	MT	"	"	"	"	..	..
11.	Kerala State Salicylates and Chemicals Ltd.	1. Aspirin IP	TPA	Plant is not functioning	"	"	"	..	..
		2. Technical Salicylic Acid	TPA	"	"	"	"	..	..
		3. Sodium Salicylate	"	"	"	"	"	..	..
12.	Malabar Cements Ltd.	Cement	MT	420000	420000	383833	365352	91.4	86.9
13.	Scooters Kerala Ltd.	Fabricated Iron/Steel Products	..	NA	..	NA	..	..	..
14.	Sitarum Textiles Ltd.	1. Yam	Spindles	16304	16304	8.40 lakh kg	8.31 lakh kg	..	..
		2. Cloth	Loom	336	336	39.82 lakh mtrs	43.5 lakh mtrs	..	..
		3. Fabrics	Mtrs/day	40000	40000	..	..	..	..
15.	Steel and Industrial Forgings Ltd.	Steel Forgings	M.T.	7500	7500	3417	3113	45.56	41.51
16.	Steel Industrials Kerala Ltd.	1. Cast Iron	M.T.	1200	1200	671	643	55.92	53.58
		2. Structural Fabrication	M.T.	3000	3000	1074	1264	35.80	42.13
		3. Generation and Scrap by breaking ships	M.T.	16000	Nil	Nil	..	..	..

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
17.	The Kerala Ceramics Ltd.	1. China Clay Powder	M.T.	5000	5000	12.52	23.84	25.04	47.68
		2. Porcelain wares	M.T.	595	595	387.2	358.5	65.1	60.2
		3. Kaolin	M.T.	180000	180000	6283	7899.8	34.9	43.89
18.	The Kerala Minerals and Metals Ltd.	1. Titanium Dioxide	M.T.	22000	22000	18042	15377	82.0	69.9
		2. Ilmenite	M.T.	25000	25000	18280	12054	73.1	48.2
		3. Rutile	M.T.	2400	2400	1076	691	44.8	28.8
		4. Zircon	M.T.	1500	1500	278	223	18.50	14.8
		5. Leucosene	M.T.	300	300	-	-	-	-
		6. Monazite	M.T.	240	240	-	-	-	-
19.	Travancore Plywood Industries Ltd.			NA	NA	NA	NA	-	-
20.	Trivandrum Spinning Mills Ltd.	Cotton Yarn and Polyester yarn of various counts	Sprindles	25200	25200	3.411844Kg	4.921844Kg	-	-

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 31.3.95	As on 31.3.96	As on 31.3.95	As on 31.3.96
1	2	3	4	5	6
Companies which furnished details for 1995-96					
1.	Forest Industries (Travancore) Ltd	68.46	100.52	171	158
2.	Keltron Component Complex Ltd;	1761.55	1490.44	362	359
3.	Keltron Counters Ltd	878.23	981.22	304	302
4.	Keltron Crystals Ltd	393.38	428.59	127	127
5.	Keltron Electro Ceramics Ltd;	525.86	529.86	100	106
6.	Keltron Magnetics Ltd	115.85	129.24	32	32
7.	Keltron Power Devices Ltd;	2028.74	2331.74	144	143
8.	Keltron Resistors Ltd;	260.04	249.89	49	51
9.	The Metal Industries Ltd;	66.41	67.85	123	121
10.	The Travancore Cements Ltd.	50.00	50.00	579	648
11.	Travancore Titanium Products Ltd.	176.75	176.75	1349	1345
12.	Traco Cable Company Ltd;	5437.61	5545.96	539	798
13.	The Travancore Sugars and Chemicals Ltd.	124.35	51.00	437	424
14.	Transformers and Electricals Kerala Ltd.	4707.38	4707.38	1687	1685
15.	Kerala Garments Ltd	70.12	71.76	233	321
16.	United Electrical Industries Ltd.	399.33	399.07	483	461
Total		17064.06	17311.27	6719	7081

**Companies from which the details
for 1995-96 have not been received**

1.	Kerala Construction Components Ltd.				
2.	Sidkel Televisions Ltd	-	-	-	-
3.	Steel Complex Ltd	-	-	-	-
4.	Chalaky Refractories Ltd;	-	-	-	-
5.	Keltron Rectifiers Ltd	1110.72	-	123	-
6.	Metropolitan Engineering Company Ltd.	492.38	-	145	-
7.	Travancore Cochin Chemicals Ltd.	1331.19	-	1139	-
8.	Astral Watches Ltd.	36.65	-	104	-

APPENDIX - 6.6

**Performance of Government Majority Companies in terms of
Value of Production and Sales Turnover during
1994-95 & 1995-96**

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl.No.	Name of Company	Value of Production		Sales Turnover	
		1994-95	1995-96	1994-95	1995-96
1	2	3	4	5	6
A. Companies which furnished details for 1995-96					
1.	Forest Industries (Travancore Ltd)	106.26	279.11	274.00	303.00
2.	Keltron Component Complex Ltd;	2193.74	2317.33	2775.15	2314.68
3.	Keltron Counters Ltd	195.00	373.00	259.20	409.28
4.	Keltron Crystals Ltd	113.67	122.61	156.29	158.81
5.	Keltron Electro Ceramics Ltd;	404.70	440.31	513.00	534.52
6.	Keltron Magnetics Ltd	21.76	20.57	35.30	27.64
7.	Keltron Power Devices Ltd;	27.03	20.87	44.37	31.71
8.	Keltron Resistors Ltd;	145.57	145.57	180.92	179.19
9.	The Metal Industries Ltd;	176.06	162.00	202.00	143.07
10.	The Travancore Cements Ltd.	2657.49	3077.00	2661.30	3093.00
11.	Travancore Titanium Products Ltd.	5272.13	6458.86	5424.32	6526.89
12.	Traco Cable Company Ltd;	6569.48	7067.00	6609.99	6791.85
13.	The Travancore Sugars and Chemicals Ltd.	315.09	214.17	243.46	225.79
14.	Transformers and Electricals Kerala Ltd.	8754.00	6908.00	8999.00	8741.00
15.	Kerala Garments Ltd	116.00	128.00	81.29	70.51
16.	United Electrical Industries Ltd.	821.67	1026.05	836.01	1024.63
	Total	27889.65	28760.45	29295.60	30575.57
B. Companies from which the details for 1995-96 have not been received					
1.	Kerala Construction Components Ltd.	NA		NA	
2.	Sidkel Televisions Ltd	NA		NA	
3.	Steel Complex Ltd	NA		NA	
4.	The Chalakudy Refractories Ltd;	NA		NA	
5.	Keltron Rectifiers Ltd	125.52		143.63	
6.	Metropolitan Engineering Company Ltd.	275.00		275.04	
7.	Travancore Cochin Chemicals Ltd.	3014.11	-	7687.95	-
8.	Astral Watches Ltd.	24.39	-	24.39	-

APPENDIX - 6.7

PRODUCTION AND CAPACITY UTILISATION OF GOVERNMENT MAJORITY COMPANIES IN KERALA DURING 1994-95 AND 1995-96

Sl.No.	Name of Company	Name of Product	Unit	Installed Capacity as on			Production during			Capacity Utilisation(%)	
				31.3.95	31.3.96		1994-95	1995-96		1994-96	1995-96
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		
1.	Forest Industries (Travncore) Ltd.	Wooden furniture and joiners	M	1500	1500	1123	1146	75.3	76.4		
2.	Keltron Component Complex Ltd.	Electrolytic Capacitors	Million Nos	150	150	104.86	118.66	69.9	79.1		
3.	Keltron Counters Ltd.	Counting Devices	Nos	10,00,000	10,00,000	29298	208956	2.9	20.9		
4.	Keltron Crystals Ltd	1. Communication and Watch Crystals 2. Digital Watches	1000 Nos	2084	2084	558.80	692.25	26.8	33.2		
5.	Keltron Electro Ceramics Ltd;	1. Ceramic Capacitors 2. NTC Thermistors 3. Transducers/Buzzers	Lakh Nos	800	NA	835	NA	104.4	..		
6.	Keltron Magnetics Ltd	1. Servo Controlled voltage stabilizer 2. Uninterrupted Power supply systems	Nos	5000	5000	233	202	4.7	4.0		
7.	Keltron Power Devices Ltd;	Silicon Power transistors	'000 Nos	1000	1000	288	234	28.8	23.4		
8.	Keltron Rectifiers Ltd.,	1. Diodes below 30 AMPs 2. Diodes above 30 AMPs 3. Traction and Industrial Electronics & Power Supply	"	3,00,000	NA	3,37,419	NA	112.5	..		
9.	Keltron Resistors Ltd	Carbon film & Metal Film resistors	Million Nos	142	142	91.90	96.49	64.7	68.0		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
10.	Kerala Construction Components Ltd.	Sandlime Bricks/Fly Ash Bricks	Lakh Nos	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
11.	Sidkel Televisions Ltd	1. Black & White TV 2. C.T.V 3. U.G.R 4. O.W/R/O.R 5. L.R.	Nos	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
12.	Steel Complex Ltd	Steel Billets	M.T	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
13.	The Chalakudy Refractories Ltd;	Refractory items	M.T.	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
14.	Metal Industries Ltd.	Agricultural implements, Garden Tools etc.	M.T.	218	218	429	375	196.8	172.0
15.	The Metropolitan Engineering Company Ltd.	1. 11KVABS 2. L.T/C.T 3. 66/110/220/KW 4. DO/HG Fuse 5. Test Bench 6. Transformer Repairs 7. Fire Extinguishers	Nos	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
16.	The Travancore Cochin Chemicals Ltd.	1. Caustic Soda 2. By Products of Caustic Soda: Chlorine	M.T.	52,800	53,677	53,677	101.7	101.7	101.7
17.	The Travancore Cements Ltd.	1. White Cement 2. Cement Paint	M.T.	30,000	30,000	36,719	32,796	122.4	109.3
			M.T.	1,050	1,050	2,146	2,398	204.4	222.7

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
18.	Travancore Titanium Products Ltd.	Titanium Dioxide	M.T.	24,500	24,500	12,405	14027	50.6	57.3
19.	Traco Cable Company Ltd.	1. A.A.C&A.C.S.R	M.T.	1500	1500	1168	1154	77.9	76.9
		2. P.V.C. Covered conductors and Bare Copper conductors	M.C.M	32.92	32.92	4.77	17.21	14.5	32.5
		3. Jelly filled Telephone Cable	L.C.K.M.	7.30	7.30	7.36	7.05	100.8	96.6
20.	Travancore Sugars and Chemicals Ltd.	1. Sugar	M.T.	900 Tonnes	900Tonnes				
		2. Spirit	Lakh Proof litres			424.60			
		3. I.M.F.L.	K.B.L				5.09	8.1	10.9
		4. Arrack	L.P.L			9.32	3.12		
		5. Molasses	M.T			266.10			
21.	Transformers and Electricals, Kerala Ltd.	1. Power Transformers	MVA	4500	4500	4218	3269	93.7	72.6
		2. Current and Potential Transformers	Nos	1000	1000	506	523	50.6	52.3
		3. Gas Circuit Board	Nos	100	100	37	25	37.0	25.0
		4. Reactor	MUAR	500					
22.	United Electrical Industries Ltd.	1. KWH Metres	Lakh Nos	3.00	3.00	2.60	2.77	86.7	92.3
		2. Motor Control Gears and other items	Nos	4,500	4500	1541	2003	34.2	44.5
23.	Astral Watches Ltd.	Assembly of HMT Watches	Lakh Nos.	4	NA	2.41	NA	60.3	
24.	Kerala Garments Ltd.	Garments	Lakh Nos	3.00	3.00	1.55	1.82	51.7	60.1

Appendix 6.8

GROUPWISE WORKING RESULTS OF STATE PUBLIC SECTOR UNDERTAKINGS IN KERALA
UNDER THE ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL OF THE INDUSTRIES DEPARTMENT

(Amount in Rs. Lakhs)

Sl. No.	Group	No. of Companies Reported	Paid up Capital as on		Total Borrowings as on		Gross Block as on		Net Profit during 1995-96		Net Loss during 1995-96		Accumulated Loss as on 31.3.96	
			31.3.95	31.3.96	31.3.95	31.3.96	31.3.95	31.3.96	No. of Companies	Amount	No. of Companies	Amount		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1	Modern Manufacturing Industries													
	(i) Electronics	8	10220.04	10372.04	12387.54	12701.03	6612.77	6695.53	3	91.96	5	1870.59	7	14096.44
	(ii) Chemical	4	5919.89	5919.89	8846.28	1871.32	20258.41	22444.31	4	9148.67	--	--	--	--
	(iii) Electrical and Cable	3	4509.62	4509.62	7958.99	8659.61	7237.35	8509.48	2	327.28	1	473.47	2	3056.47
	(iv) Engineering	6	5698.81	5988.87	11867.67	12729.34	8687.48	9899.09	1	98.00	5	1839.79	6	9247.27
	(v) Ceramics and Refractories	2	1163.80	1197.50	478.05	517.87	452.47	468.61	1	19.84	1	153.43	1	1660.08
	(vi) Textiles	4	2200.79	2512.57	2722.60	2904.09	2720.80	3263.79	--	--	4	421.85	4	3488.61
	Sub Total (1)	27	29712.95	30500.49	44261.13	39383.26	45969.28	51280.91	11	9695.75	16	4759.13	20	31548.87
2	Wood based	1	37.71	37.71	69.42	130.96	20.53	20.20	1	0.68	--	--	--	--
3	Agro based	1	51.00	51.00	212.53	169.28	203.44	205.07	--	--	1	153.21	1	226.92
4	Traditional	3	3562.88	3749.89	9181.93	10268.66	335.86	383.54	2	174.31	1	1079.88	2	14472.13
5	Trading	1	22.60	22.60	--	--	8.39	8.50	1	35.26	--	--	--	--
6	Promotional	8	7513.39	7797.96	18743.98	20369.84	806.64	874.02	4	2791.65	4	161.31	5	2001.67
	Grand Total	41	40900.53	42159.25	72478.99	70321.10	47344.14	52772.24	19	12697.65	22	6153.53	28	48249.59

APPENDIX: 6.9
CAPITAL INVESTED AND EMPLOYMENT IN RESPECT OF GOVERNMENT
OF INDIA COMPANIES FUNCTIONING IN KERALA

Sl.No.	Name of Company	Capital Invested (Rs.lakhs)		Employment(Nos)	
		As on 31.3.'95	As on 31.3.'96	As on 31.3.'95	As on 31.3.'96
1.	Cochin Refineries Ltd., Kochi	37573.00	35159.00	1400	1535
2.	Cochin Shipyard Ltd., Kochi	34665.53	35328.09	2513	2497
3.	The Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore Ltd., Aluva	42962.30	65724.22	8316	8112
4.	Hindustan Latex Ltd., Trivandrum	2882.56	2769.23	2090	2157
5.	Hindustan Newsprint Ltd., Kottayam	8519.07	8513.49	1654	1629
6.	Indian Rare Earths Ltd., (a) Rare Earths Division, Udyogamandal	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A
	(b) Minerals Division, Chavara	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A
7.	Indian Telephone Industries, Palakkad	N.A	N.A	892	869
8.	Hindustan Insecticides Ltd., Udyogamandal	N.A	N.A	743	735
9.	Instrumentation Ltd., Palakkad	2416.07	2740.26	606	547
10.	Modern Food Industries(India) Ltd., Edappally	N.A	N.A	216	223
11.	H.M.T. Ltd., Kalamassery	685.88	669.89	1660	2038
12.	Balmer Lawrie and Company Ltd., Aroor	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A
13.	Hindustan Organic Chemicals Ltd., Ambalamugal	4437.10	4915.40	464	489
14.	Cannanore Spinning and Weaving Mills, Kannur	519.35	604.57	320	297
15.	Parvathy Mills, Kollam	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A
16.	Vijayamohini Mills, Trivandrum	935.51	980.36	548	483
17.	Alagappa Textiles(Cochin) Mills, Thrissur	1233.84	1427.93	1007	978
18.	Kerala Lakshmi Mills, Thrissur	790.83	876.40	760	732
19.	Cochin Refineries-Balmer Lawrie Ltd.	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A

N.A. - Not Available

APPENDIX: 6.10
PERFORMANCE OF GOVERNMENT OF INDIA COMPANIES IN KERALA
IN TERMS OF VALUE OF PRODUCTION AND SALES TURNOVER

(Rs. lakhs)

Sl.No.	Name of Company	Value of Production		Total Sales Turnover	
		1994-95	1995-96	1994-95	1995-96
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Cochin Refineries Ltd., Kochi	219462.00	335103.00	217318.00	338356.00
2.	Cochin Shipyard Ltd., Kochi	9704.47	12982.40	9080.14	11784.95
3.	The Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore Ltd., Aluva	96295.48	117089.93	91361.45	117801.64
4.	Hindustan Latex Ltd., Trivandrum	4968.83	5202.84	4977.31	5259.67
5.	Indian Rare Earths Ltd., (a) Rare Earths Division, Udyogamandal	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A
	(b) Minerals Division, Chavara	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A
6.	Hindustan Newsprint Ltd., Kottayam	217620.00	26922.98	21761.64	26922.98
7.	Indian Telephone Industries Ltd, Palakkad	11483.00	6596.00	10122.00	8889.87
8.	Hindustan Insecticides Ltd., Udyogamandal	4620.16	6152.59	2178.09	3500.09
9.	Instrumentation Ltd., Palakkad	2929.27	2057.74	3371.97	2874.12
10.	Modern Food Industries(India) Ltd., Edappally	1384.57	1459.41	1384.57	1459.41
11.	H.M.T. Ltd., Kalamassery	3898.00	4665.00	4936.00	5170.00
12.	Balmer Lawrie and Company Ltd.,Aroor	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A
13.	Hindustan Organic Chemicals Ltd., Ambalamugal	19405.38	25974.32	18944.49	25516.41
14.	Cannanore Spinning and Weaving Mills, Kannur	1233.15	1445.40	1347.09	1391.52
15.	Parvathy Mills, Kollam	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A
16.	Vijayamohini Mills, Trivandrum	1398.56	1379.08	1326.57	1308.27
17.	Alagappa Textiles(Cochin) Mills, Thrissur	2252.72	2213.08	2255.13	2129.47
18.	Kerala Lakshmi Mills, Thrissur	1916.28	2115.39	1923.38	2000.95
19.	Cochin Refineries-Balmer Lawrie Ltd.	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A

Appendix - 6.11

Government of India Companies Functioning in Kerala - Main Features

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of Company	Paid up Capital as on		Share of Govt. and Public Sector Fin. Institutions in the paid up capital as on 31.3.1996	Total loan & interest accrued as on 31.3.1996	Loan availed during 1995-96		Gross Block as on	Net Assets as on	Value of Major Raw materials Consumed during 1995-96	Net Profit (+)/ Net Loss (-)		
		31.3.1995	31.3.1996			From Govt	From others				1994-95	1995-96	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Cochin Refineries Ltd.	6894.00	6894.00	4144.00	28321.00	18937.00	85337.00	92295.00	63164.00	304272.00	(+) 11179.00	(+) 14108.00	
2.	Cochin Shipyard Ltd.	20443.20	20843.20	20483.20	14662.01	--	14272.94	15644.35	8355.52	49255.48	(+) 1116.40	(+) 1845.80	
3.	The Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore Ltd.	35477.20	35477.20	35396.90	42766.97	2264.00	72644.56	98043.29	62851.59	66506.98	(+) 7870.80	(+) 7675.84	
4.	Hindustan Latex Ltd.	1364.50	1553.50	1553.50	2147.56	758.00	5911.93	6255.55	3008.12	2539.21	(+) 132.80	(-) 633.58	
5.	Indian Rare Earths Ltd.												
	(a) Rare Earths Division, Udyogamandal	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
	(b) Minerals Division, Chavara	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
6.	Hindustan New - sprint Ltd.	8253.99	8253.99	8253.99	417.42	--	23883.94	25150.14	11786.78	6539.34	(+) 4437.85	(+) 9035.43	
7.	Indian Telephone Industries Ltd	NA	NA	NA	18404.78	40844.32	7404.31	7678.11	3443.64	7549.34	(-) 528.72	(-) 2850.75	
8.	Hindustan Insecticides Ltd	4130.74	4921.06	4896.01	NA	NA	3208.77	3420.37	2628.99	2159.13	(+) 666.09	(-) 663.87	
9.	Instrumentation Ltd	2312.72	2312.72	NA	447.81	--	1304.21	1315.74	464.09	1641.90	(+) 379.00	(+) 28.37	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
10.	Modern Food Industries (India) Ltd.	NA	NA	NA	Nil	Nil	Nil	229.52	250.52	96.67	623.84	(+) 118.86	(+) 188.21
11.	H.M.T. Ltd.	606.00	606.00	NA	870.25	--	--	2192.85	2326.56	556.30	955.05	(+) 19.00	(-) 118.00
12.	Balmer Lawrie & Co., Ltd	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
13.	Hindustan Organic Chemicals Ltd.	3342.00	3342.00	3342.00	3371.70	--	--	12368.22	12221.00	5599.23	9882.22	(+) 3630.18	(+) 6757.44
14.	Cannanore Spinning and Weaving Mills	120.08	120.08	120.08	584.49	NA	31.24	216.40	216.76	68.45	1102.87	(+) 47.75	(-) 101.05
15.	Parvathy Mills	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
16.	Vijayamohini Mills	243.63	243.63	243.63	775.35	--	--	584.85	586.68	256.36	904.69	(-) 44.15	(-) 120.13
17.	Alagappa Textiles (Cochin) Mills	223.03	223.03	223.03	1010.81	--	--	883.77	861.24	251.40	1526.53	(-) 49.55	(-) 335.08
18.	Kerala Lakshmi Mills	114.46	114.46	114.46	764.99	--	--	745.70	749.59	245.15	1457.32	(-) 66.38	(-) 262.36
19.	Cochin Refractories Balmer Lawrie Ltd.	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

