

ECONOMIC REVIEW 1998

CHAPTER 1

GENERAL REVIEW

Development in National Economy

The GDP growth rate during 1997-98 was a dismal 5 per cent when compared to a growth rate of 6.8 per cent per annum achieved during the Eighth Plan period and of 7.7 per cent achieved during 1994-95 to 1996-97. The deterioration in growth rate is even worse, if one takes into account the fact that an one per cent growth is attributed to the 20 per cent increase in real value added in the public administration and defence sub-sector arising principally from pay increase to Government Servants. Agriculture and Allied sectors witnessed a sharp decline in growth to (-) 1 per cent compared to 9.4 per cent achieved during 1996-97, manufacturing declined from 7.7 per cent in 1996-97 to 6.8 per cent in 1997-98, and from a 15 per cent a year before, and trade, hotels, transport and communications declined from 8.6 per cent to 5.7 per cent. The one sector, which propped up the growth rate, was the community, social and personal services, with its growth rate nearly doubled.

1.2 Even though the economy is projected to grow at 5.8 per cent during 1998-99, the prospects of achieving this would largely depend on the extent of reversal of the recessionary trend that continues to afflict the economy and appropriate policy initiatives by the Government to contain fiscal deficit and inflation. Inflation rose sharply and remained high during most part of the year. Realisation of the estimated growth will also depend largely on the projected reversal of agricultural growth, which the CSO has estimated to grow at 5.3 per cent in 1998-99, because all other sectors of the economy are expected to decelerate during 1998-99. Growth of GDP from manufacturing seemed to have already slipped from the deceleration in growth rate achieved during the previous year to 5.7 per cent in 1998-99, which bring to light the continuance of recessionary trend that has gripped the economy. The other factor that affected is the financial crisis in East Asia and the slowdown in world trade which seem to have sharply reduced the growth in World demand for many commodities.

1.3 Revival of industrial growth to 6.6 per cent achieved in 1997-98 from 5.6 per cent in 1996-97, faltered in 1998-99, when the growth rate in April-December 1998 decelerated to 3.5 per cent, down from a 6.7 per cent in the corresponding period of April-December 1997. The greatest deceleration was in basic goods, from 6.8 per cent in April-December 1997 to 1.4 per cent in 1998. Similarly the growth in consumer goods production was only 2.8 per cent during April-December 1998. Infrastructure performance in April-December 1998 has also declined as compared to the corresponding period of 1997. Growth of six infrastructure and core industries (electricity generation, coal, steel, crude oil, refinery throughout and cement) decelerated to 2 per cent compared to 4.1 per cent in April-December 1997. Crude oil and steel have displayed negative growth. Revenue earning goods traffic on railways in April-December 1998 was lower than in corresponding period last year. All these factors are bound to have their adverse impact on growth during the current year, casting a shadow on the growth performance of the economy.

1.4 Yet another cause for concern is the decline in gross domestic savings to 23.1 per cent in 1997-98 from 24.4 per cent in 1996-97. The trend if continued in 1998-99, will have a serious impact on investible resources thereby affecting growth and employment in the current year. Food grain production also declined significantly in 1997-98 to 192.4 million tonnes from a peak of 199.4 million tonnes achieved during the previous year.

1.5 On the external front, the deceleration in India's exports continued for the third year in succession and growth was negative for the first nine months of the current year. Imports have declined even more, largely because of a decline in the price of oil. In spite of a large deceleration in import growth, the trade deficit widened by about U.S \$ 1.5 billion during 1997-98 and by about U.S \$ 1.1 billion during April-September 1998, because growth of exports decelerated even more. The trade deficit, on BOP basis increased from 3.7 per cent of GDP in 1996-97 to 3.9 per cent of GDP in 1997-98. The demand for imports has been subdued over the last

years reflecting reduction in industrial activity. While the growth in exports, on BOP basis, decelerated from 20.3 per cent in 1995-96 to 5.6 per cent in 1996-97, to 2.1 per cent in 1997-98 and to a negative growth of (-) 5.1 per cent in April-September 1998, the imports declined from 21.6 per cent in 1995-96 to 12.1 per cent in 1996-97 to 4.4 per cent in 1997-98 and further to 0.9 per cent in April-September 1998.

1.6 Total external debt of the country rose to U.S \$ 95.19 billion at the end of September 1998 from U.S \$ 93.91 billion in the end of March 1998. External debt as per cent of GDP stood at 23.8 per cent at the end of March 1998, while the debt service payments (external) was 2.7 per cent of GDP in end March 1998. The current account deficit for 1997-98 was placed at US \$ 6.5 billion, as compared to US \$ 4.5 billion in 1996-97, whereas the deficit for April-September 1998 stood at US \$ 3.08 billion.

1.7 Fiscal 1997-98 ended with an annual average inflation rate of about 5 per cent, which rose sharply to 8.8 per cent in September 1998. Even though the inflation rate slightly declined thereafter, the slackness in taking effective measures for controlling prices of essential commodities which caused the spurt in inflation should not be allowed to repeat.

1.8 The Ninth Five Year Plan outlay for the public sector, recently approved by the National Development Council, envisages a total investment outlay of Rs.21,71,000 crores, with contribution from private sector projected at Rs.11,19,000 crores. The total public sector outlay is kept at Rs.8,59,200 crores, out of which the States' share of outlay is Rs.3,47,278 crores. The GDP growth rate assumed for the Ninth Plan is 6.5 per cent per annum as against the growth rate of 6.8 per cent achieved during the Eighth Five Year Plan. To achieve this reduced level of growth, compared to the Eighth Plan, appropriate measures need to be taken to reverse the deceleration in the growth performance of a number of sectors already witnessed in the current year.

Development in Kerala's Economy

1.9 The growth rate in SDP in 1997-98 was 6.6 per cent. All the sectors witnessed growth. Agriculture sector showed improved performance. Manufacturing sector also showed reasonable growth. The service sector (tertiary) maintained the growth rate it achieved in the

past. The State Government have announced a new Industrial policy, and a white paper on the subject has been released. It is hoped that the measures mentioned therein should pave the way for the rejuvenation of the industrial development in the State. Greater efforts, however, will be required, to improve the growth further.

1.10 While the per capita income of the State at constant (1980-81) prices improved from Rs.2325 in 1996-97 to Rs.2444 in 1997-98, Kerala still lags behind the national per capita, which stood at Rs.2848 during 1997-98.

1.11 The relative contribution of agriculture and allied sectors declined from 31.5 per cent in 1991-92 to 30.8 per cent in 1997-98. While the secondary sector's contribution remained more or less constant, the service sector's share increased slightly from 44.7 per cent to 45.3 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 viewpoint 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.

1.12 Eventhough inflation was contained in the early part of the year, it shot up to 8.8 per cent in September 1998 with steep rise in the prices of certain essential commodities.

1.13 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. Eventhough significant improvement could be achieved in the power supply position by way of capacity addition in the last two years of 404 MW, the gap of 4000 MU between supply and demand that still exists is a matter of concern. The commissioning of two units of Kayamkulam Power Project would help ease the problem, the third unit is expected to be commissioned in the next financial year. 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. 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. Alongwith the Power Sector reforms initiated by the State Government recently, it is expected that the State would achieve self sufficiency in power by the turn of the century.

1.14 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 having come down to just one per cent in their overall 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 develop its basic infrastructure needs.

1.15 The overall financial position of the State Government has come under strain largely because of the implementation of the Pay Commission's recommendations, causing higher revenue deficit, which is a matter for continuing concern. The revenue deficit, as a percentage of total revenue expenditure in 1998-99 (B.E) stood at 9.83 per cent. This review has repeatedly pointed out that financing revenue deficits through borrowings is not a healthy practice as it leads to increasing indebtedness. It also inhibits economic growth due to large scale diversion of development funds for non-income generating activities.

1.16 The process of the transfer of powers and functions to the Local Bodies and transfer of 35-40 per cent of the plan funds, accompanied with freedom to formulate and implement local level need-based programmes by the Local Bodies together have helped in providing the basic foundation for the transformation of the economy of the State. 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. Selected indicators of the State's economy are presented in Table 1.1.

State Income

1.17 The State Income in 1997-98 at constant prices is estimated at Rs.7782 crores as against Rs.7303 crores in 1996-97, registering a growth rate of 6.6 per cent. At current prices, the State Income in 1997-98 is estimated at Rs.38,002 crores as compared to Rs.32,386 crores in 1996-97. The percapita income at current prices is estimated at Rs.10,936 in 1997-98 as against Rs.10,309 in 1996-97. The percapita income in 1997-98 at constant prices is estimated at Rs.2444 as compared to Rs.2325 in 1996-97 registering a growth rate of 5.1 per cent. The percapita income of the State continues to lag behind the national average, the gap in 1997-98 being about 14 per cent.

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 44.7 per cent in 1996-97 to 45.3 per cent in 1997-98. The share of primary sector has declined from 31.5 per cent in 1996-97 to 30.8 per cent in 1997-98, while that of the secondary sector remained more or less unchanged.

1.19 While State income has been increasing, 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 37.53 lakhs as on 31-10-1998. 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 is it to note that 54.9 per cent of the job seekers are women.

Table 1.1
Important Indicators of the State Economy

Item	1970-71	1980-81	1985-86	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99
	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	23176	27909	32387(P)	38002(Q)	-
2. State Income(1980-81 Prices)(Rs. Crores)	1255 ⊗	3823	4086	4584	4892	5262	5365	5752	6347	6584	6819	7303(P)	7782(Q)	-
3. Per Capita Income(at Current prices) (Rs.)	594 ⊗	1508	2398	3233	3718	4200	5140	5768	6524	7578	9004	10309(P)	11936(Q)	-
4. Per Capita Income(at constant prices)(Rs)	594 ⊗	1508	1507	1614	1705	1815	1826	1932	2103	2153	2200	2325(P)	2444(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	7.65	-
b) Coconut-Million Nuts	3981	3008.	3377	4215	4358	4232	4641	5124	5192	5336	5155	5276	5911(P)	-
c) Arecanut -Million Nuts	12738	10805	10664	11450	11964	13074	13116	13643	15357	17466	17429	15464	17175	-
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	56.55	55.52	-
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	512.76	542.73(P)	-
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	69.35(P)	-
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	47.30	48.30(P)	-
6. Prices														
a) Whole sale Price index of Agricultural Commodities (Base 1952-53=100)	222	551	688	957	906	1028	1263	1377	1550	1492	1702	1923	2114	2068 →
b) Consumer Price index Number(Base 1970 =100)*	264	202	314	395	413	435	497	553	599	675	759	836	911	963*
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	2180	2722 ●	3100(B E)

Q-Quick Estimate

P- Provisional

* - Average from January 98 to October 98

● - Pre - Actual

→ Average from January 98 to March 98

* - Relates to calendar year from 1980 onwards

● - Pre - Actual

⊗ -At 1970-71 Prices.

1.20 Employment in the organised sector stood at 6.22 lakhs in the public sector and 5.46 lakhs in the private sector in 1997-98. Placement through employment exchanges in 1997-98 stood at 19375 as against 18268 in 1996-97.

Price Situation

1.21 The general price level during the year under review has shown a downtrend in terms of inflation rate in the second half of the year. The consumer price index for agricultural and industrial workers in the State declined from 8.97 per cent in 1997 to 6.41 per cent in 1998. The wholesale price index of agricultural commodities in 1997, increased by 9.96 per cent compared to 12.96 per cent in 1996. The rate of increase in the case of food crops also declined from 7.59 per cent in 1996 to 4.83 per cent in 1997. This has further declined to (-) 2.25 in January to March 1998. The parity index in 1997-98 was however unfavorable to the farmers as the prices received by the farmers declined by 2.26 per cent while the prices paid by them increased by 7.98 per cent.

Agriculture

1.22 The agriculture sector continued to witness positive growth in the last six 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 six years. Commercial crops in general with the exception of turmeric and pepper recorded increases in production. Production of coconut and rubber reached new peaks in 1997-98, substantially improving the production levels achieved in the previous year.

1.23 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 5911 million nuts in 1997-98. Production of rubber also reached a new high of 5.43 lakh tonnes, while that of coffee increased from 47300 tonnes in 1996-97 to 48300 tonnes in 1997-98. However, the sharp fall in the price of rubber had a shattering impact on the state's agriculture economy for the last one year.

1.24 Area under rice and production of rice continued to decline. The area declined from 4.31 lakh ha. in 1996-97 to 3.87 lakh ha. in 1997-98. Rice production continues to fall, which declined from 8.71 lakh tonnes in 1996-97 to 7.65 lakh tonnes in 1997-98. The decline in production seen in tandem with the fall in area under rice cultivation is a matter requiring necessary corrective measures, both institutional and technological, so as to prop up the production level. 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 represent 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 apart, Cashew nut production increased from 68963 tonnes to 74142 tonnes, Ginger from 46371 tonnes to 51721 tonnes, Tea from 62593 tonnes to 69353 tonnes, Coffee from 47300 tonnes to 48300 tonnes and Arecanut from 15464 million nuts to 17175 million nuts. The major crops, which recorded, fall in production were Turmeric from 9840 tonnes to 8402 tonnes and pepper from 56545 tonnes to 55520 tonnes during the same period.

Livestock

1.26 Kerala accounts for 1.61 per cent of the total cattle population in the country. About 67% of the breedable cattle in the State is crossbred, made possible by expanding the facilities and veterinary services. So far, 2393 artificial insemination centres have been established. During 1997-98, 12.59 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 measures, milk production increased from 10.78 lakh tonnes in 1982-83 to 25.20 lakh tonnes in 1997-98. Milk production in Kerala during the last two decades registered 9.3 per cent growth per annum as against 4.7 per cent at the national level. The per capita availability of milk increased from 200 grams in 1996-97 to 290 grams in 1997-98. Still with the demand for milk increasing even faster internal supply in the State is not adequate to meet the demand. At present, the State has three cattle feed plants, with a capacity of 500 MT each per day. Out of

these, the one at Kalletinkara in Thrissur District was commissioned in February 1999.

1.27 The Kerala Milk Marketing Federation, the implementing agency for Operation Flood Programme, operates through 2114 Anand pattern co-operative societies (APCOS) with a membership of 5.63 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 2137 million in 1997-98. The target fixed for the Ninth Plan is 2929 million eggs.

1.29 The total fishermen population in the State in 1997-98 is estimated at 9.95 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 potential water spread of 3.6 lakh ha. accounts for only about 0.58 lakh tonnes, about 9.16 per cent of the total fish catch in the State in 1997-98. 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 and a new scheme Janakeeya Matsyakrishi have been launched in the State.

1.30 The total fish catch during 1997-98 declined to 6.33 lakh tonnes, as against 7.05 lakh tonnes in 1996-97. Out of the total catch in 1997-98, the share of marine sector was 6.33 lakh tonnes, and that of the inland sector was 0.58 lakh tonnes.

1.31 The export of marine products from Kerala in 1997-98 stood at 0.89 lakh tonnes valued at Rs.948.02 crores, out of the total export of 3.86 lakh tonnes from the whole country valued at Rs.4697.48 crores. Thus, Kerala's share in the total exports from the country was 23.06 per cent in terms of quantity and 20.18 per cent in terms of value in 1997-98.

Irrigation

1.32 The cumulative investment on irrigation till the end of 1997-98 amounts to Rs.2307 crores, out of which about 70% is on major and medium irrigation projects. The total irrigation

potential created so far is 4.31 lakh ha. (net) and 6.97 lakh ha. (gross)

1.33 Of the cumulative investment of Rs.2307 crores, that on major and medium irrigation projects amounts to Rs.1604 crores, with an irrigation potential of 2.19 lakh ha. (net) and 4.40 lakh ha. (gross) as at the end of March. The Eighth Plan envisaged completion of eight major and medium irrigation projects out of which only four projects could be completed. Against the target of 1.48 lakh 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.

1.34. The Ninth Plan envisages completion of seven projects which includes four originally scheduled for the Eighth Plan viz. Chimmoni, Pazhassi, Kanhirapuzha and Kanakkankadavu. Karappuzha, Kallada & Moovattupuzha are the other three proposed for completion. During 1997-98 two projects, namely Chimmoni & Kanakkankadavu, have been completed and Pazhassi and Kanhirapuzha are nearing completion. Assistance from NABARD, under its RIDF programme, which was operational from 1995-96 onwards, has been helpful in the speedy completion of some of the major irrigation projects.

1.35. Along with time bound completion of projects which are in advanced stages during the Ninth Plan, emphasis is also on revamping and consolidation of old generation projects which had been commissioned prior to 1970, for optimal utilization of the potential through appropriate restructuring in the delivery systems and active involvement of the people in the scientific management of the irrigation systems and water use.

1.36 The area brought under irrigation through minor irrigation schemes, including ground water sources, as at the end of 1997-98 was 2.12 lakh ha. (net) and 2.57 lakh ha. (gross).

1.37 Anti-sea erosion works, implemented with Central support upto the beginning of the Eighth Five Year Plan, is being implemented now as a State Scheme. But the coverage of this activity had to be scaled down. Upto March 1998, 349.31 kms of new sea wall were constructed and reformation works of 78.54 kms, of old seawall were carried out. The expenditure

on anti-sea erosion works has amounted to Rs.197.60 crores, till the end of 1997-98.

Command Area Development

1.38 Command area development, with 50% Central support, is implemented in the commands of 14 completed projects. During 1997-98, field channels were constructed to benefit 7897 ha. Warabandi system covered 9113 ha., 87 Beneficiary Farmers Associations were formed and 390 training programmes arranged and demonstration covered 9125 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. During 1998-99 two more irrigation projects completed have been added for Command Area Development.

Energy

1.39 The installed capacity as at the end of March, 1998 was 1776 MW. This has since been enhanced to 1911.40 MW with the commissioning of the 4th unit of Brahmaġuram Thermal and the 1st unit of Kayamkulam Thermal Projects. The total energy generated during the year was 5188 MU in 1997-98. The power purchased from the Central pool had gone up from 3298.38 MU to 4236.19 MU in 1997-98. The number of consumers has increased from 48.86 lakhs in 1994-95 to 49.23 lakhs in 1996-97.

1.40 The cumulative investment for power development upto the end of March, 1998 amounts to Rs.3233 crores with the expenditure during 1997-98 amounting to Rs.545 crores. The energy sold during 1997-98 stood at 7715 MU. The T & D losses stood at 17.87 per cent. Revenue realised by the sale of power amounted to Rs.1303 crores in 1997-98. The Kerala State Electricity Board has run into severe financial problems in 1998-99. Consequently, for implementing the power plan, the Board had to resort to high cost borrowing, much higher than the investment plan, not only for borrowing but also for meeting its current account expenses. Immediate attention has to be given to improve the revenue position of the Board in order to enable it to complete the programmes on hand in a time bound manner to relieve power shortage.

1.41 Power shortage continues to be a bottleneck for the development of the State. The

existing demand supply gap for energy is 4040 MU. The per capita consumption of electricity in the State during 1997-98 was 239.61 KWH, which is the lowest among the southern States and far below the national average of 318.84 KWH. Dependence on hydroelectric power and the undue delay in commissioning of the projects taken up for implementation have mainly contributed to the shortage in power. In view of the resource constraints faced by the State Government, it has been decided that to mobilise funds for the massive investment required for setting up power plants, private sector participation should be invited for power development. The initiatives 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

1.42 The recessionary trend witnessed in the country in the recent past had its impact on the State's industrial scene as well.

1.43 With the financial support of Kerala State Industrial Development Corporation (KSIDC) 33 projects involving a total investment of Rs.137 crores on large and medium industries could be commissioned. Another 108 projects costing Rs.1328 crores were under various stages of implementation. The KSIDC signed MOUs for establishing 33 projects with private sector firms with a total investment of Rs.514 crores. Among the 44 State Public Sector manufacturing undertakings, 15 units were working on profit during 1997-98. Together those units, earned a total profit of Rs.32.79 crores during the year.

1.44 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, 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. KINFRA has spent Rs.97 crores upto 31-03-1998, out of which State Governments contribution has been Rs.84.37 crores. The provision in the State budget in the current year is Rs.21.50 crores.

1.45 Technopark constructed industrial modules of 4.89 lakh sq.ft out of which 69% has been fully occupied by 34 Software/ Electronics units, employing about 2800 persons. Out of this, 27 are software units. Total investment by State Government on Technopark is Rs.64.30 crores upto 31-03-1998. Budget provision in the current year is Rs.7 crores. The earth station in Technopark is operated by the Central Government's Software Technology Park (STP) based in Thiruvananthapuram. In the complexes run directly by the STP in Thiruvananthapuram, Kochi and Kozhikode 27 small software firms are already operating.

1.46 Recognising the emerging trend in the Information Technology field and its extreme importance, an Information Technology Policy for the State has been announced by the State Government. A separate Department for Information Technology has also been formed.

1.47 The number of working factories rose from 15938 in 1996 to 16638 by the end of 1997. The number of workers employed increased from 3.89 lakhs to 3.99 lakhs during the period. The number of industrial disputes declined to 11477 in 1994-95 from 8266 in 1997-98.

1.48 During 1997-98, 19547 small scale industries were newly registered. The total investment in these units amounted to Rs.428.64 crores. The total number of small scale units stood at 180091 providing employment to 9.10 lakh persons. The new units registered in 1997-98 provided employment to 70263 persons. Out of 19547 units registered, 732 units were run by Scheduled Castes, 151 by Scheduled Tribes and 4666 by women. The Kerala Financial Corporation sanctioned an amount of Rs.260.35 crores to 2848 units during 1997-98, out of which Rs.87.18 crores were sanctioned to small scale units.

1.49 The new industrial policy announced by the Government envisages a number of incentives and promotional measures for Industrial Development in the State.

1.50 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

31.3.1998 there were 871 coir co-operative societies. The measures taken for implementing the Integrated Coir Development Project aimed at modernising the coir industry have 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 1997-98 stood at Rs.240 crores as compared to Rs.213 crores in 1996-97. 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 1998 production of handloom cloth was 74.99 million meters as against 74.36 million meters in the previous year. Shortage of raw cashewnut continued to be the main problem faced by the cashew industry. About 224484 MT of raw cashew valued at Rs.744.40 crores was imported during 1997-98. Export earnings through the export of cashew kernels and cashew shell liquid amounted to Rs.1391 crores during 1997-98. The net foreign exchange earnings amounted to Rs.646.60 crores.

1.51 The progress of sericulture in the State has been far below the expected level. Against the Eighth Plan target of 50,000 acres of land under mulberry cultivation, the achievement was only 1476 acres till the end of 1996-97. At present about 5000 acres are under Mulberry cultivation. With a view to activate the programme, a new organisation called The Kerala State Sericulture Co-operative Federation (SERIFED) has been set up. Measures initiated by SERIFED for reviving the sericulture programmes, seem to be making a good impact.

1.52 The State's share of Central sector investment at 1.32 per cent in 1996, registered a marginal increase from 1.28 per cent in 1995. The total Central sector investment in the country increased from Rs.227349 crores in March 1995 to Rs.256200 crores in March 1996, showing an increase of Rs.28851 crores. Out of this, Kerala received only Rs.484 crores, constituting just 1.68 per cent of the incremental investment. In absolute terms, Central sector investment in Kerala went up from Rs.2906 crores in 1995 to Rs.3390 crores in 1996.

Transport

1.53 Given the State's transport network, there are several places at which the road network, including road width, is not adequate to accommodate the fast growing motor vehicle population. Total road length in the State in 1997-98 was 2.20 lakh kms. The total number of motor vehicles stood at 15.08 lakhs as on 31.3.1998. Out of 55482 passenger buses and stage carriages in the State as on 31-3-1998, the number of buses owned by KSRTC were 3783.

1.54 Kollam, Kochi, Kottappuram stretch of West Coast Canal alongwith the Champakara Canal and Udyogamandal Canal was declared as National Water Way No.III by Central Government. A project for development of Inland Waterways has been posed for World Bank assistance, and project is in the initial stages of negotiation.

Tourism

1.55 Foreign tourist arrivals in the State during 1997 were 1.82 lakhs as compared to 1.76 lakhs in the previous year, registering an increase of 3.15 per cent. The total number of tourists including domestic arrivals in the State was much larger in 1997, its number stood at 51.36 lakhs compared to 45.80 lakhs in 1996, registering an increase of 12.14%. Obviously, domestic tourist arrivals increased more rapidly. 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.

1.56 Kerala Tourism Development Corporation runs a chain of hotels, motels, yatrivas 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. The estimated cost of the project is Rs.130 crores, out of which State Government's contribution is placed at Rs.35 crores. The Corporation has initiated steps for the development of the area and acquired 134 acres of land.

Education

1.57 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 of 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. The literacy rate for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the State stood at 69.38 per cent and 48.62 per cent respectively.

1.58 During 1997-98, there were 12273 schools in the State, out of which 4454 (36.29%) were Government Schools, 7310 (59.56%) private aided schools and 509 (4.15%) private unaided schools.

1.59 Out of the total number of schools, 6717 were Lower Primary Schools, 2964 Upper Primary and 2592 High Schools in addition to the LP and U.P. sections attached to the UP and High Schools.

1.60 The school enrolment in the State declined to 54.37 lakhs in 1997-98 compared to 55.34 lakhs in the previous year. The number of teachers in the year under review was 1.87 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 1731 in 1998, comprising 761 Government Schools and 970 private aided schools. Correspondingly, the number of protected teachers was 2287 in 1997-98. Though Higher Secondary course was introduced in the State in 1991-92, its expansion started only in 1997-98, following the decision to delink Pre-Degree courses in a time bound manner. At present there are 524 Higher Secondary Schools, of which 256 are Government Schools, 260 private aided schools and 8 unaided schools. Total enrolment in Higher Secondary courses stood at 82920, with girl students comprising 55.49%.

1.61 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. Fifty One colleges were affiliated to Kerala University, 57 to Mahatma Gandhi University, 60 to Calicut University and 18 to Kannur University. In addition, there were 25 unaided colleges in the State. Enrolment of students at the University level stood at 3.31 lakhs out of whom girl students accounted for 58 per cent. The teaching faculty had a total strength of 13276 in 1997, out of whom 38 per cent were women teachers.

1.62 Private registration for various courses in the three Universities of Kerala, Mahatma Gandhi and Calicut in 1997 stood at 1.46 lakhs.

1.63 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, one Model Engineering College, 49 Polytechnics and 39 Technical High Schools. The total enrolment in Engineering Colleges stood at 5146 in 1998, and that in Polytechnics 7080.

1.64 The total expenditure on education in 1997-98 amounted to Rs.2015 crores as against Rs.1607 crores in the previous year. Out of the total expenditure, Rs.979 crores was spent on primary education, Rs.626 crores on secondary education, Rs.296 crores on University and Higher Education and Rs.101 crores on Technical Education.

1.65 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 of education 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 in education.

Health

1.66 Kerala has made notable achievements in health standards and this is 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.