Appendix - 6.12

PRODUCTION AND CAPACITY UTILISATION IN GOVERNMENT OF INDIA COMPANIES FUNCTIONING IN KERALA

Sl. No.	Name of Company	Name of Products	Unit	Installed Capacity as on			Production during			Capacity Utilisation (%)		
				31-3-95	5	6	1994-95	1995-96	1994-95	1995-96	1994-95	1995-96
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10			
1.	Cochin Refineries Ltd., Kochi	Petroleum/Petrochemical Products	Million M.T.	7.50	7.50	5.135	7.42	68.5	98.9			
2.	Cochin Shipyard Ltd., Kochi	1. Ship Buildings 2. Ship Repair	D.W.T G.R.T	150000 1000000	150000	11939	13203	8.0	8.8			
3.	The Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore Ltd, Aluva											
	(a) Udyogamandal Division											
	(b) Cochin Division											
	(c) Petrochemical Division											
	(d) Marketing Division											
	Hindustan Latex Ltd., Thiruvananthapuram											
		1. Ammonium Sulphate 20 : 20	M.T.	225000	225000	197284	207982	87.7	92.4			
		2. Factomfos 20 : 20	M.T.	148500	148500	138596	159761	93.3	107.6			
		1. Urea	M.T	330000	330000	244100	266910	74.0	80.9			
		2. Factomfos 20 : 20	M.T.	485000	485000	501150	565658	103.3	116.6			
		3. DAP	M.T.	--	--	10230	9479	--	--			
		Caprolactum	M.T.	50000	50000	43440	47098	86.9	94.2			
		Mixed Manures	"	--	--	40326	47662	--	--			
		1. Condoms	Million pieces	576	576	605.45	562.83	105.1	97.7			
		2. Gloves	"	24	24	7.43	5.37	31.0	22.4			
		3. Centchroman	"	30	30	--	2.91	--	9.7			
		4. Copper T	--	4	4	0.29	1.97	7.3	49.3			
		5. Hydro cephalis shunt	Nos.	5000	5000	--	690	--	13.8			
		7. Mala - D/N	Million cycles	30	30	19	17.5	63.3	58.3			

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
5.	Indian Rare Earths Ltd								
	(a) Rare Earths Division, Udyogamandal								
		1. HLRE Chloride	M.T	NA	NA	NA	NA	--	--
		2. Trodosium Phosphate	"						
		3. Rare Earth Flouride	M.T	NA	NA	NA	NA	--	--
		4. Rare Earth Oxide	"	"	"	"	"	--	--
	(b) Mineral Division Chavara	NA	"	"	"	"	"	--	--
6.	Hindustan Newsprnt Ltd., Kottayam	Newsprnt	M.T	100000	100000	105369	101111	105.4	101.1
7.	Indian Telephone Industries Ltd., Palakkad	Electronic Switching Equipments	k.L	--	--	4.04	505.8	--	--
8.	Hindustan Insecticides Ltd., Udyogamandal	1. Tech.D.D.T	M.T	1344	1344	831	1071	66.8	80.0
		2. Form. D.D.T	"	2688	2688	1580	1833	59.2	68.2
		3. Tech. B.H.C	"	3000	3000	1666	1151	55.5	98.4
		4. Tech. Endosulfan	"	1600	1600	1080	1325	67.5	82.8
		5. Form. B.H.C	"	3000	3000	1274	1143	42.4	38.1
		6. Form. Endosulfan	K.L	1910	1910	501	978	26.2	51.2
9.	Instrumentation Ltd., Palakkad	1. Process Control Values 2. Safety Relief Values & Pressure producing values	Nbs.	7500	7500	4877	4788	65.0	63.8
		3. Orifice Plate/Flow measuring Devices	Nbs.	2000	2000	343	404	17.2	20.2
		4. Miscellaneous items	Nos	500	500	94	21	18.8	4.2
		Modern Bread & Bun of 400 gm each	No.	--	--	821	701	--	--
10.	Modern Food Industries India Ltd., Edappally		Lakh	287	287	300.73	316.18	104.8	110.2

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
11.	H.M.T. Ltd., Kalamassery	Machine Tools		Nos.	745	765	407	467	54.6	61.0
12.	Balmer Lawrie & Co., Ltd., Aroor	NA		NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
13.	Hindustan Organic Chemicals Ltd., Ambalamugal	1. Lean Propylene 2. Cumene 3. Phenol 4. Acetone		T.P.A * * *	28000 54000 40000 24640	28000 54000 40000 24640	20547 40627 37688 23576	23858 46029 43302 27024	70.9 75.2 94.2 95.7	82.3 85.2 108.3 110.0
14.	Cannanore Spinning and Weaving Mills, Kannur	Yam in different counts		Lakh Kg	24800 Spindles	24800 Spindles	14.10	13.83	--	--
15.	Parvathy Mills, Kollam	NA		NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	--	--
16.	Vijayamohini Mills, Thiruvananthapuram	Yam in different counts		Lakh Kg	28796 Spindless	28796 Spindless	12.66	10.75	--	--
17.	Alagappa Textiles(Cochin) Mills, Trissur	Cotton/Blended yam of different counts ranging from 32s to 100s in cone and Hank forms		Lakh Kg	49532 spindles	49532 spindles	20.02	18.75	--	--
18.	Kerala Lakshmi Mills, Trissur	Cotton yam/SF polyester yam		Lakh Kg	41328 Spindless	41328 Spindless	16.94	18.33	--	--
19.	Cochin Refeneries Balmer Lawrie Ltd.,			--	--	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

NA : Not Available

Appendix - 6.13
District-wise Details of Small Scale Industrial units Registered in Kerala during the year 1995-96

Name of District	Number of SSI Units promoted by						Investment (Rs. in lakhs)	Value of Goods and services produced (Rs. lakhs)	Employment provided (Number)	Total number of units Commenced Commercial Operations
	S.C	S.T.	Women	Others	Total					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
1. Thiruvananthapuram	124	4	285	1452	1865	1866.33	3263.75	6598	1865	
2. Kollam	154	Nil	493	1005	1652	2156.64	1617.48	6705	1652	
3. Pathanamthitta	57	Nil	163	640	860	781.17	1364.37	2729	860	
4. Alappuzha	45	Nil	335	1181	1561	2818.73	3938.65	10295	1561	
5. Kottayam	7	Nil	254	1469	1730	2113.32	12885.54	6248	1730	
6. Idukki	18	10	192	237	457	291.46	1349.35	1613	457	
7. Ernakulam	49	3	520	1428	2000	2488.27	24742.13	10643	2000	
8. Thrissur	119	3	388	1195	1705	2681.71	12235.90	6527	1705	
9. Palakkad	10	Nil	346	1199	1555	2310.00	4506.00	5945	1555	
10. Malappuram,	42	4	144	670	860	1226.87	659.30	3435	860	
11. Kozhikode	5	Nil	241	890	1136	1822.37	4678.00	5136	1136	
12. Wayanad	4	5	129	162	300	324.71	226.89	878	300	
13. Kannur	23	14	146	619	802	1246.50	6076.25	3361	802	
14. Kasargod	20	6	75	319	420	325.60	640.17	1662	420	
State Total	677	49	3711	12466	16903	22453.68	78183.78	71775	16903	

Appendix - 6.14

District-Wise details of Registered Small Scale Units in Kerala as on 31st March 1996

1	2	3			5	6	7	8	9
		S.C	S.T.	Women						Others	Total
Name of District		Number of SSI Units promoted by			Total Investment (Rs. in lakhs)	Estimated Value of Goods and Services Produced	Employment Provided (Number)		
1. Thiruvananthapuram	992	2750	11915	15657	13904.86	54440.79	66040		
2. Kollam	1104	2619	9494	13217	14631.25	43466.21	128389		
3. Pathanamthitta	491	1430	3859	5780	4112.27	9409.39	23924		
4. Alappuzha	352	1918	10933	13203	13394.07	59143.00	73636		
5. Kottayam	269	2258	12349	14876	14205.04	41324.64	57143		
6. Idukki	288	1194	2714	4196	2753.80	8396.71	14664		
7. Ernakulam	829	2192	16733	19754	30264.57	94880.13	97737		
8. Thrissur	964	1873	12406	15243	20735.46	58162.56	65984		
9. Palakkad	606	1602	8483	10691	13490.60	31263.31	58656		
10. Malappuram	687	837	5010	6534	9646.91	14649.71	26670		
11. Kozhikode	219	1406	8962	10587	9078.79	35737.32	57142		
12. Wayanad	163	804	1475	2442	1459.29	1370.47	8275		
13. Kannur	202	759	6701	7662	8095.20	51623.18	71886		
14. Kasargod	99	430	2752	3281	3425.75	5000.95	24890		
State Total	7265	22072	113786	143123	159187.86	508668.37	774936		

Appendix - 6.15
Working Status of Small Scale Units as on 31st March, 1996

Sl. No	Name of District	Total No. of units	Number of Units			Units Revived by DIC during 1995-96	
			Identified as Sick	Registered as Sick			
1	2	3	4	5	6	6	
1.	Thiruvananthapuram	15657	225	210	2		
2.	Kollam	13217	335	198	1		
3.	Pathanamthitta	5780	59	45	2		
4.	Alappuzha	13203	248	177	3		
5.	Kottayam	14876	262	238	Nil		
6.	Idukki	4196	49	39	Nil		
7.	Ernakulam	19754	1011	201	Nil		
8.	Thrissur	15243	126	78	2		
9.	Palakkad	10891	54	64	Nil		
10.	Malappuram	6534	50	45	Nil		
11.	Kozhikode	10587	183	177	4		
12.	Wayanad	2442	50	40	Nil		
13.	Kannur	7662	85	73	2		
14.	Kasaragod	3281	31	23	Nil		
Total		143123	2768	1608	16		

Appendix - 6.16

Details of Entrepreneurship Development Programmes Conducted during 1995-96

1	2	Number of Entrepreneurs Trained during 1995-96			5	6
		Name of District/Agency	S.C	S.T.			Others	Total	No. of Trained Entrepreneures who have started SSI units
1.	Nil	Nil	Nil	30	30	25
2.	91	Nil	Nil	990	1081	975
3.	22	10	Nil	Nil	32	32
4.	Nil	Nil	35	35	35	Nil
5.	1	Nil	150	151	151	15
6.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
7.	Nil	Nil	22	22	22	1
8.	Nil	Nil	60	60	60	13
9.	Nil	Nil	20	20	20	3
10.	2	Nil	28	30	30	3
11.	2	Nil	22	24	24	15
12.	1	5	39	45	45	44
13.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
14.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
15.	1	--	134	135	135	15
State Total		120	15	1530	1665	1141

Appendix - 6.17

District-wise Details of Artisan Units Started during 1995-96

Name of District	Rural Areas						Urban Areas						Grand Total
	Number of Artisan units started during 1995-96												
	S.C	S.T.	Women	Others	Total	S.C.	S.T.	Women	Others	Total			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12		
1. Thiruvananthapuram	Nil	Nil	50	17	67	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	67		
2. Kollam	4	Nil	38	4	46	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	46		
3. Pathanamthitta	4	Nil	63	2	69	1	Nil	14	--	15	84		
4. Alappuzha	6	Nil	8	39	53	Nil	Nil	Nil	6	6	59		
5. Kottayam	Nil	Nil	1	7	8	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	8		
6. Idukki	3	Nil	22	26	51	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	51		
7. Ernakulam	Nil	Nil	15	10	25	Nil	Nil	2	2	4	29		
8. Thrissur	95	3	85	250	433	15	Nil	45	125	185	618		
9. Palakkad	182	Nil	16	40	240	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	240		
10. Malappuram	1	Nil	35	23	59	1	Nil	4	28	33	92		
11. Kozhikode	Nil	Nil	2	21	23	Nil	Nil	Nil	6	6	29		
12. Weyanad	13	240	29	200	482	Nil	Nil	7	9	16	498		
13. Kannur	5	50	22	56	133	Nil	Nil	Nil	46	46	179		
14. Kasargod	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A		
State Total	313	283	388	695	1689	17	Nil	72	222	311	2000		

Appendix - 6.18

Achievements under PMRY Programme during 1995-96

Applications Sanctioned and Amount Disbursed during 1995-96						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Name of District	No.	Sanctioned Amount (Rs. lakhs)	Average Amount Sanctioned Per unit	Number	Disbursement Amount (Rs. lakhs)	Average Amount per Unit
1. Thiruvananthapuram	1790	871.53	0.487	1231	535.66	0.435
2. Kollam	1227	597.97	0.487	930	454.59	0.489
3. Pathanamthitta	691	368.42	0.533	522	248.04	0.475
4. Alappuzha	1177	556.48	0.473	802	376.48	0.469
5. Kottayam	1300	718.31	0.552	890	462.28	0.519
6. Idukki	434	228.16	0.526	312	127.86	0.410
7. Ernakulam	1587	971.51	0.612	1205	675.29	0.560
8. Thrissur	1575	808.54	0.513	1132	552.72	0.488
9. Palakkad	1240	487.09	0.393	928	337.41	0.364
10. Malappuram	684	443.69	0.649	535	342.01	0.639
11. Kozhikode	1164	651.36	0.560	504	258.52	0.513
12. Wayanad	289	117.43	0.406	206	84.14	0.408
13. Kannur	847	431.03	0.509	808	355.67	0.440
14. Kasargod	332	185.97	0.560	273	155.42	0.569
State Total	14337	7437.49		10278	4966.09	

Appendix - 6.19

Industrial Co-operative Societies in Kerala as on 30-06-1996

Name of District	Industrial Co-operative Societies registered during 1995-96 (7/95 to 6/96)	Total number of Societies registered as on 30-6-1996
1	2	3
1. Thiruvananthapuram	30	279
2. Kollam	19	218
3. Pathanamthitta	12	104
4. Alappuzha	15	225
5. Kottayam	12	143
6. Idukki	4	84
7. Ernakulam	22	153
8. Thrissur	8	209
9. Palakkad	2	116
10. Malappuram	2	111
11. Kozhikode	2	122
12. Weyanad	2	50
13. Kannur	14	185
14. Kasargod	19	72
State Total	183	2081

Appendix - 6.20

Kerala Financial Corporation, Thiruvananthapuram
Summary of Loan Operations as on 31.03.1996

Sl. No.	Particulars	During the year 1995-96						Since Inception up to 31.3.1996					
		S.S.I		Others		Total	S.S.I		Others		Total		
		No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Applications pending as on 1.4.95	25	571.51	8	170.65	33	742.16	0	0	0	0.00	0	0.00
2.	Application received	1358	17946.83	1295	10857.92	2653	28804.75	22001	92779.25	8857	42506.91	30858	135286.16
3.	Total application for consideration	1383	18518.34	1303	11028.57	2686	29546.91	22119	94166.78	8876	42756.75	30995	136923.53
4.	Application withdrawn/rejected or otherwise disposed off	74	1153.16	52	759.84	126	1913.00	3770	12804.97	840	5295.32	4610	18100.29
5.	Application sanctioned (Gross)	1215	14525.68	1189	9203.71	2404	23729.39	17490	68412.88	8460	39509.07	25950	107921.95
6.	A. Application cancelled/ reduced out of current year sanction	26	152.57	37	127.75	63	280.32	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
	B. Application cancelled/ reduced out of previous year sanction	55	371.45	54	297.62	109	669.07	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
	C. Total cancellation/ reduction (6 A+B)	81	524.02	91	425.37	172	949.39	2705	9268.91	977	3173.07	3682	12441.98
7.	Application sanctioned effectively (5-5A)	1189	14373.11	1152	9075.96	2341	23449.07	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
8.	Net Sanction (5-6C)	1134	14001.66	1098	8778.34	2232	22780.00	14745	59143.97	7483	36336.00	22228	95479.97
9.	Amount disbursed along with number of newly assisted units	1060	7039.24	1015	6936.39	2075	13975.63	14712	46619.51	6867	27125.81	21579	77145.3
10.	Application pending sanction as at the end of the period	92	673.35	64	262.13	156	935.48	0	0	0	0	0	0.00

Appendix - 6.21

District-Wise Details of Disbursement of Loan by KFC
1995-96

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	District	SSI		Others		Total	
		No.	Amt.	No.	Amt.	No.	Amt.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
I. Backward Districts							
Category - A							
1.	Idukki-Kattappana	117	374.80	127	571.34	244	945.94
2.	Thodupuzha						
3.	Wayanad	27	107.32	73	203.62	100	310.94
Category - B							
4.	Alappuzha	75	557.30	34	188.40	109	745.70
5.	Malappuram	40	190.97	43	591.18	83	782.15
6.	Kannur	89	478.69	64	206.54	153	685.23
7.	Kasaragod	35	180.62	30	123.38	65	304.00
Category-C							
8.	Thiruvananthapuram	81	479.85	149	1047.51	230	1527.36
9.	Thrissur	120	1061.32	47	345.30	167	1406.62
Total		584	3430.67	567	3277.27	1151	6707.94
II. Non Backward Districts							
10.	Pathanamthitta	52	342.34	61	192.43	113	534.77
11.	Kollam	80	394.02	83	425.59	163	819.61
12.	Emakulam	99	1437.00	66	1670.00	165	3107.00
13.	Palakkad	63	520.03	66	671.80	129	1191.83
14.	Kozhikode	62	213.24	145	476.68	207	689.87
15.	Kottayam	120	701.94	27	222.67	147	924.61
Total :		476	3608.57	448	3659.12	924	7267.69
Grand Total :		1060	7039.24	1015	6936.39	2075	13975.63

Appendix - 6.22

**Industry-wise Classification of Loan Sanctioned and
Disbursed by the Kerala Financial Corporation
As on 31.3.1996**

(Amt. Rs. in lakhs)

Type of Industry	Amt: Sanctioned	Percentage of Total loans sanctioned	Amt: Disbursed	Percentage of Total loans disbursed
1. Mining	1556.97	1.53	564.88	0.77
2. Crude Petroleum	152.04	0.15	79.50	0.11
3. Petroleum Refining	13.37	0.01	11.31	0.01
4. Sugar	0.00	0.00	11.31	0.01
5. Other Food Products	8275.35	8.16	6096.33	8.27
6. Textiles	2990.55	2.95	2179.22	2.95
7. Paper & Paper Products	1912.51	1.89	1400.43	1.90
8. Leather and leather products	271.28	0.27	211.64	0.29
9. Rubber products	9317.82	9.19	6772.74	9.18
10. Chemical and Chemical products	3414.71	3.37	2418.93	3.28
11. Fertilizers	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
12. Cement	110.20	0.11	84.07	0.11
13. Basic Metals				
(a) Iron and Steel	1045.62	1.03	673.86	0.91
(b) Non ferrous	773.11	0.76	603.58	0.82
14. Metal products	4974.20	4.91	2684.93	3.64
15. Capital Goods:				
(a) Non-electrical machinery	650.71	0.64	396.47	0.54
(b) Electrical machinery	1406.00	1.39	1282.49	1.74
(c) Electronic machinery	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
(d) Transport equipment	935.44	0.92	773.49	1.05
16. Electricity generation	32.82	0.03	14.43	0.02
17. Services				
(a) Hotels	7655.97	7.55	5055.98	6.86
(b) Hospitals	1984.26	1.96	1390.60	1.89
(c) Others	16654.60	16.43	14943.30	20.26
18. Others	37257.04	36.75	26107.14	35.40
Total	101384.57	100.00	73745.32	100.00

Appendix - 6.23

Progress of the Working of Kerala Financial Corporation at a Glance

(Rs. in lakhs)

Year	Loans Sanctioned (cumulative)	Loans Dis- bursed (cumulative)	Loans Out- standing (cumulative)	Profit Before Taxation	Profit After Taxation
1	2	3	4	5	6
1990-91	42,836.39	32,820.67	29,007	112.18	--
1991-92	49,754.80	38,878.59	31,823	69.94	--
1992-93	58,842.50	45,388.72	36,470	141.14	54.22
1993-94	67,000.92	52,231.15	39,773	141.56	56.34
1994-95	77,935.50	59,769.69	44,813	188.29	57.91
1995-96	101,384.57	73,745.32	51,084	978.51	663.85

Appendix- 6.24
Khadi and Village Industries: Production, Sales, Employment and Wages paid During
1994-95 & 1995-96
 (Amount in Rs. lakhs)

Sl.No.	Name of Industry	Value of Production		Value of sales		Employment		Wages paid	
		1994-95	1995-96	1994-95	1995-96	1994-95	1995-96	1994-95	1995-96
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	2								
	Khadi	308.40	350.73	802.84	894.41	8829	8578	259.28	262.47
I.	Village Industries	688.56	1073.70	743.63	1192.73	7565	7878	140.96	251.66
II.	Cottage Match	174.90	207.77	184.34	212.03	1206	1299	29.67	39.56
1.	Agarbathy	811.60	1057.03	892.29	1183.73	3414	3682	170.55	208.69
2.	Village Leather	660.43	702.43	735.72	834.89	71588	70558	473.17	592.24
3.	Fibre and Screwpine	316.58	687.52	352.48	705.37	1256	1518	33.54	44.02
4.	Rubber based Industry	115.44	132.60	124.90	148.22	758	926	29.21	36.60
5.	Hand made paper	1062.49	1118.13	1101.23	1149.15	22702	22942	516.42	534.78
6.	Village Pottery	228.87	251.75	245.22	269.73	1528	1528	54.75	60.21
7.	Gurkhandasari	..	..	138.98	147.37	518	544	71.64	78.87
8.	Service Industry	375.73	462.27	405.98	482.06	923	1005	24.86	27.28
9.	Non Edible Oil and Soap	1533.64	1577.58	1656.20	1744.73	1697	1775	49.67	50.75
10.	Village Oil	456.56	564.76	489.45	557.70	3587	3926	144.25	168.34
11.	Textile	196.31	219.94	230.84	288.13	13091	13346	29.40	33.48
12.	Palmgur	86.88	96.67	131.04	133.61	16438	17635	43.49	47.32
13.	Bee keeping	590.72	624.94	653.12	698.75	12399	13498	207.95	235.84
14.	Processing of Cereals & pulses	6.81	35.29	4.80	40.29	283	696	3.17	11.59
15.	Ayurvedic Medicine	364.25	421.49	404.86	476.95	2984	3256	86.98	102.33
16.	Fruits and Vegetables Preservation	1150.72	1211.67	1304.33	1371.64	7718	8391	339.59	436.63
17.	Lime	300.55	323.35	319.76	334.84	5346	5299	155.15	168.91
18.	Cane and Bamboo	1106.47	1216.49	1205.77	1476.22	7598	8350	322.75	377.06
19.	Carpentry and Blacksmithy	362.34	378.82	376.14	414.34	928	1004	100.37	110.31
20.	Aluminium Industry	..	2.90	..	3.09	..	9	..	0.30
21.	Metal Industry	75.35	89.25	54.16	66.15	546	546	18.65	5.83
22.	Electronics	40.06	48.48	53.22	91.87	2786	612	16.70	30.58
23.	Polyvastra	308.40	350.73	802.84	894.41	8829	8578	259.28	262.47
24.	Total Khadi	308.40	350.73	802.84	894.41	8829	8578	259.28	262.47

19918.00	Total: KVI: 195688	11012.66 198801	12855.56 3322.17	12611.300 3915.65
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**Appendix - 6.25
Coir-co-operative Societies in Kerala**

Type of Society	No. of Societies as on	
	31.3.95	31.3.96
1	2	3
I Primary Coir Co-op. Societies		
a) Working	440	449
b) New Societies which have not started working	57	31
c) Dormant Societies	53	64
Total	550	544
II Manufacturing Societies		
a) Working	20	21
b) New Societies which have not started working	5	5
c) Dormant	23	23
Total	48	49
III. Small Scale Producers Co-op. Society		
a) Working	7	7
b) New Societies which have not started working	Nil	Nil
c) Dormant	1	2
Total	8	9
IV. Husk Procurement and Distribution Society		
a) Working	2	2
b) New Societies which have not started working	Nil	Nil
c) dormant	2	2
Total	4	4
V. Fibre Societies (Defibering Mill)		
a) Working	1	1
b) New Societies which have not started working	54	69
c) Dormant	Nil	Nil
Total	55	70
VI Co-operative Coir Marketing Federation	1	1
VII. Total No. of Coir Co-op. Societies		
a) Working	471	481
b) New Societies which have not started working	116	105
c) Dormant Societies	79	91

d) Societies under liquidation	215	203
Total	881	880

Appendix 6.26
Export of Coir and Coir Products from India
During 1994-95 and 1995-96

Item	1994-95		1995-96	
	Quantity (Tonnes)	Value (Rs.in lakhs)	Quantity (Tonnes)	Value (Rs.in lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5
1. Coir Fibre	779	76.89	303	27.09
2. Coir Yarn	16810	3487.82	14838	3434.48
3. Coir Mats	18049	8048.38	20353	10131.77
4. Coir Mattings	6939	3588.49	7590	4621.29
5. Coir Rugs & Carpets	2429	1419.96	2817	1867.91
6. Coir Rope	77	16.58	121	26.27
7. Coir (Other Sorts)	196	71.22	353	176.36
8. Rubberised Coir Products	155	110.93	175	113.40
9. Curled Coir	2007	186.05	1156	112.89
10. Coir Geo textiles	442	151.35	474	167.80
11. Coir pith	203	6.35	109	5.40
Total	48086	17164.02	48289	20684.66

Appendix- 6.27
Activities of the Coir Co-operative Societies

Primary Coir Co-operative Societies

Year	No. of working Society	No. of members	Husk (No.lakhs)	Raw Materials consumed			Yarn/Fibre produced		No. of Workers (in '000')	Wages paid (Rs. in lakhs)
				Value (Rs.in lakhs)	Fibre (Qty.Tonnes)	Value (Rs.lakhs)	Qty (in Quintal)	Value (Rs.in lakhs)		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11

1993-94	442	262	1094.00	309.31	882.00	58.71	95443.00	1082.37	66	537.40
1994-95	440	257	885.60	401.11	2116.00	177.21	85121.00	1287.82	62	622.62
1995-96	449	252	855.02	427.50	2125.59	191.30	94180.00	1299.00	60	764.47

Manufacturing Societies

Year	No. of Working Societies	No. of members ('000')	Value of Production	No. of Workers	Wages paid (Rs. in lakhs)	Value of Export (Rs.In lakhs)
1993-94	26	4.64	890.22	2.55	137.23	Nil
1994-95	30	5.24	1270.24	2.63	183.59	*
1995-96	28	4.84	1555.30	2.35	198.41	*

Appendix -6.28
Production and Productivity under Handloom Sector in Kerala

Sl. No.	Item	1994-95	1995-96
1.	Total number of Handlooms in the State	59675	60509
2.	No of looms in the Cooperative Sector	46380	47204
3.	Percentage of Item 2 to 1	77.72%	78.01%
4.	<u>Cooperative Sector</u>	58.59	69.750
	i. Production of Handloom Cloth (Million metres)	58.59	69.75
	ii. Value of production (Rs. Crores)	134.45	289.575
	iii. Productivity (Metre/Loom/Annum)	1263	1477
5.	<u>Outside Co-operative Sector</u> <u>Corporate Sector and unorganised</u> <u>Private Sector.</u>		
	i. No. of looms	13295	13305.00
	ii. Production of Handloom Cloth (in Million metres)	10.13	20.07
	iii. Value of production (Rs. crores)	5.15	70.24
	iv. Productivity (Metres/Loom /Annum)	762	1508
6.	<u>Total (Co-operative, Corporate</u> <u>and unorganised</u> <u>Private Sector</u>		
	i. Production of Handloom Cloth (Million Metres)	68.72	89.82
	ii. Value of Production (Rs.crores)	203.140	351.815
	iii. Productivity (Metre/Loom/Annum)	1151.60	1484.00
7.	<u>Assistance extended by way of loan</u> <u>and grant for the development of</u> <u>Handloom Industry (Rs. lakhs)</u>		
	a. <u>Loan</u>		
	1. State Government	164.07	264.690
	2. Central Government	6.42	117.585
	3. NCDC	93.77	298.185
	Total (a)	264.26	680.460
	b. <u>Grant</u>		
	i. State Government	201.47	978.306
	ii. Central Government	425.60	767.883
	iii. NCDC	627.07	1746.188
	Total (b)	1254.14	3492.377
	c. <u>Amount spent on rebate on the</u> <u>sale of handloom cloth</u>		
	i. State Government	547.82	150.00
	ii. Central Government (M.D.A)	298.77	1077.00
	Total (c)	846.59	1277.00

8.	<u>Value of unsold stock (Rs. in crores)</u>		<u>(Rs. in crores)</u>
	a. In the cooperative sector	24.36	29.19
	b. In the corporate sector	2.42	3.23
	c. In the unorganised Sector	..	..
9.	<u>Number of Cooperative Societies</u>		
	a. <u>Factory Type :</u>		
	i. Working Societies	107	109
	ii. Dormant	21	17
	iii. Under liquidation	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>
	iv Others		
	Total (a)	<u>130</u>	<u>133</u>
	b. <u>Cottage type societies:</u>		
	i. Working societies	353	451
	ii. Dormant	58	60
	iii. Under liquidation	79	77
	iv. Unstarted	<u>18</u>	<u>14</u>
	Total (b)	<u>508</u>	<u>602</u>
	 GRAND TOTAL (a + b)	 <u>638</u>	 <u>735</u>

Appendix 6.29

Working results of Handloom Apex Society (HANTEX)

Sl. No.	Particulars	1994-95	1995-96
1.	Sales Turnover (Rs. Crores)	20.68	26.15
2.	Value of cloth produced (Rs. crores)	14.42	0.60
3.	Value of yarn purchased (Rs. crores)	5.80	6.27
4.	Value of yarn distributed (Rs. crores)	6.04	6.72
5.	Value of Janatha Cloth produced (Rs. crores)	..	..
6.	Value of Polyester shirting, double veshty and single veshty Produced (Rs. in lakhs)	27.56	..
7.	Processed Goods		
	a. Production (Lakh metres)	1.21	4.76
	b. Value (Rs. lakhs)	68.34	157.00
8.	No. of exhibitions conducted	25.00	26.00
9.	No. of primary societies registered as members (cumulative)	425.00	428.00

**Working Results of Kerala State Handloom Development Corporation Ltd.
(HANVEEV)**

Sl.No	Particulars	1994-95	1995-96
1.	Paid up capital (as at the end of the year)	473.03	499.70
2.	Total Borrowings (-do-)	823.00	1023.00
3.	Gross Block (-do-)	179.45	208.14
4.	Value of Production (-do-)	314.00	491.00
5.	Income through sale of products	666.75	967.34
6.	Other income	152.25	204.24
7.	(a) Expenditure on Raw materials		
	(b) Expenditure on Purchase of fabrics(-do-)	599.34	533.34
8.	Expenditure on Personnel Payments	115.24	148.93
9.	Provision for depreciation	6.00	6.00
10.	Expenditure towards Interest and Bank charges.	92.34	132.25
11.	Other expenses	85.18	168.71
12.	Net profit (+) / Net Loss (-)	(-)24.46	(-)6.32
13.	Accumulated loss, if any, at the end of the year.	565.36	610.97

Appendix 6.31

Production and Productivity under Powerloom Industry

Sl.No.	Item	1994-95	1995-96
1.	Total No. of Powerloom in the State	5587.00	2394.00
2.	No. of looms in the cooperative sector	611.00	962.00
3.	Percentage of item 2 to 1	10.94	12.25
4.	No. of Powerloom cooperative societies in the state	22.00	38.00
5.	No of members in the cooperative sector	1775.00	1227.00
6.	Cooperative Sector :		
	i. Production of cloth (lakhs metres)	30.20	118.18
	ii. Value of production (Rs. lakhs)	453.00	2648.82
	iii. Productivity (Metre/loom)	6252.00	12284.82
7.	Unorganised/Private Sector		
	i. Production of cloth (lakh metres)	21.00	..
	ii. Value of Production (Rs.lakhs)	315.00	..
	iii. Productivity (metre/loom)	4975.00	..
8.	Total (Cooperative and unorganised Sectors)		
	i. Production (lakh metres)	240.20	118.18
	ii. Value of production (Rs. lakhs)	3603.00	2648.00
	iii. Productivity (metre/loom)	4300.00	12284.00

Appendix -6.32
Import of Raw Cashewnuts into India

Year	Quantity (M.T.)	Value(Rs.Crores)
1	2	3
1990-91	82639	134.00
1991-92	106080	266.68
1992-93	134985	376.33
1993-94	191322	482.70
1994-95	228109	690.94
1995-96	218019	749.18

Source:- Report of the Cashew Export promotion council and Economic Review 1995

Appendix -6.33
Foreign Exchange Earnings of India from cashew Industry

(Amount : Rs. lakhs)

Year	Export value		Total	Import value of Cashewnuts	Net Foreign exchange earned
	Cashew Kernals	Cashewnut Shell liquid			
1	2	3	4	5	6
1990-91	44224	556	44780	13400	31380
1991-92	66909	402	67311	26668	40643
1992-93	74549	381	74930	37633	37297
1993-94	104602	289	104891	48270	56621
1994-95	124628	244	124872	69094	55778
1995-96	122716	304	123020	74918	48102

Source : Cashew Export Promotion Council

Appendix - 6.34

Revenue Collection from Mining Sector : From 1990-91 to 1995-96

(Rs. in lakhs)

Year	Minor Minerals	Major Minerals	Total
1	2	3	4
1990-91	28.8	79.1	107.9
1991-92	131.7	32.3	164.0
1992-93	321.9	108.8	430.7
1993-94	337.2	114.8	452.0
1994-95	385.6	148.1	533.7
1995-96	357.1	228.7	585.8

Appendix : 6.35

Production and Sale of Mineral Sand in Kerala

Name of Mineral	1994-95			1995-96		
	Production		Value (Rs.lakhs)	Sales		Value (Rs.lakhs)
	Production (Tonnes)	Quantity (Tonnes)		Production (Tonnes)	Quantity (Tonnes)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Ilmenite	157646	184571	6841.8	125152	206233	5431.5
Rutile	9197	8976	..	7304	7122	..
Zircon	15856	19131	..	13539	5010	..
Sillimanite	8291	8462	207.2	6745	6162	168.6
Leucoxene	..	..	..	207	44	..

Appendix-6.36
Production and Sale of Major Minerals (Other than Mineral Sand)

Name of Mineral	(Quantity in MT; Value in Rs.)											
	1994-95						1995-96					
	Production		Sales/consumption		Value/Tonne		Production		Sales Consumption		Value/Tonne Value	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
	Raw	Processed	Raw	Processed	(Crude/Processed)	Raw	Processed	Raw	Processed	(Crude/Processed)	(Crude/Processed)	
China clay	223842	82470	102970	82716	559.6 (Crude) 2820 (Processed)	247211	112364	69413	70832	618.0 (Crude) 3842.8 (Processed)	250 (Crude) 3420 (Processed)	
Lime Stone	423675	..	427050	..	677.8	893769	..	402640	..	1430.0	160	
Silica sand	62753	29637	60447	29817	94.1	124827	27906	119522	26714	187.2	150	
Lime Shell	146800	Nil	82257 (Sales) 65363 (Consumption)	..	374.3	145775	..	90622 (Sales) 55000 (Consumption)	..	371.7	225	
Magnesite	65	..	81	..	0.5	Nil	..	Nil	..	Nil	800	
Quartz	5213	..	5292	..	20.8	4962	..	4962	..	19.8	400	
Graphite	100	..	100 (Consumption)	..	NA	500	..	500 (Consumption)	..	NA	NA	

Appendix - 7.1
Division wise and Category wise length of Roads Maintained by PWD (R & B) As on 1-4-1996 (Kms)

Sl.No.	Name of Division	State Highway	Major Dist. Road	Other Dist. Road	Village Road	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Thiruvananthapuram	80.700	294.922	1392.834	89.335	1857.791 (8.1)
2.	Kollam	174.626	447.612	1063.347	115.997	1801.582 (7.9)
3.	Alappuzha	113.267	360.217	477.341	143.018	1094.343 (4.8)
4.	Pathanamthitta	174.022	459.284	253.244	123.431	1514.981 (6.6)
5.	Kottayam	288.000	708.382	1010.393	48.056	2054.831 (9.0)
6.	Idukki	330.286	423.040	392.263	458.391	1603.930 (7.0)
7.	Ernakulam	54.147	289.701	505.715	..	849.563 (8.7)
8.	Muvattupuzha	88.676	510.880	518.430	103.270	1221.256 (5.3)
9.	Thrissur	214.612	520.415	855.603	141.966	1732.596 (7.6)
10.	Palakkad	143.507	749.741	619.253	155.465	1666.966 (7.3)
11.	Manjeri	249.869	322.315	990.153	552.686	2115.023 (9.3)
12.	Kozhikode	182.209	103.919	761.376	376.688	1504.192 (6.6)
13.	Wayanad	90.670	277.031	184.892	205.563	758.156 (3.3)
14.	Kannur	135.219	220.209	1043.418	385.609	1784.455 (7.8)
15.	Badagara	12.00	50.995	16.400	7.530	86.925 (0.4)
16.	Kasaragod	28.967	84.563	376.416	726.269	1216.215 (5.3)
Total		2360.777	5902.226	10966.578	3633.274	22862.855 (100)

Note :- Figures in brackets denote percentage to total
Source - PWD (R & B).

Appendix - 7.2
Division-wise Statistics of Surface-wise Length of Roads Maintained by
Public Works Department (R & B) As on 1-4-1996 (Kms)

Sl.No.	Name of Division	Cement Concrete	Black Topped	Water Bound Macadam	Others	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Thiruvananthapuram	..	1768.456	89.335	..	1857.791
2.	Kollam	0.200	1676.965	52.472	71.945	1801.582
3.	Alappuzha	..	941.135	1.342	151.866	1094.343
4.	Pathanamthitta	0.800	1461.859	4.000	48.322	1514.981
5.	Kottayam	..	1970.638	34.899	49.294	2054.831
6.	Idukki	..	1071.995	38.395	493.590	1603.980
7.	Eranakulam	0.322	799.383	13.313	36.545	849.563
8.	Muvattupuzha	..	1184.271	7.665	29.320	1221.256
9.	Thrissur	6.680	1559.776	103.150	62.990	1732.596
10.	Palakkad	..	1495.741	41.895	129.330	1666.966
11.	Manjeri	..	1582.277	33.480	499.266	2115.023
12.	Kozhikode	1.183	1166.284	10.970	325.755	1504.192
13.	Wayanad	..	645.551	14.940	97.665	758.156
14.	Kannur	4.112	1392.734	2.000	385.609	1784.455
15.	Vadakara	..	55.170	..	31.755	86.925
16.	Kasaragod	..	897.957	4.300	313.958	1216.215
Total		13.297 (0.06)	19670.192 (86.03)	152.156 (1.98)	2727.21 (11.93)	22862.855 (100)

Note :- Figures inbrackets indicate percentage to the total

Source :- PWD (R & B)

Appendix -7.3
CATEGORY-WISE GROWTH OF MOTOR VEHICLES IN KERALA

Sl.No.	Type of Vehicles	1975	1980	1985	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
I.	Goods Vehicles										
1)	Four wheelers and above	15785	20128	36699	51530	54753	57370	68176	78514	88180	97714
2)	Three wheelers including Tempos		993	4170	9576	11437	13719	9160	9941	12072	14048
II.	Buses										
1)	Stage Carriages &	7828	8705	12910	15056	15606	15852	16883	18263	19988	21514
2)	Contract Carriages/Omni buses	..	842	2324	5234	5848	6981	8462	12107	14874	16663
III.	Cars and Station Wagons										
1)	Cars	54381	75731	116676	125769	129232	135299	144400	155150	171801	..
2)	Station Wagons	..	196	507	849	891	946	..	..	..	..
3)	Taxi Cars	11525	17780	28189	37638	37830	36999	40931	49843	54681	57482
4)	Jeeps	5859	70223	12972	24351	26133	27302	29334	32563	37774	44639
IV	Three Wheelers										
1)	Autofickshaws	3125	7397	24383	58165	67317	75211	83725	92296	103465	127913
2)	Motorised Cycle rickshaw	..	38	34	62	53	57	48	80	77	62
V.	Two Wheelers										
1)	Motorised Cycle	..	58	73	70	63	63	63	63	63	565
2)	Scooter/Motor Cycles	25769	50493	11629	248374	288498	330316	369537	428641	496873	591923
VI.	Tractor Trailors Articulated	2735	1864	2104	2661	2660	2781	2803	2975	3388	4544
VII	Tractors	..	1892	3089	4115	4305	4573	4315	4691	5045	5296
VIII	Trillers	..	469	1118	1927	2069	2330	3225	4089	4626	4504
IX	Trallers	..	260	416	580	506	592	621	682	763	760
X	Others	2507*	1735	2891	4190	3954	3815	8816	8524	8903	2430
	Total	119720	174254	319259	581054	647742	708172	781395	887672	1005922	1170241
	Percentage increase over the previous year	..	13.01	15.26	11.03	11.48	9.3	10.34	13.6	13.3	16.34

* include Tractors, Trillers and Trailors.

Source :- Motor Vehicles Department

Appendix - 7.5
Number of Vehicles newly registered in the state during the year 1995-96 (District-Wise)

Sl.No.	District	Goods Vehicles			Buses			Four Wheelers Cars and station wagons			Three Wheelers			Two wheelers					Tractors				
		Four Wheelers and above including Tempos	Three wheelers	Three wheeled cabs	Stage carriages	Contract omnibuses	Cars	Station wagons	Taxis	Jeeps	Auto-rickshaws	Motorised cycle rickshaws	Motorised cycles	Motocycles	Scooters / Motor cycles	Tractors	Trailers	Tractors	Trailers	Other	Total		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20				
1.	Thiruvananthapuram	413	223	484	640	1018	-	1101	335	2192	-	-	14400	2	6	3	-	167	21021				
2.	Kollam	1323	276	13	167	1901	-	261	247	2481	-	502	7615	9	12	44	-	67	14918				
3.	Pathanamthitta	402	51	236	101	511	-	481	110	819	-	-	3620	-	8	10	-	27	6163				
4.	Alappuzha	853	306	37	154	781	-	200	49	522	-	-	5748	-	4	35	-	11	8299				
5.	Kottayam	622	126	101	268	1546	-	166	472	1547	-	-	4659	7	13	20	1	19	9566				
6.	Idukki	198	18	85	39	125	-	15	310	122	-	-	990	2	17	22	-	3	1947				
7.	Ernakulam	3309	173	189	247	3234	-	542	341	5078	-	-	19906	6	30	73	1	68	33196				
8.	Thrissur	402	149	51	139	353	-	58	237	847	-	-	11274	129	169	73	-	22	8371				
9.	Palakkad	670	297	78	57	1270	-	104	154	1777	-	-	5789	8	29	32	-	30	15843				
10.	Malappuram	548	482	322	174	137	-	995	320	2448	-	-	3575	57	100	4	-	6	9563				
11.	Kozhikode	700	68	134	50	820	-	858	366	1381	-	-	6603	27	2	15	-	-	11043				
12.	Wayanadu	111	34	27	21	96	-	61	148	547	-	-	811	129	6	26	-	66	2005				
13.	Kannur	630	77	209	83	503	-	154	360	1287	-	-	2938	7	3	42	1	35	6374				
14.	Kasarode	203	26	28	38	263	-	56	155	926	-	-	1305	2	93	7	-	-	3100				
Total		10394	2306	1781	2178	12558	-	5052	3604	21974	-	502	89233	385	492	406	3	521	151218				

Appendix - 7.6

DISTRICT-WISE GROWTH OF MOTOR VEHICLES IN KERALA AND THEIR INDEX (base 1980-81 = 100)

Sl.No.	District	1980-81		1985-86		1990-91		1991-92		1992-93		1993-94		1994-95		1995-96	
		Motor Vehicles (Nos)	Index	Motor Vehicles (Nos)	Index	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	15	16	17	18
1.	Thiruvananthapuram	39973	100	61484	158.98	101980	263.70	113822	294.31	120988	312.54	132119	341.63	144775	374.38	186111	458.27
2.	Kollam	18953	100	34212	181.47	57694	306.02	58023	307.76	62871	333.48	68474	363.2	70957	378.38	88484	555.89
3.	Pathanamthitta	..	..	13316	599.01	35555	1598.42	40048	1801.52	43047	1938.43	47121	2119.70	52415	2537.85	55797	3088.18
4.	Alappuzha	15549	100	25025	160.94	39545	254.33	43288	278.39	46560	289.44	51406	330.81	58877	378.65	68254	480.89
5.	Kottayam	12647	100	21041	166.37	39758	314.37	44695	353.40	56996	450.87	76105	601.76	86499	683.95	100059	852.80
6.	Idukki	4656	100	8097	173.90	12812	275.17	13819	296.79	15300	328.61	16808	363.14	18898	407.99	20856	703.33
7.	Eranakulam	34128	100	59611	174.67	105622	309.49	115605	338.73	124951	368.12	140732	412.37	183107	477.83	186565	647.41
8.	Trissur	18083	100	36883	192.28	70831	371.17	79421	416.18	89989	471.57	101847	533.71	117995	618.33	135134	795.09
9.	Palakkad	11656	100	20041	171.94	37623	322.78	42272	362.86	48065	395.12	54883	488.14	61847	530.60	70853	827.54
10.	Melappuram	7926	100	16805	209.50	30671	386.97	35032	441.98	40439	510.20	48642	613.70	57900	728.72	89450	1011.35
11.	Kozhikode	17330	100	29448	169.92	55939	322.79	62105	358.36	68973	398.00	77447	446.90	91388	527.22	102526	656.14
12.	Wayanad	..	..	4703	202.11	8379	360.08	9082	390.28	9733	418.26	10482	450.88	11943	513.24	13888	749.88
13.	Kannur	14096	100	24478	173.65	36540	259.22	34764	246.62	37716	267.57	41940	297.53	47173	334.86	55824	443.15
14.	Kasaragod	..	..	6863	124.46	14793	268.28	16196	293.72	17900	324.63	19756	358.29	22370	405.69	28400	583.69
	Total	194597	100	361617	185.83	647742	332.86	708172	363.91	781398	401.55	887872	456.16	1005922	516.83	1170241	878.12

Note : For Pathanamthitta, Wayanad and Kasargod the years 1982-83, 1981-82 and 1984-85 are taken as base respectively.