1.67 The public sector health care facilities in the Government sector in the State consist of 149 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 was 43672. The number of beds in the Government sector for the three systems of medicine per lakh of population stood at 166 during 1998 whereas the all India average is 97 beds per lakh of population. Similarly there were 24340 medical and paramedical personnel with the Department of Health Services and about 4970 with the Medical Education Department. Under the latter, there are 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 Homoeopathic Institutions with bed strength of 70924.

1.68 In the State there were also 109 Ayurveda hospitals with 2369 beds and 623 dispensaries in the Government Sector. Out of five Ayurveda Colleges in the State, three are 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.

1.69 During 1996-97, there were 31 Homoeopathic Hospitals with 970 beds and 445 dispensaries. Two clinical laboratories, one attached to the District Homoeo Hospital, Thodupuzha and the other to 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.

1.70 The Family Welfare Programmes in the State are implemented through a network of 962 Primary Health Centres and 5094 sub-centres. The present couple protection rate in the State is 64.8 as against the all India average of 60.

1.71 The total expenditure on health stood at Rs.588 crores in 1997-98. The per capita expenditure on health has increased from Rs.163 in 1996-97 to Rs.184 in 1997-98.

1.72 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 steps may have to be considered, in the re-fixation and collection of user charges.

Housing

1.73 The total demand for houses in the State projected for 2000 AD is 16 lakhs. A significant aspect of housing policy in recent years has been to address particularly the requirements of weaker sections. During the period 1986-1998, 6.96 lakh houses were constructed, supported by Government and its agencies. Also, the role of institutional finance for funding the housing programmes is on the increase.

1.74 As many as 30 agencies are involved in housing programmes 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.

1.75 Housing Board is the major public agency contributing about 56 per cent of the total houses constructed during 1997-98. As of 31.3.1998, the Board had constructed/assisted 383 lakh houses under various schemes. During 1997-98, 38,857 houses were constructed by the Board. The Co-operative Housing Federation extended financial assistance for the construction of 100283 houses as of 31.3.1998. The Kerala State Development Corporation for SC/ST assisted construction of 4849 houses upto 31.3.1998. A new housing Scheme, viz. Maithri Housing Scheme for the weaker sections was introduced in 1996 under which 81536 houses were constructed/ assisted by the Housing Board.

Water Supply

1.76 During 1997-98, 1429 rural water supply schemes and 50 urban water supply schemes were under implementation.

1.77 Ninth Five Year Plan envisages 100 per cent coverage of protected water supply in the State. Mobilisation of resources through institutional sources, more realistic user charge

policies are crucial for meeting the investment requirement for the total coverage of protected water supply.

Bank & Institutional Finance

1.78 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 of the banks has declined from 64.77 in March 1988 to 42.1 in September 1998. 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. Similarly, Kerala's share of assistance sanctioned by All India Financial Institutions has also been declining steadily. As on 31.3.1998, the share was only 1.6% next only to Assam. The fall in CD ratio and the very low share of assistance sanctioned by All India Financial Institutions have hampered the general investment tempo in the State. 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

1.79 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 per cent in real terms. The outlay for the State's Ninth Five Year Plan is Rs.16,100 crores. This is 195 per cent higher than the nominal outlay for the Eighth Five Year Plan.

Decentralisation of Planning

1.80 The process of decentralised planning launched by the State Government during 1997-98 has meant a major change in the approach to 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 not take keen interest in the new concept are likely to lose out in the 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 1999-2000 will be transferred to the Local Bodies. Objective criteria, by providing appropriate weightage for backwardness have been adopted for deciding the allocation of the amount devolved to Panchayats and Municipalities including Corporations.

1.81 In order to make decentralised planning meaningful and to equip the Panchayati 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 Plans could be selected from them for implementation. The plan formulation and implementation for 1999-2000 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 Campaign has been widely acclaimed, nationally and internationally, as evidenced by the delegations that have been visiting the State. World Bank team that visited the State in December 1998, acclaimed the plan decentralisation process initiated by the State as something unique in this regard. The Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC), an agency of the Government of

Switzerland, has promised financial support for strengthening the infrastructural facilities for training and human resource development for decentralised planning. A proposal for establishing Panchayat information system by networking the Panchayats has been approved by the Planning Commission for which special Central assistance of Rs.10 crores has been allocated by Union Planning Commission. This is in addition to the Centre's allocation of Rs.4.68 crores during 1996-98 for meeting the Campaign's expenses. While the Central Government has shown understanding towards the State's exercise in plan decentralisation, this unfortunately is not true of the Centre's financial agencies, be it RBI, NABARD etc.

1.82 In general the economy performed reasonably well with the rate of growth during the year under review being 6.6%. 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 increased agro-processing. Local level initiatives in commodity production and employment generation and provision of essential services have to be promoted to the fullest through the new decentralised set up. Appropriate policies, institutional reforms, speedy decision-making, good public management and fostering of a climate favourable for savings and investment are essential to sustain progress in the State's development.

CHAPTER 2

INCOME, EMPLOYMENT AND POPULATION

National Income

The rate of growth of India's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at constant prices is estimated at 5% during 1997-98 against 7.5% during 1996-97. National average growth rate envisaged during Ninth Plan is 6.5% per annum. In absolute terms GDP at constant prices (1980-81 prices) is estimated at Rs.311887 crores compared to Rs.296845 crores in 1996-97. This implies a substantial slowing down of the economy, which has been growing at the rate of more than 7% per annum since 1994-95. The slow growth rate of the economy was due to negative growth of agriculture (-1.5%) and low growth rate of manufacturing (5.8%) construction (3.6%), trade, hotel, transport and communication (5.2%) during 1997-98

compared to 1996-97 (See Table 2.1). It is to be noted that during 1997-98, industrial growth decelerated to 4.2%. Exports recorded less than 3% growth in dollar terms, its second successive slack performance. The other weak links in Indian Economy are sluggish capital market and inadequate infrastructure development.

2.2 The per capita national income at constant (1980-81) prices is estimated at Rs.2848 during 1997-98 compared to Rs.2761 during 1996-97. Thus per capita income grew by only 3.1% during 1997-98 against 5.9% during 1996-97. Table 2.1 shows the growth rate of GDP, per capita income and major sectors of the economy at constant prices during 1997-98 and 1996-97.

Table 2.1

Rate of Growth of GDP

Sl.No.	Items	(1980-81 Prices)	
		Growth Rate (%)	
		1996-97	1997-98
1	Gross Domestic Product	7.5	5
2	Per Capita Income	5.9	3.1
3	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	7.9	-1.5
4	Mining and Quarrying	-0.3	4.0
5	Manufacturing	7.4	5.8
6	Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	5.0	6.6
7	Construction	5.2	3.6
8	Trade, Hotels and Restaurants	8.6	5.2
9	Financing, Insurance, Real Estate and Business service	8.7	9.7
10	Community, Social & Personal Services	6.4	14.5

Source: Central Statistical Organisation

State Income

2.3 The Net State Domestic Product (SDP) at constant (1980-81) prices is estimated at Rs.7782.02 crores in 1997-98 against Rs.7303.23 crores in 1996-97. Thus rate of growth of SDP was 6.6% during 1997-98 as against 7% during 1996-97. The national growth rate of NDP is estimated at 4.7% during 1997-98.

2.4 Per Capita SDP at constant prices during 1997-98 was Rs.2444 against Rs.2325 during 1996-97. Rate of growth of Per Capita State Income at constant prices was 5.12% in 1997-98 as against 5.68% during 1996-97. In current prices Per Capita State Income was Rs.11936 in 1997-98 compared to Rs.10309 in 1996-97. Table 2.2 depicts the Net State Domestic Product and Per Capita State Income at constant and current prices.

Table 2.2

Net State Domestic Product of Kerala at Factor Cost

Sl.No	Items	1995-96	1996-97*	1997-98**	Growth Rate(%)	
					1996-97	1997-98
1	Net State Domestic Product (Rs.Crores)					
i	Constant Price	6819.48	7303.23	7782.02	7.1	6.56
ii	Current Price	27909.42	32386.51	38002.42	16	17.34
2	Per Capita State Income (Rs.)					
i	Constant Price	2200	2325	2444	5.68	5.12
ii	Current Price	9004	10309	11936	14.5	15.08

* 1996-97 Provisional

** 1997-98 Quick Estimate

Source:- Department of Economics and Statistics

Sectoral Distribution of State Income

2.5 The contribution of primary sector to Net State Domestic Product declined

marginally from 31.5% in 1996-97 to 30.8% in 1997-98. The share of secondary sector remained at 23.9% in 1997-98 compared to 23.8% in 1996-97, while the share of tertiary sector increased from 44.7% in 1996-97 to 45.3% in 1997-98. (See Table 2.3)

Table 2.3

Sectoral Share of Net State Domestic Product (%)

Sectors	1996-97*	1997-98**
1. Primary		
i. Constant Price	31.5	30.8
ii. Current Price	36.2	36.2
2. Secondary		
i. Constant Price	23.8	23.9
ii. Current Price	23.8	23.3
3. Tertiary		
i. Constant Price	44.7	45.3
ii. Current Price	40.0	40.5

* 1996-97 Provisional

** 1997-98 Quick Estimate

Source: Department of Economics and Statistics.

District-wise Income

2.6 District-wise distribution of income is deemed as an indicator of the regional disparities of economic development. Sector-wise distribution of Net State Domestic Product at factor cost among districts for the period from 1980-81 to 1997-98 is given in Appendix 2.8

2.7 Ernakulam district continues to have the highest per capita income of Rs.3902, followed by Idukki with Rs.2962 and Wayanad with Rs.2884 in 1997-98. Malappuram continues to have the lowest per capita income, recording Rs.1444 in 1997-98. The details of per capita income growth rate and rank of the districts are given in Table 2.4

Table 2.4

District-wise Per Capita Income (1980-81 Prices)

Sl. No.	Districts	Per capita Income (Rs.)				
		1996-97	Rank	1997-98	Rank	Growth rate(%)
1	Thiruvananthapuram	2390	6	2523	6	5.56
2	Kollam	2211	9	2320	9	4.93
3	Pathanamthitta	2468	5	2594	5	5.10
4	Alappuzha	2015	13	2114	13	5.00
5	Kottayam	2478	4	2596	4	4.76
6	Idukki	2836	2	2962	2	4.44
7	Ernakulam	3681	1	3902	1	6.00
8	Thrissur	2337	7	2458	7	5.63
9	Palakkad	2029	12	2126	12	4.8
10	Malappuram	1375	14	1444	14	5.00
11	Kozhikode	2189	10	2297	10	4.93
12	Wayanad	2779	3	2884	3	3.8
13	Kannur	2177	11	2283	11	4.9
14	Kasargod	2230	8	2331	8	4.5

Source:- Department of Economics & Statistics

District-wise Rate of Growth of Primary, Secondary and Tertiary Sectors

2.8 Rate of growth of Net SDP at factor cost (at constant price) during 1997-98 is given in the Table 2.5. Highest rate of growth is recorded in Ernakulam district (7.4%) followed by Thrissur (7%), Thiruvananthapuram, (6.98) and Pathanamthitta (6.5%). The

lowest rate of growth is in Wayanad district (5%) Among the various sectors, it is the tertiary sector which shows highest rate of growth followed by secondary and primary sectors.

Table 2.5

**District-wise Rate of Growth of Sectoral Income during
1997-98(1980-81 Prices)**

Sl.No.	District	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary	Total
1	Thiruvananthapuram	4.0	6.8	8.3	6.98
2	Kollam	3.9	6.7	8.0	6.35
3	Pathanamthitta	4.0	6.5	8.6	6.50
4	Alappuzha	4.0	6.2	7.6	6.38
5	Kottayam	4.1	5.5	8.1	6.20
6	Idukki	4.0	9.2	8.0	5.87
7	Ernakulam	4.0	7.3	9.1	7.4
8	Thrissur	4.0	7.3	8.3	7.0
9	Palakkad	4.0	6.5	7.7	6.2
10	Malappuram	4.0	8.5	7.7	6.4
11	Kozhikode	3.9	7.0	7.4	6.3
12	Wayanad	4.1	4.9	7.9	5.0
13	Kannur	4.0	7.2	7.4	6.2
14	Kasargod	4.0	7.3	7.6	5.95
	STATE	4.01	7.1	8.1	6.56

Source:- Department of Economics and Statistics

Unemployment

2.9 The number of job seekers registered in Employment Exchanges of Kerala has increased from 35.5 lakhs in 1997 to 37.53 lakhs in 1998 (as on 31-10-1998) recording an increase of 5.72%.

2.10 One of the peculiar characteristics of the job seekers in Kerala is that the qualification of majority of them are SSLC and above and their percentage to total work seekers has been increasing from 1990 onwards. In 1990 the percentage of work seekers who passed qualification of SSLC and above to total work seekers was 63%. It increased to 76% of the total work seekers in 1997 and 1998. On the contrary even the total number of work seekers whose qualification is below SSLC has been gradually decreasing. Their total number in 1993 was 14,12,925. But it had gone down to 9,01,203 in 1998. At the same time post graduates who registered their names in employment exchange was only 28,313 in 1990. Their number increased to 44,076 in 1998. The conclusion cannot be avoided that year after year better educated job seekers in Kerala are availing themselves

of the facility of the employment exchanges whereas the opposite seems to be happening as far as those who are less educated. (For details see the Appendix 2.15)

2.11 Total number of Professional and Technical work seekers in Kerala in 1990 was 1,16,032. Their classification is as follows: medical graduates, 1806; engineering graduates, 6507; agricultural graduates, 368; and veterinary graduates, 128. The total number of professional and technical work seekers as on 31-10-1998 stood at 14,43,28. Out of this, 2,028 are medical graduates, 7,101 engineering graduates, 1,334 Agricultural graduates and 85 veterinary graduates. (For details see Appendix 2.17)

2.12 Another peculiar nature of Kerala's unemployment problem is that women outnumber men who seek employment. Total number of women who registered their names in employment exchanges in Kerala as on 31-10-1998 was 20,62,036 compared to 16,90,979 men registered with employment exchanges.

2.13 The highest number of work seekers belongs to Trivandrum district as on 31-10-1998 total work seekers is 67,1062 of which women constitute 38,5544 and men 285515. On the contrary the lowest number of work seekers are in Wayanad district with a total of 70469. Of which, 35610 are women and 34859 men. Kasargode and Palakkad is the two districts where men outnumber women in the total number of work seekers (For details see Appendix 2.18)

Unemployment Assistance

2.14 Total number of job seekers who received unemployment assistance in 1990-91 was 264314. This number after going down sharply lower to 229149 in 1992-93 went to 273512 in 1993-94 and further to 281424 during 1994-95. However since 1994-95 their number has shown a declining trend and came down to 232573 in 1998-99. The amount disbursed as unemployment assistance increased from Rs.19.35 crores in 1990-91 to Rs.35.94 crores in 1997-98.

2.15 Self-employment assistance of Rs.9.11 lakhs was disbursed to 1518 applicants in 1997-98. (For details see Appendix – 2.19)

Employment in the organised sector

2.16 Total number of persons employed in organised sector stood at 1168286 during 1997-98, 622188 persons in public sector and 546098 persons in private sector.

Placement through Employment Exchanges

2.17 Placement through employment exchanges increased from 15640 in 1990-91 to 19375 in 1997-98 and 350 persons per month utilised the services of employment exchanges during 1997-98 against 374 in 1996-97. (See Appendix 2.21)

Migration

2.18 High incidence of unemployment has forced a large number of people to migrate to outside the state for employment. Both inter-

regional and inter-national migration have been substantial during the last four decades. The hike in Oil prices during 1973-74 and the resultant heavy investment in infrastructure development services generated great demand for skilled and unskilled workers. Kerala has contributed the largest share of labour force to gulf countries. According to Housing and Employment Survey 1980 (conducted by Department of Economics & Statistics) 5.17 lakhs persons migrated outside the state. Out of this, 2.1 lakhs were to foreign countries. Migrants to gulf countries alone stood at 1.86 lakhs. The migration survey 1992-93 conducted by Department of Economics & Statistics revealed that 11.92 lakh persons were migrated outside the State out of which 6.41 lakhs persons were to gulf countries and 5.23 lakhs persons to other States and Union territories of the country.

2.19 Recent statistics made available by Department of Non-Resident Keralites show that out of 30 lakh Indians in gulf countries 16 lakhs are from Kerala. As regards remittances, according to the banking statistics for the month of September 1998, the NRJ deposits amounted to Rs.13584 crores in all banks in Kerala. Major country-wise migrations are reflected in Table 2.6.

Table 2.6

Country-wise Migrants

Country	(in lakhs)	
	Indians	Keralites
Kingdom of Saudi Arabia	16.00	8.00
United Arab Emirates	6.50	3.50
Kuwait	2.50	1.25
Bahrain	2.00	1.25
Oman	1.50	1.00
Qatar	1.50	1.00
Total	30.00	16.00

Placement through ODEPC

2.20 In 1998, 2083 persons registered with Overseas Development and Employment Promotion Consultant Ltd. (ODEPC) for foreign employment out of this 128 are

doctors, 240 Engineers, 173 administrative staff, 18 teachers and 179 unskilled workers. Total number of placements through ODEPC during 1998 is only 60. Out of this four were doctors, 28 par-medical staff, 19 technicians, three skilled workers, five administrative staff, and one unskilled worker. With this the total cumulative number of persons who got employment outside the country through ODEPC from 1977 to 1998 was 3806. Country wise deployment of personnel in 1997-98 shows that 51 are in Saudi Arabia 79 in Singapore, 15 in Qatar, 12 in Brunei and 8 in UAE, six in Malaysia, five in Singapore and one in Bahrain.

Demographic factors

2.21 Kerala's population was 290.38 lakhs according to 1991 census, which consisted of 142.82 lakh men and 148.09 lakh women, while 214.18 lakhs are living in rural area (73.61%) and 76.80 lakhs (26.39%) in cities.

2.22 Among 14 districts in Kerala Malappuram has the highest with a population of 30.96 lakhs. Thiruvananthapuram ranks next with a total population of 29.47 lakhs.

Wayanad is the least populated district in the state with a population of 6.72 lakhs. According to 1991 census Kerala's geometric growth rate of population is 1.4%.

2.23 The decennial growth rate of population in Kerala between 1981 and 1991 is 14.32. Among the districts, Pathanamthitta had the lowest decennial growth rate of population with 5.60 and Malappuram had the highest decennial growth rate with 28.87. (See Appendix 2.23)

Birth and Death rates

2.24 Among Indian states except Goa, Kerala had the lowest birth rate of 17.8 and death rate of 6.2 and infant mortality rate was 13 in 1996. The comparable rates for whole of India were 29.5, 9.8 and 80 respectively

Sex Ratio

2.25 Kerala is the only one State in India with sex ratio being favourable to women. In 1991, there were 1036 Women for every 1000 men in Kerala against the corresponding all India figure of 927.

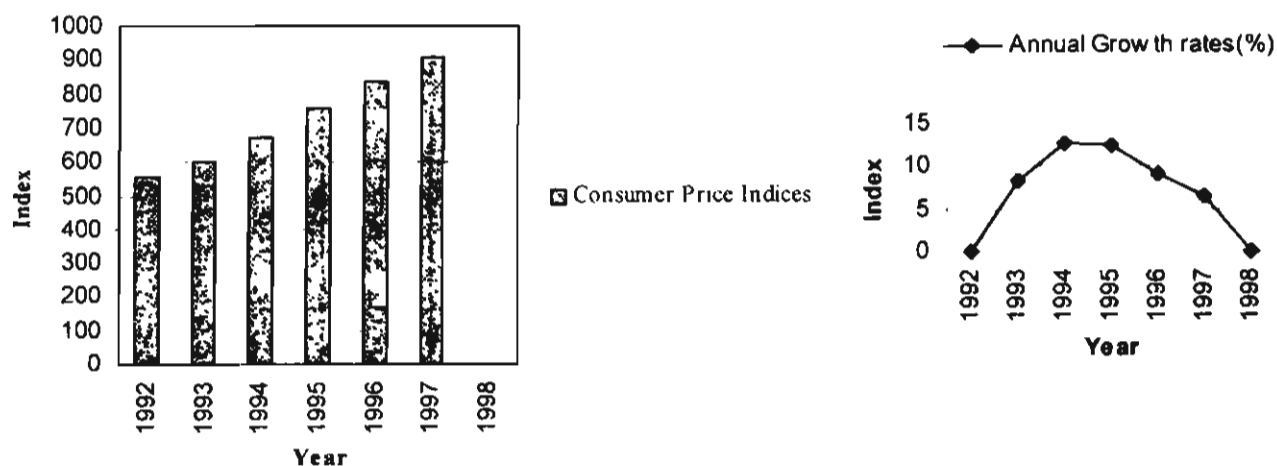
PRICES, COST OF LIVING AND WAGES

Consumer Price Index

During the year 1998 (upto October), the annual average consumer price index in Kerala increased by 58 points over the corresponding period in 1997; from 905 in 1997 the index rose to 963 in 1998. The increase in index by 6.4% in 1998, however, was significantly less than that in 1997 (Table 3.1). The rate of inflation, measured in terms of consumer prices, which was 12.4% in 1995 declined to 10.1% in 1996, 9% in 1997 and further to 6.4% in 1998. It is noteworthy that the inflation rate in the State had swept drastically below the two-digit figure in 1998 whereas for the whole country the consumer prices were rising much faster. The All India Consumer Price Index for Industrial workers rose by 15.3% and that for Agriculture labourer by 15.1% during 1998. Fig. 3.1 represents the annual

average consumer price indices and their growth rate over the previous year. On analysing the indices of fifteen selected centres in the State, it is observed that the indices of seven centres fell below the State average of 963 points in 1998. The highest index was recorded at Meppady (1005), followed by Kollam (991), and Thiruvananthapuram (985). Compared to the northern and southern regions of the State, inflation was less in the Central region. Consumer Price Index (cost of living) for Agricultural and Industrial workers, however, has shown a small but steady increase from January to October 1998, since the index rose by 4 per cent. Among the fifteen centres, the highest increase was recorded in Kozhikode at 4.96 per cent followed by Ernakulam (4.78) and Alappuzha (4.42). Details are given in Appendix 3.1. The lowest increase was at Meppadi at 1.83 percent.

Consumer Price Indices and their Annual Growth Rates



(Figure 3.1)

Retail prices

3.2 It was still a matter of concern that in 1998, the retail prices of essential commodities witnessed an uptrend in general. Out of twenty two important items, fourteen witnessed increases in their prices over the previous year as against only seven items in 1997. In some cases the rise was rather steep. The increase was generally in respect of those items, which were

imported into the State. The rate of increase varied between 1.3% (milk) and 95.9% (chillies). The prices of chillies increased by Rs.33.86 per kg, skyrocketing to Rs.69.17 per kg. in 1998, compared to Rs.35.31 per kg in 1997. Potato and dhal also recorded steep increase in prices. The price rise was 80.5% in the case of potato, from Rs.7.5 per kg. in 1997 to Rs.13.54 per kg in 1998. The increase was 63.9% in respect of dhal, from Rs.25.32 per kg

Table - 3.1
Annual Average Consumer Price Index Numbers in Selected Centres of Kerala 1994-1998

(Base 1970=100)

Sl. No.	Centres	Consumer Price Index Numbers										Percentage of change over previous year			
		1994	1995	1996	1997	1997*	1998*	1995	1996	1997	1998*	1995	1996	1997	1998*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	9	10	11	12
1	Thiruvananthapuram	673	760	838	919	911	985	12.93	10.26	9.67	8.12	12.93	10.26	9.67	8.12
2	Kollam	687	772	860	942	935	991	12.37	11.40	9.53	5.99	12.37	11.40	9.53	5.99
3	Punalur	640	706	781	868	860	935	10.31	10.62	11.14	8.72	10.31	10.62	11.14	8.72
4	Alapuzha	676	762	839	916	910	971	12.72	10.10	9.18	6.70	12.72	10.10	9.18	6.70
5	Kottayam	676	761	839	909	904	960	12.57	10.23	8.34	6.19	12.57	10.23	8.34	6.19
6	Mundakkayam	676	752	824	890	886	935	11.24	9.57	8.01	5.53	11.24	9.57	8.01	5.53
7	Munnar	667	733	797	871	865	921	9.90	8.73	9.28	6.47	9.90	8.73	9.28	6.47
8	Emakulam	658	734	818	892	888	942	11.55	11.44	9.05	6.08	11.55	11.44	9.05	6.08
9	Chalakkudi	687	773	847	928	921	982	12.52	9.57	9.56	6.62	12.52	9.57	9.56	6.62
10	Thrissur	668	761	835	908	903	953	13.92	9.27	8.74	5.54	13.92	9.27	8.74	5.54
11	Palakkad	675	769	846	918	913	968	13.93	10.01	8.51	6.02	13.93	10.01	8.51	6.02
12	Malappuram	696	790	863	927	923	970	13.51	9.24	7.42	5.09	13.51	9.24	7.42	5.09
13	Kozhikode	668	752	831	902	898	949	12.57	10.51	8.54	5.68	12.57	10.51	8.54	5.68
14	Meppady	695	794	870	946	940	1005	14.24	9.57	8.74	6.91	14.24	9.57	8.74	6.91
15	Kannur	680	773	853	923	917	971	13.68	10.35	8.21	5.89	13.68	10.35	8.21	5.89
	State Average	675	759	836	911	905	963	12.44	10.14	8.97	6.41	12.44	10.14	8.97	6.41

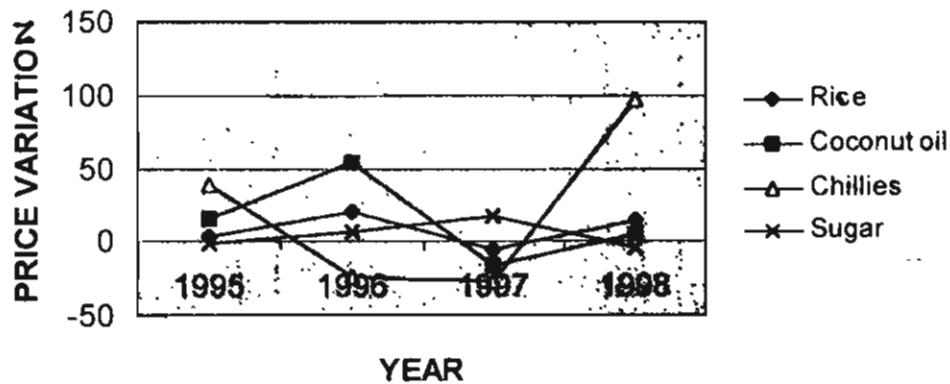
Source : Department of Economic and Statistics

* Average from January to October

in 1997 to Rs.41.5 kg in 1998, and the increase in the case of black gram was 38.1%, red gram 33.3%, refined oil 20.9%, baby food 15.9%, ground nut oil 15.5%, rice 14.2%, green gram 10.4% and washing soap 9.9%. Milk (1.3%) and tapioca (1.8%) registered only modest increases. Six items viz. coriander, onion, coconut, sugar, banana and egg recorded negative trend in prices. Details are presented in Table 3.2. The fall in price was highest in the case of coriander (25.6%) when its price dipped down sharply

from Rs.36.4 per kg in 1997 to Rs.27.1 per kg. in 1998. Similarly, price of onion (small) also declined by 5.2% from Rs.17.6 per kg in 1997 to Rs.16.7 per kg in 1998. Coconut price fell from Rs.571.92 for 100 numbers to Rs.548.93 representing a decline of 4 per cent with its implications to the income of the farmers in the State. Egg recorded only a marginal decline in its price (1.2%). Figure 3.2 shows price variation (in percent) of certain selected items over the previous year.