Source : Motor Vehicles Department.

ROAD ACCIDENTS IN KERALA IN WHICH MOTOR VEHICLES WERE INVOLVED DURING 1994-95 AND 1995-96

Sl. No.	Name of District	No. of Accident		Increase/decrease(%)	No. of persons Injured		Increase/Decrease (%)	No. of persons Killed		Increase/Decrease (%)
		1994-95	1995-96		1994-95	1995-96		1994-95	1995-96	
1		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Thiruvananthapuram	4399	4152	-5.6	4660	4957	6.4	295	278	-5.8
2.	Kollam	3304	3192	-3.4	4555	4703	3.2	180	207	15.0
3.	Pathanamthitta	1210	1397	15.5	1584	1633	3.1	82	108	31.7
4.	Alappuzha	2732	2893	5.9	3820	3888	1.2	178	185	3.9
5.	Kottayam	2911	2647	-9.1	3259	3486	7.0	120	145	20.8
6.	Idukki	935	890	-4.8	1742	1809	3.8	54	49	-9.3
7.	Ernakulam	6192	6690	8.0	7129	8177	14.7	373	408	9.4
8.	Thirissur	2944	2986	1.4	3935	4086	3.8	256	304	18.8
9.	Palakkad	2065	2219	7.5	3861	3846	0.4	257	243	-5.4
10.	Malappuram	2876	2806	-2.4	5008	5178	3.4	269	266	-1.1
11.	Kozhikode	3424	3568	4.2	4931	5250	6.5	219	237	8.2
12.	Wayanad	738	818	10.8	1285	1372	6.8	49	38	22.4
13.	Kannur	1663	2005	20.6	3140	3497	11.4	121	155	28.1
14.	Kasaragode	693	860	24.1	1041	1593	53.0	76	84	10.5
	Total	36086	37123	2.9	49950	53475	7.1	2519	2707	7.5

Source :- Director General of Police.

MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENTS IN KERALA BY PRIMARY CAUSES OF ACCIDENTS 1995-96

Sl. No.	District	Fault of driver of motor vehicle	Fault of driver of other than motor vehicle	Fault of cyclist	Fault of pedestrian	Fault of passenger	defect of motor vehicle	defect in road surface	bad whether condition	other causes	causes not known	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1.	Thiruvananthapuram	3414	68	9	140	67	133	-	-	321	-	4152
2.	Kollam	3192	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3192
3.	Pathanamthitta	1282	-	8	15	25	-	13	-	42	12	1397
4.	Alappuzha	2870	-	5	4	3	-	-	-	8	3	2893
5.	Kottayam	2524	1	12	19	3	34	15	4	10	25	2647
6.	Idukki	859	-	-	-	-	31	-	-	-	-	890
7.	Ernakulam	6600	-	4	22	7	1	1	-	46	9	6690
8.	Thrissur	2915	-	-	11	19	41	-	-	-	-	2986
9.	Palakkad	2215	-	-	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	2219
10.	Malappuram	2790	-	1	1	1	10	-	-	3	-	2806
11.	Kozhikode	3409	14	24	60	56	5	-	-	-	-	3568
12.	Wayanad	804	-	4	-	2	-	-	6	-	818	-
13.	Kannur	2004	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2005
14.	Kasaragode	852	-	2	2	-	-	-	1	2	1	860
Total		35730	83	69	276	184	259	29	5	438	50	37123
		(96.25)	(0.22)	(0.19)	(0.74)	(0.49)	(0.71)	(0.08)	(0.01)	(1.18)	(0.13)	(100)

Note :- Figures in Brackets denote percentage to total

Source:- Director General of Police

Appendix 7.9
NUMBER OF ROAD ACCIDENTS BY CLASS OF VEHICLES INVOLVED DURING 1995-96

Sl. No.	District	KSRTC buses	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
		Other buses	Goods vehicles	Taxi cars	Motor cars	Auto rickshaws	Two wheelers	Misce. vehicles	Class not known	Total		
1.	Thiruvananthapuram	681	150	281	513	363	745	956	431	32	4152	
2.	Kollam	179	462	464	196	286	632	670	286	17	3192	
3.	Pathanamthitta	48	269	161	220	81	267	257	68	26	1397	
4.	Alappuzha	200	347	465	240	212	587	1068	166	-	3285	
5.	Kottayam	124	482	279	685	272	374	397	22	12	2647	
6.	Idukki	9	201	97	265	61	259	222	45	-	1159	
7.	Ernakulam	160	1388	720	484	423	1085	1927	654	19	6860	
8.	Thrissur	77	743	403	288	270	659	763	166	21	3390	
9.	Palakkad	41	620	404	528	132	502	590	161	13	2991	
10.	Malappuram	25	641	317	108	53	712	255	691	4	2806	
11.	Kozhikode	58	1078	354	299	195	575	645	452	7	3663	
12.	Wayanad	34	97	82	262	9	229	136	61	3	913	
13.	Kannur	32	668	241	286	127	300	265	77	9	2005	
14.	Kasaragode	9	231	140	88	52	208	128	130	3	989	
	Total	1677	7377	4408	4462	2536	7134	8279	3410	166	39449	
		(4.3)	(18.7)	(11.2)	(11.3)	(6.4)	(18.1)	(21.0)	(8.6)	(1.11)	(100)	

Note:- Figures in brackets denote percentage to total

Source:- Director General of Police

Appendix 7.10
MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENTS BY TIME OF DAY DURING 1995-96

Sl.No.	Name of District	3	4	5	Total
1	2	day light	darkness	time not known	6
1.	Thiruvananthapuram	2682	1470	-	4152
2.	Kollam	2342	850	-	3192
3.	Pathanamthitta	946	439	12	1397
4.	Alappuzha	1950	916	27	2893
5.	Kottayam	2092	551	4	2647
6.	Idukki	712	165	13	890
7.	Emakulam	5585	1062	43	6690
8.	Thrissur	2150	836	-	2986
9.	Palakkad	1718	501	-	2219
10.	Malappuram	2384	422	-	2806
11.	Kozhikode	2923	643	2	3568
12.	Wayanad	636	182	-	818
13.	Kannur	1969	36	-	2005
14.	Kasaragode	695	165	-	860
Total		28784	8238	101	37123
		(77.5)	(22.2)	(0.3)	(100)

Note:- Figures in brackets denote percentage to total

Source:- Director General of Police

Appendix - 7.11
K.S.R.T.C Operational Statistics 1995 - 96

Sl.No.	Name of Transport Unit	No. of Buses held as on 31.3.96	No. of Sch. as on 31.3.96	No. of routes as on 31.3.96	Route District	Gross Operated (lakhs)	Eff.Km. operated (lakhs)	Passengers carried (lakhs)	Average carrying capacity/ per bus
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Parasala	64	55	52	1298	56.3	56.3	170.1	55
2.	Neyyattinkara	99	92	106	3322	90.8	90.8	398.4	55
3.	Poovar	60	53	34	1100	48.6	48.5	263.6	55
4.	Vizhinjam	60	51	95	3160	43.5	43.5	210.8	55
5.	Kattakkada	83	82	108	3472	75.4	75.4	279.0	55
6.	Thiruvananthapuram Cl.	133	103	160	6815	182.8	182.8	318.2	55
7.	Pappanamcode	137	126	220	2840	91.1	91.1	484.4	50
8.	Thiruvananthapuram Cy.	212	196	250	2765	124.5	123.6	603.1	50
9.	Vikas Bhavan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10.	Peroorkada	91	88	86	2205	63.0	63.0	302.5	50
11.	Nedumangad + Palode	116	119	165	4790	106.7	106.5	358.1	55
12.	Kilimanoor	66	66	79	1752	60.4	60.4	200.4	56
13.	Attingal	110	101	122	4054	110.0	110.0	304.4	55
14.	Kollam	99	97	118	5082	94.0	94.0	376.3	54
15.	Kottarakkara	125	110	136	4324	130.5	130.4	483.5	55
16.	Punalur	75	70	148	5078	67.0	67.0	219.9	56
17.	Pathanamthitta	44	40	85	5329	45.5	45.5	106.8	56
18.	Adoor	46	48	105	3704	43.8	43.8	138.2	55
19.	Karunagappally	59	54	93	3705	54.7	54.6	204.6	56
20.	Kayamkulam	68	61	95	4092	61.8	61.8	215.2	56
21.	Harippad	28	25	28	1791	29.4	29.4	79.3	56
22.	Mavelikara	36	35	51	2128	35.2	35.2	90.1	56
23.	Alappuzha	97	93	92	2702	103.7	103.6	305.2	55
24.	Cherthala	77	68	106	3185	73.2	73.2	224.4	57

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
25.	Chengannur	45	41	94	3227	43.4	43.4	140.5	55
26.	Thiruvalla	46	44	112	4168	44.5	44.5	168.0	55
27.	Changanassery	49	46	49	2910	47.2	47.2	161.3	55
28.	Kottayam	97	91	120	8990	110.2	109.9	325.5	57
29.	Ponkunnam	17	15	24	2340	19.2	19.2	50.7	60
30.	Pala	48	43	60	3213	50.9	50.9	104.2	56
31.	Erattupatta	34	31	54	2120	33.1	33.1	83.8	55
32.	Vaikom	34	30	35	1780	34.9	34.9	62.1	56
33.	Muvattupuzha	55	51	56	2842	52.9	52.9	185.6	60
34.	Thodupuzha	29	26	48	2065	32.2	32.2	42.7	52
35.	Kothamangalam	25	22	40	2190	28.4	28.4	46.3	54
36.	Ernakulam	68	46	48	3526	87.2	87.2	103.9	54
37.	Aluva	81	71	75	3364	69.0	69.0	283.6	51
38.	Ankamaly	36	33	43	3376	34.1	34.1	121.5	54
39.	North Paravur	45	36	30	3441	40.4	40.4	139.4	55
40.	Perumbavoor	45	38	30	2828	49.5	49.5	96.7	56
41.	Chalakkudy	45	34	30	2045	43.7	43.7	89.0	55
42.	Mala	84	76	41	4466	101.7	101.6	162.3	55
43.	Thrissur	13	11	16	963	12.2	12.2	36.7	55
44.	Puthukkad	32	26	22	2749	48.1	48.1	39.6	55
45.	Guruvayoor	11	8	15	2281	14.4	14.4	15.9	56
46.	Ponnani	18	14	18	3525	18.8	18.8	33.5	55
47.	Parinthalmanna	91	82	45	4695	131.2	131.2	165.9	54
48.	Palakkad	31	24	22	2317	35.1	35.1	64.6	55
49.	Malappuram	85	79	74	5360	101.2	101.8	198.4	54
50.	Kozhikkode	29	28	30	1520	25.3	25.3	87.6	55
51.	Thamarassery	71	64	75	3516	70.3	70.3	168.3	54
52.	Sulthan Bathery	83	70	70	6185	90.6	90.6	200.0	54
53.	Kannur	43	40	25	1512	40.3	40.3	110.8	54
54.	Payyannur	47	44	25	2135	40.6	40.6	132.0	55
55.	Kasaragode	52	46	41	1362	47.5	47.5	103.7	55
56.	Mananthavady	31	28	60	2372	29.2	29.2	81.7	55
57.	Kalpatta	3505	3171	4061	178226	3419.8	3417.8	10152.8	54.7
Total		3505	3171	4061	178226	3419.8	3417.8	10152.8	54.7

Appendix - 7.12
REVISION OF FARE STRUCTURE OF K.S.R.T.C. DURING 1995 - 96 AND UPTO 30.11.96

Sl.No.	Type of Service	Basic Fare			Minimum Fare		
		Basic Fare during 1995-96 (Per KM/psc)	Basic Fare upto 30.11.96 (KM/PS)	Basic Fare during 1995-96 (in ps)	Minimum Fare during 1995-96 (in ps)	Minimum Fare upto 30.11.96 (in ps)	Minimum Fare upto 30.11.96 (in ps)
1	2	3	4	5	6	6	
1.	City	18	22	100	125	125	
2.	Ordinary	18	22	100	125	125	
3.	Fast Passenger	22	27	150	200	200	
4.	Super Fast	24	29	300	300	300	
5.	Express	27	..	500	..	..
6.	Super Express	28	34	500	500	500	
7.	Deluxe Express	30	..	1000	..	..
8.	Super Deluxe	32	39	1000	1000	1000	

Source : K.S.R.T.C

Appendix - 7.13
K.S.R.T.C. Operational Ratios 1995-96

Sl.No.	Name of Transport Units	Avg.No. of buses held by daily	Avg.km. ran per day per bus	% age Vehicular utilisation	Avg. Route & length (kms)	Avg.earning per passenger	Avg.distance travelled by a passenger	Earning per km. of buses operated	Earning per vehicles on road per day
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Parassala	59	320.6	81.4	25	265.5	18.2	802	2579
2.	Neyyattinkara	96	295.4	87.5	31.3	178.5	12.5	783	2319
3.	Poovar	61	301.4	72.1	32.4	143.4	10.1	779	2353
4.	Vizhinjam	57	290.6	71.9	33.3	175.4	11.4	850	2471
5.	Kaitakkada	83	298.6	83.1	32.1	240.0	11.9	873	2616
6.	TVM Central	130	449.8	85.4	42.6	622.9	31.6	1085	4893
7.	Pappanamcode	135	224.3	82.2	12.9	151.7	10.3	806	1813
8.	TVM City	190	239.5	74.2	11.1	182.7	11.3	907	2179
9.	Vikas Bhavan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10.	Peroorkada	94	239.7	79.8	25.6	158.4	11.5	759	1747
11.	Nedumangad + PLD	121	300.1	80.2	29.0	250.2	16.4	842	2534
12.	Kilimanoor	65	317.3	80.0	22.2	250.4	16.6	846	2691
13.	Atingal	116	330.3	78.4	33.2	336.1	19.9	931	3083
14.	Kollam	97	329.3	80.4	48.1	211.4	13.7	846	2795
15.	Kottarakkara	130	342.6	80.0	31.8	251.2	14.8	931	3199
16.	Punalur	77	310.2	76.6	34.3	287.6	16.8	937	2913
17.	Pathanamthitta	43	336.0	86.0	62.7	402.4	23.4	946	3188
18.	Adoor + PDLM	48	323.3	77.1	32.3	267.4	17.4	846	2741
19.	Karunagappally	59	311.1	81.4	39.0	255.3	14.7	956	2982
20.	Kayamkulam	69	324.8	75.7	43.1	270.0	15.8	940	3062
21.	Harippad	29	364.7	75.9	64.0	372.2	20.4	1006	3670
22.	Mavelikkara	34	331.6	78.4	41.7	356.5	21.5	902	2999
23.	Alappuzha	100	325.4	87.0	29.4	322.6	25.4	951	3105
24.	Cherthala	76	322.4	81.6	30.0	283.2	28.6	869	2808
25.	Chengannur	45	320.2	82.2	34.3	305.1	14.2	989	3177
26.	Thiruvalla	45	320.2	82.2	34.3	305.1	14.2	989	3177
27.	Changanacherry	48	314.4	85.4	59.4	283.4	16.1	970	2921
28.	Kottayam	102	366.3	80.4	74.9	339.8	18.6	1006	3059
29.	Ponkunnam	19	349.7	78.9	97.5	335.0	17.4	1060	3696

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
30.	Pala	45	366.0	84.4	53.5	434.5	26.9	890	3716
31.	Erattupetta	32	334.5	84.4	39.3	387.4	23.7	982	3264
32.	Vaikom	34	340.08	82.4	60.9	490.2	30.9	872	3294
33.	Muvattupuzha	57	352.3	80.4	50.6	262.0	15.7	920	2980
34.	Thodupuzha	29	399.7	78.6	43.0	743.1	41.5	986	3952
35.	Kothamangalam	25	431.6	81.8	54.8	643.9	38.2	1048	4537
36.	Ernakulam	68	403.9	85.5	73.5	191.5	46.2	965	4009
37.	Aluva	54	256.1	94.3	40.9	272.8	24.8	945	2355
38.	North Paravur	36	329.4	80.5	78.5	235.8	15.4	840	2758
39.	Perumbavoor	43	324.4	81.0	114.7	260.3	16.0	896	2920
40.	Chalakkudy	45	355.8	80.9	94.3	489.4	28.1	957	3712
41.	Mala	38	384.8	81.6	68.2	471.4	27.0	960	3689
42.	Thrissur + ABLR	84	447.8	73.8	108.9	575.9	34.4	884	3260
43.	Pudukkad	16	3342.8	84.6	60.2	446.9	18.3	1208	3780
44.	Guruvayoor	32	525.8	78.6	125.0	1209.4	66.9	780	5242
45.	Ponnai	11	491.7	72.7	152.1	820.8	49.7	908	4479
46.	Perinthalmanna	18	366.1	82.4	195.8	521.8	30.8	927	3484
47.	Palakkad + CTR + VDCY	92	442.5	88.0	104.3	740.8	43.5	937	4169
48.	Malappuram	31	435.7	7539	105.3	486.5	29.9	897	3920
49.	Kozhikode	85	371.1	85.2	72.4	401.7	28.2	900	3346
50.	Thamarassery	29	300.7	79.3	50.7	207.4	15.9	719	2167
51.	Sulthan Bathery	71	336.8	75.0	46.9	354.3	23.1	849	2868
52.	Kannur	83	348.7	86.6	88.4	341.3	24.9	753	2633
53.	Payyannur	43	333.9	76.7	64.5	265.0	20.0	728	2436
54.	Kasaragode	47	299.9	84.1	87.4	240.2	16.9	781	2349
55.	Mananthavady	52	316.54	75.9	33.2	405.7	25.2	893	2332
56.	Kalpetta	33	318.8	75.8	39.5	292.4	19.6	814	2603
57.	Ankamaaly	23	377.3	66.7	40.7	272.8	16.1	699	3807
	Total	3505	333.4	80.7	43.9	16.2	16.2	902	3007

APPENDIX 7.14
Commodity-wise cargo handled at the Intermediary and
Minor Ports of Kerala during 1995-96

Name of Ports	Commodity	Imports			Exports			Grand Total
		Coastal		Foreign	Coastal		Foreign	
		Coastal	Foreign		Coastal	Foreign		
1. Azhikkal	Timber	-	-	-	2188	-	2188	
2. Kozhikod	Food grains	921	-	921	3081	-	4002	
Beypore	Cement	-	-	-	5623	-	5623	
	Granite metal	-	-	-	8551	-	8551	
	River sand	-	-	-	2562	-	2562	
	Timber	-	-	-	1080	-	1080	
	Tiles and bricks	-	-	-	3207	-	3207	
	Fuel oil	-	-	-	6800	-	6800	
	House hold equipments	-	-	-	1260	-	1260	
	Wooden machine	-	-	-	-	864	864	
	Soda ash	3693	-	3693	-	-	3693	
	Pig iron	-	713	713	-	-	713	
	Bauxite	2086	-	2086	-	-	2086	
	Empty barel	277	-	277	-	-	277	
	Miscellaneous	618	205	823	2832	265	3097	
3. Neendakara	Ilmenite	-	-	-	-	116913	116913	
4. Vizhinjam	Building Materials/Vegitable / eggs	-	-	-	-	1815	1815	
5. Kasargode	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
6. Kannur	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
7. Talassery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
8. Vadakara	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
9. Ponnani	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
10. Munambam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
11. Alappuzha	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
12. Trivandrum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Total		-	-	-	-	-	165554	

Source : Directorate of Ports

APPENDIX 7.15
Number and Tonnage of steamers and sailing vessels which called
at the intermediate and Minor ports of Kerala during 1995-96

Name of Ports	Costal/ Foreign	Steamers		Sailing vessels		Total No. of sailing vessels	Total tonnage
		No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage		
1. Azhikkal	coastal	-	-	45	2188	45	2188
2. Kannur	Foreign	2	2070	-	-	2	2070
3. Kozhikode/Beypore	Both	56	11805	301	37002	357	48807
4. Needakara	Foreign	4	83169	-	-	4	83169
5. Vizhinjam	Foreign	7	13620	3	218	10	13833
6. Kasargod	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7. Thalassery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8. Vadakara	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9. Poman	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10. Munambam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11. Alappuzha	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12. Valiyathura/	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thiruvananthapuram							
Total C		-	-	45	2188	45	2188
F		69	110664	304	37220	373	147899
Grand Total		69	110664	349	39408	418	150067

Source :- Directorate of ports

APPENDIX 7.16
Details of dredging Operations Conducted at the intermediate
and Minor Ports of Kerala during 1995-96

1	Name of Dredger	Capacity of dredger	Ports dredged	Time (in hours)	Quantity dredged	Dredging for others		Value (Rs.)
						Agency	Quantity dredged	
2	3	4	5	6	7	8		
1.	CSD Meena Kerala	600 M3/hr	Neendakara	-	68400 M ³	-	-	-
2.	CSDNKA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.	Grab dredger	150 T/hrs	Beyypore Neendakara	43.38 368.55	Approximate 6537 55337			
			King Fisher	14 hrs	NKA Private		King fisher	Approximate 21.00 hrs
	Total	540	130264					

Source :- Directorate of ports

APPENDIX 7.17

Number of harbour Crafts registered at the Intermediate and Minor Ports of Kerala during 1995-96

Name of port	Cargo boats including barges	Canoes including boats	mechnised fishing vessels	Others	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Kasargode	-	80	-	-	80
2. Kannur	-	-	1	-	1
3. Kozhikode/Beypore	-	-	7	-	7
4. Munambam	-	-	74	-	74
5. Alappuzha	-	-	300	-	300
6. Neendakara	-	-	144	-	144
7. Azheekal	-	-	-	-	-
8. Thalassery	-	-	-	-	-
9. Vadakara	-	-	-	-	-
10. Ponnani	-	-	-	-	-
11. Trivandrum	-	-	-	-	-
12. Vizhinjam	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	80	526	-	606

Source :- Direcorate of ports.

APPENDIX 7.18

Category-wise break up of revenue collected at the Intermediate and Minor ports of Kerala during 1995-96

Name of Port	Port dues	Export/ Inport dues	Tug hire charges	Piletage fees	Miscellaneous		Private dredging charges	Total
					Gound rent, shed rent, etc.	Registration and other fees		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1. Kasargode	-	-	-	-	283400	8560	-	291960
2. Azhikkal	2417	16855	-	-	26179	-	-	45451
3. Kannur	2930	-	-	-	-	215	-	3145
4. Talassery	-	-	-	-	64010	930	-	64940
5. Vadakara	-	-	-	-	5300	-	-	5300
6. Kozhikode/ Beypore	33209	351425	176977	11504	1112075	9186	-	1694376
7. Ponnani	-	-	-	-	17216	-	-	17216
8. Munambam	-	-	-	-	-	83691	-	83691
9. Alappuzha	-	-	-	-	38738	122885	-	131623
10. Neendakara	51100	676425	3818195	-	1327342	162962	-	6036024
11. Valiyathura/ Trivandrum	-	-	-	-	57917	-	-	57917
12. Vizhinjam	8447	18150	-	-	37131	-	-	63728
13. Caps. DM	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14. D.S. MKA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15. Directorate/ Trivandrum	-	-	-	-	211692	-	-	211692
Total	98103	1062855	3995172	11504	3191000	388429	-	8747063

Source :- Directorate of Ports

Appendix - 7.19

No. of Passports issued from Passport Offices in Kerala
from 1985-86 to 1995-96

Year	No. of Applications Received		No. of Passports Issued			Total	Total	
	Thiruvananthapuram	Kochi	Kozhikode	Thiruvananthapuram	Kochi			Kozhikode
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
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	207681
1989-90	..	153387	132818	286205	..	162949	15449	317398
1990-91	..	125264	100249	225513	..	128834	110028	238862
1991-92	34319	304523	228965	567807	3200	153134	119427	275761
1992-93	156653	NA	206917	..	116737	NA	341000	..
1993-94	117630	122473	201146	441249	174493	136832	286744	598069
1994-95	92014	90341	NA	..	89319	93296	NA	..
1995-96	85854	78416	134943	299213	81158	77088	130976	289222

Note:- Thiruvananthapuram Passport Office was upgraded as a full fledged office on 10-1-1992
Source :- Passport Offices at Thiruvananthapuram, Kochi and Kozhikode.

Appendix -7.20
Air Traffic (Indian Air Lines) from Thiruvananthapuram, Kochi and Kozhikode (1984-85 to 1995-96)

Year	Passengers No.																	Freight(Tonnes)																
	Thiruvananthapuram			Kochi			Kozhikode			Total			Thiruvananthapuram			Kochi			Kozhikode			Total												
	Originating	Terminating	Total	Originating	Terminating	Total	Originating	Terminating	Total	Originating	Terminating	Total	Originating	Terminating	Total	Originating	Terminating	Total	Originating	Terminating	Total	Originating	Terminating	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										
1985-86	129778	146998	194477	208900	..	..	324255	355886	1132.20	22175.50	1062.40	1274.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2194.80	3449.50		
1986-87	133572	153627	198285	209430	..	..	329857	369057	882.10	1977.85	1029.47	-1466.13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1918.57	3443.96	
1987-88	134858	147071	194186	207110	..	..	329024	354181	908.21	1908.2	925.09	1260.39	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1833.30	3168.68	
1988-89	149652	157699	179900	189650	22182	23241	350734	370580	1138.81	1899.85	931.71	1227.19	8.21	43.23	2078.83	3170.27	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1989-90	142809	155082	163985	171610	34644	39454	341418	368156	1355.16	1791.21	1079.92	1127.64	85.52	40.64	2517.90	2899.49	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1990-91	112716	128377	134035	148950	32149	46671	278900	315898	1439.25	1622.17	746.72	870.02	69.29	44.87	2255.26	2337.06	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1991-92	119703	129841	136441	139953	49771	57048	307915	326842	1735.27	1251.29	809.65	669.43	45.03	64.64	2390.86	2005.68	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1992-93	120079	105582	104003	101797	78198	70587	302280	277966	994.00	1433.57	687.99	682.11	110.61	178.40	1793.50	2304.08					
1993-94	143000	159000	97000	110000	78000	84000	318000	353000	1858.00	1059.00	506.00	1013.00	558.00	130.00	2620.00	2201.00					
1994-95	144309	158952	86064	121758	78334	87523	309727	368233	2284.00	1223.00	646.00	1231.00	617.00	131.00	3547.00	2595.00				
1995-96	151831	151409	93212	83180	89913	95441	334958	340030	2432.00	1302.00	778.00	919.00	754.00	818.00	3864.00	3039.00				

Source : G.M.Southern Region, Indian Airlines Ltd

Appendix -7.21

Growth of Postal Offices in Kerala during the last ten years

Category	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Postal Services										
1. Head Post Office	50	50	50	50	50	51	51	51	51	51
2. Sub Offices (Departmental & Extra Departmental)	1959	1959	1959	1959	1959	1956	1956	1958	1957	1968
3. Branch Offices	2725	2759	2759	2838	2881	2957	2988	3017	3018	3008
Total	4734	4768	4768	4847	4890	4964	4995	5026	5026	5027

Source : CPMG Kerala Circle, Thiruvananthapuram

Appendix - 7.22

Category-wise Offices in Postal and other Postal Services in Kerala

Category of Office	As on 1st April	
	1995	1996
a) Postal Services		
1. Head Post offices	51	51
2. Sub Post Offices Departmental	1421	1439
Extra Departmental	536	529
3. Branch Offices	3018	3008
Total (a)	5026	5027
b) Speed Post Centres	6	7
c) Other Postal Services		
i. Railway Mail Service Offices		
i. Head Record 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 (1)	86	86
2. Mail Motor Service Division	1	1
MailMotor Service Unit	4	4
3. Central Stamp Depot	1	1
Total (c)	92	92

Source :- CPMG Kerala Circle, Thiruvananthapuram

Appendix - 7.23
Division-wise and Category-wise Post Office in Kerala
as on 1-4-1996

Sl.No.	Name of Division	Sub Offices					Total
		Head Offices	Departmental	Extra Department	Branch Offices	Mobile Post Office	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Trivandrum (s)	2	67	15	135	..	219
2.	Trivandrum(N)	2	77	8	111	..	198
3.	Quilon	3	86	31	121	..	241
4.	Pathanamthitta	3	77	49	177	..	308
5.	Tiruvalla	2	63	30	61	..	156
6.	Mavelikara	2	51	23	47	..	123
7.	Alleppey	2	47	30	45	..	124
8.	Kottayam	3	79	44	130	..	256
9.	Changanacherry	2	48	12	104	..	166
10.	Idukki	2	52	13	230	..	297
11.	Ernakulam	2	72	5	58	..	137
12.	Alwaye	3	68	33	140	..	244
13.	Iringalakude	2	61	22	107	..	192
14.	Trichur	3	106	32	155	..	296
15.	Ottapalam	1	53	22	142	..	218
16.	Palaghat	3	86	20	123	..	232
17.	Tirur	2	53	21	96	..	172
18.	Majeri	2	45	21	191	..	259
19.	Calicut	3	74	14	215	..	306
20.	Badagara	2	40	35	144	..	221
21.	Tellicherry	1	43	8	156	..	208
22.	Cannanore	2	61	25	139	..	227
23.	Kasargode	2	30	16	181	..	229
Total		51	1439	529	3008	..	5027

Source :- CPMG Kerala Circle, Thiruvananthapuram

Appendix - 7.24

District-wise Details of Area and Population Served by
One Post Office During 1995-96

Sl.NO.	Name of District	Post Office (Nos)	Area (Sq.Kms)	Area Served by one Post Office (Sq.Kms)	Population*	Population served by one post Office
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Thiruvananthapuram	417	2192	5.26	3150992	7556
2.	Kollam	359	2491	6.93	2538905	7072
3.	Pathanamthitta	311	2642	8.50	1221980	3929
4.	Alappuzha	290	1414	4.87	2075130	7156
5.	Kottayam	409	2203	5.39	1899847	4645
6.	Idukki	300	5019	16.73	1139919	3800
7.	Ernakulam	381	2407	6.31	2977397	7815
8.	Thrissur	488	3032	6.21	2908411	5960
9.	Palakkad	450	4480	9.95	2585618	5746
10.	Malappuram	431	3550	8.24	3569849	8283
11.	Kozhikode	418	2344	5.60	2845997	6808
12.	Wayanadu	161	2131	13.23	746897	4639
13.	Kannur	378	2866	7.84	2445290	6469
14.	Kasaragod	234	1992	8.51	1199241	5125
Total		5027	38863	7.73	31305473	6227

Source:- CPMG, Kerala Circle, Thiruvananthapuram

* Projected population as on 1-3-1996.

Appendix - 7.25
REVENUE DISTRICT - WISE SUMMARY OF EXCHANGES AS ON 31-3-1996

Sl.No.	Name of District	No.of Exges	Equipped Capacity	Working Conns.	Waiting List		Area (Sq.Kms)	No. of Tel. PER sq. Kms	Popln (In lakhs)	No. of Tel PER 1000 POPLN	
					OYT	N-OYT TOTAL					
1.	Alleppey	38	46336	36455	1544	22569	24113	1414	26	19.9	18
2.	Calicut	56	72564	57208	3040	36807	39847	2344	24	26.1	22
3.	Cannanore	67	64408	45551	2889	31875	34764	2966	15	22.4	20
4.	Ernakulam	85	145284	128502	1319	42032	43351	2407	53	28.0	46
5.	Idukki	64	20380	17939	233	13287	13520	5019	4	10.8	17
6.	Kasaragod	41	26800	21638	1675	17696	19371	1992	11	10.7	20
7.	Kottayam	61	68678	61574	2145	31985	34130	2203	28	18.2	34
8.	Lakshadweep	10	3984	3743	0	186	186	32	117	0.5	72
9.	Malappuram	48	35718	30993	5174	34861	40035	3550	9	31.0	10
10.	Palakkad	71	45802	37052	542	19745	20287	4480	8	23.8	16
11.	Pathanamthitta	40	35222	29172	1687	25401	27088	2642	11	12.0	25
12.	Pondicherry (Mahe)	1	2000	1911	108	1592	1700	10	191	0.3	57
13.	Quilon	58	58847	50657	801	27570	28341	2491	20	24.0	21
14.	Trichur	55	79932	69478	2267	37948	40215	3032	23	27.3	25
15.	Trivandrum	50	100600	81194	1746	40824	42570	2192	37	29.4	28
16.	Wymad	20	8816	8137	64	5709	5773	2131	4	6.7	12
	Total	765	812371	681234	25260	390368	415321	36905	18	291	23

Source : Directory of Telecom Services 1996

Appendix - 7.26
KERALA TOURISM DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LTD - PERFORMANCE FOR 1995-96

Name of Units	Bed Available	Domestic Tourist	Foreign Tourist	Bed Occupancy %	Total Income Rs.	Operating Expenditure Rs.	Administrative Expenditure Rs.	Total Expenditure Rs.
Mascot Hotel, Trivandrum	25560	4743	2173	38.13	229.03	157.59	39.40	196.98
HotelChaithram and Thattukada	63560	20310	2400	58.12	224.66	190.61	47.65	238.27
Hotel Smudra, Kovalam	18282	1289	1406	50.34	128.50	768.42	19.11	95.53
Aranya Nivas and Lake Place Thekkady	26352	7034	5484	42.28	187.46	95.27	23.82	119.09
Periyar House, Thekkady	24447	13937	1082	64.68	52.94	35.01	8.75	43.76
Bolgatty Palace	7808	1051	1503	62.06	60.47	45.24	11.31	56.55
Garden House, Malampuzha	11712	7262	98	67.68	61.73	36.16	9.04	45.20
Nandanam, Guruvayoor	32940	19755	41	60.06	34.34	24.38	6.09	30.47
Mangalya, Guruvayoor	13908	7937	Nil	55.11	59.71	46.49	11.62	58.11
Hotel Aiswrya, Kottayam	22784	9545	871	54.38	49.79	43.31	10.83	54.14
Malabar Manzion, Calicut	19216	3809	143	51.44	76.21	60.00	15.00	75.00
Yatri Nivas Kannoor	22328	8953	30	40.20	58.83	44.71	11.18	55.89
Yatri Nivas Trichur	19795	6289	71	39.58	63.27	45.64	11.41	57.05
Yatri Nivas Kollam	10980	4061	2238	57.30	39.22	31.28	7.82	39.11
Motel Araam Kannur	1464	834	Nil	56.83	54.86	37.27	9.32	46.59
Motel Araam Plakkad	1464	1030	Nil	70.46	27.23	18.84	4.71	23.55
Motel Araam Sulthanbathery	1464	224	4	15.58	20.65	15.18	3.80	18.98
Motel Araam Alappuzha	1464	1000	88	33.20	33.57	26.07	6.02	30.09
Motel Araam Kayamkulam	1464	225	11	16.14	46.66	32.42	8.11	40.53
Motel Araam Kottarakara	1464	668	Nil	45.62	30.06	21.76	5.44	27.20
Motel Araam Thalappady	1464	374	2	32.49	13.75	11.84	2.97	14.83
Augastya House, Neyyar Dam	1880	1379	47	31.58	15.85	12.14	3.04	15.18
Motel Pathirappally	3660	907	23	25.30	22.43	16.96	4.24	21.21
Beer Parlour, Restaurant, Tour Operation	..	..	..	..	1260.90	1009.05	252.26	1261.31
Total	..	122616	17715	..	2852.07	2131.68	532.92	2664.60

Appendix - 9.1
District-wise Population Profile, 1991

Sl. No.	District	Area K.M ²	Population	Sex ratio	Growth rate 1981-91	Density per K.M ²	Effective Literacy rate		
							Total	Male	Female
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
	Kerala								
1.	Kasaragode	38863	29098518	1036	14.32	749	89.81	93.62	86.17
2.	Kannur	1992	1071508	1026	22.78	538	82.51	88.97	76.29
3.	Wayanad	2966	2251727	1049	16.63	759	91.48	95.54	87.65
4.	Kozhikode	2131	672128	966	21.32	315	82.73	87.59	77.69
5.	Malappuram	2344	2619941	1027	16.69	1118	91.10	95.58	86.79
6.	Palakkad	3550	3096330	1053	28.87	872	87.94	92.08	84.09
7.	Thrissur	4480	2382235	1061	16.52	532	81.27	87.24	75.72
8.	Ernakulam	3032	2737311	1085	12.20	903	90.13	93.77	86.94
9.	Idukki	2407	2817236	1000	11.12	1170	92.35	95.46	89.27
10.	Kottayam	5019	1078066	975	11.22	215	86.94	90.82	82.96
11.	Alappuzha	2203	1828271	1003	7.71	830	95.72	97.46	94.00
12.	Pathanamthitta	1414	2001217	1051	7.28	1415	93.87	96.79	91.12
13.	Kollam	2642	1188332	1062	5.60	450	94.86	96.55	93.29
14.	Thiruvananthapuram	2491	2407566	1035	10.68	967	90.47	94.09	87.00
		2192	2946650	1036	13.50	1344	89.22	92.84	85.76

Source : Census of India 1991 - Kerala - Final Population Totals.

Appendix - 9.2
Number of Schools in Kerala - Government Schools

Year	L.P. Sector		U.P. Sector		High Schools	
	L.P. Schools	L.P. Sections in U.P. Schools	L.P. Sections in High Schools	U.P. Schools	U.P. Sections in High Schools	High Schools
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1991-92	2565	898	425	960	826	963
1992-93	2565	898	425	960	826	963
1993-94	2520	898	424	959	828	967
1994-95	2520	901	386	958	837	975
1995-96	2521	902	406	960	836	976

Note : Besides there are seven schools for the Handicapped and 38 T.T.I's in the State in 1996.

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. School (2)	L.P. Sections in U.P. Schools (3)	L.P. Sections in High Schools (4)	U.P. Schools (5)	U.P. Sections in High Schools (6)	High Schools (7)
1991-92	4067	1293	173	1883	1034	1380
1992-93	4067	1293	173	1883	1034	1380
1993-94	4045	1293	169	1880	1032	1379
1994-95	4041	1288	168	1876	1034	1380
1995-96	4040	1287	170	1875	1038	1394

Note : Besides there are 5 Anglo-Indian H.S., 23 Schools for the Handicaped, 63 T.T.I's and One Anglo-Indian T.T.I in the State (1995-96).

Source : Directorate of Public Instructions, Thiruvananthapuram.

Appendix - 9.4
Number of Schools in Kerala - Unaided Schools

Year	L.P. Sector		U.P. Sector		High Schools	
	L.P. Schools	L.P. Sections in U.P. Schools	L.P. Sections in High Schools	U.P. Sections in High Schools		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1991-92	151	46	63	92	109	129
1992-93	147	45	63	88	109	129
1993-94	137	44	63	80	111	129
1994-95	133	45	59	78	110	131
1995-96	167	43	85	129	68	203

Note : Besides there are 3 Anglo-Indian H.S. and 3 schools for the handicapped in the State (1995-96).

Source : Directorate of Public Instruction, Thiruvananthapuram.

Appendix - 9.5

Progress of Educational Institutions from 1961-1962 to 1995-96

Year	High School	U.P.School	L.P.School	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	2606	6975	11102
1976-77	1666	2718	6995	11379
1977-78	1675	2718	6969	11362
1978-79	1680	2739	6970	11389
1979-80	1680	2739	6970	11389
1980-81	1976	2753	6861	11590
1981-82	2075	2779	6811	11665
1982-83	2154	2763	6817	11734
1983-84	..	..	6819	..
1984-85	2397	2856	6848	12101
1985-86	2122	2852	6696	11670
1986-87	2340	2884	6828	12142
1987-88	2431	2885	6819	12135
1988-89	..	..	6819	..
1989-90	2340	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
1994-95	2486	2912	6694	12092
1995-96	2573	2964	6728	12265

Source : Directorate of Public Instruction, Thiruvananthapuram

Appendix - 9.6

District-wise / Management-wise Number of Schools in Kerala - 1996

Sl. No.	Districts	Government			Private Aided			Private Unaided			Total		
		L.P.	U.P.	H.S.	Total	L.P.	U.P.	H.S.	Total	L.P.		U.P.	H.S.	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
1.	Thiruvananthapuram	303	99	119	521	181	103	94	378	16	15	21	52
2.	Kollam	275	62	76	413	190	142	125	457	17	7	10	34
3.	Pathanamthitta	165	43	47	255	243	83	113	439	13	15	7	35
4.	Alapuzha	194	67	58	319	198	78	125	401	13	3	7	23
5.	Kottayam	169	68	59	296	276	128	166	570	24	8	16	48
6.	Idukki	72	46	55	173	141	63	70	274	6	4	9	19
7.	Ernakulam	186	88	87	361	276	100	172	548	21	20	33	74
8.	Thrissur	121	54	78	253	390	165	148	703	10	7	17	34
9.	Palakkad	187	63	58	308	350	159	78	587	9	13	15	37
10.	Malappuram	347	110	82	539	480	225	75	780	6	12	29	47
11.	Kozhikode	185	76	67	328	533	241	96	870	6	9	17	32
12.	Wayanad	69	35	35	139	52	39	22	113	6	3	4	13
13.	Kannur	114	77	81	272	615	277	77	969	10	12	10	32
14.	Kasaragode	134	72	74	280	115	72	33	220	10	1	8	19
	Total	2521	960	976	4457	4040	1875	1394	7309	167	129	203	499

Note : Besides there are (A) 8 Anglo-Indian High Schools, 33 Schools for the Handicapped and (B) 38 Government T.T.I.'s and 64 Private Aided T.T.I.'s (including Anglo-Indian T.T.I.).

Source : Directorate of Public Instruction.