PERCENTAGE VARIATION OF PRICES OVER PREVIOUS YEAR



(Figure 3.2)

3.3 Month-wise retail prices in 1998 witnessed a mixed trend moderate to heavy increase in some cases or decline in certain others. One of the significant points noticed was that at the end of December, the prices of as many as twelve items namely green gram, sugar, egg, tamarind, onion, brinjal, pumpkin, ashgourd, plantain, razor blade, fire-wood and cement rolled back to a level lower than that in January. The price of coffee powder, which was Rs.63.75 for half kg in January gradually picked up and attained a peak level of Rs.68.75 in December. Mutton showed only a marginal increase (1.4%) in its price, from Rs.100.71 per kg. in January to Rs.102.14 kg in December. The price of baby food (Amul), which was Rs.115.5 per kg in January rose to Rs.120.9 in February and further to Rs.122.2 in March and reached to peak of Rs.136.7 in November, and, thereafter declined by 5.4% to Rs.129.3 per kg in

December. In the case of oil and oilseeds, gingely oil recorded the highest increase (24.8%) in price, followed by refined oil (22.4%). Erratic trend in prices was witnessed in the case of items under spices and condiments. Price of onion (small) witnessed wide fluctuation in the range of Rs.11.29 (March) per kg to Rs.30.03 (November) per kg. The corresponding range in the previous year was rather narrow, from Rs.9.00 per kg to Rs.17.62 per kg. Price of onion (big) also behaved erratically, but rose sharply from Rs.6.07 (April) per kg to Rs.24.36 (September) per kg in 1998, a phenomenon experienced in all other parts of the Country. In the category of tubers, prices of potato witnessed larger fluctuations but generally ruled high between May and December 1998, at double the rate compared to January 1998. The sudden spurt in prices of potato was a country wide phenomenon as in the case of onion. The reasons

Table - 3.2
Average Retail Prices of Essential Commodities 1994-98

Commodities	Unit	Price at the end of December							Percentage of change over previous Year			
		1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1995	1996	1997	1998		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11		
Rice	Kg	9.47	9.78	11.72	11.02	12.58	3.27	19.84	-5.97	14.16		
Green Gram	Kg	18.48	21.54	22.96	24.42	26.96	16.56	6.59	6.35	10.40		
Blackgram (without Husk)	Kg	28.52	27.3	27.43	23.15	31.96	-4.28	0.36	-15.60	38.06		
Red gram	Kg	14.13	15.06	18.17	17.07	22.75	6.58	20.65	-6.05	33.27		
Dhall	Kg	20.14	33.03	33.32	25.32	41.50	64.00	0.27	-23.55	63.90		
Coconut Oil	Kg	38.35	44.30	67.91	56.81	59.21	15.51	53.3	-16.35	4.22		
Ground Nut oil	Kg	43.71	45.31	45.48	44.60	51.50	3.66	0.38	-1.93	15.47		
Refined Oil (Postman)	Kg	59.48	64.84	65.23	62.14	75.11	9.01	0.6	-4.74	20.87		
Topioca	Kg	3.04	3.52	4.05	4.35	4.43	15.79	15.06	7.40	1.84		
Banana (Green)	Kg	8.46	8.29	12.32	11.12	10.68	-2.01	48.61	-9.74	-3.96		
Milk (Cow)	Ltr	8.79	9.75	11.00	11.85	12.00	10.92	12.82	7.72	1.27		
Egg (Hen)	dozen	14.4	14.21	23.15	25.68	25.37	-1.32	62.91	10.93	-1.21		
Potato	Kg	7.25	7.36	9.14	7.50	13.54	1.52	24.18	-17.94	80.53		
Corriander	Kg	19.42	25.11	49.21	36.38	27.07	29.30	95.98	-26.07	-25.59		
Chillies (Dry)	Kg	46.33	64.00	48.43	35.31	69.17	38.33	-24.32	-27.09	95.89		
Onion (Small)	Kg	6.68	12.54	9.29	17.62	16.70	87.72	-25.92	89.67	-5.22		
Sugar	Kg	12.83	12.60	13.48	15.71	15.12	-1.79	6.98	16.54	-3.76		
Coconut(Without Husk)	100 Nos	374.17	413.57	620.00	571.92	548.93	10.53	49.91	-7.75	-4.02		
Firewood (Local split)	Qtl	102.53	128.33			151.00	25.16					
Washing Soap (501)	1/2 Bar	5.59	5.82	6.35	6.63	7.29	4.12	9.11	4.41	9.95		
Electric Bulb (Phillips)	each	9.64	9.50			10.71	-1.35					
Baby Food (Amul)	Kg	85.00	103.29	113.08	111.64	129.33	21.52	9.48	-1.27	15.85		

Source : Department of Economics and Statistics

attributed are reported to be short fall in production and the sharp decline in its market arrivals. In the case of fruits and vegetables, but for onion (big), all other items showed only modest variations in their prices. Price of cement showed an erratic trend without being at the same level in any two months. Price came down from Rs.179.04 per bag in January to Rs.159.67 in April and after that went up touching an all time high of Rs.192.05 per bag in July 1998 and again declined to Rs.158.55 in December 1998. The month end average retail prices of selected essential commodities are furnished in Appendix 3.2.

Wholesale Price Index of Agricultural Commodities

3.4 The wholesale price indices of agricultural commodities from 1994 to 1998 are presented in Table 3.3. Figure 3.3 shows the trend of growth of indices of crops over the previous year. Under food crops, condiments and spices, fruits and vegetables and under non-food crops, oil seeds registered decrease in their indices by 3.9%, 4.3% and 16% respectively (Table 3.3). While the index of rice remained steady at 1161.9 in the past few years, the index of molasses witnessed slight increase of 0.2%, that of plantation crops witnessed a robust increase of 24.3%. During the period from 1993 to 1998 (up to March), price of food crops increased by compound growth rate of 5.8%, non-food crops by 12% and that of all crops by 8 per cent.

3.5 Analysing the month-wise movement of wholesale price indices of agricultural commodities from January to March 1998 (data are available only up to that period) it was observed that but for rice and condiments & spices, all other commodities recorded erratic trend as in the previous year. While the index of rice remained steady at 1161.9 through out the period, the index of condiments and spices maintained an uptrend from 2158 in January to 2344 in February and further to 2585 in March. Erratic trends in the indices were more pronounced in the case of oil seeds and molasses. Index of oilseeds, after a rise from 3073 in January to 3179 in February, declined significantly to 2624 in March. In the case of molasses, after an initial decline from 2394 in January to 2081 in February, the index moved upto 2178 in March. Indices of fruits and

vegetables and plantation crops behaved more or less in the same manner touching the lowest in February and the highest in March. While the wholesale price index of food crops increased throughout the period under reference, those of non-food crops and all crops witnessed fluctuations, touching the highest in February and the lowest in March, in the case of both. The month-wise indices of agricultural commodities from January to March 1998 are presented in Appendix 3.3.

Farm Commodity Prices

3.6 Data on trend of prices during the last seven years are given in Table 3.4. The overall trend in farm commodity prices presented a mixed trend during 1997-98. The sharp fall in price of rubber during 1997 and 1998 had a calamitous impact, which has shattered the agricultural economy of Kerala during 1998. Prices touched a ten-year low of around Rs.25 per kg. during the year. In spite of a minimum procurement price declared by Government of India and a market intervention through STC, the price situation could not be salvaged. The State Government also intervened in the market through State Warehousing Corporation and newly formed Co-operative Rubco, procuring nearly 20000 tonnes. Still the prices remained low through out the year. The prices of pepper, ginger, cashewnut and arecanut witnessed an upward trend while the prices declined in the case of paddy, tapioca, coconut, rubber and banana. Pepper recorded the highest increase in price (99%) while it was only marginal in the case of ginger (6%) and cashew (4%). The price boom experienced in the case of pepper was mainly due to the forecast of a lower production in the other major pepper producing country, namely Brazil. The price of pepper touched an all time high of 17440 per qtl. during 1998. Another noteworthy feature was the increase in the price of cashewnut by 4% for the previous year. It increased with Rs.2848 per qtl. in 1997-98 from Rs.2730 per qtl. in 1996-97. In the case of coconut also, there was fall in price to the extent of 8 percent during 1997-98. The prices fell from Rs. 480 in 1996-97 to Rs.443 per 1000 nuts. The announcement of the support price for copra (Rs.2900 per qtl.) by Government of India came very late after the peak harvesting season which also had a depressing effect on the price front.

Table - 3.3
Wholesale Price Index of Agricultural Commodities 1994 - 1998

(Base 1952-53=100)

	Crops	Weight	Wholesale Price Index										Percentage Change over previous Year			
			1994	1995	1996	1997	1997*	1998*	1995	1996	1997	1998*				
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12				
A	Food Crops	63.5	1384.0	1608.9	1731.1	1814.7	1776.9	1736.9	16.25	7.59	4.83	-2.25				
	Rice	40.4	957.4	1161.9	1161.9	1161.9	1161.9	1161.9	21.36	0	0	0				
	Condiments & Spices	10.4	1778.9	1960.0	2305.8	2818.3	2458.6	2362.5	10.18	17.64	22.23	-3.91				
	Fruits & Vegetables	10.7	2533.7	2978.1	3287.7	3182.4	3351.1	3206.9	17.54	10.4	-3.18	-4.3				
	Molasses	2.0	1781.1	1477.1	1896.7	2453.7	2213.5	2217.8	-17.06	28.41	29.37	0.19				
B	Non Food Crops	36.5	1678.9	1864.3	2255.6	2426.3	2923.3	2643.2	11.04	20.99	7.57	-9.58				
	Oil Seeds	25.5	1914.9	2028.6	2553.4	3069.0	3521.9	2958.5	5.94	25.87	20.19	-15.99				
	Plantation Crops	11.0	1133.7	1484.5	1567.5	1630.9	1539.8	1914.3	30.94	5.59	4.04	24.32				
C	All Crops	100	1491.7	1702.0	1922.5	2114.0	2195.3	2067.7	14.1	12.96	9.96	-5.81				

Source : Department of Economics and Statistics
* Average from January to March

Table 3.4

Average Farm Prices of Principal Crops

Commodity	Unit	(Rupees)							% increase during 1997-98 over 1996-97
		1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Paddy	Qtl	374.76	420.8	414.53	494.86	547	607	583	-4
Tapioca	Qtl	157.68	187.24	197.6	217.13	253	300	297	-1
Coconut	100 Nos	393.25	420.14	325.55	307.83	331	480	443	-8
Pepper	Qtl	2950.05	2616.59	3898.02	6687.43	7320	8780	17440	99
Ginger	Qtl	2177.95	2490.5	2858.06	5250.29	5871	4214	4462	6
Cashewnut	Qtl	2037.74	2000.41	2134.34	2353.36	2700	2730	2848	4
Arecanut	100 Nos	31.48	33.01	33.65	36.73	43	43	44	2
Banana	100 Nos	80.77	93.89	108.56	125.7	130	161	148	-8

Source: Department of Economics and Statistics

Parity Index

3.7 Parity index for the State is being constructed to see how the price situation is affecting the farmers of the State. It is a relative measure of prices received by farmers and prices paid by farmers. During 1998 (upto July) the parity index fell by 8 points, from 84 points in 1997 (upto July) to 76 points in 1998. Compared to the corresponding period in 1997, during the year 1998 (upto July), the prices received by the farmers declined by 2.3% and the prices paid by the farmers went up by 7.9% witnessing a very unfavourable situation to the farming community. Thus during 1998, the price situation has been unfavourable to the farmers of the State. On comparing the compound growth rate of prices received by farmers and prices paid

by farmers during the past 12 years period, from 1986 to 1998, it is noticed that the prices received by farmers went up by 8.4 per cent, while the prices paid by farmers rose by 10.3 per cent. This points to the price situation being unfavourable to the farming community in the State over the years. Farm cultivation cost and domestic expenditure were also generally on the increase year after year. During the period from 1986 to 1997, the farm cultivation cost increased by a compound growth rate of 10.8% and the domestic expenditure by 8.3%. The parity index numbers from 1986 to 1998 (upto July) are given in Table 3.5.

Table 3.5

Index Number of Prices received and price paid by Farmers

Year	Prices received by Farmers	Farm Cultivation Cost	Domestic Expenditure	Price paid by farmers	Parity as col. 2 to 5
1	2	3	4	5	6
1986	921	1299	745	984	93
1987	1063	1413	804	1066	100
1988	1044	1520	860	1143	91
1989	1017	1604	897	1200	85
1990	1072	1728	945	1277	84
1991	1315	1910	1078	1435	92

1	2	3	4	5	6
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
1997	2486	4571	1979	3007	83
1997*	2472	4462	1944	2945	84
1998*	2416	3275	3665	3180	76

Source: *Department of Economics and Statistics*

- Average from January to July

Public Distribution System

3.8 Kerala is the only one State in India having complete coverage of Public Distribution System. All households in Kerala possess ration cards. This helps to keep in check the retail price of essential commodities in the State. In November 1998, there existed 6096086 ration cards in Kerala. Ration articles are issued through 338 wholesale Ration Depots scattered all over Kerala.

3.9 There were 14262 ration retail shops in Kerala in November 1998. Out of this, 12325 shops are in rural areas and 1937 in urban areas. Out of the 14262 retail shops, Co-operative Sector is running 1050 Retail Depots. Table 3.6 illustrates the details of public distribution system in Kerala

Table 3.6

Public Distribution System in Kerala

Sl. No.	Items	Units	1990	1995	1996	1998 January	1998 November
1	Ration Cards in lakhs	Nos.	50.52	56.54	57.75	59.52	60.96
2	Ration permits to Institutions	Nos.	906	13173	13553	—	17308
3	No. of whole sale shops	Nos.	296	314	321	339	338
4	Retail Ration shops	Nos.	13007	14179	14224	14258	14262
5	Co-operatives	Nos.	1193	1080	1070	1053	1050
6	Others	Nos.	11814	13099	13154	13205	13212

Source : Department 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% of population. In Kerala, the benefit is extended to 42% of total population

covered by the anti poverty programmes of Rural Development Department. Retail price of commodities issued through ration shops at concessional rate applicable for people below poverty line is shown in Table 3.7.

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

<i>Sl.No</i>	<i>Items</i>	<i>Price</i>	<i>Revised price (as on 29-1-99)</i>
1	A grade rice	7.50	9.60
2	A grade Rice after Government subsidy	6.50	8.60
3	Common rice below poverty line	3.90	3.90
4	Wheat	5.00	7.00
5	Sugar	11.50	12.10

Allotment of Rice and Wheat

3.11 Rice allotted to Kerala from the central pool in 1997 was 17.49lakh tones. In 1998 it was raised to 17.84 lakh tones. Also wheat allotment to Kerala which was 3.67 lakh tones in 1997 was enhanced to 4.73 lakh tonnes in 1998. Quantity of sugar allotted to Kerala was 1.54 lakh tonnes in 1997 and it was increased to 1.58 lakh tonnes in 1998. Similarly allotment of Kerosene to Kerala was 3.72 lakh kiloliters in 1997. It was raised to 3.84 lakh kiloliters in 1998.

was 18.01 lakh tones and 2.05 lakh tonnes of wheat. After 1992 the off-take of rice through Public Distribution System has come down and in 1998 it was 13.37lakh tonnes. On the other hand the off-take of wheat from Public Distribution System was increasing year after year. From 2.19 lakh tonnes in 1993, it rose to 4.92 lakh tonnes in 1996. The off-take in 1998 was 4.75 lakh tonnes. Table 3.8 gives the information on off-take from Public Distribution System during the period 1990 to 1998.

Distribution of Rice and Wheat

3.12 In 1992, the off-take of rice through the Public Distribution System

Table 3.8
Quantity of Rice and Wheat distributed through Public Distribution System in Kerala

Year	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
1998	13.37	4.75

(lakh tonnes)

3.13 To supplement the Public Distribution System the State's Civil Supplies Corporation intervenes in the market through procurement and distribution of essential commodities which helps to control the market prices. The Corporation organises its distribution activities through 61 Taluk Depots. Corporation has 665 retail outlets called Maveli Stores in 991 Panchayats. Apart from these 665 retail outlets, the Corporation has 18 Super Markets and 29 mobile Maveli vans. In addition to this, Corporation operates 9 petrol bunks and 4

LPG Depots. Festival markets during Onam, X'mas and Ramzan is an effective mechanism of market intervention to reduce exploitation to a greater extent. Total turnover of the Corporation during 1997-98 was Rs.472.51 crores as against Rs.327 crores during 1996-97. A welcome feature of the Corporation is that its loss steeply came down from Rs.41.02 crores during 1996-97 to Rs. 1.78 crores during 1997-98. Major item wise turnover of the Corporation is given below.

Table 3.9

**Kerala State Civil Supplies Corporation
Profile of activities**

Items	(Rs.)			
	Sales 1996-97 (Rs. Crores)	Percent(%)	Sales 1997-98 (Rs. Crores)	Percent(%)
Sugar	144	44	186	39
Petroleum Products	22	7	26	6
Maveli Store Sales	69	21	93	20
Super Markets	18	6	19	4
Noon feeding Bulk sales	24	7	18	4
Others	28	9	8	2
PDS	22	7	122	25
Total	327	100	472	100

3.14 Corporation supplies rice and green gram to schools under the Noon meal Programme of the Government. It lifts monthly quota of levy sugar of around 12000 M.T.per month allotted to the State by the Government of India from the mills and transports it to the Taluk Depots, run by the Corporation. Apart from this, the Corporation purchases free sale sugar from open market and distributes it through its retail outlets. Corporation opened 4 medical shops and its turnover during 1997-98 was Rs.52 lakhs. The Corporation has an authorised share capital of Rs.15 crores and the paid

up capital is Rs.8.56 crores until 31.3.1997. Kerala Government has advanced an amount of Rs.132.6 crores as loan and Rs.63 crores as grant. The accumulated loss of the Corporation is Rs.143 crores until 31.3.1997. The credit facility of the Corporation is Rs.15 crores from commercial banks for non-food operation and Rs.5 crores for food operation for Public Distribution System. Annual interest burden of the Corporation to Government comes to about Rs.23 crores. The turnover and loss from 1993-94 to 1997-98 as per provisional account is given below (Table.3.10)

Table 3.10
Turnover and Loss of Civil Supplies Corporation

Rs in Crores

Year	Turn over	Loss
1993-94	231.14	19.09
1994-95	225.20	13.59
1995-96	229.05	14.84
1996-97	326.71	41.02
1997-98	472.51	

Wages

3.15 The information on average daily wage rates of skilled and unskilled workers in Kerala in the agriculture sector is presented in Table 3.11 and 3.12. During 1997-98, the wages of carpenters increased by 13.5% and that of masons increased by 12.7%. For paddy workers, while the male wage rate increased from

Rs.92.18 in 1996-97 to Rs.103.72 in 1997-98, the female wage rate increased only from Rs.60.52 in 1996-97 to Rs.69.35 in 1997-98. Obviously, the disparity in male and female wage rates has not only persisted but also continued to be rather large.

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

Year	Average Daily Wage Rates		% changes 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
1990-91	54.47	53.98	5.11	4.92
1991-92	59.00	58.55	8.32	8.47
1992-93	68.28	67.63	15.73	15.51
1993-94	76.49	76.57	12.02	13.22
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
1997-98(P)	145.94	144.04	13.54	12.70

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
1998-98(P)	144.75	69.35	57.03	14.59

Source: *Department of Economics and Statistics*

P: *Provisional*

3.16 The details on average daily wages of skilled and unskilled workers in the construction sector in Kerala for the period from 1980-81 to 1997-98 are presented in Tables 3.13 and 3.14. The wages for carpenters both in the rural as well as urban areas have increased in 1997-98 as compared to those in the previous year. In rural areas, it rose from Rs.129.57 in 1996-97 to Rs.146.28 in 1997-98, marking a growth of about 13 per cent while in urban areas it increased

to Rs.152.78 in 1997-98 from Rs.134.87 in 1996-97, marking a growth of 13 per cent. On the other hand, the wages for masons in rural areas registered an increase of 12 per cent over the previous year. It increased to Rs.145.28 in 1997-98 from Rs.129.20 in 1996-97. In urban areas, the increase was from Rs.134.00 in 1996-97 to Rs.148.21 in 1997-98 registering a growth of 10.6 per cent over the previous year.

Table - 3.13
**Average Daily Wage Rates of Skilled
 Workers in the Construction Sector**
(Rupees)

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	113.65	107.59	112.83
1996-97	129.57	134.87	129.20	134.00
1997-98(P)	146.28	152.78	145.28	148.21

Table 3.14

**Average Daily Wage Rates of Unskilled Workers
 in the Construction Sector**
(Rupees)

Year	Men		Women	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
1980-81	12.30	13.07	9.62	10.22
1981-82	15.22	15.94	11.40	12.22
1982-83	17.85	19.09	13.53	14.44
1983-84	20.29	21.18	14.81	16.10
1984-85	21.90	22.8	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
1994-95	88.47	90.76	73.73	75.76
1997-98(P)	104.07	107.14	87.24	89.42

Source: Department of Economics and Statistics P: Provisional

CHAPTER 4

AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION

AGRICULTURE

The overall performance of agriculture in Kerala during the last 50 years could be summarised as shown below.

- In spite of rich resource endowments and high intensity of cropping the productivity of most of the crops grown in Kerala is lower than those in the other producing states in the country.
- The contribution of the agriculture sector to the State GDP declined from 66 percent in the early fifties to 30 percent in the mid-nineties.
- The population dependent on the sector has remained more or less the same in proportionate terms during the period. In absolute terms it has increased. The pressure of population has further marginalised the size of holdings from an average of 0.73 ha. to 0.33 ha. (See appendices 4.1 & 4.2)
- Area under food crops declined from 14.8 lakh ha. to 8.8 lakh ha, while that of non-food crops increased from 7.0 lakh ha. to 19.6 lakh ha.
- Overall agricultural growth was positive but it was not all pervasive and was mainly confined to few selected commodities, in particular rubber, coconut and milk.
- Internal production of foodgrains declined from 14 lakh tonnes in the mid of seventies to 7.8 lakh tonnes making the State increasingly dependent on external sources for meeting her requirements.
- Even in the case of crops where there was increase in production, perhaps with the only exception of rubber, it was largely contributed by expansion in area rather than improvement in productivity.

- Even in the midst of a declining phase in area and production, the important food crops such as rice and tapioca recorded increases in productivity mainly because of the shrinkage of their area to more productive lands.

4.2 Agriculture in Kerala which has the distinction of having the highest gross income per net cropped area at the very beginning of the plan era could not sustain this prestigious position largely due to the failure of the productivity of major crops to keep in pace with the growth rate recorded in other important agricultural states in the country. In respect of gross income per ha Kerala has been pushed down by other states to fourth position. The overall average growth rate recorded by the Kerala farm front between 1960 and 1990 is estimated to be around 1.66 per cent against the national average of 2.71 per cent. The growth rate in agriculture is lower than the average population growth recorded during the period thereby making the average per capita income originating from agriculture still lower inspite of substantial investment of plan resources during the last four decades.

4.3 The cumulative investment under the State sector up to the Eighth Plan works out to Rs.3945 crores under "Agriculture and Allied Sectors" including irrigation, thus accounting for over a quarter of all plan investments. These accounts if reworked in terms of 1997-98 prices would show that total investment in agriculture and allied activities including irrigation has been substantial. As against that, growth in agricultural production in Kerala has not kept pace with that in the whole country, not to speak of states where agricultural growth spurted during the sixties and seventies. However, during the second half of Nineties, Kerala is gradually getting out of the stagnancy in growth of agriculture income during the last two decades.

Agriculture Income

4.4 The ten year period from the mid seventies is considered as a period when the

Kerala agriculture was in stagnation. The Nineties in general showed positive signs of recovery. Relevant data is given in table 4.1. The average growth rate recorded during the Eighth Five Year Plan was 3.6 per cent which is higher than the projected target of 2.75 per cent. For attaining the projected growth of 7 per cent in NDP during Ninth Plan it is imperative that the agriculture sector is geared to attain a growth rate which is much higher than the Eighth Plan level of 3.6 per cent already achieved. The provisional estimate for the first year of Ninth Five Year Plan namely 1997-98 shows that the agricultural economy of Kerala

registered a higher growth rate of 4.01 per cent. Although the growth performance for the sector as a whole is very much encouraging from 1990-91 onwards, it is note worthy that the engine of growth is fuelled by two principal crops namely coconut and rubber and that too on account of the large scale expansion in area through the shift in cropping pattern. Also, it is notable that in spite of growth in the states agricultural income, the contribution of agriculture to state income has been on the decline as the other sectors registered even higher rates of growth.

Table 4.1

Growth of Agricultural Income in Kerala

Sl. No.	Year	Agricultural Income In 1980 – 81 prices (Rs. in Crores)	Rate of change Over previous year (%)	Percentage Contribution to state income
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1.	1982-83	1286.38	-1.41	33.62
2.	1983-84	1185.76	-7.82	32.30
3.	1984-85	1319.75	11.29	33.86
4.	1985-86	1379.24	4.50	34.13
5.	1986-87	1309.49	-5.05	32.79
6.	1987-88	1366.01	4.32	32.79
7.	1988-89	1568.94	14.86	34.23
8.	1989-90	1547.30	-1.38	31.67
9.	1990-91	1761.35	13.83	33.47
10.	1991-92	1818.16	3.23	33.89
11.	1992-93	1826.06	0.43	31.75
12.	1993-94	1903.54	4.24	29.83
13.	1994-95	2034.36	6.87	30.90
14.	1995-96	2102.19	3.33	30.83
15.	1996-97	2170.51*	3.15	29.72
16.	1997-98	2259.07**	4.01	29.03

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics

* Provisional
** Quick estimate

Rainfall

4.5 The devastating nature of extremes predicted in the South East Asian Countries during 1998 under the El Nino – La Nino phenomena passed off smoothly. The overall impact of these phenomena on the Indian sub continent with particular reference to Kerala has not been adverse to agriculture. The South West Monsoon arrived in time. The above normal rainfall experienced in the

country and its prolonged spread over the normal period are considered to be its positive out comes. The average rainfall received during 1998 in Kerala was 3120 mm which is marginally higher than the normal rainfall of 3107 mm. More than the increase in the quantum of rainfall recorded during the year its above average distribution during the North East Monsoon period is the most rewarding feature. This has helped the State to consolidate the tempo of increasing

production in respect of most of her perennial cash crops. Seasonwise analysis of the distribution pattern as presented in table 4.2 shows that the quantum of rainfall received during both the seasons are higher than the normal. Nature has blessed Kerala with a fairly good rainfall from the point of view of

both quantum and spread for two years in succession which is a very rare phenomenon. District wise and month wise distribution of rainfall data are given in appendices 4.3, 4.4 & 4.5.