Appendix - 9.7

Enrolment of Students in Schools - District-wise and Stage-wise 1995-96

Districts	L.P.S.			U.P.S.			High School			Total		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Thiruvananthapuram	103070	100249	203319	82522	79118	161640	72992	75697	148689	258584	255064	513648
Kollam	78942	76788	155730	70498	66738	137236	67185	67229	134414	216625	210755	427380
Pathanamthitta	37029	36178	73207	31966	29829	61795	32141	31372	63513	101136	97379	198515
Alappuzha	59844	57926	117770	54531	51118	105649	53556	52933	106489	167931	161977	329908
Kottayam	60206	57319	117525	49871	47014	96885	46259	48080	94339	156336	152413	308749
Idukki	34834	32492	67326	30745	27426	58171	24441	25327	49768	90020	85245	175265
Ernakulam	85717	82671	168388	76337	72097	148434	70528	73081	143609	232582	227849	460431
Thrissur	104757	99594	204351	84990	80289	165279	69862	73207	143069	259609	253090	512699
Palakkad	105164	101305	206469	83578	80195	163773	63608	66949	130557	252350	248449	500799
Malappuram	174713	165242	339955	135766	127469	263235	100341	105223	205564	410820	397934	808754
Kozhikode	106497	100041	206538	92385	85356	177741	78393	81788	160181	277275	267185	544460
Wayanad	29777	28285	58062	23302	22124	45426	17867	19191	37058	70946	69600	140546
Kannur	92605	87700	180305	78970	73118	152088	68808	69584	138392	240383	230402	470785
Kasaragode	51182	47957	99139	39363	36060	75423	31439	29813	61252	121984	113830	235814
Total	1124337	1073747	2198084	934824	877951	1812775	797420	819474	1616894	2856581	2771172	5627753

Source: Directorate of Public Instruction, Thiruvananthapuram.

Appendix - 9.8
Enrolment of SC/ST Students at School Level 1995-96

Section (1)	General (2)	Scheduled Castes (3)	Percentage to total (4)	Scheduled Tribes (5)	Percentage to total (6)
Lower Primary	2198084	240938	10.96	29462	1.34
Upper Primary	1812775	205774	11.35	19534	1.08
Secondary	1616894	172895	10.69	13435	0.83
Total	5627753	619607	11.01	62431	1.11

Source : Directorate of Public Instruction, Thiruvananthapuram.

Appendix - 9.9

Standard-wise Strength of SC / ST Students - 1996

Standard	Government Schools			Private Aided Schools			Private Unaided Schools		
	Total	of which		Total	of which		Total	of which	
		SC	ST		SC	ST		SC	ST
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
I	195579	25758	4210	299153	29915	3696	24316	707	53
II	210624	27541	3988	316278	31586	3385	24155	740	54
III	214658	28272	3684	316893	31292	3082	22971	743	52
IV	225254	30254	3976	326388	33487	3252	21815	643	30
V	203728	26124	3558	369445	39485	3251	19849	517	58
VI	206195	26365	3491	375531	41312	3019	18764	486	62
VII	209774	26982	3129	392063	44062	2919	17426	441	47
VIII	237579	29055	3182	349019	38408	2431	15867	424	63
IX	222783	26130	2607	330417	34446	1939	14763	393	49
X	175908	19251	1802	258274	24471	1328	12284	317	34
Total	2102082	265732	33627	3333461	348464	28302	192210	5411	502

Source : Directorate of Public Instruction, Thiruvananthapuram.

Appendix - 9.10
Enrolment of Students in Schools in Kerala - Stage-wise

Year	L.P.S.			U.P.S.			H.S.			Total			
	Govt.	Aided	Unaided	Govt.	Aided	Unaided	Govt.	Aided	Unaided				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
1994	916480	1322880	85692	2325052	651773	1164926	50138	1866837	643749	933364	39103	1616216	5808105
1995	879101	1285774	87107	2251982	636086	1150609	52490	1839185	644388	941130	40660	1626178	5717345
1996	846115	1258712	93257	2198084	619697	1137039	56039	1812775	636270	937710	42914	1616894	5627753

Source : Directorate of Public Instruction, Thiruvananthapuram.

Appendix - 9.11
Enrolment of Students in Government Schools - Kerala 1996

Students	S T A N D A R D S												
	I	II	III	IV	Total	V	VI	VII	Total	VIII	IX	X	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
Boys	99306	106927	110899	115910	435042	105452	106666	108485	320603	121719	110130	82392	314241
Girls	96273	101697	103759	109344	411073	98276	99529	101289	299094	115860	112653	93516	322029
Total	195579	210624	214658	225254	846115	203728	206195	209774	619697	237579	222783	175908	636270

Source : Directorate of Public Instruction, Thiruvananthapuram.

Appendix - 9.12
Enrolment of Students in Private Aided Schools in Kerala - 1996

Students	S T A N D A R D S												
	I	II	III	IV	Total	V	VI	VII	Total	VIII	IX	X	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
Boys	151797	161331	161686	166875	641689	189705	192452	201879	584036	177417	163050	120348	460815
Girls	147356	154947	155207	159513	617023	179740	183079	190184	553003	171602	167367	137926	476895
Total	299153	316278	316893	326388	1258712	369445	375531	392063	1137039	349019	330417	258274	937710

Source : Directorate of Public Instruction, Thiruvananthapuram.

Appendix - 9.13

Enrolment of Students in Private Unaided Schools in Kerala - 1996

Students	S T A N D A R D S										Total		
	I	II	III	IV	Total	V	VI	VII	Total	VIII		IX	X	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
Boys	12347	12353	11783	11123	47606	10759	9987	9439	30185	8549	7697	6118	22364
Girls	11969	11802	11188	10692	45651	9090	8777	7987	25854	7318	7066	6166	20550
Total	24316	24155	22971	21815	93257	19849	18764	17426	56039	15867	14763	12284	42914

Source : Directorate of Public Instruction, Thiruvananthapuram.

Appendix - 9.14
Enrolment of Students in Government - Aided and Unaided Schools - Standard and Management-wise

Year / Management	S T A N D A R D S										Total	
	I (2)	II (3)	III (4)	IV (5)	V (6)	VI (7)	VII (8)	VIII (9)	IX (10)	X (11)		(12)
1994-95												
Government	202902	217162	227080	231957	212225	206606	217255	245121	225677	173590	2159575	
Aided	302742	322265	328186	332579	377674	373748	399187	357347	329809	253974	3377513	
Unaided	23140	22382	21533	20052	18692	17460	16338	14956	13651	12053	180257	
Total	528784	561809	576801	584588	608591	597814	632780	617424	569137	439617	5717345	
1995-96												
Government	195579	210624	214658	225254	203728	206195	209774	237579	222783	175908	2102082	
Aided	299153	316278	316893	326388	369445	375531	392063	349019	330417	258274	3333461	
Unaided	24316	24155	22971	21815	19849	18764	17426	15867	14763	12284	192210	
Total	519048	551057	554522	573457	593022	600490	619263	602465	567963	446466	5627753	

Source : Directorate of Public Instruction, Thiruvananthapuram.

Appendix - 9.15

Enrolment of Students in Government - Aided and Unaided Schools - Standard and Management-wise

Year / Management	S T A N D A R D S											Total
	I (1)	II (2)	III (3)	IV (4)	V (5)	VI (6)	VII (7)	VIII (8)	IX (9)	X (10)	XI (11)		XII (12)
1971												
Government	350656	319732	300003	283427	189792	142418	112391	108308	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	24649	
Total	800470	715421	668931	623723	512563	414988	338712	308697	259470	156547	4799522	
1972												
Government												
Aided												
Unaided												
Total												
1973												
Government	294181	393735	309124	281742	194980	151913	121478	118403	91075	53107	2909736	
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	369587	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	28008	333882	217354	5125894	

Separate figures are not available

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	
1975	Government	278206	290242	302238	359184	218442	171575	153144	137531	85238	107032	2094832
	Aided	357211	365395	376190	424529	369541	321921	299648	226480	150443	198858	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
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	3891	3264	40487
	Total	633551	621146	625345	658704	645475	550203	468296	411419	330803	210098	5155040
1977	Government	280102	271629	263655	282888	247596	215654	172418	140554	126222	90794	2091512
	Aided	370420	347366	3401551	326280	345689	362179	313829	274896	230301	149867	3060978
	Unaided	6981	4819	4543	4412	3764	3743	3661	3063	3316	2787	41089
	Total	657503	623814	608349	613580	597049	581576	489908	418513	359839	243448	5193579
1978	Government	280815	285219	270656	269266	213260	193372	97863	160224	132779	104898	2108352
	Aided	379204	383170	355284	346414	369955	365541	368223	270751	232256	170118	3240916
	Unaided	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	Total	660019	668389	625940	615680	583215	558913	566086	430975	365035	275016	5349268
1979	Government	267680	296339	284646	207929	270918	190471	182237	190009	149279	106443	2145951
	Aided	364847	379916	365316	346552	359091	393620	361684	299098	257047	183009	3220180
	Unaided	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	Total	632527	676255	649962	617470	567020	494091	543921	489107	406326	289452	5366131

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
1980											
Government	268363	287362	280362	276219	207490	188314	182062	191932	170554	113153	2175811
Aided	367314	373726	369644	357809	370342	350932	352128	308561	280053	191022	3921531
Unaided	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Total	635677	661088	650006	634028	577832	539246	534190	500493	450607	304175	5497342
1981											
Government	267342	281494	280991	286762	216579	189751	182642	188333	176151	133381	2203426
Aided	356921	373231	358311	362375	380489	358067	350970	300989	286931	211905	3339098
Unaided	7216	7314	6652	6194	6061	5755	5072	6507	5379	4279	60429
Total	631479	662039	645954	655331	603129	553573	538684	495738	468461	349565	5602953
1982											
Government	274709	278413	274879	279415	228882	201694	186318	197745	177583	137596	2237234
Aided	363546	366416	362272	356940	385305	366797	359803	288729	275002	224660	3349470
Unaided	7624	7727	7319	6828	6638	6217	5560	6343	5560	4278	6494
Total	645879	652556	644470	643183	620825	574708	551681	492817	458145	366534	5650798
1983											
Government	264896	282509	269704	271893	227894	216240	198260	202333	181661	138477	2253867
Aided	354307	366733	353149	356352	378351	372875	367907	290503	268241	216786	3325204
Unaided	7093	7505	7477	7122	7345	7064	6261	6646	6008	4681	67202
Total	626296	656747	630330	635367	613590	596179	572428	499482	455910	359944	5646273
1984											
Government	250060	272253	273054	266139	226323	216348	211979	208592	182345	141978	2249071
Aided	344529	360620	355226	349050	378851	371628	376520	306831	272184	209230	3324719
Unaided	8211	7340	7351	7239	8414	7887	7422	7662	6636	6503	74665
Total	602800	640213	635213	635631	622428	613588	595863	595921	523135	461165	5357711
1985											
Government	255053	267837	267568	270398	224721	213938	204772	214294	184478	130659	2233718
Aided	351110	368858	355844	352108	380198	371933	366477	324198	285221	206646	3362593
Unaided	11518	10114	8987	8914	9095	8758	8101	7712	6490	5076	84765
Total	617681	646809	632399	631420	614014	594629	579350	546204	476189	342391	5681076

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	
1986	Government	260874	277696	267529	268638	227210	211684	201889	210541	190390	127223	2243674
	Aided	355364	390806	367503	358385	582874	368146	355034	313502	289219	190636	5371469
	Unaided	14401	13168	11089	9943	10600	10410	9229	8614	7905	5649	101008
	Total	630639	681670	646121	636966	620684	590240	566152	532657	487514	323508	5716151
1987	Government	253615	279531	269632	260523	231295	215875	200885	211021	189074	125241	2236692
	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	566681	530900	488536	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	16290	15986	15624	12847	12083	11708	10955	10660	8894	133453
	Total	608642	655416	671373	660587	632190	607547	607106	531397	491918	384775	5851951
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	618848	625778	459118	604283	392649	5882716

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	
1991	Government	241675	248853	253511	265248	237583	228333	222592	233577	208871	156329	2296572
	Aided	339294	348035	348021	355424	407512	396755	393812	333643	305326	228992	345681
	Unaided	20061	18493	17770	16018	14967	14941	13311	11670	10957	9527	147715
	Total	601030	615381	619302	636690	660062	640029	629715	578890	525154	394848	5901101
1992	Government	227117	251242	245374	251588	231029	227675	228315	240337	214871	165671	2283219
	Aided	327846	353177	341720	346930	393267	400750	406977	343222	312984	241521	3468394
	Unaided	20946	20071	18218	17169	15809	15000	14258	12545	11588	9788	155392
	Total	575909	624490	605312	615687	640105	643425	649550	596104	539443	416980	5907005
1993	Government	222718	236927	244013	242887	221542	223856	229486	243953	216751	178828	2260894
	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	309142	335008	336352	342378	374651	380460	409815	358045	322834	252485	3421170
	Unaided	23194	22381	20819	19298	18048	16770	15320	14276	13070	11757	174933
	Total	540593	588638	590894	604929	604204	611209	651424	620609	558709	436898	5808107
1995	Government	202902	217162	227080	231957	212225	206606	217255	245121	225677	173590	2159575
	Aided	302742	322265	328188	332579	377674	373748	399187	357347	329809	253974	3377513
	Unaided	23140	22382	21533	20052	18692	17460	16338	14956	13651	12053	180257
	Total	528784	561809	576801	584588	608591	597814	632780	617424	569137	439617	5717345
1996	Government	1295579	210624	214658	225254	203728	206195	209774	237579	222783	175908	2102082
	Aided	299153	316278	316893	326388	369445	375531	392063	349019	330417	258274	3333461
	Unaided	24316	24155	22971	21815	19849	18764	17426	15867	14763	12284	192210
	Total	519048	551057	554522	573457	593022	600490	619263	602465	567963	446466	5627753

Source : Directorate of Public Instruction, Thiruvananthapuram.

Appendix - 9.16
Enrolment of Students in Schools in Kerala - Stage-wise

Year	L.P.S.				U.P.S.				H.S.				Total		
	Govt.		Unaided		Govt.		Unaided		Govt.		Unaided			Total	
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)		(14)	
(1)															
1973	1278782	1611763	18038	2908583	468371	874428	10540	1353339	262585	485555	9882	758022	5019944		
1974	1267230	1559317	19158	2845705	500696	936668	11581	1448945	288462	532502	10280	831244	5125894		
1975	1221870	1523325	19156	2764351	543161	991105	11239	1545505	329801	575781	10267	915849	5225705		
1976	1119442	1400590	18714	2538746	594816	1058166	10992	1663974	352890	588649	10781	952320	5155040		
1977	1098274	1384217	20755	2503246	635668	1021697	11168	1668533	357570	655064	9166	1021800	5193579		
1978	1105956	1464072*	--	2570028	601495	1103719*	--	1708214	397901	673125*	--	1071026	5349268		
1979	1119583	1456631	--	2576214	580637	1024395	--	1605032	445731	739154	--	1184885	5366131		
1980	1122306	1468493	--	2580799	577866	1073402	--	1651268	475639	779636	--	1255275	5497342		
1981	1116589	1450838	27376	2594803	58972	1088526	16888	1694386	497865	799734	16165	1313764	5602963		
1982	1107416	1446174	29498	2586088*	616894	1111905	18415	1747214	512924	788391	16181	1371496	5650798		
1983	1089002	1430541	29197	2548740	642394	1119133	20670	1782197	522471	775530	17335	1315336	5646273		
1984	1061506	1409425	30141	2501072	654650	1126999	23723	1805372	532915	788295	20801	1342011	5648455		
1985	1060856	1427920	39533	2528309	634431	1118608	25954	1787993	529431	816065	19278	1364774	5681076		
1986	1074737	1472058	48601	2595396	640783	1106054	30239	1777076	528154	793357	22168	1343679	5716151		
1987	1063301	1465689	57941	2586931	648055	1108776	32868	1789699	525336	789215	26276	1340827	5717457		
1988	1093400	1478969	64725	2637094	655085	1115001	36509	1805595	527994	789389	28584	1345967	5788656		
1989	1071651	1458061	66306	2596018	666791	1144414	36638	1847843	552535	825046	30509	1408090	5851951		
1990	1036321	1420532	70215	2527068	685509	1173393	40696	1899598	573236	850835	31979	1456050	5882716		
1991	1009287	1390774	72342	2472403	688508	1198079	43219	1929806	598777	867961	32154	1498892	5901101		
1992	975321	1369673	76404	2421398	687019	1200994	45067	1933080	620879	897727	33921	1552527	5907005		
1993	946495	1346165	79425	2372085	674867	1186376	46281	1907524	639532	913580	36015	1589127	5868736		
1994	916482	1322880	85692	2325054	651773	1164926	50138	1866837	643749	933364	39103	1616216	5808107		
1995	879101	1285774	87107	2251982	638086	1150609	52490	1839185	644388	941130	40660	1626178	5717345		
1996	846115	1258712	93257	2198084	619697	1137039	56039	1812775	636270	837710	42914	1616894	5627753		

Source : Directorate of Public Instruction, Thiruvananthapuram.

Appendix - 9.17
Number of Teachers in Kerala (1971-1996)

Year	L.P. Schools			U.P. Schools			High Schools		
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
	Government	Private aided	Private Unaided	Government	Private aided	Private unaided	Government	Private aided	Private unaided
1971	21104	29016	199	15298	27493	242	17290	30894	769
1972	21698	29840	208	15730	28259	245	17785	31773	788
1973	24068	32873	258	16781	29841	290	18355	33858	1091
1974	23391	30414	273	16807	28704	151	18478	33319	852
1975	22992	30885	260	16652	28943	165	20155	33747	882
1976	23299	31298	263	17386	30218	173	20557	34418	899
1977	22923	31820	246	17125	30297	184	23718	36914	981
1978	22743	30551	258	19189	33353	191	20416	40212	1052
1979	22602	30362	256	18497	32149	183	25645	42939	1122
1980	22808	30365	303	18098	32696	221	26731	42099	1289
1981	21009	30658	308	17123	32614	234	27916	43008	1433
1982	20327	30899	295	16006	33165	262	31425	43477	1505
1983	19625	30616	359	14994	32458	251	33796	46704	1615
1984	19220	30680	394	14598	32728	326	34830	47908	1847
1985	19053	30156	467	14667	33569	522	35225	48686	2028
1986	18947	30118	733	15245	33592	476	35850	49740	2543
1987	19298	30436	793	15890	33972	558	36746	50161	2632
1988	19696	30763	830	15835	34524	627	37126	50224	2774
1989	19228	30202	846	15850	33666	656	36534	50072	2771
1990	19100	30211	848	15873	33941	622	36794	49708	2904
1991	18832	29885	883	15568	34263	645	37086	49845	2957
1992	17750	29319	958	15727	34706	750	36893	50450	3241
1993	17577	29122	1000	15958	34799	749	37065	50719	3250
1994	17425	28857	1005	15822	34074	805	37104	51224	3771
1995	17089	28433	1010	15703	34437	950	36950	51310	3811
1996	16724	28276	1025	15439	34183	762	36333	51299	3895

Source : Directorate of Public Instruction, Thiruvananthapuram.

Appendix - 9.18
Number of Teachers in Kerala

Year	L.P. Schools			U.P. Schools			High Schools			T.T.J	
	Govt.	Private aided	Private unaided	Govt.	Private aided	Private unaided	Govt.	Private aided	Private unaided	Govt.	Private aided
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
1991	18832	29885	883	15568	34263	645	37086	49845	2957	503	541
1992	17750	29319	958	15727	34706	750	36893	50450	3241	515	501
1993	17577	29122	1000	15959	34799	749	37065	50719	3250	529	528
1994	17425	28857	1005	15822	34074	805	37104	51224	3771	488	528
1995	17089	28433	1010	15703	34437	950	36950	51310	3821	484	533
1996	16724	28276	1025	15439	34183	762	36333	51299	3895	488	582

Source : Directorate of Public Instruction, Thiruvananthapuram.

Appendix - 9.19
Number of Students Appeared and Passed Vocational Higher Secondary Education

Year of Examination	No. appeared	No. passed
1992 March	8713	2302
1992 September	2202	530
1993 March	10675	3765
1993 September	3397	904
1994 March	11404	5732
1994 September	2478	1120
1995 October	4713	1296
1996 March	14108	6214
1996 September	6068	3866

Source : Directorate of VHSE, Thiruvananthapuram.

Appendix - 9.20
Management-wise TTI Institutions, Student Strength and Number of Teachers - 1995 & 1996

Management (1)	No. of Institutions (2)	Student Strength			Number of Teachers		
		Boys (3)	Girls (4)	Total (5)	Men (6)	Women (7)	Total (8)
1994-95							
Government	38	358	1255	1613	117	57	174
Aided	64	742	2949	3691	88	206	294
Unaided	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Total	102	1100	4204	5304	205	263	468
1995-96							
Government	38	313	941	1254	128	56	184
Aided	64	368	1661	2029	104	197	301
Unaided	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Total	102	681	2602	3283	232	253	485

Source : Directorate of Public Instruction, Thiruvananthapuram.

Appendix - 9.21
District-wise Number of Arts and Science Colleges in Kerala - 1995-96

Sl. No.	District	Government	Private aided	Private unaided (provisional)	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1.	Thiruvananthapuram	8	12	4	24
2.	Kollam	1	12	2	15
3.	Pathanamthitta	--	9	--	9
4.	Alleppey	--	12	1	13
5.	Ernakulam	4	21	3	28
6.	Kottayam	1	20	3	24
7.	Idukki	2	6	1	9
8.	Thrissur	3	17	1	21
9.	Malappuram	3	9	4	16
10.	Palakkad	3	7	2	12
11.	Kozhikode	6	8	2	16
12.	Wayanad	2	4	--	6
13.	Kannur	2	9	2	13
14.	Kasaragod	3	2	--	5
Total		38	148	25	211

Source : Directorate of Collegiate Education, Thiruvananthapuram.

Appendix - 9.22
Enrolment in Arts and Science Colleges in Kerala - University-wise & Stage-wise - 1996
(Provisional)

Name of University	Pre-Degree			Degree			Post graduate			Total						
	Boys	Girls	ST	Boys	Girls	SC	ST	Boys	Girls	SC	ST	Boys	Girls	SC	ST	
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
1. Kerala	28102	41906	7433	274	14279	26292	3661	164	902	2088	506	28	43283	70286	11600	466
2. Calicut	34528	36692	11260	744	16865	28738	3205	154	1316	4104	298	43	52709	69534	14763	941
3. Gandhiji	29679	38464	7422	625	17491	24608	2691	278	736	2014	398	31	47906	65086	10511	934
Total	92309	117062	26115	1643	48635	79638	9557	596	2954	8206	1202	102	143898	204906	36874	2341

Source : Directorate of Collegiate Education

Appendix - 9.23
Number of Teachers in Arts & Science Colleges 1996

Sl.No.	Name of University	Government	Private	Total
1.	Kerala	621	3378	3999
2.	Mahatma Gandhi	412	4251	4663
3.	Calicut	1251	4578	5829
	Total	2284	12207	14491

Source : Directorate of Collegiate Education.

Appendix - 9.24

Year-wise Break up of Private Registration

Year	Kerala University							Calicut University							Mahatma Gandhi University						
	Pre-Degree	BA	MA	B.Com	M.Com	M.Sc.	Total	Pre-Degree	BA	B.Sc.	B.Com	MA	M.Sc.	M.Com	Total	Pre-Degree	BA	MA	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	46963	--	--	--	--	--	--
1988	26841	4697	5120	8724	1575	--	46967	36547	7650	852	6086	1464	738	670	53865	--	--	--	--	--	--
1989	26440	3250	5325	6170	2000	--	43185	39771	11700	1173	8096	2021	738	665	64134	--	--	--	--	--	--
1990	26329	4200	5636	6320	2500	--	44995	44762	12217	1647	9875	2363	809	716	73364	--	--	--	--	--	--
1991	26000	4283	6580	5977	2342	--	47164	60753	14836	1800	10400	2658	1170	864	2490	32452	2431	--	6310	--	44193
1992	27000	6000	7000	6250	2200	--	48450	55347	11714	--	8266	2864	--	763	78935	26528	3138	--	7282	--	36948
1993	27600	5800	9500	7000	1800	590	52190	58800	13147	--	10217	3992	--	929	87085	30777	3582	--	8310	--	42869
1994	31000	5500	7800	7000	2169	650	58619	54662	7790	--	6419	3000	--	875	72746	29135	4001	--	8345	--	41481
1995	25000	5100	5675	6200	2400	650	45025	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	72746	--	--	--	--	--	41481

Source : University of Kerala, Calicut and Mahatma Gandhi University.

Appendix - 9.25
University-wise and Management-wise Number of Teachers in Training Colleges and Centres in Kerala - 1996

Name of University (1)	No. of Training Colleges			Number of Teachers				
	Government (2)	Private aided (3)	Private unaided (4)	Total (5)	Government (6)	Private aided (7)	Private unaided (8)	Total (9)
1. Kerala	1	7	--	8	12	45	--	57
2. Calicut	3	2	--	5	53	10	--	63
3. Mahatma Gandhi	--	6	--	6	--	53	--	53
Total	4	15	--	19	65	108	--	173

Source : Directorate of Collegiate Education.

Appendix - 9.26
University-wise and Management-wise Student Strength in Training Colleges and Centres in Kerala - 1996

Name of University	Students Strength			Total
	Government	Private aided	Private unaided	
1. Kerala	200	1216	--	1416
2. Mahatma Gandhi	--	1275	--	1275
3. Calicut	390	525	--	915
Total	590	3016	--	3606

Source : Directorate of Collegiate Education.

Appendix - 9.27
Number of Students and Teachers in Engineering Colleges 1995 & 1996

Type of Institutions	Intake of students							Teachers				
	1995			1996				1995		1996		
	Boys (2)	Girls (3)	Total (4)	Boys (5)	Girls (6)	Total (7)	Men (8)	Women (9)	Total (10)	Men (11)	Women (12)	Total (13)
Government												
1. College of Engineering Thiruvananthapuram	350	169	519	337	165	502	164	54	218	178	74	252
2. Engineering College, Thrissur	320	110	430	288	119	407	67	23	90	109	40	149
3. College of Engineering, Kannur	110	50	160	113	41	154	26	18	44	30	18	48
4. College of Engineering, Kottayam	117	43	160	103	52	155	26	16	42	26	16	42
5. Regional Engineering College, Kozhikode	--	--	350	--	--	350	--	--	--	--	--	--
II. Private												
1. T.K.M. Engineering College Kollam	250	190	440	262	128	390	114	62	176	133	66	199
2. Mar Athanasius College of Engg., Kothamangalam	240	100	340	210	97	307	80	36	116	80	36	116
3. N.S.S. College of Engineering Palakkad	251	91	342	215	93	308	99	43	142	99	43	142
Total	1638	753	2741	1528	695	2573	576	252	828	655	293	948

Source : Directorate of Technical Education.

Appendix - 9.28

Technical Education Institutions in Karnataka, Tamil Nadu & Andhra Pradesh - 1996

Sl. No.	Type of Institutions	Government			Private aided			Private unaided		
		No. of Institutions	Total Annual Intake	No. of Institutions	Total Annual Intake	No. of Institutions	Total Annual Intake	No. of Institutions	Total Annual Intake	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	
I. Karnataka										
1.	Engineering Colleges	5	1280	11	5378	35	13215			
2.	Polytechnics	33	6445	7	2055	133	19955			
II. Tamil Nadu										
1.	Engineering Colleges	7	1710	3	760	70	17850			
2.	Polytechnics	21	3975	35	7389	97	20350			
III. Andhra Pradesh										
1.	Engineering Colleges	--	--	--	--	--	--			
2.	Polytechnics	62	--	4	--	21	--			
	a) Diploma	-	9675	-	805	-	4435			
	b) Part-time Diploma	-	680	-	--	-	--			
	c) Post Diploma	-	300	-	40	-	-			

Source : Directorate of Technical Education, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu & Andhra Pradesh.

Appendix - 9.29

Course-wise Annual Intake of Students Strength in Engineering Colleges - Post Graduate Level

Name of Course	1994 Intake	1995 Intake	1996 Intake
1. Civil Engineering	57	57	57
2. Mechanical Engineering	42	42	42
3. Electrical Engineering	41	41	41
4. Electronics Engineering	5	5	5
5. Chemical Engineering	6	6	6
6. Production-cum-plant Engineering	Nil	Nil	Nil
7. Instrumentation and Central System	10	10	10
8. Production Engineering	6	6	6
9. Applied Electronics and Instrumentation	5	5	5
10. Architecture	5	5	5
11. Industrial Engineering	15	15	15
12. Electrical Communication	Nil	Nil	Nil
13. Computer Science	Nil	Nil	Nil
14. Production and Management	Nil	Nil	Nil
15. M.C.A.	120	120	120
Total	312	312	312

Source : Directorate of Technical Education.

Appendix - 9.30

No. of SC/ST Students and SC/ST Teachers in Engineering Colleges during 1995-96

Type of Institution	No. of Institutions		Enrolment				No. of Teachers			
	1995	1996	1995		1996		1995		1996	
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
			Total	Of which SC/ST	Total	Of which SC/ST	Total	Of which SC/ST	Total	Of which SC/ST
Government	4	4	1269	117	1218	109	494	22	491	29/Nil
Private Aided	3	3	1212	89	615	86	434	--	457	--
Total	7	7	2481	196	1833	195	928	22	948	29

Source : Directorate of Technical Education

Appendix - 9.31

Total Students and Staff in Technical High Schools

Year	Students			Teachers		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Men	Women	Total
1994	6986	768	7754	838	208	1046
1995	6233	692	6925	818	198	1016
1996	5639	616	6255	818	198	1016
Total	18858	2076	20934	2474	604	3078

Source : Directorate of Technical Education.

Appendix - 9.32
Annual Intake and Out-turn in Polytechnics in Kerala

Year (1)	Number of Polytechnics			Student strength			Annual Intake			Out-turn		
	Govt. (2)	Private (3)	Total (4)	Govt. (5)	Private (6)	Total (7)	Govt. (8)	Private (9)	Total (10)	Govt. (11)	Private (12)	Total (13)
1994-95	32	7	39	10560	2911	13471	4794	1260	6054	--	--	--
			(including Polytechnic)									
			(J.D.T.E. Isalam, Kozhikode)									
1995-96	32	6	38	13696	3750	17446	4920	1260	6180	--	--	2378
1996-97	32	6	38	14191	3750	17941	4830	1260	6090	--	--	--

Source : Directorate of Technical Education.

**Appendix - 9.33
Total Students and Staff Strength in Polytechnics**

Type of Institutions	Students						Teachers					
	1995			1996			1995			1996		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Government	9262	4434	13696	9861	4330	14191	807	208	1015	829	228	1129
Private	2625	1125	3750	2650	1100	3750	324	48	372	324	48	372
Total	11887	5559	17446	12511	5430	17941	1131	256	1387	1153	276	1501

Source : Directorate of Technical Education.

APPENDIX - 9.34
Medical Institutions and Beds in Kerala - Category-wise - 1996

Sl. No.	District	Hospitals		PHCs including MCH centres		Community Health Centres		Dispensaries		T.B. Clinics/ Centres		Leprosy Control Units/Leprosy Sanatorium	
		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)	(14)
1.	Thiruvananthapuram	19	6067	79	388	7	416	7	34	1	28	1	
2.	Kollam	12	1696	65	296	4	70	--	--	2	--	3	
3.	Pathanamthitta	7	507	50	277	2	145	1	--	1	12	--	
4.	Alappuzha	12	3442	69	286	4	202	2	--	2	76	1	
5.	Kottayam	13	2477	65	489	4	340	--	--	2	60	--	
6.	Idukki	3	328	57	372	2	140	1	--	1	--	--	
7.	Ernakulam	20	2791	80	611	7	401	3	68	4	40	--	
8.	Thrissur	19	3399	89	491	5	197	6	6	1	--	2	
9.	Palakkad	8	1031	87	773	4	274	8	--	1	--	1	
10.	Malappuram	8	1319	98	576	5	196	6	--	2	52	3	
11.	Kozhikode	11	3972	70	184	6	226	3	--	1	--	2	
12.	Wayanad	3	374	26	242	4	195	5	--	1	--	--	
13.	Kannur	10	1709	79	246	3	114	8	46	1	--	--	
14.	Kasaragod	4	469	47	107	3	91	3	--	1	--	2	
Total		149	29581	961	5338	60	3007	53	154	21	268	15	

Appendix - 0.35

District-wise availability of Vehicles under DHS - 1996

District	Vehicles in running condition	Vehicles in workshop	Others	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Thiruvananthapuram	73	7	1	81
Kollam	37	8	1	46
Pathanamthitta	22	3	4	29
Alappuzha	42	7	4	53
Kottayam	35	10	26	71
Idukki	22	10	16	48
Ernakulam	38	6	4	48
Thrissur	46	3	20	69
Palakkad	66	8	14	88
Malappuram	67	8	17	92
Kozhikode	44	3	9	56
Wayanad	25	5	9	39
Kannur	32	6	27	65
Kasaragod	22	2	5	29
Total	571	86	157	814

Appendix - 9.36

Statement showing No. of attacks and deaths due to principal communicable diseases

Sl. No.	Name of Diseases	1994-1995		1995-1996	
		Attack	Death	Attack	Death
1.	Acute Diarrhoeal Diseases	779445	61	707246	21
2.	Diphtheria	33	3	33	4
3.	Acute poliomyelitis	8	1	--	--
4.	Tetanus (others)	33	5	45	7
5.	Neonatal Tetanus	6	4	--	--
6.	Whooping cough	1748	--	1375	--
7.	Measles	8373	4	6107	1
8.	Acute respiratory infection	3003466	96	3032563	139
9.	Pneumonia	18649	25	21753	26
10.	Enteric fever	8271	4	7749	6
11.	Viral Hepatitis	11603	14	11488	9
12.	Menningococcal Menningitis	115	11	98	7
13.	Rabies	187	18	186	11
14.	Syphilis	446	1	720	1
15.	Gonococcal Infection	1572	--	456	--
16.	Japaneese Encephalitis	--	--	105	31
17.	Pulmonary Tuberculosis	37774	224	42091	272
18.	All other diseases	11422148	4762	11055694	4177

Appendix - 9.37
Communicable Diseases - Status Kerala 1996

Sl. No.	Name of Diseases	Population exposed to risk		Prevalence rate	
		Kerala	All India	Kerala	All India
1.	Leprosy	30000000	NA	0.22	NA
2.	Tuberculosis	30000000	"	1.64	"
3.	Filaria	66.3 lakhs	"	--	"
4.	Acute diarrhoeal disease	3900000	"	181.35	"
5.	Diphtheria	600000	"	0.055	"
6.	Poliomyelitis	3900000	"	--	"
7.	Whooping cough	3900000	"	0.353	"
8.	Tetanus	600000	"	--	"
9.	Measles	3900000	"	1.57	"
10.	Acute respiratory infection including pneumonia	3900000	"	777.58	"
11.	Malaria	30000000	"	0.43	"

Note : Prevalence rate is calculated per 1000 population.

APPENDIX - 9.38

District-wise distribution of Institutions S 158, Beds and Patients treated under Ayurvedic Systems of Medicine in Kerala - 1995 and 1996

Sl. No.	District	No. of Hospitals		No. of Beds		No. of Dispensaries		Total No. of Institutions		Total No. of patients treated 1996	
		1995	1996	1995	1996	1995	1996	1995	1996	in-patients	out-patients
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
1.	Thiruvananthapuram	13	13	255	255	51	52	64	65	4092	1781202
2.	Kollam	9	9	170	190	38	38	47	47	3524	1158742
3.	Alappuzha	10	10	180	180	42	43	52	53	1500	1499378
4.	Pathanamthitta	4	4	80	80	33	34	37	38	1193	821097
5.	Kottayam	8	8	150	150	33	33	41	41	1175	843858
6.	Idukki	3	3	110	110	27	27	30	30	1201	623840
7.	Ernakulam	13	13	230	230	49	49	62	62	2559	1306297
8.	Thrissur	14	14	223	243	68	69	82	83	1463	1394339
9.	Palakkad	5	5	130	130	54	55	59	60	1219	741488
10.	Malappuram	10	10	200	200	55	55	65	65	995	1031288
11.	Kozhikode	6	6	170	170	39	39	45	45	1230	1061673
12.	Wayanad	2	2	100	100	19	19	21	21	1001	357413
13.	Kannur	6	6	211	211	44	44	50	50	1584	897331
14.	Kasaragod	5	5	100	100	30	30	35	35	781	451221
Total		108	108	2309	2349	582	587	690	695	23517	1369197

Appendix - 9.39
District-wise distribution of Institutions and Beds under Homoeopathy (1995 and 1996)

District	No. of Hospitals		No. of Beds in Hospitals		No. of dispensaries		Total No. of Institutions	
	1995	1996	1995	1996	1995	1996	1995	1996
1. Thiruvananthapuram	4	4	175	175	37	38	41	42
2. Kollam	3	3	75	75	27	29	30	32
3. Pathanamthitta	1	1	25	25	19	20	20	21
4. Alappuzha	3	3	75	75	30	30	33	33
5. Kottayam	3	3	175	175	31	33	34	36
6. Idukki	2	2	50	50	26	26	28	28
7. Ernakulam	3	3	75	75	41	42	44	45
8. Thrissur	1	1	25	25	26	27	27	28
9. Palakkad	1	1	25	25	26	27	27	28
10. Malappuram	2	2	50	50	32	33	34	35
11. Kozhikode	3	3	75	75	32	33	35	36
12. Wayanad	1	1	25	25	13	13	14	14
13. kannur	1	1	25	25	26	26	27	27
14. Kasaragod	3	3	75	75	17	17	20	20
Total	31	31	950	950	384	394	415	425

Appendix - 9.40

Family Welfare Programme in 1996 - District-wise

Sl. No.	District	Vasectomy	PPS	Minilap	Laprosopic	Total (3+4+5)	LL	CUT	Total 7 to 8	Nirodh supplied CC	Oral	Induced abortion
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	
1.	Thiruvananthapuram	40	11880	1827	2247	15954	--	7771	7771	2537841	47447	
2.	Kollam	23	11842	1297	1420	14559	--	6820	6820	1355920	53230	
3.	Alappuzha	123	5686	2113	94	7793	--	6287	6287	1045374	32097	
4.	Pathanamthitta	8	3846	466	1526	5838	--	2980	2980	757543	17040	
5.	Kottayam	29	4171	297	1908	6376	--	7123	7123	1178570	34317	
6.	Idukki	16	2490	774	1025	4289	--	3792	3792	918338	16820	
7.	Ernakulam	84	8264	482	2386	11132	--	7558	7558	2128263	37370	
8.	Thrissur	48	7118	728	2664	10510	--	7421	7421	1634708	42879	
9.	Palakkad	3	6463	524	4899	11886	--	7848	7848	1320076	14715	
10.	Malappuram	14	6262	986	338	7586	--	5657	5657	1284343	28996	
11.	Kozhikode	48	8475	1567	2332	12374	--	6243	6243	1162342	37275	
12.	Wayanad	23	2568	305	--	2873	--	2730	2730	727067	18051	
13.	Kannur	27	6302	671	272	7245	--	6045	6045	1545265	35853	
14.	Kasaragod	7	1701	304	106	2111	--	3329	3329	1038779	27381	
Total		493	86968	12341	21217	120526	--	81613	81613	18634429	443471	

Appendix - 9.41

District-wise Population covered by Urban Water Supply Schemes

Sl. No.	District	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96
1.	Thiruvananthapuram	562375	721140	728200	728700	728700	733000
2.	Kollam	306300	309000	312400	312850	333490	463490
3.	Pathanamthitta	83520	84350	85200	85200	85200	85200
4.	Alappuzha	485000	489000	494700	494700	494700	494700
5.	Kottayam	244000	246000	248000	248200	363310	363310
6.	Idukki	10000	10600	38900	38900	38900	38900
7.	Ernakulam	886800	895600	904500	905100	905295	1060996
8.	Thrissur	530100	535400	540700	541300	542270	542270
9.	Palakkad	228300	230600	232800	233100	233900	256750
10.	Malappuram	174300	176000	177700	178050	187234	238334
11.	Kozhikode	548500	554000	559400	559866	560116	596850
12.	Wayanad	10500	11000	11500	11500	11500	11500
13.	Kannur	480300	485100	489200	489550	504356	577503
14.	Kasaragod	221400	223600	225800	225800	228850	228850
Total		4771395	4971990	5049700	5052866	5217821	5691653

Appendix - 9.42

District-wise Population covered by Rural Water Supply Schemes

Sl. No.	District	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
1.	Thiruvananthapuram	758000	879000	964000	964000	1165278	1204178
2.	Kollam	807000	807000	843000	843000	714138	843761
3.	Pathanamthitta	261000	295000	325000	325000	476839	537928
4.	Alappuzha	753000	803000	853000	853000	675266	706889
5.	Kottayam	667000	674000	705000	705000	618409	665159
6.	Idukki	311000	321000	331000	331000	270359	314222
7.	Ernakulam	675000	717000	747000	747000	969346	1050775
8.	Thrissur	855000	1109000	1147000	1147000	1038550	1170410
9.	Palakkad	1066000	1098000	1151000	1151000	918218	924678
10.	Malappuram	590000	591000	627000	627000	663065	1062925
11.	Kozhikode	374000	379000	228000	228000	294279	367439
12.	Wayanad	150000	162000	188000	188000	270569	298266
13.	Kannur	215000	220000	236000	236000	361587	423605
14.	Kasaragod	256000	281000	290000	290000	530739	557377
Total		7736000	8336000	8635000	8635000	8986642	10127612

Appendix - 9.43

House Constructed in Kerala, District-wise

Sl. No.	District	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	Total
1.	Thiruvananthapuram	16105	14515	12383	13849	56852
2.	Kollam	9055	9844	7776	7665	34340
3.	Pathanamthitta	6262	4632	5715	4490	21099
4.	Alappuzha	10469	12107	10557	8417	41550
5.	Kottayam	9251	6585	9055	6312	31203
6.	Idukki	3234	4381	3045	2748	13408
7.	Ernakulam	17262	14884	17427	17071	66644
8.	Thrissur	15028	10852	10552	13092	49524
9.	Palakkad	8536	6374	6436	7524	28870
10.	Malappuram	13967	10552	12994	12893	50406
11.	Kozhikode	18786	16494	22314	21387	78981
12.	Wayanad	3014	2473	2031	2484	10002
13.	Kannur	8907	8942	8865	9771	36485
14.	Kasaragod	5558	4111	4818	5110	19597
Total		132859	115302	120761	118568	487490

Appendix - 10.1
District-wise Beneficiaries of surplus land and extent of land
distributed as on 30-11-96.