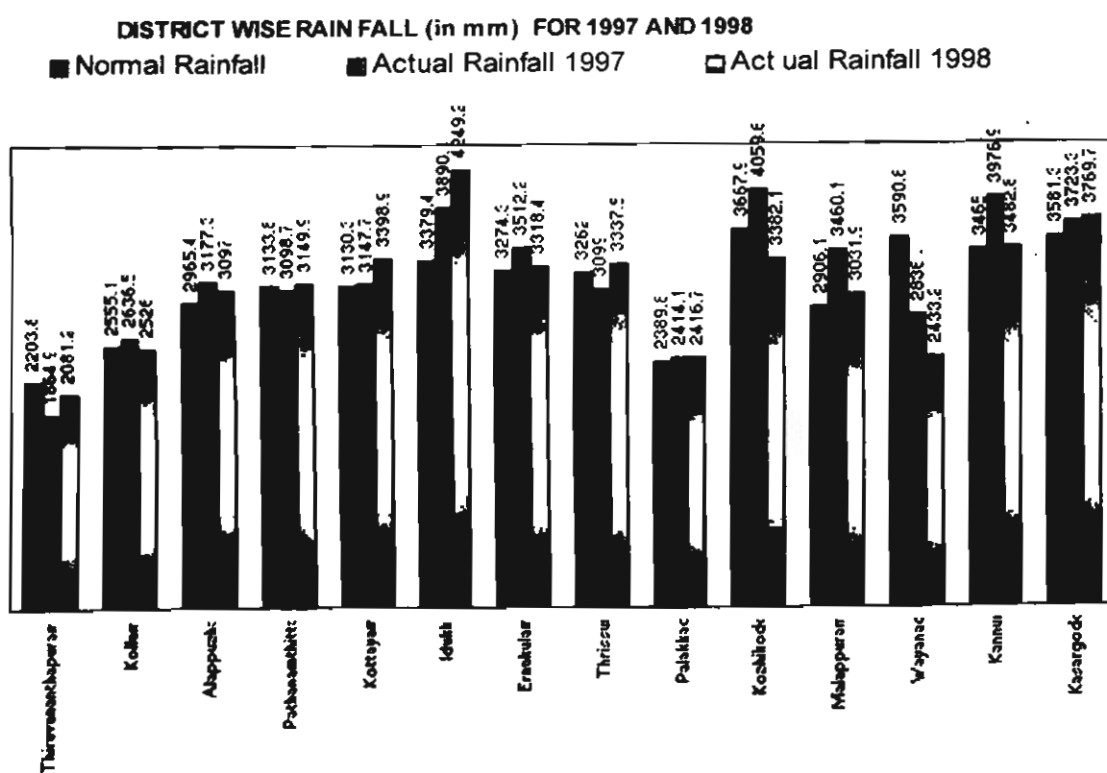
Table 4.2

**Percentage Departure of Rainfall from Normal
(1990 to 1998)**

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
9.	1998	0	2	30

Source: Meteorological centre, Thiruvananthapuram.

Fig 4.1



Crop sector

Land use

4.6 Data on land use pattern for the State as reported for the year 1996-97 are given in table 4.3. Thanks to the favourable weather conditions during the year, the net area sown has recorded a marginal increase of around 4000 ha over its previous year level of 22.64 lakh ha. The State has sustained its high degree of land use during 1996-97 as well by accounting for a percentage use of 58.4. Along with forests the land devoted for agriculture including forests works out to a very high level of around 87 per cent. The land use pattern

during 1996-97 in Kerala also reveals very positive features such as reduction in categories coming under barren and uncultivated land (-2124 ha), land under miscellaneous trees (-3596 ha), cultivable waste (-6969 ha) etc. Evidently there is surging pressure for bringing all potential lands under cultivation eventhough the preference is for less labour demanding perennial crops under a mono-cropping system. The homestead farming system which has a long tradition in Kerala and which is capable of providing multifaceted opportunities for income and employment is gradually being replaced by monocropping systems with predominance for perennial crops.

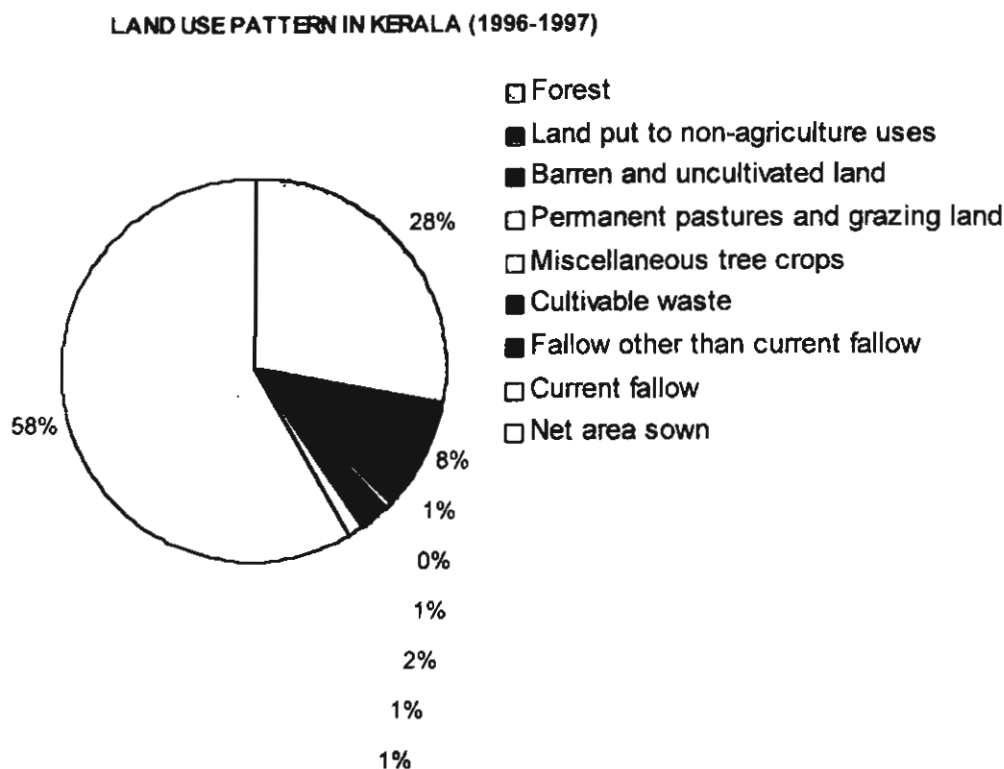
Table - 4.3

Land Use Pattern in Kerala (Area in ha.)

Sl. No.	Classification of Land	1995 - 96		1996-97		Change in area between	
		Actual	%	Actual	%	1995 - 96 & 96 - 97	
						Actual	%
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Total Geographical Area	3885497	-	3885497	-	-	-
2	Forest	1081509	27.83	1081509	27.83	-	-
3	Land put to non agricultural uses	313131	8.06	317871	8.18	+4740	1.51
4	Barren and uncultivated land	43154	1.11	41030	1.06	-2124	4.92
5	Permanent pastures & Grazing land	1170	0.03	931	0.02	-29	20.4 2
6	Land under miscellaneous tree crops not included in net area sown	26852	0.69	23256	0.60	-3596	13.3 9
7	Cultivable waste	74382	1.91	67413	1.73	-6969	9.37
8	Fallow other than current fallow	29143	0.75	29342	0.76	199	0.68
9	Current fallow	51314	1.32	55532	1.43	4218	8.22
10	Net area sown	2264842	58.29	2268613	58.39	3771	0.17
11	Area sown more than once	802383	20.65	752611	19.37	-49772	6.20
12	Total cropped area	3067225	78.94	3021224	77.76	-46001	1.50
13	Cropping intensities	135.43	-	133.17	-	-	2.26

Source : Directorate of Economics & Statistics

Fig 4.2



Trend in Area, Production and Productivity of Crops

4.7 Indices of area, production and productivity of crops in Kerala for the year 1997-98 in relation to the base year index for the triennium ending 1978-79 as well as the yearly indices for the Eighth Five Year Plan are given in Appendix 4.6. The overall index of production for 1997-98 has recorded an increase of around 8 points over the previous year. During the twenty year period there was an increase of around 55 per cent. This is a very positive feature particularly when it is viewed from the background of the general trend of moving away from high volume low value commodities like tapioca to low volume high value items like rubber. It can be seen that the growth in output is entirely contributed by the nonfood crops segment which was on the increasing trend from the very beginning. On the other hand, food crops in general and cereals in particular registered steep fall in area with the corresponding index number declining

from 98.7 to 59.7. The index on non-food crops on the other hand gained substantial increase during the period with an increase of around 77 points over the base year index of 100.5. Among the non-food crops plantation crops secured the highest record of increase amounting to 196 points over the base level of 93.5. Oil seeds rank second with coconut almost entirely contributing for the growth. Condiments and spices were also on the expansion path during the last two decades with the area under pepper almost doubling during the period.

4.8 The area index did not appear to have made any substantial increase during the last two decades. But within the crop sector there were intercrop adjustments between the various categories as revealed with the area index of food grains coming down to almost half while the index of non-food grains registering around 30 per cent increase. The largest increase in area was under plantation crops followed by oil seeds and condiments and spices

4.9 The overall index on productivity although in the path of increase was moving very slow. Except plantation segment the crop sector in general is hovering around very low levels of productivity. The future of Kerala farm front therefore relies almost entirely on our ability to optimise the return from our agricultural land through the judicious use of our natural resources under scientific management. Area, production and productivity of crops for 1995-96, 1996-97 and 1997-98 are given in table 4.4.

4.10 The strategy for agricultural development during the Ninth Five Year Plan is one of maximising the income from unit land through a system approach to resource use and management integrating crop, livestock and fisheries. The focus will be on ensuring the livelihood security to the population dependent on agriculture rather than enhancing commodity production per se. The ultimate objective would be strengthening the income base of the small and marginal farmers by enabling them the optimal utilization of the biophysical resources available at their command and of the agricultural labour by enlarging the employment opportunities. Realisation of this objective depends on the one hand fostering the natural strengths and advantages emanating from the resource endowments and on the other, sharpening the competitive edge of the State's agriculture through improvement in productivity and quality and reduction in cost. Agriculture including cropping, animal rearing, fisheries and agro-forestry being the mainstay of the State's rural economy, the responsibility for planning and development of this vital sector is entrusted to the local bodies consequent to the introduction of the Panchayat Raj System. The State level machinery will have to assume a different role under the new dispensation and play primarily a facilitating role which enables the local bodies in discharging their responsibilities more effectively.

Crop-wise analysis

Rice

4.11 Rice farming in Kerala which has been ailing for quite some time appears to be moving towards a point of no return. The high pressure of population combined with a cropping system which is getting more and

more oriented towards perennial cash crops make the State increasingly dependent on neighbouring States for meeting the food requirement of both human and cattle population. The State had a gross cropped area of 8.75 lakh ha under paddy cultivation in the mid seventies contributing to an annual production of around 13 to 14 lakh tonnes of rice and 25 lakh tonnes of paddy straw. The gap in meeting the internal demand of food grains and straw were estimated to be around 50 per cent during that period. However, 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 a severe set back during the period. Salvaging the rice economy by arresting the further fall in area under rice cultivation had been one of the major objectives of agricultural development during Eighth Five Year Plan. The Ninth Five Year Plan also reiterates this objective more emphatically. The State had been making all out efforts through various incentive packages for attaining this objective. The total investment made through plan support for the purpose during the Eighth Five Year Plan was around Rs.150 crores. The State has also been tightening the enforcement of the Land Utilisation Order which was in force from 1968 onwards prohibiting all types of diversions of the rice lands to other purposes.

4.12 The targeted production for Ninth Five Year Plan is 12.5 lakh tonnes which is sought to be achieved by sustaining the area at 5 lakh ha and by upgrading the productivity to 2.5 tonnes per ha. However the statistics for 1997-98 shows that the area under rice has further declined from 4.30 lakh ha to 3.87 lakh ha. The present trend further reveals that the rate of decline in area after a short spell of slowing down is getting accentuated. The decrease in area recorded during 1997-98 was the highest. The productivity of rice also recorded a marginal decrease of around 50 kg per ha during the year. The production of rice touched its lowest level of 7.65 lakh tonnes ever recorded in the State. Data relating to area, production and productivity of rice in the State comparing it to the national level are presented in table 4.5.

Table - 4.4
Area, Production and Productivity of Principal Crops

Sl. No	Crops	Area (hectare)			Production (tonnes)			Productivity (kg. / ha.)		
		1995-96	1996-97	1997-98 *	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98 *	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98
1	Rice	471150	430826	387122	953026	871361	764610	2023	2022	1975
2	Jowar	5454	4110	4260	2776	2092	2437	509	509	572
3	Ragi	2025	1425	1667	1638	1153	1273	809	809	764
4	Other Millets	3173	2637	2637	2463	2049	2049	776	777	777
5	Pulses	20990	18299	18299	14994	13674	13674	714	747	747
6	Sugarcane	5623	5630	5908	28313	40743	54101	5035	7237	9157
7	Pepper	191596	182887	173855	68568	56546	55520	358	309	319
8	Chillies	495	609	495	495	617	505	1000	1013	1020
9	Ginger	12925	13199	13523	46455	46371	51721	3594	3513	3825
10	Turmeric	3968	4053	3570	9559	9840	8402	2409	2428	2354
11	Cardamom	44248	41268	43054	5380	4550	5427	122	110	126
12	Areca nut	70899	76066	76145	96736	85829	93995	1364	1128	1234
13	Banana	26267	28855	29967	362917	403673	416058	13816	13990	13884
14	Other Plantain	46594	49224	46389	229493	338871	235051	4925	6884	5067
15	Cashew nut	103284	97089	96073	82760	68963	74142	801	710	772
16	Tapioca	113601	120387	132875	2500113	2691118	2841819	22008	22354	21387
17	Sweet Potato	1798	1771	1863	21775	20101	19194	12111	11350	10303
18	Groundnut	12994	11292	12981	9663	9653	9460	744	855	729
19	Sesamum	6255	5204	4003	2131	1807	1245	341	347	311
20	Coconut (millions nuts)	914370	902104	1020285	5155	5276	5911	5638	5849	5793
21	Cotton	10661	11693	10661	17206	18872	18968	1614	1614	1779
22	Tobacco	152	103	103	285	574	108	1875	5573	1049
23	Coffee	82348	82556	82878	45000	47300	48300	546	573	583
24	Tea	36775	36798	36821	64794	62593	69353	1762	1701	1884
25	Rubber	448988	455566	463000	474555	512756	542725	1057	1126	1172

Source : Directorate of Economic and Statistics, UPASI.

* provisional

Table 4.5

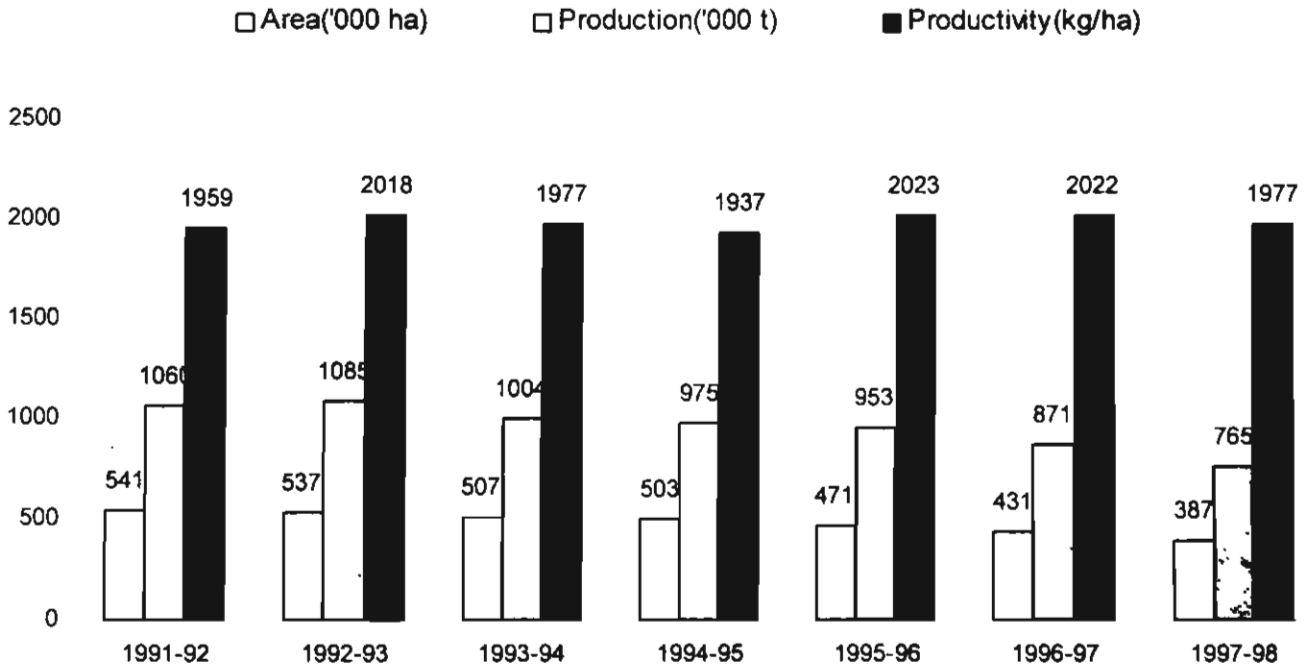
Area, Production and Productivity of Rice in Kerala and India

Year	Area('000 ha)		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	42814	975	81814	1937	1911
1995-96	471	42837	953	76975	2023	1797
1996-97	431	43283	871	81312	2021	1879
1997-98 *	387	NA	765	NA	1977	NA

Source: Directorate of Economic and Statistics, C M I E.

* Provisional

Fig 4.3

AREA, PRODUCTION AND PRODUCTIVITY OF RICE IN KERALA

4.13 Season-wise data shows that the degree of reduction in area was more during the Mundakan season compared to the Virippu season. Virippu crop is largely a rainfed one. The fairly good distribution of rainfall may perhaps be the reason for the Virippu crop sharing a relatively better performance. The vulnerability of the Mundakan crop is to be attributed to the

failure of our irrigation systems to cater to the needs of the crop as they are largely intended to stabilize the second crop of paddy. Surprisingly the Punja crop offers some promise for future by recording a positive growth from 0.56 lakh ha to 0.62 lakh ha. In the case of productivity also the punja crop performed very well by recording an increase of around 23 kgs per ha in the

midst of negative trends recorded during both Virippu and Mundakan seasons. (For details see appendix 4.7)

4.14 The spatial performance of rice production also shows a disparate picture. The decrease in area was maximum in Trichur district (-10567 ha) followed by Ernakulam (-7836), Palakkad (-7550) and Kottayam (-6446 ha). These are the districts, which account for the major proportion of the area under the crop (57%) and where the onslaught of the declining trend in area was comparatively lower all these years. The area benefited by the major irrigation projects also by and large are localised in these districts. The sharp decline in the area under rice in the major producing tracts is noticeable. Local interventions with the active support of the district and block panchayats for strengthening the infrastructural base including the streamlining of the schedule of water releases from the major irrigation projects, fostering of group interventions in a really functional manner by creating the required facilities etc. are all vital for preserving our prime paddy lands.

4.15 Season-wise coverage of HYV of rice and district wise details are given in appendices 4.8, 4.9 and 4.10. The area under high yielding varieties has been stagnating around 1.6 lakh ha during the last 3 years against the Ninth Plan target of 3.5 lakh ha. With the area under rice shrinking day by day the proportion of high yielding variety coverage is on an increasing trend.

Coconut

4.16 While the target for coconut production approved under the Ninth Plan is 9000 million nuts, the plan does not contemplate any expansion in area.

However, the statistics on area, production and productivity of coconut for the year 1997-98 (see Table 4.6) further reconfirm that the crop is making more and more inroads into the areas occupied by other crops. As per the provisional estimate the area under crop has increased from 9.02 lakh ha to 10.20 lakh ha, an increase of over one lakh ha in one year. The production also shows an increase of around 600 million nuts from 5276 to 5911 million during the year. The average figure for productivity on the other hand has shown a marginal decline from 5849 to 5793 nuts per ha. The decline in productivity is not due to any real reduction in the yield of coconut on the ground but is perhaps due to difficulties in computation on account of the enormous increase in the area under the crop. The performance during 1997-98 in general is to be considered as a continuity of the perennial trend, which has been persisting over the last one decade. During the last 10 years the area has registered an increase of around 2.50 lakh ha. However, in regard to production and productivity the full impact of the increase in area under coconut will take some more time to be reflected. The national average of 6887 nuts per ha. is much higher than the State average of 5849 (1996-97). Although Kerala has lost its leading position in the production of nuts with only 41% of the total national production, it continues to be the predominant supplier of milling copra. Even in this particular product where Kerala had a near monopoly (95%) in the late eighties the State is losing ground to the neighbouring States, particularly Tamil Nadu. The price of copra and coconut oil which was for a long time decided by the market trends in the Cochin market is gradually losing its grip with the emergence of new assembling centers in Tamil Nadu and Karnataka.

Table - 4.6

Area, Production and Productivity of Coconut in Kerala and India

Year	Area ('000 ha)		Production (million nuts)		Productivity (nuts/ha)	
	Kerala	India	Kerala	India	Kerala	India
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
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	1714	5336	13300	5858	7760
1995-96	914.37	1833	5155	12952	5638	7066
1996-97	902.10	1886	5276	12988	5849	6887
1997-98 *	1020.29	NA	5911	NA	5793	NA

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, CMIE.

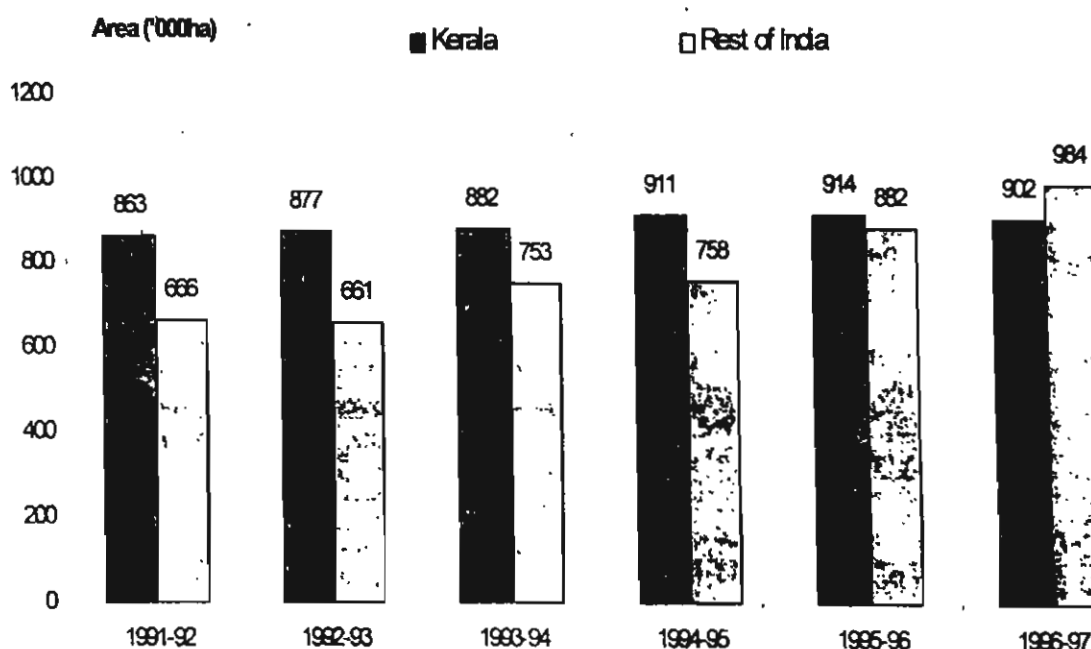
* Provisional

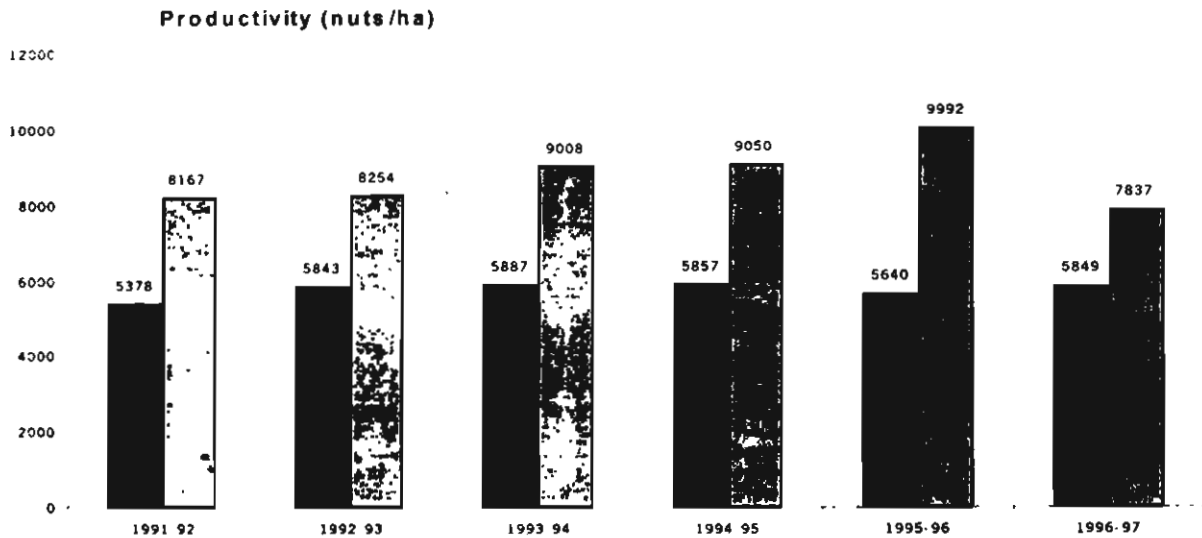
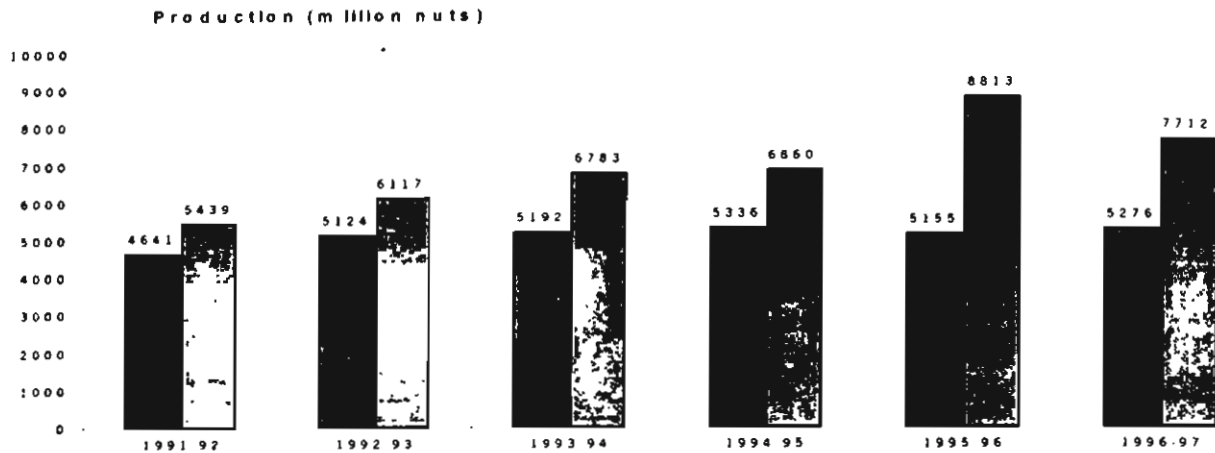
4.17 A comprehensive Coconut Development Project was implemented by the State during the Eighth Five Year Plan integrating the state and centrally sponsored schemes. With the introduction of the decentralised planning the commodity has received a new impetus with more than three-quarters of the grama panchayats also joining hands with the efforts at the state level.