Sl. No.	District	Scheduled Castes.		Scheduled Tribes		Others.		Total	
		No.	Extent (Acres)	No.	Extent (Acres)	No.	Extent (Acres)	No.	Extent (Acres)
1.	Kasaragod	4047	3274	790	670	7263	5833	12100	9777
2.	Kannur	4019	2465	1873	1471	8387	5757	14279	9693
3.	Wayanad	1358	486	2748	1533	2853	1325	6959	3344
4.	Kozhikkode	5023	1244	245	102	5991	1286	11259	2632
5.	Malappuram	8319	3396	34	12	7746	3986	16099	7394
6.	Palakkad	12720	5592	1224	949	13311	6284	27255	12825
7.	Trissur	7590	1411	67	50	12346	2223	20003	3684
8.	Ernakulam	3910	736	40	5	2447	418	6397	1159
9.	Idukki	2218	2042	360	315	2411	2138	4989	4495
10.	Kottayam	2417	1245	76	60	2841	1232	5334	2537
11.	Alappuzha	3968	2159	48	7	4322	2332	8338	4498
12.	Pathanamthitta	330	86	..	..	394	68	724	154
13.	Kollam	3424	776	..	..	3214	822	6638	1598
14.	Thiruvananthapuram	3099	335	..	..	2390	275	5489	610
Total		62442	25247	7505	5174	75916	33979	145863	64400

Source: Land Board

Appendix-10.2

District-wise details of enrolment of SC/ST students at School level as on 1-7-1996 (School-wise)

District	L P S			U P S			H S		Attached section of TTI			
	General	SC	ST	General	SC	ST	General	SC	ST	General	SC	ST
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Thiruvananthapuram	129498	19503	792	96871	15723	830	282757	40085	2240	4522	493	9
Kollam	11094	17715	473	90311	15403	325	225085	33394	758	890	225	..
Pathanamthitta	53134	8746	348	33153	6013	162	111772	19813	663	458	69	..
Alappuzha	80766	8746	153	56306	6991	161	189657	21666	353	3179	597	8
Kottayam	78387	6869	742	55638	5826	837	173696	17236	2199	1028	90	3
Idukki	41789	8987	1668	41077	6475	2415	92328	12718	3684	71	2	..
Ernakulam	100855	10714	363	85365	9417	332	273211	27667	824	1000	164	5
Trissur	131440	17570	500	119351	16661	246	261025	33813	431	883	121	5
Palakkad	125327	21786	2412	166833	29109	1316	206843	29344	1599	1796	376	..
Malappuram	233035	17302	632	285864	23216	858	289855	22903	318	..	..	..
Kozhikkod	128491	7584	332	192214	15245	332	222128	15513	618	1127	151	1
Wayanad	27783	1513	6009	48488	2391	7870	63096	3712	8433	1279	51	48
Kannur	111121	4420	684	171746	8779	2009	186687	8833	1233	1231	58	..
Kasaragod	46758	4183	1110	71739	5579	2006	116792	8114	3082	525	34	..
Total	1399478	155638	16218	1515356	166828	19699	2694932	294811	26435	17987	2330	79

Source:- Director of Public Instructions

Appendix - 10.3
Admission details of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Students
In Medical and Para Medical courses 1996

Course	Total	SC	ST
M.B.B.S	700	43	11
B.D.S	80	5	1
M.D.S	24	4	..
B.Pharm	28	1	..
BSc Nursing	150	12	2
BSc MLT	24	2	..
MSc Nursing	16	2	..
MLT Certificate	..	32	..
C.R.A. Certificate	..	36	..
Ophthalmic Assistant Certificate	..	24	..
D Pharm Diploma	20	12	3
Certificate-Course in Nursing	30	29	1

Source : Directorate of Medical Education

Appendix - 10.4
Number of Houses constructed by the Scheduled Caste Development Department.

District	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96
1. Thiruvananthapuram	259	356	370	189
2. Kollam	289	379	279	86
3. Alappuzha	172	188	105	16
4. Pathanamthitta	205	181	159	116
5. Kottayam	145	164	153	8
6. Idukki	137	153	187	85
7. Ernakulam	232	287	206	37
8. Thrissur	332	356	299	177
9. Palakkad	422	421	370	256
10. Malappuram	206	285	240	140
11. Kozhikode	133	154	116	51
12. Wayanad	24	32	69	28
13. Kannur	64	63	68	15
14. Kasargod	200	114	77	38
Total	2820	3133	2698	1242

Source :-Directorate Scheduled Caste Development Department

NO. OF HOUSES CONSTRUCTED BY SCHEDULED TRIBE DEVELOPEMT DEPARTMENT

District	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96
1	2	3	4	5
1. Thiruvanthapuram	11	37	46	11
2. Kollam	5	11	18	20
3. Alappuzha	8	8	12	3
4. Pathanamthitta	14	1	26	15
5. Kottayam	28	18	42	6
6. Idukky	27	105	139	19
7. Ernakulam	2	11	24	5
8. Trissur	8	16	4	0
9. Palakkaad	41	130	28	17
10. Malappuram	0	37	67	0
11. Kozhikode	5	15	13	0
12. Wayanad	346	390	349	270
13. Kannur	36	82	5	28
14. Kasargod	95	19	73	49
TOTAL	626	880	846	443

Source : - Directorate of Scheduled Tribe Development Department

Appendix- 10.6

DISTRICT-WISE DETAILS OF INSTITUTIONS UNDER THE SCHEDULED CASTE DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT AS ON 31-12-1996.

District	Balawadies/ feeding centre	Boy's Hostels*	Girls' Hostels*	School if any	Other Institutions ITC PETC	
1	2	3	4	5	6	
1. Thiruvananthapuram	8	8	8	..	9	1
2. Kollam	3	8	6	..	3	
3. Alappuzha	3	..	4	..	2	
4. Pathanamthitta	6	2	4	..	2	
5. Kottayam	2	2	4	..	4	
6. Idukky	1	2	3	..	..
7. Ernakulam	15	3	4	..	1	1
8. Trissur	4	5	5	..	8	
9. Palakkad	1	14	7	..	3	
10. Malappuram	..	9	5	..	4	
11. Kozhikode	3	7	6	..	2	1
12. Wayanad	..	1	1	..	..
13. Kannur	2	7	3	..	1	
14. Kasargod	2	6	2	..	2	
TOTAL	50	74	62	..	41	3

* Hostels include pre-matric hostels, sports hostels, subsidised (Pvt) hostels and post matric hostels.

ITC - Industrial Training Centre,

PETC - Pre-Examination Training Centres.

Source : - Directorate of Scheduled Caste Devt.

Appendix- 10.7

**DIST- WISE DETAILS OF INSTITUTIONS UNDER THE SCHEDULED TRIBE DEVELOPMENT
DEPARTMENT 31.12.1996**

District	Balawady feeding Centres	Boys Hostels	Girls Hostels	School (if any)	Other Institutions
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Thiruvanthapuram	7	2	1	1	9
2. Kollam	2	2	2	0	4
3. Alappuzha	0	0	2	0	0
4. Pathanamthitta	1	2	1	0	4
5. Kottayam	4	1	2	0	4
6. Idukky	8	13	7	0	9
7. Ernakulam	0	0	0	0	0
8. Trissur	2	2	1	0	0
9. Palakkad	6	14	3	0	6
10. Malappuram	3	8	3	1	3
11. Kozhikode	2	3	1	0	0
12. Wayanad	17	25	8	2	13
13. Kannur	2	9	2	0	4
14. Kasargod	4	2	0	0	1
TOTAL-	58	83	33	4	57*

* 27 Tailoring centre, 20 dispensaries, 1 Hospital, 5 mid-wifery centres, 2 mobile medical unit, and 2 mobile emp. exchange

Source : - Directorate of Scheduled Tribe Development Department

Appendix - 11.1

State - wise Financial Assistance Disbursed by All India Financial Institutions During 1994-95

(Rs. in Crores)

Sl. No.	STATES	IDBI		% to IFCI		% to ICICI		% to UTI		% to GIC		% to LIC		% to NABARD		% to NCDC		% to Grand Total	
		Total	% to Total	Total	% to Total	Total	% to Total	Total	% to Total	Total	% to Total	Total	% to Total	Total	% to Total	Total	% to Total	Total	% to Total
1.	Andhra Pradesh	944.9	9.01	276.5	9.74	295.8	4.30	3.7	0.09	2.6	0.95	13.0	1.26	361.4	12.00	16.9	4.38	1914.8	6.56
2.	Assam	26.6	0.25	8.5	0.30	17.9	0.26	13.2	0.31	1.4	0.51	3.0	0.29	31.6	1.05	0.1	0.03	102.3	0.35
3.	Bihar	76.2	0.73	21.3	0.75	86.2	1.25	20.0	0.47	-	-	15.0	1.45	82.3	2.73	14.8	3.80	315.8	1.08
4.	Gujarat	1630.5	15.54	440.1	15.50	1168.5	16.99	133.9	3.11	11.4	4.16	225.0	21.80	185.2	6.15	5.8	1.50	3800.4	13.01
5.	Haryana	194.0	1.85	61.1	2.15	149.6	2.18	-	-	0.5	0.18	-	-	148.6	4.94	7.8	2.02	561.6	1.92
6.	Karnataka	583.1	5.56	92.1	3.24	497.8	7.24	29.1	0.68	4.2	1.53	27.0	2.62	236.8	7.87	9.6	2.49	1479.7	5.07
7.	Kerala	87.4	0.83	12.8	0.45	32.4	0.47	1.5	0.04	4.0	1.46	4.0	0.39	126.1	4.19	38.1	9.86	306.3	1.05
8.	Madhya Pradesh	632.2	6.03	165.5	5.83	346.7	5.04	10.1	0.24	14.9	5.43	30.0	2.91	157.2	5.22	20.3	5.26	1376.9	4.71
9.	Maharashtra	2447.4	23.33	577.8	20.35	1818.0	26.43	925.8	21.53	117.4	42.78	233.0	22.58	363.7	12.08	146.0	37.80	6629.1	22.69
10.	Orissa	143.2	1.37	51.3	1.81	51.0	0.74	14.3	0.33	1.2	0.43	19.0	1.84	80.4	2.67	10.7	2.77	371.1	1.27
11.	Punjab	197.4	1.88	134.1	4.72	203.4	2.96	5.3	0.12	3.0	1.09	14.0	1.36	177.3	5.89	6.2	1.60	740.7	2.54
12.	Rajasthan	540.0	5.15	123.3	4.34	506.5	7.36	-	-	12.5	4.56	13.0	1.26	157.1	5.22	19.9	5.15	1372.3	4.70
13.	Tamil Nadu	929.1	8.86	278.0	9.79	676.3	9.83	27.8	0.65	8.8	3.21	24.0	2.33	258.2	8.58	31.4	8.13	2233.6	7.65
14.	Uttar Pradesh	756.3	7.21	382.8	13.49	428.0	6.22	111.3	2.59	14.6	5.32	76.0	7.36	470.8	15.64	21.6	5.59	2261.4	7.74
15.	West Bengal	415.9	3.96	49.8	1.75	163.6	2.38	7.4	0.17	5.5	2.00	18.0	1.74	109.6	3.64	12.6	3.26	782.4	2.68
Total		9604.2	91.54	267.50	94.23	6441.7	93.65	1303.4	30.31	20.20	73.62	714.0	69.19	2946.3	97.86	361.8	93.66	24248.4	83.01
Total - All India		10491.5	100.00	2838.7	100.00	6879.3	100.00	4299.8	100.00	274.4	100.00	1032.0	100.00	3010.7	100.00	386.3	100.00	29212.7	100.00

Sources : 1. IDBI - Report on Development Banking in India (1994-95)

2. NCDC - National Cooperative Development Corporation

3. NABARD - National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development - (Annual Report 1994-95)

Appendix - 11.2

State - wise Financial Assistance Disbursed by All India Financial Institutions As at the end March 1995

(Rs. in Crores)

Sl. No.	STATES	IDBI	% to	IFCI	% to	ICICI	% to	UTI	% to	LIC	% to	NABARD	% to	NCDC	% to	Grand	% to
		Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5497.8	8.88	1325.3	8.61	1749.7	5.72	402.5	1.82	521.0	7.67	2707.9	11.06	193.1	5.96	12397.3	7.54
2.	Assam	444.9	0.72	115.5	0.75	130.5	0.43	35.2	0.16	29.0	0.43	300.8	1.23	72.8	2.25	1128.7	0.69
3.	Bihar	1190.1	1.83	180.0	1.17	725.0	2.37	164.5	0.75	325.0	4.78	1167.8	4.77	83.8	2.59	3776.2	2.30
4.	Gujarat	8217.6	13.28	1989.6	12.93	4855.0	15.87	1465.3	6.73	1076.0	15.84	1282.0	5.24	81.1	2.50	18986.6	11.54
5.	Haryana	1654.7	2.67	513.4	3.34	707.1	2.31	76.8	0.35	32.0	0.47	1310.0	5.35	63.2	1.95	4357.2	2.65
6.	Karnataka	3916.2	6.33	747.3	4.86	1927.3	6.30	380.4	1.72	281.0	4.14	1919.5	7.84	214.7	6.62	9386.4	5.71
7.	Kerala	1440.8	2.33	188.9	1.23	284.5	0.93	26.3	0.12	45.0	0.66	981.2	4.01	183.1	5.65	3149.8	1.92
8.	Madhya Pradesh	3663.1	5.92	1065.8	6.93	1540.0	5.03	345.3	1.56	213.0	3.14	1635.7	6.68	314.8	9.71	8777.7	5.34
9.	Maharashtra	11209.5	18.11	2601.3	16.91	8689.1	28.40	5836.4	26.43	1711.0	25.18	2637.1	10.77	616.2	19.01	33300.6	20.25
10.	Orissa	1836.4	2.97	362.8	2.36	467.6	1.53	86.5	0.39	125.0	1.84	706.6	2.89	98.4	3.04	3683.3	2.24
11.	Punjab	1672.5	2.70	919.0	5.97	665.4	2.18	107.4	0.49	88.0	1.30	1760.1	7.19	176.8	5.45	5389.2	3.28
12.	Rajasthan	3054.7	4.94	907.5	5.90	1511.7	4.94	163.6	0.74	162.0	2.38	1218.7	4.98	239.7	7.40	7257.9	4.41
13.	Tamil Nadu	6044.3	9.80	1182.3	7.68	3071.4	10.04	523.8	2.37	489.0	7.20	1672.1	6.83	262.7	8.10	13245.6	8.05
14.	Uttar Pradesh	5372.6	8.68	1890.9	12.29	1905.6	6.23	744.0	3.37	308.0	4.53	3877.6	15.84	379.9	11.72	14478.6	8.80
15.	West Bengal	2765.6	4.47	600.80	3.91	1141.9	3.73	406.6	1.84	432.0	6.36	891.6	3.64	110.3	3.40	6348.8	3.86
Total		57920.8	93.57	14590.4	94.82	29371.8	96.00	10784.6	48.83	5837.0	85.90	24068.7	98.33	3090.6	95.35	145663.9	88.56
Total - All India		61898.1	100.00	15387.1	100.00	30594.7	100.00	22085.9	100.00	6795.0	100.00	24476.7	100.00	3241.4	100.00	164480.9	100.00

Sources : 1. IDBI - Report on Development Banking in India (1994-95)

2. NABARD (Annual Report 1994-95)

Appendix - 11.3

State - wise Per Capita Assistance Disbursed by All India Financial Institutions During 1992-93 to 1994-95

(Rupees)

Sl. No.	STATES	IDBI		IFCI		ICICI		LIC		UTI		GIC		Total								
		1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95						
1.	Andhra Pradesh	89.3	7.1	133.6	18.8	13.8	39.1	23.0	38.8	41.8	1.4	1.3	1.8	5.1	5.9	0.5	1.5	6.7	0.4	167.9	137.6	231.6
2.	Assam	21.7	6.7	10.9	6.0	7.6	3.5	5.0	12.9	7.3	0.4	1.7	1.2	1.3	2.7	5.4	-	0.6	0.6	35.4	32.2	31.7
3.	Bihar	25.0	6.8	8.1	2.4	1.9	2.3	14.0	12.1	9.2	4.0	0.8	1.6	0.3	-	2.1	0.3	-	-	45.7	21.6	25.3
4.	Gujarat	251.7	217.6	373.8	44.8	81.7	100.9	131.6	168.3	267.9	25.7	16.5	51.6	93.4	54.8	30.7	7.0	6.5	2.6	485.1	545.4	876.6
5.	Haryana	80.0	98.6	110.4	42.1	34.4	34.8	35.9	56.8	85.1	3.9	1.7	-	0.3	3.1	-	0.6	3.6	0.3	163.0	198.2	248.3
6.	Karnataka	74.0	101.3	121.8	17.0	29.8	19.2	32.2	48.4	104.0	4.7	8.5	5.6	5.6	7.8	6.1	2.2	5.3	0.9	145.1	201.1	275.3
7.	Kerala	37.9	50.1	28.5	2.5	11.4	4.2	13.9	12.2	10.5	1.1	-	1.3	0.7	-	0.5	0.2	-	1.3	56.3	73.7	48.9
8.	Madhya Pradesh	52.5	84.3	88.9	26.2	31.1	23.3	29.8	36.8	48.7	5.5	3.0	4.2	2.2	1.4	1.4	0.2	0.8	2.1	115.9	157.4	181.4
9.	Maharashtra	140.0	232.8	292.7	33.1	44.7	69.1	128.4	142.2	217.4	34.5	23.1	27.9	126.9	129.7	110.7	36.1	26.3	14.0	565.3	598.8	777.0
10.	Orissa	44.4	103.8	92.4	12.3	5.2	15.2	12.5	20.2	15.1	6.5	4.5	5.6	0.7	2.4	4.2	2.5	0.4	0.4	78.9	136.5	88.9
11.	Punjab	49.0	76.3	93.2	59.9	59.2	63.3	18.0	41.5	96.0	9.5	2.9	6.6	5.1	1.6	2.5	4.0	1.0	1.4	146.2	182.5	276.0
12.	Rajasthan	109.8	95.7	111.2	36.4	33.1	25.4	37.8	48.9	104.3	4.5	4.0	2.7	2.7	1.5	-	1.4	0.3	2.6	192.6	183.5	272.4
13.	Tamil Nadu	96.7	125.5	158.5	21.8	17.4	47.4	54.0	78.4	115.4	8.0	3.3	4.1	3.8	5.1	4.7	3.5	2.2	1.5	196.7	231.9	349.4
14.	Uttar Pradesh	29.8	34.4	50.2	12.9	9.0	25.4	9.3	19.5	28.4	1.3	1.6	5.0	8.3	1.1	7.4	0.4	0.3	1.0	55.0	65.9	127.2
15.	West Bengal	32.1	39.6	57.4	5.7	29.9	6.9	18.8	31.0	22.6	8.7	6.9	2.5	3.3	1.2	1.0	4.9	3.0	0.8	73.2	111.6	97.0
	All India	72.3	87.0	115.6	19.8	24.2	31.3	37.8	49.4	75.8	10.8	6.2	11.4	63.5	61.4	47.4	5.1	4.3	3.0	197.7	232.5	305.6

Sources :IDBI - Report on Development Banking in India, 1993-94 & 1994-95

Appendix - 11.4
State-wise Distribution of Commercial Bank Branches And Population Per Bank Office

Sl.No.	States	No. of Banks as at the end of			% to total number of offices			Average population per bank branch (In thousand) at the end of		
		June 1969	March 1994	March 1995	June 1969	March 1994	March 1995	June 1969	March 1994	March 1995
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	567	4749	4784	6.9	7.7	7.7	75	11	14
2.	Assam	74	1226	1225	0.9	2.0	2.0	198	16	18
3.	Bihar	273	4910	4911	3.3	7.9	7.9	207	14	18
4.	Gujarat	752	3460	3470	9.1	5.6	5.6	34	10	12
5.	Haryana	172	1312	1335	2.1	2.1	2.2	97	10	12
6.	Karnataka	756	4364	4381	9.2	7.1	7.1	38	9	10
7.	Kerala	601	2948	3009	7.3	4.8	4.9	35	9	10
8.	Madhyapradesh	343	4439	4423	4.2	7.1	7.1	116	12	15
9.	Maharashtra	1118	5724	5745	13.5	9.3	9.3	44	11	14
10.	Orissa	100	2144	2142	1.2	3.5	3.5	212	12	15
11.	Punjab	346	2206	2236	4.2	3.6	3.6	42	8	9
12.	Rajasthan	364	3138	3156	4.4	5.1	5.1	70	11	14
13.	Tamil Nadu	1060	4438	4465	12.8	7.2	7.2	37	11	13
14.	Uttar Pradesh	747	8608	8620	9.0	13.9	13.9	119	13	16
15.	West Bengal	504	4265	4262	6.1	6.9	6.9	87	13	16
	Total	7777	57931	58164	94.1	93.7	93.7	-	-	-
	Total - All India	8262	61852	62100	100.00	100.00	-	65	11	14

Source : Report on Currency and Finance 1994-95, Vol II

Appendix - 11.5
BANKING STATISTICS OF KERALA (1988-96)

(Rs. Crores)

Ending March	State Bank Group				Other Nationalised Banks				Gramin Banks			
	Total Deposit (2)	Of which NRE Deposit (3)	Total Advance (4)	CD Ratio (5)	Total Deposit (6)	Of which NRE Deposit (7)	Total Advance (8)	CD Ratio (9)	Total Deposit (10)	Of which NRE Deposit (11)	Total Advance (12)	CD Ratio (13)
1988	1737.73	572.72	1141.47	65.69	1956.24	585.76	1170.69	59.84	57.38	Nil	124.57	217.10
1989	2032.18	666.94	1346.26	66.25	2315.32	670.49	1482.66	63.95	71.20	Nil	148.67	208.08
1990	2406.71	800.30	1551.12	64.44	2718.06	832.34	1595.29	58.69	87.74	Nil	179.83	204.98
1991	2854.66	949.58	1797.91	63.00	3205.41	997.48	1749.20	54.61	109.78	Nil	195.81	178.40
1992	3410.27	1196.69	1850.95	54.28	3865.81	1262.86	1830.93	47.36	142.30	Nil	213.37	149.90
1993	4285.29	1779.54	2146.10	50.08	4743.08	1815.06	2064.89	43.53	171.56	Nil	232.16	135.32
1994	5312.22	2369.60	2404.91	45.27	5753.17	2418.40	2126.10	36.96	211.59	Nil	262.75	124.23
1995	6154.52	2696.96	2934.99	47.69	6516.30	2806.37	2387.69	36.64	260.70	Nil	313.90	120.41
1996	6935.66	3059.13	3135.42	45.21	7261.92	3140.39	2890.17	39.80	263.39	Nil	351.71	133.53
1996 (Sept)	7054.85	3287.52	3158.85	44.78	7600.39	3555.86	2861.42	37.65	297.12	Nil	391.98	131.93
Grand Total												
Ending March	Total Public Sector Banks				Other Private Banks				Grand Total			
	Total Deposit (2)	Of which NRE Deposit (3)	Total Advance (4)	CD Ratio (5)	Total Deposit (6)	Of which NRE Deposit (7)	Total Advance (8)	CD Ratio (9)	Total Deposit (10)	Of which NRE Deposit (11)	Total Advance (12)	CD Ratio (13)
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
1995	12931.52	5503.33	5636.58	43.59	4526.39	1382.71	2159.94	47.72	17457.91	6886.05	7796.52	44.66
1996	14410.49	6199.52	6377.3	44.10	5710.33	1903.88	2583.61	45.24	20171.30	8103.40	8960.91	44.42
1996 (Sept)	14952.36	6843.38	6412.25	42.89	5681.30	2117.60	2805.82	49.39	20633.66	8960.98	9218.07	44.68

Source : SLBC, Banking Statistics of Kerala