4.18 The key constraints that impede the growth of this important commodity with a vital bearing on the State's economy and its people still remain to be resolved. They include

- f) the failure to find an enduring solution for the control of the devastating coconut wilt disease which affects about 1/3 of the area under the crop

Figure 4.4

GROWTH OF AREA, PRODUCTION AND PRODUCTIVITY OF COCONUT IN KERALA AND REST OF INDIA



- ii) failure to organise any systematic efforts for the replanting of the old and senile plantations on the lines of the one being implemented for rubber by the Rubber Board.
- iii) failure of the coconut oil to enter into the national oil pool for reducing the gap in supply in meeting the demand of edible oils.
- iv) failure to ensure stability in the prices of coconut and its products through timely announcement of support prices combined with appropriate market interventions. These are areas where the State cannot afford to be indifferent but at the same time incapable of making effective interventions on its own.

Pepper

4.19 During 1997-98 the State continues to hold the monopoly in pepper production. The area under the crop during 1997-98 was 1.74 lakh ha but that was 9000 ha lower than the coverage during the previous year. The estimate of production for the year also shows a marginal decline from 56550 tonnes to 55520 tonnes. This is against the Ninth Plan target of 1.12 lakh tonnes. The additional production is sought to be achieved entirely through improvement in productivity. Although there was some improvement in productivity from 309 kg to 319 kg per ha it is far below the potential. (see table 4.7) The principal reason for the low productivity of this traditional crop in the State is that very large proportions of the existing pepper plantings.

in Kerala have outlived their economic bearing period. The old and senile plants have lost their capacity for resilience and as a result they are predisposed to lethal diseases like Quick Wilt. Plant protection for

combating the pathogens could perhaps help temporary relief for mitigating the problems. But the permanent solution lies in organising massive rehabilitation programme involving the local bodies concerned.

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	52.0	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	193	59.26	60.7	317	310
1995-96	192	198	68.57	NA	357	311
1996-97	183	180	56.55	NA	309	308
1997-98 *	174	NA	55.52	NA	319	NA

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, CMIE

*Provisional

4.20 With the global pepper exports falling to a six year low, there was a sharp spurt in prices during 1998. Increased demand from U.S.A and Russia combined with lower production in Indonesia, Malaysia and Brazil was behind very high prices for Kerala pepper during 1998. With increasing international demand for value added products like white pepper, pepper in brine, pepper oleoresin etc local product line has to be diversified. The Pepper Technology Mission launched by the State under the technical guidance of the Ministry of Agriculture would definitely help in this regard also.

Cashew

4.21 Cashew production in Kerala remained low at around 74000 tonnes

compared to 83000 tonnes recorded during 1995-96. This is against the Ninth Plan target of 1.75 lakh tonnes. The area also fell from 1.03 lakh ha in 1995-96 to 0.97 lakh ha in 1996-97 and 0.96 lakh ha in 1997-98. The productivity was stagnating in the range of 700 to 800 kg. per ha which is just half the productivity of 1.5 tonnes per ha recorded in Kerala during early sixties. There was decline in the productivity of the crop during 1997 - 98 compared to 1995 - 96 possibly due to the prolonged rains during the peak flowering season and resultant crop losses. Kerala State is yet to take serious efforts on a massive scale for taking advantage of the high yielding clonal material developed by the Research Organisations. Statistics on area, production and productivity of cashew in Kerala during the last decade comparing it to the national scenario is given in table 4.8.

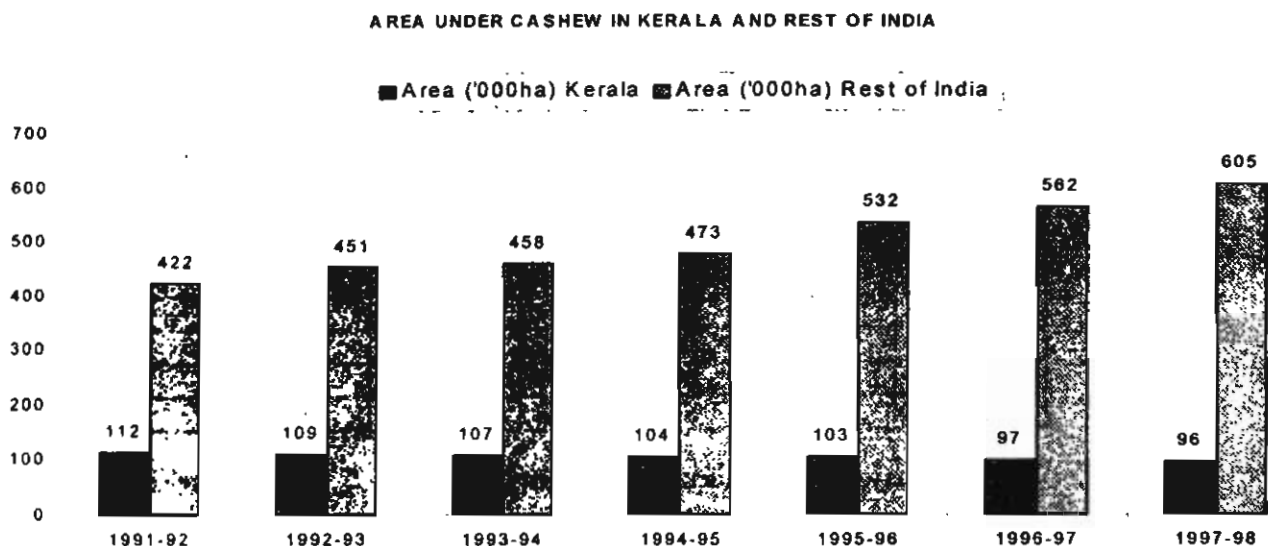
Table - 4.8
Area, Production and Productivity of Cashew in Kerala and India

Year	Area ('000 ha)		Production ('000 t)		Productivity (kg / ha)	
	Kerala	India	Kerala	India	Kerala	India
1987-88	121.6	527.4	81.5	260.3	670	494
1988-89	124.7	529.3	108.3	274.3	868	518
1989-90	123.7	530.9	106.3	285.6	859	538
1990-91	115.6	531.9	102.8	294.6	889	554
1991-92	112.1	533.5	104.6	305.3	933	572
1992-93	109.0	560.3	95.6	349.4	877	624
1993-94	106.7	565.4	87.5	348.1	820	616
1994-95	105.7	577.0	87.0	371.2	823	643
1995-96	103.3	635.0	82.8	418.8	801	658
1996-97	97.1	659.0	69.0	430.0	710	653
1997-98 *	96.1	701.0	74.1	360.0	772	514

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

* Provisional

Figure 4.5



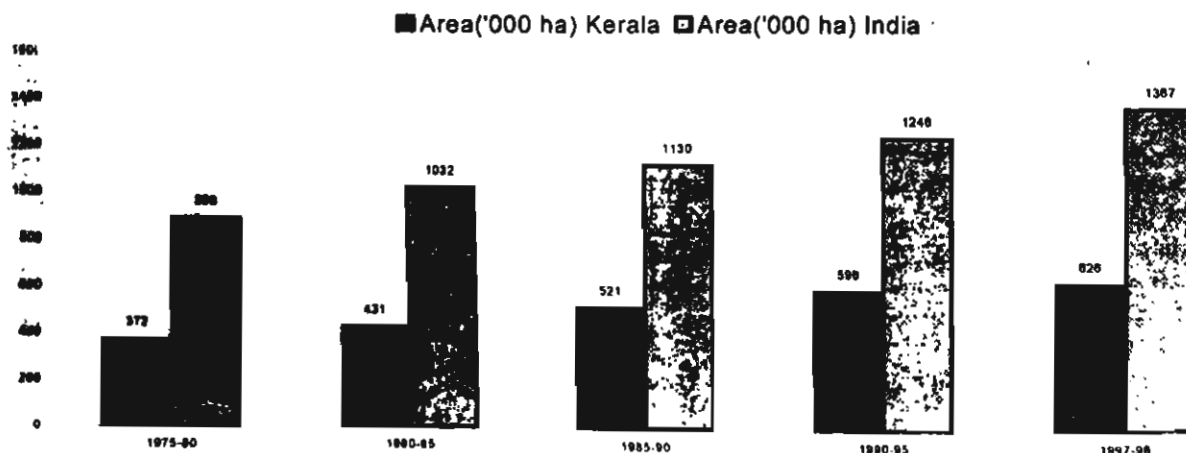
Plantation crops

4.22 Rubber, tea, coffee and cardamom are the four crops coming under this category, which are grown in Kerala. Development aspects relating to these crops are looked after by the Commodity Boards concerned under the Commerce Ministry of Government of India. Kerala State had a long tradition in the cultivation of plantation crops and as of today the State accounts for about 50 per cent of the area under this category of crops in the country. Plantation segment of Kerala plays a very pivotal role in the economy of the State as they occupy

nearly one quarter of the net-cropped area in the most productive and ecologically sensitive high altitude regions in the State. The State accounts for more than 86 per cent of the area under rubber, 53 per cent under cardamom, 27 per cent under coffee and 9 per cent under tea. Plantation crops in general are very important from the national point of view as they contribute substantially for export or import substitution. Kerala being the major producer of these commodities has to bear the brunt of all fall outs emerging from the liberalisation in the import of these commodities.

Fig 4.6

AREA UNDER PLANTATIONS - TREND OVER THE LAST TWO DECADES (FIVE YEAR AVERAGE)



Rubber

4.23 Among the plantation crops of the state, rubber is the largest with regard to both area and production. The area under the crop in Kerala, as reported by the Rubber Board during 1997-98 was 4.63 lakh ha out of a total area of 5.45 lakh ha for the country. The corresponding figures for 1996-97 were 4.55 and 5.33 lakh ha respectively. Out of an increase of 12000 ha under the crop in the country during 1997-98, nearly 8000 ha was in Kerala. The State's production touched an all time high of 5.42 lakh tonnes out of 5.83 lakh tonnes recorded in the country. Rubber could retain its pride of place among the commodities grown in Kerala mainly due to the very impressive growth it could attain both in area coverage as well as in productivity. However, rubber prices have slumped sharply in recent years.

4.24 During 1998 Rubber prices came under pressure and suffered unprecedented fall. Consequent to the liberalisation of imports, average prices which stood at a level of Rs.32.75 per kg for the RSS 4 variety in the first week of August had fallen to Rs.28.25 by the last week and the prices remained low within the range of Rs.26 to Rs.28 per kg. throughout the year. In 1995-96 and 1996-97, the average price ranged between Rs.42 to 62 and Rs. 42 to 54 per kg. As a price support measure the State Trading Corporation of India entered the market with a target of procuring 20000 tonnes, but they procured only 320 tonnes. Kerala Government also entered the market through the State Warehousing Corporation and the newly established Co-operative for marketing of rubber namely RUBCO. They together procured around 20000 tonnes from the open market still rubber prices continued to be bearish. The upward revision of the bench mark price of rubber which was remaining untouched since 1994 at Rs.24.40 a kg to Rs.34.05 a kg came at a very later stage. The sharp decline in the prices of the commodity has shattered the livelihood security of about 8 lakh farm families who are dependent on this commodity for sustenance. Data relating to area and production, trend in price and consumption pattern are given in appendices 4.11, 4.12 and 4.13 respectively.

Coffee

4.25 As against the all India production of 2.28 lakh tonnes in 1997-98, Kerala's share was 0.48 lakh tonnes, that is 21 per cent. The productivity of Coffee based on bearing area has increased from 680 kg/ha in 1995-96 to 729 kg/ha in 1997-98. It is far below the all India average of 943 kg/ha.

4.26 The market sentiments prevailed in the international trade consequent to the forecast of a poor crop in the major producing country namely Brazil along with dwindling carry over stock drove the international prices very high during the middle of 1997. However the good weather conditions and the relatively strong early pace of exports from Brazil has brought the price regime back to the original position during 1998. The average price per kg. of coffee which was about Rs.43 during 1993-94 had risen to an average of Rs.80 in 1994 - 95. There after it reached a level of Rs.96 during 1997-98. The export during 1997-98 was 175000 tonnes, which was marginally lower than the export of 181295 tonnes during the previous year. In value terms the realisation was higher at Rs.1675 crores against Rs.1467 crores during the previous year.

Tea

4.27 Area, production and productivity of tea in Kerala have registered marginal increase during 1997-98 from 36798 ha to 36821 ha, 62593 tonnes to 69353 tonnes and 1701 kg/ha to 1884 kg/ha respectively. During 1997-98 Kerala's productivity was higher than the all India average of 1873 kg/ha.

4.28 The global exports of tea had been practically stagnant since 1996. In 1997 it was placed slightly lower at 1159 million kgs. compared to 1115 million kgs. during 1996. Though output in India and Sri Lanka had gone up considerably this was neutralised by substantial decline in Kenya. After remaining at substantially lower levels during the five-year period 1992 to 1996, exports recovered to the normal 200 million kgs. mark in 1997. For the first time, the exports from South India exceeded those from North India. Auction prices of South Indian Tea, which was stagnating for over seven years from 1990 to 1996, recorded marked improvement during 1997. The

average price which was hovering in the range of around Rs.40 per kg has increased to Rs. 59 per kg during 1997.

Cardamom

4.29 The production of cardamom, which has slid back during 1996-97, has regained its upward trend during 1997-98 with a production of 5427 tonnes. This is against 4550 tonnes recorded during 1996-97 and 5380 tonnes recorded during 1995-96. The average productivity also showed improvement from 110 to 126 kg/ha, which is about 50 per cent higher than the all India average of 84 kg/ha. It is evident that the crop is slowly but steadily consolidating its productivity in recent years through the induction of new technology.

4.30 Despite a slight upswing in exports during the first quarter of the current year both the industry and the Spices Board does not see the possibility of any major break through in the export front in the immediate future. The export competitiveness depends on higher productivity and competitive pricing. These are objectives, which cannot be achieved over night and should form part of the long-term strategy of crop development. The cardamom export has been stagnant around Rs.8 to Rs.9 crores in the last couple of years. The exports of cardamom from the country during 1997-98 was only 260 tonnes valued at Rs.8.92 crores. The corresponding unit value realisation through export was Rs.343 per kg.

Horticulture

4.31 The area under fruits and vegetables in Kerala is around 3.6 lakh ha. A large proportion of the area is accounted by commodities like jack, mango, papaya, drumstick and minor tubers which are by and large raised as part of homestead farming system. Kerala has many comparative advantages for commercial production of selected fruits and vegetables. They include pineapple, banana, plantain and special types of mangoes, under fruits and snake guard, bitter guard, cowpea etc. under vegetables. The EEC aided Kerala Horticulture Development Programme is the first venture where systematic efforts for identifying the potential areas and crops could be done with initiatives for their commercial production. The project which commenced its operation in 1992, is due for

completion in December 1999. The project aims at organising six pilot projects for fresh horticultural products, one pilot project for fruit processing and one pilot project for seed processing. Success is reported in evolving a module for production and marketing of vegetables on a self-supporting basis. Along with vegetables banana, pineapple and mango received special development support under the project. The fruit processing plant established in Moovattupuzha with a capacity of processing one-lakh tonnes per annum is nearing completion. The seed processing plant established at Alathur in Palakkad District as part of the project has been commissioned.

4.32 The State Horticulture Products Development Corporation (KHPDC) established in 1989 which was in a very low profile in all these years was activated during 1997-98 with the intention of giving a lead to vegetable production. The Corporation has taken up a commercial programme for the production of cool season vegetables at Munnar with tie up arrangements for regular procurement and distribution. The Corporation organised 199 sales depots on a self-employment basis.

Production Programme

4.33 The introduction of the decentralised planning process has facilitated enhanced flow of funds to the development sectors that come under agriculture and allied activities. With the local bodies giving greater attention on production enhancement programmes involving direct subsidies and promotional incentives, a shift in the emphasis on state level programmes has been brought about so that state interventions are largely in the form of infrastructure and supporting facilities capable of strengthening the production base. The restructuring process thus effected on the state level programmes has also helped for reducing the number of schemes operated from the state level. A brief review of the major programmes implemented during 1997-98 under the crop sector as part of this strategy is given below.

4.34 In the matter of rice development the major thrust under the departmental programmes was on multiplication and distribution of improved seeds (4300 tonnes), integrated pest management system (plant protection measures covered 12000

ha), small farm mechanisation (65 tillers and 15 tractors) and the special support for infrastructural facilities for the areas affected with special problems like Kole, Kari, Kuttanad, Palakkad, Onattukara, Wayanad, Pokkali lands. In the problem areas separate authorities have been constituted with the intention of formulating comprehensive development programmes capable of attracting institutional finance. Government have already constituted 11 such authorities and at the request of the State Government a technical team sponsored by Government of India visited these areas and suggested appropriate remedial measures for tackling the problems. Government have extended production incentive at the rate of Rs. 350 per ha. per season for rice growers during 1997-98 and the electricity charges payable by the rice growers have been fully subsidised.

4.35 For coconut development the emphasis was on community irrigation and market intervention through KERAFED for price stabilisation and for distribution of coconut seedlings (13.52 lakh numbers). The centrally sponsored scheme operated with assistance from Coconut Development Board was also operational during the year for cut and removal of senile palms (1.65 lakh numbers), replanting of disease affected uneconomic palms (1.65 lakh), subsidised distribution of fertilizers (43.75 lakh palms) and multispecies cropping (13500 ha).

4.36 The technology mission on pepper, which was formulated as per the guidelines of Government of India, became operational during 1997-98. The central agencies like Spices Board, RRL under the CSIR are also participating in the programme. Along with pepper minor spices like ginger and turmeric received attention. The activities under the programme include distribution of seeds and seedlings (rooted pepper cuttings 80 lakhs, ginger 10 tonnes, turmeric 10 tonnes, clove seedlings 4500 numbers, Cinnamon seedlings 15000 numbers), distribution of p.p. equipments (500 numbers), demonstration plots (7825 numbers), area expansion of pepper (3000 ha), rehabilitation of pepper gardens (9000 ha) and soil conservation measures (1000 ha.)

4.37 Cashew also received substantial support from state level during 1997-98. The activities taken up under the programme include area expansion (1623 ha) rehabilitation (700 ha), plant protection

(6480 ha) distribution of rocker sprayers (450 numbers) and distribution of cashew grafts (1.20 lakh number) with high yield potential.

4.38 Vegetable development was another important area for which substantial investment has been earmarked under the Annual Plan 1997-98. Government have declared 1997-98 as "Haritha Year" and launched a massive programme for commercial cultivation of vegetables in selected potential areas by organising the farmers into "Haritha Sanghom". The investment made was Rs.6 crores. The strategy pursued was to promote commercial cultivation of vegetables in potential areas by subsidising the inputs to the extent of 50 per cent. Marketing facilities were created by linking the production programmes with the procurement system capable of catering to the needs of sales net work organised under the Kerala State Horticulture Products Development Corporation (HORTICROP). Under the Corporation sale outlets were organised on a Commission basis engaging the unemployed youths in important consuming centres. During 1997-98 Corporation has established 133 outlets in the districts of Thiruvananthapuram, Kollam, Kottayam, Ernakulam, Palakkad and Kannur. The total turn over of the Corporation during the year was in the order of Rs.3.14 crores.

4.39 The Kerala Horticulture Development Programme was also continuing its activity for promoting vegetable cultivation in the districts of Ernakulam, Thrissur, Malappuram, Palakkad, Kottayam, Pathanamthitta and Thiruvananthapuram. The important achievement during 1997-98 under the project includes coverage of 6048 ha under vegetables (8046 farmers), 3581 ha. under banana (5019 farmers), organisation of 627 self-help groups, establishment of 4 marketing centres and disbursement of Rs.8.55 crores as concessional credit to 3968 farmers.

Supplies and Services

4.40 The state could build up a relatively strong network for 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 system developed would include 33

state seed Farms, 10 district farms, 10 special farms and 8 coconut nurseries. The elaborate infrastructural base developed over the years is meant to serve as the delivery system for the supply of seeds and planting materials. The paddy seed farms and the district agriculture farms have been placed under the control of the district panchayats for facilitating appropriate seed planning at the grassroot level. In spite of such elaborate arrangements supply of seeds of field crops particularly rice, pulses, green manures, groundnut, sesamum and vegetable has not been organized in a systematic and planned manner. This is an activity which requires considerable streamlining.

4.41 Seed distribution activity was continued during 1997-98 more or less on the same pattern as in the previous year distributing about 4300 tonnes of paddy seeds, 9.62 lakh coconut seedlings, 60 lakh pepper cuttings and 3.16 lakh cashew grafts.

4.42 The trend of fertilizer distribution during 1997-98 shows that the State has successfully overcome the initial shock and resultant decline in consumption consequent to the enormous hike in the prices of phosphatic and potassic fertilizers. The increase in consumption recorded during 1997-98 has helped the State to improve its position in respect of average consumption per ha. from 62 to 73. Eventhough, the State has a good record in the consumption of fertilizers per unit area compared to many other States, in respect of fertilizer use efficiency it could not make much headway. So, also in a State like Kerala where the scope for biomass production is plenty, the opportunities for organic recycling is enormous and it remains largely untapped. Fertilizer, consumption statistics are given in appendix 4.14

4.43 In plant protection, the strategy is one of need based adoption of chemical control and consequently the reduction in the consumption of p.p. chemicals without much adverse impact on crop production is considered to be a positive feature. The mite attack on coconut which has emerged as a very serious threat for coconut in the central region of the state warranted chemical intervention on a war footing for combating the menace. The State Government with the active involvement of the district panchayats concerned could organise massive plant protection operations. Selected indicators of progress are given in appendix 4.15

Soil and Water Conservation

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

4.45 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 Eighth Five Year Plan .

4.46 The emphasis given for implementation of Soil and Water Conservation on watershed basis in the Eighth Plan is continued in the Ninth Plan also. Soil and Water Conservation activities in the State are carried out under five major programmes viz., the State Plan, the RIDF assisted programmes of NABARD, Centrally sponsored schemes of NWDPR and River Valley Project, Kundha as well as the OPEC assisted Rainfed Farming Development Project. Soil and Water Conservation activities to a considerable extent are also carried out under the Western ghat Development. More recently, the local bodies have also taken interest in these activities.

4.47 The RIDF assisted soil and water conservation programme on watershed basis was launched in 1995-96 with the objectives of prevention of land degradation, improvement of land capability and moisture regime in the watershed, promotion of land

use to match land capability, prevention of siltation of reservoirs, ecological regeneration, rural employment generation and extension and training to watershed community. The first phase of the programme with the pattern of assistance of 50% NABARD share & 50% State share was completed in December 1997 with a total project cost of Rs.10.13 crores benefiting an area of 5718 ha spreading over 37 watersheds in the five districts of Thiruvananthapuram, Idukki, Wayanad, Kannur and Kasaragod. The Phase-II programme with the project outlay of Rs.12.90 crores was commenced in 1997-98 and is implemented in 11 districts excluding Alappuzha, Ernakulam and Malappuram and covering an area of 8725 ha in 28 watersheds. The pattern of assistance is 90% NABARD share and 10% State share. During 1997-98 soil and water conservation activities were carried out in 938 ha under the phase-II programme.

4.48 The National Watershed Development Project for Rainfed Areas (NWDPRRA) is a 100% Centrally Sponsored Scheme taken up from 1990-91 onwards. The project envisages organisation of integrated watershed management activities in selected watersheds involving the Department of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Forest, Dairy Development and Fisheries. The project endeavours to achieve the twin objectives of sustainable production of bio-mass and restoration of ecological balance in the vast tracts of rainfed areas in the State. The project possesses two components viz. basic activities and field activities. Field activities include conservation measures, drainage line treatment, arable and nonarable land production system and livestock management. The project aims at conservation, upgradation and utilisation of natural endowments, generation of employment opportunities, improvement of production environment and restoration of ecological balance and enhancing cash flow

to the rainfed farmers and landless agricultural labourers. During the Eighth Plan an area of 88276 ha coming under 114 watersheds received the benefits of the scheme at an expenditure of Rs.29.94 crores. In the Ninth Plan the project is to be implemented in an area 1.37 lakh ha coming under 114 watersheds lying adjacent to the old ones such that one watershed is selected in a block. During 1997-98 only the preliminary work has been initiated for the implementation of the programme.

LIVESTOCK

4.49 Livestock rearing which has a very long tradition in Kerala is assuming increasing importance as a subsidiary occupation along with agriculture. Within the livestock sector, the potential of diary farming as a complementary enterprise in the small farm sector makes it the most popular avocation for providing income and employment opportunities to the rural households. However the structural transformation taking place in the farm front of Kerala is bound to have its adverse consequences on the sustainability of the livestock sector as well.

Livestock population

4.50 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. The changes in the livestock population during the last two census periods are presented in table 4.9.

4.51 According to Livestock Census 1996 Kerala possesses 34 lakh cattle, 1.7 lakh buffaloes, 18.6 lakh goats, 1.42 lakh pigs, 11.9 lakh ducks and 256 lakh poultry. The percentage increase over the previous census is also indicated in the table 4.9.

Table - 4.9

Livestock Population of All India and Kerala

(in lakhs)

Species	1987		% share of Kerala	1992 India	1996		% share of Kerala
	India	Kerala			India	Kerala	
Cattle	1958.70	34.24	1.75	2045.16	33.96	1.61	
Buffalo	769.70	3.29	0.43	842.39	1.65	0.20	
Goats	994.10	15.81	1.59	1152.81	18.61	1.61	
Pigs	107.60	1.37	1.27	127.88	1.43	1.12	
Poultry	2583.40	170.92	6.62	2840.25	256.46	9.03	

Source : Livestock Census All India & Livestock Census Kerala.

Between 1987 and 1996 census significant reduction has taken place in bovine population from 37.5 lakhs to 35.6 lakhs (5%). While the decline in cattle population was marginal that of buffaloes was by one half. The marginal decline in the total number of cattle (0.8%) has not adversely affected the milk production as there was considerable increase (from 50% to 67%) in the crossbred. In 1996 census crossbred population constituted over two third of the total population. There has been an increase of 85 lakhs in the population of poultry from 170 to 256 lakhs. The overall trend reveals that the proportion of livestock in Kerala in the all India population has come down during the last one and half decades.

Weak fodder – feed base

4.52 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.

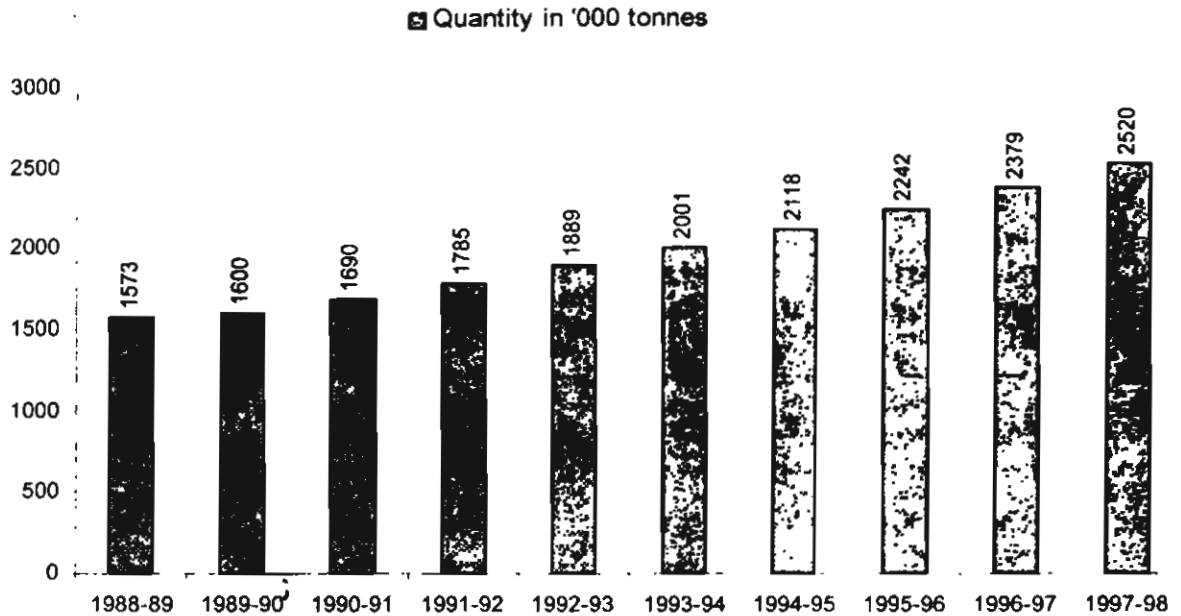
4.53 The area under rice has come down by about 50% over the last two decades and the trend is continuing unabated during 1997-98 as well. Consequently the availability of straw from internal sources has undergone drastic reduction. The present level of supplies is estimated to be around 21.69 lakh tonnes which constitutes only around 30 per cent of the estimated requirement for sustaining the present population. Kerala farmer, being rational, resorted to counter the situation by restricting the number of cattle that too by giving preference to high yielding crossbred dairy animals. In the process there was considerable reduction in the draught animals, working bullocks and indigenous dairy cattle.

4.54 The investment in livestock sector presents a somewhat fragmented picture, with emphasis on dairy and that too through herd improvement and healthcare, without commensurate effort for feed and fodder development. The future of dairy development in Kerala depends on the

annual growth was 5.3 percent. The Ninth Plan aims at the production of 33.83 lakh tonnes. The increase in production recorded during 1997-98 was from 22.58 lakh tonnes to 25.20 lakh tonnes (provisional). For percentage growth see Figure 4.7

Figure 4.7

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY - Milk Production in Kerala - 1988-89 to 1997-98



capability of the State to step up the raw material base for feeding cattle. Despite considerable increase in the proportion of high yielding crossbred animals in the 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. Importing large quantity of feed and straw from the neighbouring States is extremely costly and alternatively new systems of feed management utilising indigenous raw materials and adoption of appropriate technologies have to be thought of. All these constraints notwithstanding, milk production in Kerala during the last two decades recorded steady and consistent improvement. The annual average growth in milk production during the last two decades was 9.3% as against 4.7% at the national level. During the Eighth Plan the average

Eggs, poultry and other meat

4.55 Egg production at the end of Eighth Plan was 2024 million. The target of production fixed for Ninth Five Year Plan is 2929 million. During 1997-98 egg production increased from 2024 million to 2137 million. The state could maintain a higher rate of growth compared to the national level in the production of eggs also. Poultry meat production increased from 0.34 lakh to 0.37 lakh tonnes and meat other than poultry also increased from 1.08 to 1.11 lakh tonnes during the period against the Ninth Plan target of 1.66 lakh tonnes. Despite substantial increase in the internal production of these commodities the gap between demand and supply still persists. Details are furnished in table - 4.10.

Table – 4.10
Year-wise estimate of milk, egg and meat production in
Kerala and India (1993-94 to 1997-98)

Year	Milk Production (lakh tonnes)		change %	Egg (million)		change %	Meat other than Poultry (tonnes)	Poultr y meat (tonne s)
	India	Kerala		India	Kerala			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1993-94	606	20.01	3.3	24167	1844	7.3	101223	28000
1994-95	638	21.18	3.3	25975	1916	7.2	103551	30000
1995-96	663	21.92	3.3	27284	1987	7.3	105933	32000
1996-97	683	22.58	3.3	27492	2024	7.4	108336	34000
1997-98	705	25.20	3.5	28400	2137	7.5	110794	36890

Source: Economic Survey 1998 and Department of Animal Husbandry

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 finding it difficult to gain firm foothold. 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 egger development programmes and to provide the required market tie up, Kerala State Poultry Development Corporation was established in 1989. The Corporation has built up a broiler breeding farm and hatchery at Kudappanakunnu in Thiruvananthapuram district. The total investment was Rs.5.95 crores. During 1998 the Corporation has created a capacity to rear 15000 parent stock against the target of 25000 and to hatch 28 lakh day old chicks against the target of 56 lakhs by utilising the financial assistance from the State Government and commercial banks. During 1996-97 the Corporation has introduced a new brand of broiler chicks viz., KEPCO – VENC OB into Kerala market and the Corporation produced and distributed 3.15 lakh day old chicks during 1997 and 4.7 lakh during 1998. The first batch of 6000 Vencob parent stock was introduced in May 1998 and another 6000 during December 1998.

New opportunities for meat production

4.56 Kerala has the relative advantage for substantially increasing the manufacture and export 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 available as the byproduct of the intensive cross breeding programme are estimated to be about 3 lakh every year. If properly looked after for value addition they could be profitably utilised for export.

Animal Health Cover

4.57 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 net work of institutions comprising of veterinary polyclinics, veterinary hospitals, mobile units and district veterinary centres. During the Eighth Plan all the panchayats have been provided with veterinary hospitals / dispensaries. During 1997-98 veterinary artificial insemination centres in the State increased from 2293 to 2393. The veterinary institutions functioning in the State include 8 veterinary centres with 14 district veterinary centres.

Production of vaccine

4.58 The Venterinary Biologicals, Palode is the sole agency engaged in the production and distribution of animal vaccine in the State. The Institute has produced 7.87 lakh doses of poultry vaccine and 2.54 lakh doses of livestock vaccine and the number of vaccination done was 2.85 lakh and poultry 17.94 lakh nos. against the previous year level of 3.55 lakh and 18.28 lakh nos. respectively. Details are furnished in appendix - 4.19.

Breeding support

4.59 Breed improvement continued to be the major focus of the livestock development strategy. Kerala Livestock Development Board (KLDB) is the sole agency involved in the production and distribution of frozen semen. The Board maintain four bull stations at Mattupetty, Peerumade, Dhoni and Kulathupuzha for production of frozen semen of crossbred, purebred bulls and buffaloe bulls. Production of frozen semen during 1997-98 declined from 24.78 lakh

doses to 24.49 lakh doses. Distribution came down from 15.39 lakh to 15.04 lakh. Details are furnished in Appendix - 4.20.

4.60 The Department of Animal Husbandry is responsible for providing the artificial insemination support. The Ninth Plan envisaged providing one centre for every 500 breedable cattle. During 1997-98 200 centres were sanctioned in addition to the 2293 centres operating by the end of Eighth Plan. However, only 100 centres could be setup during the year. Details are furnished in appendix - 4.21.

4.61 During the year 12.59 lakhs insemination were done and 3.27 lakhs calvings were recorded. The number of insemination during 1996-97 was 11.51 lakhs numbers only. Eventhough there was increase in the number of inseminations the number of calvings showed decrease from 3.33 to 3.27 lakhs. Obviously there is need for improving the quality of service. The average number of isemination done by one centre during the year is 502 and the average number of insemination needed for producing one calf is 4 which is very high. Details are furnished in the table 4.11.

Table - 4.11

Number of artificial inseminations conducted and calvings produced
(1993 - 94 to 1997 - 98)

Year	No. of artificial insemination centres	No. of artificial inseminations done	No of AI Done Per centre	Recorded calvings	No of inseminations per calvings
1	2	3	4	5	6
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
1997-98	2393	1259419	526	327365	4

Source: Animal Husbandry Department.

4.62 Apart from the frozen semen technology, 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, a goat farm at Dhoni for production of frozen semen and kids, pig breeding centre at Puthur etc. During the year the Board has produced 267 kids and 139 were distributed,

103 embryos were collected, 421 personnels were trained under various programmes. Other activities of the Board are given in appendix - 4.22.

Cattle feed

4.63 At present the state has three cattle feed plants functioning one at Pattanakkad another at Malampuzha and third at Kallettinkara. All the three units are with a capacity of 500 MT each per day. The cattle

feed plant at Pattanakkd and Malampuzha are functioning under KCMMF and production and distribution of feed in those units is far below their capacity. However the cattle feed production (81797 tonnes) during the year is higher than last year's production (63410 tonnes). The Kallettinkara factory is operating under a separate management and has been commissioned only during the beginning of February 1999.

Better management of young calves

4.64 Bringing down the age at first calving and reducing the intercalving period

of crossbred cows have been recognised as the most effective measure for increasing milk production. With this objective a cattle feed subsidy programme combining scientific feeding, health cover and management was under implementation during the Eighth Plan through dairy co-operatives. Livestock Insurance Scheme for cattle, introduced through the United Insurance Company was also linked up. During the Ninth Plan the programme is being implemented by the local bodies. During 1997-98, 30000 calves were covered under the scheme. Details are furnished in table 4.12.

Table – 4.12

Year-wise details of calf insurance from 1993-94 to 97-98.

Year	No. of calves insured under feed subsidy	Amount subsidised (Rs. in lakhs)
1993-94	25000	1.67
1994-95	10000	25.00
1995-96	25000	10.00
1996-97	-	25.00
1997-98	30000	938.00

Source: Animal Husbandry Department.

4.65 Average price situation in respect of important inputs and products relating to livestock sector for the last five years is presented in appendix – 4.22. During the year the price of milk recorded an increase of 12%, egg 19% and chicken 14% over the previous year. The cost of inputs also showed an increasing trend. The price of groundnut oil cake increased by 4%, coconut cake by 13%, Straw by 15% and grass by 33%.

Dairy Development

4.66 Dairy Development Department was the pioneer in establishing a dairy industry in Kerala. However the marketing of milk received a thrust only with the inception of Operation Flood Programmes. Co-operativization of the production front, extension support for dairy development, promotion of fodder development, quality

control of milk are the major activities coming under the purview of the Department. The development programmes are operated through 2862 dairy co-operatives including 1936 Anand pattern societies functioning under KCMMF.

4.67 During Eighth Plan quality control units were established in eight districts and six more units were sanctioned during 1997-98 to cover all the districts. Training programmes are organised through the four live stock training centres functioning under the Department.

4.68 In the area of fodder development, KLD Board produced 948kg of fodder during 1997-98. The Dairy Department supplied 274 MT of seeds, 200 lakh nos. of rootslips to the farmers. Details are furnished in table 4.13

Table – 4.13

**Production and procurement of fodder seeds from
1993 – 94 to 1997 – 98**

Year	Quantity of Seeds Produced (MT)	Quantity of Seed (MT) Supplied	Quantity of Rootslips Supplied
1993-94	68.50	100	236
1994-95	30.72	135	400
1995-96	38.82	106	438
1996-97	24.36	212	483
1997-98	28.34	274	200

Source : KLD Board and Dairy Department.

Milk marketing

4.69 The Co-operative Milk Marketing Federation (KCMMF). has a widespread network of outlets for marketing of milk. 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 for distribution 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 under the network of Anand Pattern Co-operative Societies for procurement of milk. During 1997-98 the Federation was operating through 2114 Apcos with total membership of 5.63 lakh. The procurement during the year was 4.61 lakh litres against 4.65 lakh litres during 1996-97. The activities of KCMMF is presented in appendix – 4.24.

4.70 In Kerala where the production of milk is concentrated in the small farm sector and the ultimate supplies are dependent on seasonal factors, maintaining uninterrupted supplies particularly during lean period is very difficult. Milk procurement in the State used to show declining trend from January to May and again during August and September. The seasonal shortage of milk continues to be a regular phenomenon to Kerala. This leads to a gap between the quantity of milk procurement and marketed per day. During the year the quantity procured was 4.61 lakh tonnes and marketed was 5.58 lakh tonnes. The excess requirement was met by procurement of fluid milk and milk powder from

neighbouring States. The average procurement and sale of milk by different dairies of KCMMF is presented in appendix – 4.25.

4.71 The veterinary services rendered by KCMMF is noteworthy. During the year veterinary services were provided through 34 veterinary regular and 18 emergency routes and 28580 animals were treated. The number of animals treated during the year shows considerable reduction from around 2 lakhs in 1996 to 1.06 lakhs in 1997 and 0.28 lakhs in 1998. Through the dairy co-operative societies 29261 MT of cattle feed were sold. During 1997-98, 6.2 lakh kg of ghee was produced. Details are furnished in appendix - 4.24.

4.72 The average number of membership in milk co-operatives has increased from 1826 in 1996-97 to 1936 in 1997-98, but the average quantity of milk procurement per society has not increased with the increase in the number of members. Year-wise average procurement of milk by Apcos are presented in appendix 4.26

4.73 The average price of milk paid to producer during 1997 and 1998 is Rs.9.42. The price at which milk was supplied to consumers was at Rs.12/- during 1997 and 1998. The price revision by KCMMF is furnished in appendix 4.27 and procurement and sales price by KCMMF is presented in appendix 4.28.

FISHERIES DEVELOPMENT

4.74 The State has all the requisite natural endowments for building a strong and vibrant fisheries economy. They include a stretch of coastal belt extending over 590 km and an extensive inland waterspread of over four lakh ha. The marine wealth is not only rich but also superb in its species diversity. The Exclusive Economic Zone (sea spread up to 200 meters) lying adjacent to Kerala coast is spread over 36000 sq. Km which is almost equivalent to the land area of the State. Capture fisheries is concentrated in the 222 fishing villages fringing the coast line of Kerala. According to the statistics for 1997-'98 marine fish production in Kerala was 5.75 lakh tonnes which accounts for 20 per cent of the production in the country. Kerala is one of the leading States in the country in the export of marine products. The export from the State during 1997-'98 was 89366 tonnes valued at Rs.948 crores when the all India export was 3.88 lakh tonnes valued at Rs.4697 crores.

4.75 The total fishermen population in Kerala as per 1991 census was 9.64 lakhs. The projected population as on 1997-'98 was 9.95 lakhs which includes 7.7 lakhs under marine and 2.23 under inland sector. The active fishermen in the State is two lakhs

which include 1.75 lakhs under marine and 0.25 lakh under inland. Alappuzha District ranks first with a fishermen population of 1.69 lakhs followed by Thiruvananthapuram (1.63 lakhs). District-wise details of fishermen population are given in Appendix 4.29.

4.76 Owing to the unregulated increase in the number of crafts without any regard for the carrying capacity of the resource base, the marine sector of Kerala has already facing a resource depletion crisis. The average number of fishermen and crafts operating per thousand sq. km of water spread in Kerala is 4861 and 1300 respectively. The enormous spurt in the number of crafts has occurred during the last decade and the trend is continuing unabated. The total number of mechanised and non-mechanised crafts has increased from 39285 in 1987-'88 to 49200 in 1997-'98. The largest increase was in mechanised boats including motorised country crafts which rose from 13148 to 26929 during the period. The fishing pressure on the resource has increased enormously with fishing crafts from the neighboring States also operating in the Kerala limits during the peak seasons. Category-wise details of crafts operating from Kerala are given in Table No.4.14.

Table 4.14

Fishing crafts operating in Kerala

Sl. No.	Category of Crafts	1987-'88	1997-'98	Increase/ Decrease
1.	Mechanised	3458	4206	658
2.	Motorised	9600	22723	13123
3.	Non-motorised	26137	22271	(-) 3866
	TOTAL	39285	49200	9915

Source : Directorate of Fisheries, Kerala.

4.77 While the data relating to crafts in operation in the Kerala coast shows enormous increase in their number during the last decade, the quantum of fish catch does not show an increase to that extent. The production was hovering around its minimum sustainable level of 5.7 lakh tonnes, during the last one decade.

4.78 The induction of more and more crafts for the exploitation of the marine fishery resources, which remain more or less constant, increases the need for enforcement of strict regulatory measures. The Kerala State Marine Fishing Regulations Act empowers the State Government to undertake various regulatory measures. According to the Act the in-shore area coming within the depth range of 50 meters has been demarcated for fishing by the

traditional fishermen using country crafts and the area beyond this limit in the economic zone can be utilised by mechanised boats and large vessels. Unfortunately, these demarcations are not being adhered to strictly leading undue exploitation of the inshore areas which are comparatively rich in fishery resources. Also a ban on monsoon trawling has been in force for the last one decade. The duration of the ban has been fluctuating and the tendency has been to reduce the period covered by the ban.

Trend in Production

4.79 The target for fish production approved under the Ninth Five Year Plan is 7.5 lakh tonnes which includes 6 lakh tonnes under the marine sector and 1.5 lakh tonnes under the Inland sector. The estimated production for 1997-'98 shows that the State has already attained a saturation level in respect of marine sector and in the Inland sector only one-third of the targeted level has been reached. (For year-wise production see Table 4.15.)

Table 4.15
Fish Production

(Lakh tonnes)

Year	Marine	Inland	Total
1988-89	3.75	0.28	4.03
1989-90	5.36	0.33	5.69
1990-91	5.63	0.36	5.99
1991-92	5.35	0.40	5.75
1992-93	5.59	0.42	6.00
1993-94	5.59	0.45	6.04
1994-95	5.74	0.48	6.22
1995-96	5.33	0.50	5.83
1996-97	6.53	0.52	7.05
1997-98	5.75	0.58	6.33

Source : Directorate of Fisheries, Kerala.

Inland Fisheries

4.80 Species-wise production is presented in Appendix 4.32. It can be seen that Inland sector in Kerala presents a very dismal picture with its contribution remaining almost stagnant all these years. This is necessary to take note of since inland fishing has been basically a subsistence activity in the State. The share of inland fish production to the total fish production in Kerala in 1997-98 was only around nine per cent, whereas inland sector contributes nearly 25 lakh tonnes (46 %) out of the total fish production of around 54 lakh tonnes during 1997-'98 in the country. According to the Survey organised by the Agency for Development of Aquaculture, the area amenable for aquaculture in Kerala is 65000 ha, whereas only 14658 ha. have so far been utilised for the purpose.

4.81 The Coastal Zone Regulations by the centre have severely limited the scope for promoting culture fisheries in the whole

country. In Kerala, however there is considerable scope for development of culture fisheries in an eco-friendly manner without any infringement on the restrictions prescribed under the Coastal Zone Regulation Act. This is an opportunity to promote inland fisheries by launching location specific aqua-culture development programmes based on appropriate technologies for the optimal utilization of the State's back waters, reservoirs and other water-bodies with people's participation.

Fish Processing & Export

4.82 Kerala leads other marine States of India in shrimp production from the sea. The continental shelf adjoining the Kerala coast is considered to be one of the best penaeid shrimp growing grounds in the world, facilitating the fishery of exportable varieties of penaeid shrimps. Better landing of shrimps from marine sector and from aqua-culture sources coupled with

institutional finances had promoted a number of entrepreneurs to set up export oriented processing units in the State and there are 124 freezing plants with a freezing capacity of 2154 tonnes per day in Kerala. In 1975, there were only about 28 seafood

processors with a total freezing capacity of 270 tonnes per day and frozen storage numbering 45 with a holding capacity of 3500 tonnes. The infrastructure development in the State for export production during the last two decades is indicated below.

Table 4.16

Infrastructure Facilities of Seafood Industry in Kerala vis-a-vis All India

(as on 31/3/1998)

Facilities	All India	Capacity Tonnes/day	Kerala	Capacity Tonnes/day
Processing plants*	406	7893	124	1822
Pre processing plants	514	2936	298	1976
Canning plants	13	50	3	5
Conveyances	508	-	195	-
Cold storages	482	94639	153	23837
IQF Plants	104	740	46	332

Source: MPEDA

*including IQF units

The marine fish landing from Kerala is 5.75 lakh tonnes comprising of high valued items like penaeid shrimps, cephalopods (squid, cuttle fish and octopus) and fin fish varieties. The table below will give the details of marine landing of exportable fish varieties in

the country vis-a-vis Kerala. An analysis of the export of seafood items through Kochi Port shows that the major items of export are frozen shrimp, frozen fin fish, frozen squid and cuttlefish etc.

Table - 4.17

Details Regarding Production of Exportable Fish Varieties from Kerala and India - 1996

Quantity : metric tonnes

Items	All India	Kerala	Share percentage
Penaeid shrimp	200220	46143	23.05
Non-penaeid shrimp	114933	136	0.12
Cephalopods	91800	34557	37.64
Fin fish	1965114	465485	23.69
Lobster	2116	112	5.29
Crab	17887	3581	20.02
Others	477515	22041	4.62
TOTAL	2869585	572055	19.94

Source : M.P.E.D.A.

Table – 4.18

**Export of Marine Products from Kerala *vis-a-vis* India
(1991-'92 to 1997-'98)**

Q: Quantity in Metric Tonnes

V: Value in Rs. crores

Year		All India	Kerala	Share (%)
1992-'93	Q	209025	49094	23.5
	V	1768.56	414.25	23.4
1993-'94	Q	243960	63848	26.2
	V	2503.62	622.12	24.9
1994-'95	Q	307337	74653	24.3
	V	3575.27	817.09	22.9
1995-'96	Q	296277	78895	26.6
	V	3501.11	856.90	24.5
1996-'97	Q	378199	92288	24.4
	V	4121.36	936.22	22.7
1997-'98	Q	385818	89366	23.2
	V	4697.48	948.02	20.2

Source : M. P. E. D. A

4.83 The export of marine products from Kerala decreased from 92288 tonnes valued at Rs.936 crores in 1996-'97 to 89366 tonnes valued at Rs.948 crores in 1997-'98. It shows a decrease of 3.17 per cent in quantity and 1.26 per cent increase in value. The export performance of Kerala had registered a negative trend in quantity when the overall exports from the country recorded an increase from 378199 tones in 1996-'97 to 385818 tonnes in 1997-'98. At the national level the value of export also increased from Rs.4121 crores to Rs.4697 crores during the period. The contribution of the State to the total export of marine products from the country has declined from 37 per cent to 23 per cent in terms of quantity and 20 per cent in value.

Objectives of Ninth Plan

4.84 A survey organised by the matsyafed as a prelude for formulating the strategy for the Ninth Plan has revealed that within Agriculture and allied sectors fisheries is the most vulnerable one both in terms of economic status and quality of life. The socio-economic profile of the fishermen population as brought out through this survey indicates that the fishermen population is very backward in respect of

per capita income. The average per capita income of fishermen was found to be half of the average per capita income of the whole state. Also housing sanitation and health of fishermen were considered extremely poor. Providing economic and physical access to basic minimum needs and ensuring livelihood security to the population dependent on this sector has, therefore, been recognised as the basic objective of the fisheries development in Kerala during the Ninth Plan. This is sought to be achieved through a comprehensive approach covering access to means of production, resource conservation and sustainability of production and access to fair share of their toil and special thrust for creation of the required facilities in the fishermen villages on an organised scale through an area approach.

4.85 Introduction of an aquarian reform with a view to empowering the traditional fishermen population with exclusive right for fishing in the inshore areas, protecting the right for first sale of the produce, conservation of the fishery resources through scientific management of the coastal eco-system under a participatory approach etc has also been contemplated as part of the Ninth Five Year Plan.

Major Development Programmes

1. Janakeeya Matsyagrishi

4.86 As part of the State sponsored schemes operated through the local bodies, a massive programme for the optimal utilisation of the inland water bodies with peoples participation was launched. The technical guidance and supply of fingerlings were made by the Department of Fisheries, while the organisation of the production and its management was entrusted to beneficiary committees. The total area brought under culture fisheries during 1997-'98 was 3342 ha. and the estimated fish production was 2710 tonnes valued at Rs.1029 lakhs. In the second year the programme was extended to 5685 ha. The fish production anticipated is about 5800 tonnes. The programme has been helpful for motivating the local bodies and building confidence among them to launch similar programmes on their own.

2. Reservoir Fisheries Development

4.87 Under the pilot project assisted by Germany, culture fisheries was taken up on an organised scale in five major reservoirs in Kerala during the Eighth Five Year Plan. Encouraged by the initial results, the technology has been extended to another five reservoirs. Although the module developed through this pilot study is worth emulating in all the reservoirs, it is pending adoption.

3. Integrated Fisheries Development Project

4.88 A programme for the development of marine fisheries in an integrated manner was under implementation through *Matsyafed*, the apex federation of the village co-operatives. The objective of the project was to empower the traditional fishermen through supplying fishing inputs and providing market support on a group basis. The federation has so far invested Rs.57.3 crores benefiting 27788 fishermen under the three phases of the project, which was completed by the end of the Eighth Plan. The IV phase of the project is now under the consideration of the NCDC for assistance. Pending approval for the same, NCDC has accorded sanction for the continuance of the activities on an annual basis. The emphasis given in the IV phase is for the development of fish marketing facilities. The details of physical and financial achievements under this project are furnished in Appendix 4.34

4. NCDC Assisted Inland Fisheries Development Project

4.89 With a view to enhancing the fish production in the inland sector, a project for the distribution of fishing inputs to fishermen at a cost of Rs.6.37 crores has also been approved by the NCDC. Under the project till the end of March 1998, a sum of Rs.100.88 lakhs has been utilised to assist 817 units. Table 4.19 shows the financial and physical achievements under the project.

Table – 4.19
Achievements under Inland Fisheries Development Project

Project Component	Block Cost (Rs. in lakhs)	Units disbursed (Numbers)	Amount (Rs. in lakhs)
Fishing inputs	531.59	435	96.78
Marketing Infrastructure	9.00	171	2.58
Working Capital	4.80	171	1.36
Training	5.61	40	0.16
Project Management	9.93	-	-
Pre-operatives	29.07	-	-
Contingencies	46.37	-	-
Total	636.37	817	100.88

5. Schemes implemented with the financial assistance of NBCFDC.

4.90 Special programmes assisted by the National Backward Classes Development Corporation and the National Minorities Classes Development Corporation were also under implementation during 1997-'98. With the financial assistance of NBCFDC, 500 screw-pine mat weaving units, 45 cold storages and 600 fish marketing units have been established for providing additional employment opportunities to fishermen.

4.91 Apart from these activities, the federation is running five fishery related industrial units, seventeen engine repair centres, twelve vyasa stores, three prawn hatcheries, three fish farms, three diesel bunks, two community peeling centres, one fisheries town ship project (Vizhinjam) and Vanitha bus services.

6. Fishing Harbours and Landing Centres

4.92 There are eleven fishery harbours now under implementation, out of which two projects viz. Neendakara and Puthiyappa were completed and commissioned, Vizhinjam, Thankassery and Munambam Harbours are nearing completion. There are three projects under implementation for the establishment of fish landing centres. Progress of implementation of the harbour projects and landing centres projects are furnished in Appendix 4.35

7. Welfare Activities

4.93 A number of welfare programmes are also under implementation through the Kerala Fishermen Welfare Fund Board. They include group insurance, old age pension, assistance to the disabled fishermen, assistance for the marriage of daughters of the fishermen, assistance to the families against death of fishermen during

fishing, assistance for the treatment of fatal diseases etc. During the year under report, 26967 fishermen have been given old age pension and the amount involved was Rs.3.79 crores. Similarly, assistance for marriage of daughters of fishermen was extended to 2072 cases. During the year 1997-'98, a total of 51058 fishermen were assisted under various welfare schemes, spending Rs.5.27 crores. The physical and financial details of programmes implemented by the Board are given in Appendix 4.36.

FORESTRY AND WILD LIFE

4.94 The total forest area as per the record of the Forest Department is 1.12 million ha. (29 % of the total land area) while the effective forest area is estimated at 0.94 million ha (24 %). The difference of 0.18 million ha. consists of areas diverted to other uses, which are not dis-reserved and therefore, continued to be accounted as forests. Although the percentage of forest cover of Kerala is higher than the national average of 19.5 per cent. Kerala cannot afford to be complacent in the preservation of the forest wealth in view of its strategic location in one of the regions with high intensity of rainfall in the country:

4.95 The nature of forest in Kerala shows wide variation ranging from tropical wet evergreen to tropical dry deciduous forests. Table 4.20 shows the area under different types of forests. The highlands of the Western Ghats on the Eastern Boundary of the State constitute the main belt of forests supplemented by few areas in the midlands and home gardens and estates. Whereas forests occupy over 59 per cent of the land area of Idukki and Pathanamthitta, it is only 8 percent of the geographical area of Kannur District. District-wise coverage of forests in the State is given in Appendix 4.37

Table 4.20

Sl. No.	Forest Type	Area (m. ha.)	Per centage of the total area
1.	Tropical Wet Evergreen Forests	0.3480	37.02
2.	Tropical Moist Deciduous Forests	0.4100	43.62
3.	Tropical Dry Deciduous Forests	0.0094	01.00
4.	Mountain Sub Tropical	0.0188	02.00
5.	Plantations	0.1538	16.36
Total		0.9400	100.00

4.96 The total area covered by the plantations of various species in the Kerala forest is about 1.58 lakh ha. Among the various species of plantations teak (48 %) eucalyptus (18 %) and softwood and mixed plantations (23 %) constitute the major items. The total area under plantations shows a decrease of about 150 ha. over the area (160036 ha.) reported in 1996-'97. Species-wise details of forest plantations are given in Appendix 4.38

4.97 Kerala's forest is considered to be a repository of a variety of very valuable forest resources. They include timber, firewood, charcoal, bamboo, junglewood /poles, reeds, honey and sandalwood. Among the various products, reeds, junglewood poles and sandal wood show an increase in production during 1998 over the year 1997. On the other hand the production of timber and firewood has declined over the previous year. The trend of production of major forest products during the last four years is given in Appendix 4.39

4.98 The revenue from the forest has been a major source of State income although there was deceleration in its growth in the recent past in view of the total ban on clear felling of trees strictly enforced by the State. The main source of income from the forest for the present is the sale of wood and non-wood products. The revenue from forest sector during 1997-'98 was Rs.115 crores which shows a decrease of 17 crores over the previous year (162 crores). The total growing stock is estimated to be 200 million M³. The forests in the State supply about 2.6 million M³ of timber and poles and 17 million M³ of fuel wood a year. Year-wise details of revenue from the forests are given in Appendix 4.40

Wild life

4.99 According to the statistics published by the Department, the area covered by the two national parks and 12 wild life sanctuaries is 2.31 lakh ha. It is 24.6 per cent of the total area under forest and 6.0 per cent of the total geographical area which is higher than the national standard of 5%. In Kerala, 56 per cent of the geographical area is covered by Western Ghats, where the forest ecosystems are largely concentrated which are also very rich in bio-diversity including wildlife. As regards, the type of forest in Kerala, 80 per cent is closed forests.

World Bank Aided Kerala Forestry Project

4.100 The Kerala Forestry Project aiming at the integrated development of the Kerala Forest Eco-system was approved by the World Bank in 1998. The project is for a period of four years from 1998 to 2002 and the total cost is Rs.182.39 crores. Preliminary works for the implementation of the project has been initiated during 1997-'98. In 1997-'98 two central nurseries were established for the production of improved seedlings. Training programmes were organised and 157 personnel were given training on various subjects related to forest management. Consultancies and workshops (12 numbers) were also undertaken. Year-wise financial target projected is given in Appendix 4.41

AGRICULTURE MARKETING

4.101 Agricultural marketing, although very important in a small farm economy, is perhaps the weakest link in Kerala's Agriculture. For want of organised systems for procurement, primary processing and marketing of important agricultural commodities on a regular basis the farmers

in the State are quite often deprived of their legitimate share in the ultimate prices paid by the end users. In an outward oriented economy like Kerala's, domestic prices are always determined by forces operating from outside, both from the national as well as international markets. When the production is scattered over large number of small and marginal holdings, the farmer's co-operatives can play an important role in empowering them to withstand the market vicissitudes. The major crops which have a vital bearing in the State's economy are not included under the protective regime of the national support price policies. Agricultural marketing continues to be an unorganised sector in Kerala and whatever little infrastructure and organisational arrangements that could be built in the past are largely in the co-operative sector. A brief account of the major co-operative organisations along with their activities has been presented as part of the write up under co-operation. Along with the co-operative institutions the Department of Agriculture is also operating schemes under agriculture marketing in specific areas. The programmes operated by the Department are described below.

(1) Procurement of paddy through primary co-operatives

4.102 Farm prices of paddy are subject to seasonal fluctuations for want of organised arrangements for procurement. Consequently the prices used to fall during peak marketing seasons in important paddy growing regions like Kuttanad, Kole and Palakkad. State Government is operating a scheme for tackling this problem by providing an incentive of Rs.40 per quintal by way of handling charges to the co-operatives who come forward for procurement at the prices mutually agreed upon by the Department of Agriculture and the co-operatives. An additional incentive @ Rs.5 per quintal is also being made available if the paddy procured is processed and sold as rice. During the Virippu season of 1997 sixteen thousand tonnes of paddy were procured by giving an incentive of Rs.67 lakhs. The scheme was continued during the Mundakan & Punja season as well by procuring 29000 tonnes of paddy with an incentive of Rs.1.18 crores.

(2) Grading of agricultural commodities

4.103 Ten district level State Agmark Labs undertake the grading of agriculture commodities such as coconut oil, gingelly

oil, honey and curry powders. During 1997-98 the commodities graded include 161 tonnes of honey, 269 tonnes of ground spices and 14 tonnes of ghee.

(3) Agricultural Market Development Project

4.104 The project was started with EEC assistance 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.54.74 crores. The project is to establish 3 urban and 3 rural wholesale markets for agricultural commodities. The construction of urban markets in Anayara in Thiruvananthapuram District (2) Maradu in Ernakulam District (3) Vengiri in Kozhikkode District and the rural markets at (1) Nedumangad in Thiruvananthapuram District (2) Moovattupuzha in Ernakulam District and (3) Sulthan Batheri in Wayanad District are progressing.

(4) Warehousing Facilities

4.105 The Kerala State Warehousing Corporation has 64 warehouses with a total storage capacity of 1.83 lakh tonnes. The corporation with its headquarters at Ernakulam operates with three zonal offices. North zone with office at Thalassery, Central zone with office at Thrissur and South Zone at Karunagappally. The Corporation has diversified its activities by taking up procurement and storage of agricultural commodities and consultancy service for construction works for other organisations, disinfection and soil fumigation extension service, courier service, transportation, manufacture and marketing of motorised coir mats and running own container freight station.

AGRICULTURAL FINANCE

4.106 Agricultural Finance assumes critical importance in the Kerala farm front in view of its peculiar physical features. Predominance of perennial crops demanding heavy capital investment, preponderance of small and marginal farmers who do not have the required wherewithal for modernising agriculture, multiplicity of crops even in small holdings making the credit dispensation difficult etc are the important problems confronting agriculture in Kerala.

4.107 The organised credit sector in Kerala comprises of co-operatives and commercial banks. The co-operative credit is channelled through the State Co-operative Bank, 14 district Co-operative Banks, and 1591 Primary Agricultural Credit Societies spread all over the State and the Kerala State Co-operative Agricultural and Rural Development Bank with 44 Primary agricultural development banks operating at the taluk level with a net work of branches and sub offices. The commercial banking sector also operates concurrently with two Regional Rural Banks with 273 branches and 42 other commercial banks with 2876 branches.

Short and Medium Term Credit

4.108 Part of short and medium loan requirement of the agriculture sector is catered by the Co-operative Sector. The Kerala State Co-operative Bank Ltd coordinates the working of District Co-operative Banks and the primaries in their lending programmes as also in the mobilisation of deposits. A Comparative Statement of the working of the bank for the last three years is given in Appendix-4.42.

4.109 The loan disbursement by the Kerala State Co-operative Bank during 1997-98 was to the tune of Rs.518 crores against Rs.522 crores in 1996-97, showing a slight decline of Rs.4 crores. The disbursement for agricultural purposes during 1997-98 was Rs.168 crores compared to Rs.104 crores in the previous year. The purpose-wise disbursement of loan for 1995-96 to 1997-98 are given in Appendix-4.43.

4.110 The primary agricultural credit societies are institutions at the grass root level for the disbursement of co-operative credit. As on 31-3-1998 there were 1591 societies with a total membership of 113 lakhs and resource base (share capital, resources, deposits and working capital) of Rs.8739 crores. The target for deposit mobilisation for 1998 was Rs. 200 crores and the achievement was Rs. 598 crores (299%)(See Appendix-4.44). The data on working of primary societies reveals that as on 31-3-1998 out of 1591 societies 586 were on profit, 957 were on loss and 3 without loss or profit and 45 societies were dormant. Out of 1591 societies, 1559 societies have paid-secretaries and 1457 societies have their own godowns. The total loan disbursed through the primary agricultural credit societies was Rs.3239 crores in 1997-98 compared to Rs 3192 crores in 1996-97 registering a growth of 1.5%.

Although the credit for agricultural purposes increased from Rs.999 crores to Rs.1017 crores, the non-farm sector is still dominating (69%). This is noteworthy since primary agricultural credit societies are basically for serving the farm front. Selected indicators of the credit operations of the primary agricultural credit societies are furnished in Appendix-4 .45 and 4.46.

Long Term Credit

4.111 Long term credit for rural development is mainly serviced by the Kerala State Co-operative Agricultural and Rural Development Bank Ltd. (KSCARDB) at the apex level and 44 Primary Agricultural Development Banks at taluklevel as members which in turn have a net work of branches and sub offices. The various activities covered by the KSCARDB's 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 supports non-farm lending consisting of composite loans, small road transport schemes and integrated loan schemes with 100% assistance from NABARD. During 1997-98 the Bank had disbursed a sum of Rs.236 crores against Rs.207 crores in 1996-97. The advances include Rs.10.84 crores under ordinary lending, Rs.79.38 crores under Schematic lending, Rs.51.01 crores under non-farm sector and Rs.95.07 crores under rural housing. The details of loans issued by PCARD Banks and loans advanced and debentures floated by KSCARDB are given in Appendices 4.47 and 4.48.

4.112 Data on credit disbursed in terms of short term, medium term and long term by Commercial Banks are not available at the State level. According to the data published by the SLBC the total loan outstanding as on March 1998 in respect of the commercial banks operating in Kerala was Rs.12364 crores as against Rs.10565 crores as on March 1997 out of which the priority sector advance was only Rs.5214 crores as against Rs.4544 crores as on March 1997. Within the priority sector the loan outstanding against the agricultural sector was Rs. 1814 crores on March 1998 and Rs. 1602 crores on March 1997. During both the years the percentage share of Agriculture to the total loan outstanding in respect of the commercial banks works out to around 15 only.

Overall performance under the primary sector

4.113 As can be seen from table 4.21 the total credit to primary sector rose from Rs.1333 crores in 1996-97 to over Rs.1551 crores in 1997-98 with the crop loans increasing from Rs.950 crores in 1996-97 to Rs.1125 crores in 1997-98. On the other hand the investment credit flow has increased from Rs.383 crores in 1996-97 to Rs.426 crores in 1997-98, an increase proportionately much smaller than that in crop loans in nominal terms. However, the

flow of investment credit is low both in terms of its proportion in the overall credit flow and in the average flow per ha. of net cropped area. The low level of investment credit flow is a matter of serious concern for the State in view of the fact that a large proportion of the perennial crops in Kerala demands large scale investment for modernisation and organised replanting. In spatial performance also, the priority sector advance shows a very disparate picture. It ranges from Rs.130.64 crores in Wayanad to Rs.458.40 crores in Kollam during 1997-1998

Table-4.21

Ground Level Credit Flow to Kerala for the Last Three Years (Rs. Crores)

Sl. No.	Purpose	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98
1.	Crop Loan	742.47	950.49	1125.16
2.	Minor Irrigation	47.13	46.09	53.64
3.	Land Development	37.15	50.79	44.91
4.	Farm Mechanisation	20.24	21.77	21.77
5.	Plantation & Horticulture	110.98	135.29	168.67
6.	Others	26.52	52.34	45.19
7.	Dairy Development	30.98	38.94	46.60
8.	Poultry Farming	8.81	10.31	11.58
9.	Sheep, Goat, Piggery	5.44	7.00	7.47
10.	Fisheries	21.54	15.97	20.03
11.	Forestry	0.83	0.70	2.76
12.	SMY	4.42	3.70	3.23
Total - Primary		1056.51	1333.39	1551.01
13.	Non Farm Sector	499.74	849.02	822.15
14.	Other Priority Sectors	712.26	1005.57	1125.27
Total - Priority		2268.51	3187.98	3624.43

Source: NABARD

4.114 Although credit to primary sector in Kerala has been increasing in nominal terms, the fact that needs to be recognised is that credit to primary sector as a proportion to the bank deposits generated in the State has remained low. This can be seen from Table 4.22 presenting figures for priority sectors and agricultural credit by commercial banks

for the period 1991 to 1998. Even as a proportion of total credit, bank advances to priority sector and agriculture have shown a declining trend between 1991 and 1998. Offcourse the decline is sharper when it is calculated in terms of the priority sector or agricultural advances as a proportion of total deposits generated in the State.

Table 4.22

**Flow of credit to Priority Sector and Agriculture as a
Proportion of Credit and Deposits (in percentage)**

<i>All Commercial Banks</i>				
<i>Year</i>	<i>Priority sector lending</i>		<i>Agriculture Credit</i>	
	<i>As a % of total credit</i>	<i>As a % of total deposits</i>	<i>As a % of Total credit</i>	<i>As a % of Total deposits</i>
1991	43.4	25.6	17.4	10.3
1992	43.0	22.3	16.4	8.5
1993	41.0	19.6	15.7	7.5
1994	40.2	17.3	14.5	6.4
1995	43.7	19.5	15.4	6.9
1996	43.0	19.8	14.2	6.7
1997	44.2	20.2	15.2	6.2
1998	42.2	18.9	14.7	6.6

Source: State Level Bankers Committee

4.115 A long term potential credit plan (PLP) for Kerala was prepared by NABARD for a five year period coterminus with the Ninth Plan period estimating a credit requirement of Rs.11460 crores for the primary sector. The district-wise potential credit plans are also updated every year taking into consideration factors such as past trend, additional infrastructure support created, marketing support as well as the policy changes in the banking sector. However the preparation of the five year credit plan or its subsequent updating has been undertaken by NABARD without taking note of the devolution of functions as well as plan funds to the local bodies in regard to local level development

Refinance by NABARD

4.116 Refinance support in the rural credit sector is provided by National Bank for Agricultural and Rural Development (NABARD). NABARD provides financial support for both Co-operatives and commercial banks. The total refinance from NABARD during 1997-98 was Rs.204 crores as against Rs.184 crores in 1996-97. The Kerala State Co-operative Agricultural and Rural Development Bank Ltd. (KSCARDB) continues to absorb the largest share of refinance (75%) followed by Regional Rural Banks (12%), Kerala State Co-operative Bank Ltd.(9%) and commercial banks (4%). During 1997-98

the share of KSCARDB increased by 3% and Kerala State Co-operative Bank Ltd. increased by 1% while that of the Regional Rural Banks and Commercial Banks decreased by 1% each.

4.117 The proportion of credit support to farm sector has come down drastically from 82% in 1991-92 to 60% from 1993-94 onwards which slightly improved in 1997-98(61.4%) which compares favourably with the level in 1996-97 (60.7%). A further analysis of refinance disbursement shows that just like the previous year the major share was absorbed by plantation & horticulture sector (21.3%) followed by minor irrigation (12.7%) even though there is a slight decline in their percentage utilisation compared to last year (22.9 and 14.2% respectively). The agency-wise and purpose-wise refinance disbursement during the last five years is given in Appendices 4.49 & 4.50.

AGRICULTURE RESEARCH AND EDUCATION

4.118 The Kerala Agriculture University at present is organised into four faculties, eight colleges, 25 research stations and four Krishi Vinjan Kendras spread all over the State. Kerala Agricultural University receives financial assistance from the state Government (Plan & Non-plan). ICAR, World Bank, Departments of Electronics & Science and Technology, FERRO, USDA,

Hindustan Cocoa products Limited, Commodity Boards etc.

Education

4.119 Kerala Agricultural University is entrusted with the human resource development in the fields of Agriculture, Forestry, Veterinary & Animal Sciences, Dairy Science, Fisheries, Co-operation and Banking and Agricultural Engineering. Admissions and passing out levels of the various under graduate and post graduate courses in the University during the Eighth plan and in 1997-98 are presented in Appendix 4.17.

Research

4.120 With the introduction of National Agricultural Research Project (NARP) the research activities in the State has been restructured and reoriented on the basis of the five agroclimatic zones, viz., Northern, Central, Southern, Special and High range zones with their head quarters as Regional Agriculture Research Stations at Pilicode, Pattambi, Vellayani, Kumarakom and Ambalavayal respectively. The Kerala Agricultural University undertakes fundamental, applied and adaptive research in Agriculture, Veterinary and Animal Sciences, Agricultural Engineering and Fisheries. During 1998-99 University could evolve 37 crop varieties for release in the State, details of which are furnished in Appendix 4.18. 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 on organic farming and bio-fertilizer studies and research on honey bees and mushrooms. Production and distribution of quality seeds and planting materials, earth warm speices for vermi composting mushroom spawn, honey, milk, meat and their products etc. are also carried out in the research stations which benefit the farming community of the State to great extent.

Extension

4.121 Kerala Agricultural University has a full fledged extension wing with supporting facilities on information and communication relating to technological innovations and research findings. Central Training institute, Information Cum Sales Centres and Krishi Vinjan Kedras also form part of the extension set up. During 1997-98 Directorate of Extension could conduct 92

trainings for the officers of the various Development Departments in the agriculture & allied sectors, practicing farmers and educated youth. The Directorate could publish seven books, five in Malayalam and two in English on Agricultural and Animal Sciences for the benefit of the farmers and extension personnel.

IRRIGATION

4.122 Kerala State is located in a high rainfall region in the country with the benefit of both the monsoons. Consequently, the habits and the style of living as well as the biotic setting of the State are one of high water demanding. Even though, the total rainfall is relatively high (State average 300 cm per annum) compared to the rest of the regions in the country, its temporal and spatial distributions are not equitable. Obviously, the situation demands special care for conserving the water resources for its optimal utilisation. The data on supply and demand of water resources further speak of the importance need to be given for the scientific management of this important resource though relatively better endowed but not accessible to all areas and seasons equitably. The water requirement as estimated in the 'Water Resources of Kerala' - 1974 published by the Public Works Department the demand for irrigation purpose is 3000 crore cubic meters, 750 crore cubic meters for domestic and industrial use and 1220 crore cubic meters for prevention of salt water intrusion. The total water requirement would thus work out to 4970 crore cubic meter. The water available through rains is estimated to be around 7030 crore cubic meters where as the quantum that could be made use of is estimated to be around 4200 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 tappable resource is of the order of 590 crore cubic meters.

4.123 The irrigation development in Kerala is almost entirely centred around developing surface water resources with emphasis on the development of major & medium irrigation projects. The investment made so far in support of irrigation is mainly for the development of major and medium irrigation followed by minor irrigation. However, there is enormous potential for the development of irrigation facilities by tapping the ground water resources. It has

failed to receive adequate priority. Investment so far (as on 3/98) made on irrigation sector in Kerala aggregates to Rs.2307 crores against which the investment on major and medium irrigation alone works out to Rs.1604 crores (70%).

4.124 On the physical side, the reported cumulative achievement so far (as on 3/98) is 4.31 lakh ha. (net) and 6.97 lakh ha (gross). The physical coverage thus achieved is not commensurate with the investment made. Due to time over run and cost over run, the investment in the major irrigation projects has gone up considerably.

Review of Major Projects

4.125 The strategy approved as part of the Eighth Five Year Plan was completion and commissioning of all projects which were in advanced stages of execution. Even though eight projects were targeted for completion, only four projects namely, Pamba, Periyar valley, Chitturpuzha and Kuttiyady could be commissioned. Even in the case of these four projects, the fact remains that there are unfinished portions in the distribution systems. The remaining four projects Chimmoni, Pazhassi, Kanjirapuzha and Kanakkankadavu were scheduled for completion during the Ninth Plan period. Accordingly, higher outlays were provided for these projects during the first two years of the Ninth Plan. As a result, two projects Chimmoni and Kanakkankadavu could be completed during 1997-'98 and Pazhassi and Kanjirapuzha are expected to be completed by the end of 1998-'99.

4.126 The special assistance made available by NABARD under its RIDF was a boon for the completion of these projects. In addition to the above four projects, financial support from RIDF was availed for the completion of the Karapuzha project as well. However, the execution of the Karapuzha project has been stretched beyond the original scheduled date of completion (1996-97) by two more years. The delay in the completion of the project has led to considerable cost over run.

4.127 Kallada and Muvattupuzha were the two other projects for which substantial investments were made during the first two years of the Ninth Five Year Plan. The investment necessary for the completion of both these projects have undergone many fold increase due to the enormous delay in their execution. In the case of Kallada, the escalation cost was so prohibitive making it

almost impossible to complete the same with the normal funding that could possibly be made available. The State Government was forced to take a decision to terminate the project as and where completing the distribution systems upto the main canal, which have so far been completed. Further extensions of the main canals were decided to be dropped. However, with the assistance from the Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP) of the Government of India, the execution of the project could be activated during 1997-'98 and 1998-'99.

4.128 As regards Muvattupuzha Project, the work of the canal for a length of 1.78 km in LBMC, 0.70 km in RBMC, 2.67 km of branches and 6.2 km distributories were completed during the year under report and the remaining works are progressing. The execution of the Idamalayar Project has been held up for want of the clearance from Government of India as submergence of some forest land is involved. Thus the overall picture in respect of the major and medium irrigation projects shows that they are increasingly in demand of large investments with less than commensurate benefits on the physical side. The cumulative achievement as on 3/98 under major and medium irrigation is 4.40 lakh ha (gross) and 2.19 lakh ha (net).

4.129 The investigation works of the non-starter projects Banasurasagar, Attappady, Bridge and Regulator B/R Chamravattom, and B/R Thrithala has been completed and the execution of the projects is expected to be commenced soon. The project-wise details of the ongoing projects are given in Table 4.23

Table - 4.23
Project-wise Details of the Ongoing Projects
(Rs. in lakhs, area in ha.)

Sl. No.	Name of Projects	Year of starting	Original estimate	Revised estimate	Year of revision	Cost escalation	Expenditure to March 98	Expected area to be irrigated		Physical achievements		Cost per ha
								Net	Gross	Net	Gross	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	Kallada	1961	1328	69800	1996	5156	53936	61630	92800	30230	45517	1.18
2	Chimmoni-Mupli	1975	633	3615	1992	471	5680	13000	26000	13000	26000	0.22
3	Kanhirapuzha	1961	365	10000	1996	2639	8309	9710	21850	7270	16340	0.51
4	Pazhassi	1962	442	13700	1996	2999	12169	11525	19650	6348	12696	0.96
5	Muvattupuzha	1974	2086	45500	1996	2081	21582	17370	34740	-	-	-
6	Vamanapuram	1981	1982	26000	1996	1211	10271	8800	18010	-	-	-
7	Idamalar	1981	1785	10700	1996	499	6810	14060	43190	-	-	-
8	Kuriyarkutty -Karappara	1978	1036	14000	1996	1251	852	11740	23190	-	-	-
9	Chaliyar (Beypore - Puzha)	1981	1061	64500	1992	5979	652	73240	108040	-	-	-
10	Kakkadavu	1979	1335	9885	1990	640	240	13940	41760	-	-	-
11	Attappady	1975	476	12000	1996	2421	909	4500	8380	-	-	-
12	Karapuzha	1976	760	22500	1996	2860	14430	4650	9300	-	-	-
13	Meenachil	1980	3500	12800	1996	265	506	9960	14510	-	-	-
14	Banasarasagar	1979	800	3614	1996	351	473	2800	4800	-	-	-
15	Chamravattom	1985	870	1327	1996	52	454	6700	8660	-	-	-

Projects Assisted under Rural Infrastructural Development Fund (RIDF)

4.130 With a view to accelerating the completion of projects which are in advanced stages, Government of India have constituted a special fund in 1995-'96 namely Rural Infrastructural Development Fund (RIDF) under NABARD. Under this fund assistance has been provided for the expeditious completion of 5 major projects namely, Chimmoni, Pazhassi, Kanjirapuzha, Karapuzha and Kanakkadavu and 322 minor irrigation projects. The assistance was provided in 3 phases-RIDF I, II & III. The projects sanctioned under RIDF I & II were due for completion by 1996-'97 and 1997-'98. However, the time schedule could not be strictly adhered to in the case of these projects also. Only two projects Kanakkadavu and Chimmoni could be completed within the extended time schedule. In the case of minor irrigation programmes, those sanctioned under RIDF I were completed and out of the 129 schemes sanctioned under RIDF II, only 66 schemes could be completed. The works relating to those under RIDF III and the remaining works under RIDF II are progressing.

Minor Irrigation

4.131 The State could pay attention by giving priority in the allocation of resources for the minor irrigation programmes only from Seventh Plan onwards.

4.132 Under surface water, the minor irrigation programmes implemented by the Department are lift irrigation programmes and minor irrigation class I & II. Class I programmes includes construction of check dams, vented cross bars, renovation of tanks etc. Realising the need for taking up more and more minor irrigation programmes with people's participation, a number of schemes like Jaladhara padhathy, Malayora Jalasambharana padhathy etc were introduced and these schemes are progressing well. The Dutch assisted community irrigation programme and EEC assisted Kerala minor irrigation project were also intended to be implemented through beneficiary committees.

4.133 The area brought under minor irrigation including ground water development during 1997-'98 was 9167 ha (net). The investment for the purpose was Rs.40.93 crores. The cumulative area brought under irrigation through minor

irrigation schemes aggregates to 2.12 lakh ha(net) and 2.57 lakh ha. (gross). The physical and financial achievement of the minor irrigation programmes implemented during 1996-'97 and 1997-'98 are given in Appendix 4.51

Ground Water

4.134 Ground water resources are tapped for both irrigation and drinking water. Even though there is a large reservoir of untapped potential, the ground water utilisation remains sub optimal mainly because of the paucity of technical man power and drilling facilities. The State has a replenishable ground water resource of 7900 MCM. The potential so far utilised is only less than one quarter of it. The ground water resources are largely concentrated in the sedimentary aquifers of the coastal region. The deep hill aquifers are also endowed with groundwater resources although an accurate assesment of the resources available in the region is yet to be made.

4.135 The State Ground water Department is responsible for providing technical support and services for exploration, resource estimation, conservation and scientific management of the resources. In addition to the technical guidance and services provided to individuals, organisations, local bodies etc, the Department also undertakes construction of drilled wells. During the year 1997-'98, detailed hydrological survey was conducted in 162 km² technical guidance was given for siting 227 open wells, constructed 473 drilled wells and created an irrigation potential of 1036 ha (net). Failed well compensation was given to 15 beneficiaries. Two schemes taken up by the Department during Eighth Plan namely, 'Janakeeya Jalasechana Padhathy' and providing drinking water facilities in specified areas, were transferred to the district panchayats. During 1997-'98, training was imparted to 92 personnel of the Department. Details regarding the physical achievement under the schemes operated by the Department during 1995-96, 1996-97 and 1997-'98 are given Appendix 4.52

Performance of Externally aided Projects.

4.136 The externally aided projects under the Irrigation sector operated during the Ninth Plan period are World Bank assisted National Hydrology Project, EEC assisted Kerala Minor Irrigation Project, Dutch

assisted Community Irrigation Project and Kuttanad Water Balance Study Project.

4.137 The World Bank assisted National Hydrology Project is a project implemented jointly by the Irrigation Department as well as Groundwater Department to build up database, covering all aspects of the surface and groundwater hydrology. Under surface water, construction of river gauge stations, site equipment store, office quarters etc are progressing. Under groundwater component, construction of 258 piezo meters for recording of water level fluctuations and monitoring of quality is already over.

4.138 Kerala Minor Irrigation Project assisted by EEC aims at creation of or rejuvenating surfacewater irrigation structures such as vented cross bars, small lift irrigation tanks, weirs and sub surface dams in selected potential areas. The area targeted to be benefited through the support is 17500 ha with emphasis on paddy. As per the approved work plan., 312 tank schemes, 148 lift irrigation schemes and 115 cross bars have to be established. The achievements so far made include construction of 43 tanks, and 84 VCBs.

4.139 The Dutch assisted Community Irrigation Project aims at development of groundwater resources in Thrissur district with the active participation of the beneficiary communities. The physical structures proposed include 210 bore-wells, out of which the achievement up to 3/98 is 81. Details of physical achievements under the externally aided projects are given in Appendix 4.53.

Coverage and Pattern of Irrigation

4.140 Data on source-wise and crop-wise irrigation during the Eighth Plan period is given in Table 4.24 and 4.25. The net area irrigated which was 3.34 lakh hectare in 1992-'93 has increased to 3.56 lakh hectare in 1996-'97 registering an increase of 22000 hectare over a period of 5 years. In the case of gross area irrigated the record of performance was better with the area irrigated increasing from 3.86 lakh hectares to 4.59 lakh hectares. As far as the major sources of irrigation is concerned, the private wells and tanks, natural ponds etc predominate the irrigation front. The area serviced by the public irrigation support is only 30 per cent of the total area irrigated.

Table - 4.24
Net Area Irrigated (Source - wise)

Sl. No.	Source	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Government canals	102748	102942	102880	108633	103136	103300
2	Private canals	3585	3745	3743	3464	3681	3601
3	Tanks	48143	48294	48474	53364	49213	48479
4	Wells	64647	65772	66221	75871	73137	82731
5	Other sources	114034	113704	102280	116626	113026	118774
6	Total	333157	334457	323598	357958	342193	356885
7	Area irrigated more than once in a year	53618	41911	89273	147532	123311	-
8	Gross irrigated area	386775	376368	412871	505490	465504	458569
9	Net area irrigated to net area Sown(%)	14.82	14.87	14.38	15.98	15.11	15.73
10	Gross irrigated area to gross cropped area (%)	12.8	12.35	13.71	16.58	15.18	10.11
11	Irrigated area under paddy to total irrigated area	59	56	51	54	49	50.17

Table 4.25
Gross Area Irrigated (Crop-wise) ha.

Sl. No.	Crops	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Paddy	228736	212576	209735	272772	234409	230087
2	Tubers	769	822	801	859	954	862
3	Vegetables	5795	6059	5013	5676	7428	7061
4	Coconut	103763	105698	146682	172486	164518	160475
5	Areca nut	20887	22395	22621	22709	25544	26167
6	Nutmeg/clove	890	953	1074	1352	1459	1749
7	Other Spices and condiments	1394	1873	1966	2110	2942	2921
8	Banana	10127	11005	8853	10331	10737	11835
9	Betelvine	832	732	743	840	931	1088
10	Sugarcane	2147	2112	2289	2260	3844	3668
11	Others	12067	12342	13099	14105	12738	12656
Total		386775	376368	412871	505490	465504	458569

4.141 Even though major changes had occurred in the cropping systems and there is an emerging trend for bringing more non food crops under irrigation, paddy continued to be the major crop supported by irrigation facility. The percentage of gross area irrigated for paddy has declined from 56.48 in 1992-'93 to 50.17 in 1996-'97. Commercial crops particularly coconut and arecanut and vegetables received more irrigation support than paddy. The gross area irrigated under non food crops has increased from 1.29 lakh ha. in 1991-'92 to 1.95 lakh ha in 1996-'97. Despite drastic reduction in the area under paddy from 5.41 lakh ha in 1991-'92 to 4.31 lakh ha in 1996-'97, area under irrigated paddy remained more or less stagnant which shows that the shift in area from rice cultivation is more in the un-irrigated tract.

4.142 In providing irrigation support to rice under the major irrigation projects, the original assumption was to stabilise the second crop and to facilitate an additional summer crop. But in actual practice this has not materialised due to non-availability of water to cater to the requirement. So also in districts like Palakkad where acute scarcity of water is felt during the rabi and summer season, the stabilization of second crop through assured irrigation is largely dependent on the quantum of rainfall received in the North East Monsoon and its wide spread distribution. Failure or recession of the North-East Monsoon quite often results in large scale crop losses due to drought even in the command areas. A shift in the cropping pattern registered during the last 2 1/2 decades and its spatial distribution reveals that there was increasing incidence of changes in cropping pattern from paddy to other crops even in the command areas of major irrigation projects. Taluk-wise area under paddy in the command areas of completed major irrigation projects during the period from 1966-67 to 1986-87 is given in Table 4.26. This is mainly because of the failure of the irrigation systems to provide assured irrigation support to the entire command areas originally projected as well as in providing water required for raising a third crop of paddy. An analysis of the live storages in different irrigation systems supporting these areas further reveals that there was substantial losses in water due by way of conveyance losses as well as defective distribution system. With a view to minimising these losses and facilitating assured supplies during the second crop of paddy and also for providing water for

raising a catch crop of pulses or groundnut during summer season, a new scheme for revamping and consolidation of the 10 old generation projects has been launched during 1997-'98. The project contemplates reassessment of the water requirement based on the current ground situation and realignment of the distribution system in accordance with it.

4.143 The strategy adopted for water resources development and management for the Ninth Plan period aims at conservation of water resources including rain water through appropriate interventions and ensuring its rational utilisation. This would include both short term and long term management programmes. In irrigation, the emphasis will be on optimal utilisation of the infrastructure already created. The irrigation potential created will be optimally utilised by introducing appropriate systems of participatory management suitable to the systems and social groups. The State would be directly dealing with major, medium, lift irrigation, and minor irrigation projects of specialised nature requiring high technical support, whereas minor irrigation class II programmes in general, ground water development schemes and schemes involving flood management of a localised nature will be entrusted with the local bodies for execution utilising their plan assistance. The Department will provide the technical support for the implementation of these schemes of local bodies. Coastal Zone Management will be approached from a boarder perspective with a view to sustaining the coastal eco-system and the implementation of the programmes will be in accordance with the integrated area plans for Coastal Zone Development to be drawn up by the local bodies within the broad strategies evolved for the sustainable development of the coastal zone

Flood Management

4.144 The strategy adopted for flood management during the Ninth Plan period was to evolve scientific management systems based on detailed studies of the major river basins which are prone to floods. Although budgetary support was provided for initiating the study it is yet to be launched. Obviously, the nature of interventions continues to be on adhoc basis and the plan support is utilised for supporting the ameliorative measures in the affected areas. The physical coverage reported till the end of Eighth Plan is 0.49

Table 4.26
Area under paddy during Mundakan Season in important taluks covered under the Mmajor Irrigation Projects

Sl. No.	Year	Neyyattinkara	Mukundapuram	Thrissur	Thalappally	Chittoor	Alathoor	Palakkad	Mannarkkad
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	1966-67	5673	16444	18246	16843	18313	15902	15237	-
2	1974-75	5945	15482	17699	16342	22364	20526	15721	6279
3	1980-81	4522	15771	12853	14518	16736	28540	18818	7557
4	1985-86	3319	12954	12710	15275	17092	16370	16618	7155
5	1986-87	3215	12561	11248	14146	17262	16796	14299	6386

Table 4.27
Physical & Financial Progress of Flood Management and Coastal Zone Management Programmes during 1996-97 & 1997-98

Sl. No.	Items	Financial Achievements		Physical Achievements		Achievements up to 3 / 98 (ha)
		1996 -97	1997 - 98	1996 - 97	1997 - 98	
1		3	4	5	6	7
1	Flood Management Programme	1436.16	638.68	3000	3548	52314
2	Anti-sea erosion works					
	(a) New sea wall Construction			7.92 km.	4.84 km.	349.31
	(b) Reformation of old & damaged sea wall	1738.87	1340.29	6.00 km.	5.02 km.	78.54 km.

lakh hectare. The investment during 1997-'98 was Rs.639 lakhs with a coverage of 3548 hectare.

4.145 Under the decentralised set up, the locations where flood control measures are required have to be identified with the help of the local bodies. The Irrigation Department is expected to provide the technical support necessary for the organisation of flood management measures.

Coastal zone Management

4.146 Upto the Eighth Five Year Plan, construction of sea walls was the major activity operated for the protection of coast. Groynes and Groyne - sea wall combinations were also tried in certain parts of the coast. The coastal zone management was given a new orientation in the light of the Coastal Zone Regulations introduced by the Government of India. The new strategy proposed envisages a multi-pronged approach integrating engineering eco - restoration, regulatory and management measures. In the decentralised set up, the local bodies concerned will also be involved in the identification process for locating the areas vulnerable to sea erosion and the execution of the programmes will also be based on a participatory approach involving the local bodies and beneficiary community. The physical and financial achievements under flood management and coastal zone management are given in Table 4.27

Command Area Development

4.147 At the end of the Eighth Plan, there were 14 completed projects under Command Area Development Agency. The cultivable command area of these projects was 180000 ha. The main activities carried out under the command area development are the construction of field channels, warabandhi, land leveling, shaping, improvement in the drainage system, conjunctive use of surface and ground water. The onfarm development works relating to the ten first generation projects were over and a new activity for the reclamation of water logged areas in the command areas has been brought in by the Government of India within the purview of command area development during the Ninth Plan. Two new projects namely, Kanjirapuzha and Pazhassi which are nearing completion have also been included under the Command Area Development

4.148 During 1997-'98, field channels were constructed to benefit 7897 ha. warabandhi system introduced in an area of 9113 ha., field drains in 16374 ha., adaptive trials were done in 405 hectares, 390 numbers of farmers training courses were conducted, 87 farmers associations / committees were formed, bench mark studies and evaluation surveys were conducted in an area of 2200 ha and crop cutting experiment were done in 1026 plots. The physical achievement of command area development programmes during 1996-'97 and 1997-'98 are given in Appendix - 4.54.

CO-OPERATION

4.149 Co-operatives play an important role in the all round development of the State. Although originated as a credit movement it has spread its wings to almost all walks of life in Kerala. The major segments of the state economy serviced by the sector include production, marketing, agro- processing, consumer, housing, employment, public health etc. At present 11035 Co-operatives are functioning under the administrative control of Registrar of Co-operative Societies, another 16670 Co-operatives are working under the control of Industries department, Khadi and Village Industries Department, Coir Development Department, Dairy Department and Fisheries Department. A profile of the important Co-operative institutions along with the areas serviced by them is presented below.

(i) Credit Co-operatives

4.150 Kerala has a very strong co-operative base capable of catering to the short, medium and long term credit needs of the farm front. Short and medium term credit is operated through a three tier system headed by the Kerala State Co-operative Bank at State level, 14 District Co-operative Banks at intermediary level and 1591 Primary Credit Societies at base level. The long term credit structure consists of 44 Primary Co-operative Agricultural Development Banks federated into an apex body viz., Kerala State Co-operative Agricultural and Rural Development Bank (KSCARDB). (Activities under the credit sector dealt in detail under "Agricultural Finance").

(ii) Agricultural Marketing Co-operatives

4.151 As the cropping pattern of Kerala is dominated by export oriented cash crops the production of which is largely concentrated in the small farm sector, organised marketing support is critically important. In the context of new supplier countries entering the international market, commodities like pepper, ginger, cardamom and cashewnut in which the state had a near monopoly in the past are facing severe competition.

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

(a) The Kerala State Cooperative Marketing Federation Ltd., (MARKETFED)

4.153 The federation with its headquarters at Kochi is operating through 117 primary agricultural marketing co-operatives organised largely on a Block / Taluk basis. The commodities handled by MARKETFED include copra, coconut oil, rubber, raw cashewnut, arecanut, cardamom, other spices and fertilizers. The business handled by MARKETFED during 1995-96, 1996-97 and 1997-98 are given in Appendix 4.55. During 1997-98 the federation procured 751 Tonnes of spices, 3244 tonnes of copra and 527 tonnes arecanut and 620 tonnes of rubber. The quantity of commodities handled by the federation is too small to make any influence in the market.

(b) The Kerala State Rubber Marketing Federation Ltd. (RUBBERMARK)

4.154 The federation was established in 1971 with 37 co-operative rubber marketing societies spread all over Kerala. The main activities of the Federation includes marketing of various grades and types of natural rubber including centrifuged latex and processing of crumb rubber and mother compound, supply of fertilizers and other agricultural inputs and aerial spraying. It has seven sales branches located in New Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta, Faridabad, Ghasidabad, Jalandhar and Ahmedabad and thirteen purchase depots at Thiruvananthapuram, Vithura, Puthuppady, Arakkunnam, Nilambur, Iritty, Poovathilappu, Karuvarakundu, Yendayar,

Sullia, Kappumthala, Pampady and Punalur. The procurement of rubber by RUBBERMARK during 1997-98 was 33,934 tonnes which was lower than the quantity procured in 1996-1997 (37126 t). The federation has failed to provide the protective cover to the rubber growers of Kerala in the most difficult period of 1997-98 when the prices fell to unprecedented low level. Although there were attempts for increased procurement and quality improvement in the processing units of the federation viz. Crumb Rubber Factory at Chenappady, Intermix Factory at Kaduthuruthy and Precured Tread Rubber unit it does not appear to have helped in salvaging the rubber economy from its crisis during 1997-98.

(c) Kerala State Rubber Cooperative Ltd. (RUBCO)

4.155 The unprecedented fall in the price of rubber has prompted the state to promote a new co-operative for procurement and processing of natural rubber. Accordingly Kerala State Rubber Co-operative Ltd., (RUBCO) came into being in 1997 with an authorised share capital of Rs.3 crores with the main objective of setting up of industries based on rubber and rubber wood. The co-operative has entered the rubber market immediately after the registration and procured 20000 tonnes of rubber from the open market within a short span of three months. The society intends to set up a crumb rubber unit, a hawai chappal manufacturing unit and an automobile tyre and tube manufacturing unit. NCDC has already cleared the projects for the establishment of the crumb rubber unit and the hawai chappal manufacturing unit.

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

4.156 CAMPCO is a joint venture of Kerala and Karnataka State Governments. It was set up with a view to intervening in the arecanut market so as to stabilise its prices. Subsequently the co-operative also undertook intervening in the cocoa market. The co-operative engaged mainly in procurement and sales of cocoa and arecanut. Also it has one chocolate factory with marketing arrangement with M/s.Nestle Ltd. Operations of CAMPCO during 1995-96, 1996-97 and 1997-98 are given in Appendix 4.56 & 4.57. The quantity of arecanut and cocoa procured by

the Co-operative during 1997-98 were 27000 tonnes and 6300 tonnes (wet beans) respectively.

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

4.157 RAIDCO is a co-operative organisation with a membership of 2481 primary co-operatives engaged in the production and distribution of agricultural implements. Raidco has entered in the marketing of transplanters and combine harvesters. The total share base of the co-operative is Rs.1.88 crores. With the assistance of NCDC, RAIDCO has established one pumpset manufacturing unit, two agro service centres and three mobile workshops

4.158 The major activities of the co-operative include trading of agricultural implements and machinery, manufacturing, service facilities and custom hiring and fruit processing. The total turn over during 1997-98 was Rs.25 crores against Rs.23 crores during 1996-'97.

(f) The Kerala Kera Karshaka Co-operative Federation Ltd., (KERAFED)

4.159 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 (936) are the members of this federation.

4.160 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 with EEC assistance through KERAFED. The project was over by March 1995. Copra Milling Plant at Karunagapally with a capacity of 200 tonnes copra per day was commissioned as early as 1995-96. The procurement of copra by KERAFED during 1997-98 was only 5240 tonnes which is around 9% of the capacity created. KERAFED also procured 198 tonnes of copra as per the minimum support-price (Rs.2900/tonne) offered by the Government of India and 270 tonnes by paying Rs.200 per tonne over and above the MSP. Performance details of copra procurement, processing and marketing for 1995-96, 1996-97 and 1997-98 are given in Appendix 4.58. The federation could increase the share of its branded product

KERA to about 66% of the branded oil segment.

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

4.161 With the collapse of the monopsony procurement system which was in operation through Coffee Board, 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 Quota (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, Kalpatta in Kerala and Bodinaykannur in Tamil Nadu. Procurement of coffee by COMARK has increased from 1281 tonnes in 19991-92 to 7595 tonnes in 1996-97 which was drastically reduced to 148 tonnes in 1997-97 mainly because of the withdrawal of COMARK from the export front in the light of the heavy losses incurred during 1996-97 and 1997-98.

(iii) Consumer Co-operatives

4.162 Consumer Co-operatives operating in Kerala include the Kerals State Co-operative Consumer Federation at the apex level, 14 district co-operative societies and 980 Primary Consumer Co-operatives. They deal in groceries, household articles, textile goods, stationery, cosmetics and other items. The Federation runs 21 supper markets and 14 departmental whole sale stores. Out of the 14 district co-operatives only 11 are functional. Most of the Primary Agricultural Credit Societies are also engaged in the trade of consumer articles. The link between co-operative organizations in different tiers is very weak as a result, the sale outlets operated at the grass root level are deprived of the benefit of large scale operations. The NCDC assisted lead link scheme for empowering the consumer movement at the primary level also did not succeed to the desired extent. It was under this background that the Government of Kerala have launched a new scheme for setting up of 'Neethi Stores' attached to Primary Agricultural Credit Co-operatives in 1997-'98. Neethi Stores are intended for the

distribution of quality consumer goods at reasonable prices taking advantage of the benefit of large scale procurement. The reduction in prices is achieved by procuring consumer goods in bulk by the Consumer Federation and passing on the benefit to the consumers. Under the leadership of the Kerala State Co-operative Consumer Federation 1004 PACS are running Neethi Stores which are serviced by 14 Neethi godowns established at the district level. Neethi Stores received financial assistance from NCDC (as share capital) and the State Government (as interest free working capital). The total turn over of the Consumer Federation has recorded substantial increase during 1997-98 with a business worth Rs.71.42 crores against Rs.29.06 crores for 1996-97.

(iv) Kerala State Co-operative Housing Federation

4.163 The Kerala State Co-operative Housing Federation is the apex institution of 207 Primary Housing Co-operatives in the state. It raises funds for its lending programmes from national financial institutions like LIC of India, HUDCO, HDFC, National Housing Bank etc. The Federation advances housing loans to the member societies. The Federation has advanced loans for the construction of 1.01 Lakh houses since its inception. During 1997-98 the Federation received an assistance of Rs.100 crores as loan from HUDCO and Rs.45 lakhs as share capital and Rs.5 lakhs as loan from the State Government and it could disperse loans amounting to Rs.65.28 crores for the construction of 8224 houses.

(v) Scheduled Caste and Schedule Tribes Co-operatives

4.164 There are 701 Scheduled Caste societies and 101 Scheduled Tribe Societies which are federated into the Kerala State Federation of SC/ST. Along with development and welfare schemes aimed at these communities the federation is also running a petrol bunk, honey processing unit and a cheevaka processing unit. The total business handled by the Federation during 1997-98 is for Rs.2.38 crores against Rs.2.03 crores in 1996-97.

(vi) Special type of Co-operatives

4.165 Special type of co-operatives are also functioning in specific areas. They

include co-operatives for women development (387), transport societies (95), auto rikshaw societies (49), taxi drivers co-operative societies (16), printing societies (65), tailors co-operatives (40), educational co-operatives (76), labour contract co-operative societies (285), social welfare societies (37), literary societies (14), canteen societies (94) etc.

(VII) Self help Groups

4.166 A pilot project for operationalising the concept of self help group in the co-operative sector was introduced in 1997 in Kannur District. The idea was to organise marginal farmers with limited land resources, land owning but absentee cultivators and the landless labourers into small groups of 25 to 50 with a view to utilizing the available land for optimal agricultural production. The PACS in the area will recognise them as non-member clients and make available the required finance at concessional rate on group guarantee basis. A thrift scheme on the lines of the saving scheme sponsored by NABARD has also been linked for promoting savings and to facilitate utilization of the funds so generated for meeting the domestic and consumption needs. The first phase of the programme covered 263 self help groups under the aegis of 42 PACS in Kannur District. Financial assistance to the tune of Rs.6 lakhs has been provided to these societies. The scheme has been extended to Eranakulam and Palakkad districts during 1997-98.

(viii) Readymade Garment Manufacturing co-operatives

4.167 With the objective of providing employment to 2240 unemployed women readymade garments manufacturing Co-operatives are being established at district, regional and state level. District level Co-operatives have been established in Kozhikode, Malappuram, Kannur and Kasargode and preliminary steps for organising the regional Co-operative at Kozhikode has been completed.

IX Co-operative hospitals

4.168 Public health is an area where the co-operative movement has also made some headway in the State. A total of 149 hospitals/dispensaries have been registered under the co-operative sector but a large proportion of them is either defunct or

dormant. The District Co-operative hospitals in general are functioning effectively. The State Government continued to support the District Co-operative hospitals with modern diagnostic and treatment facilities during 1997-98 by providing a total assistance of Rs.21.66 lakhs. The medical college established in Kannur District under the Co-operative sector is also functioning effectively.

Intensive Co-operative Development Project (ICDP)

4.169 Intensive Co-operative Development Project (ICDP) aimed at the development of grass root level co-operatives in selected districts with financial assistance of NCDC has been under implementation in three districts Pathanamthitta, Idukki and Thrissur. Palakkad, Wayanad and Kottayam districts have already been covered under the project during Eighth Five Year Plan. During 1997-98 three more project have been sanctioned for covering Kasargod, Kannur and Malappuram. The important projects supported under ICDP during 1997-98 include milk pasteurization plant with a capacity of 5000 litres in Idukki (Rs. 60 lakhs) tea factory at Vagamon (Rs.210 lakhs), cattle Feed Factory in Idukki (40 lakhs), Spices Powdering Unit and Rubber Processing Unit at Kozhanchery. The total investment made under ICDP during 1997-98 is Rs.6.3 crores.

The Kerala State Co-operative Union and National Co-operative Union of India

4.170 Kerala State Co-operative Union is the organisation which has the responsibility for imparting awareness and education to the officials and non-officials engaged in the co-operative sector. Information and publicity support to the sector is also the responsibility of this organisation. The Union is conducting education programmes through the nine co-operative training centres and 7 co-operative colleges in the State. The National Co-operative Union of India has also started two institutes of co-operative management in Thiruvananthapuram and Kannur districts for providing advance training courses to department officials, non-officials and employees of co-operative institutions.

Special Efforts by State Government for Strengthening the Co-operative Movement

4.171 The State Government is operating two special schemes for project based funding to all types of co-operatives. The first one is intended to activate dormant but potentially viable co-operatives while the second one is for promotion of large scale commercial operations. On the basis of the scrutiny by a high level technical committee the quantum of assistance is decided in a need based manner. Among the commercial ventures supported under the scheme. Modernisation of Kollam District co-operative printing press (Rs.15 lakhs), Readymade garment manufacturing project of Alwaye Tailors co-operative society (Rs.1.5 lakhs). Modernisation of Malappuram District Co-operative Hospital (Rs.25 lakhs), Modernisation of Kottayam District Co-operative Hospital (Rs.23.15 lakhs) etc. are worth mentioning.

4.172 The State Government have appointed three committees for studying the problems faced by the co-operatives in Kerala and to suggest measures for strengthening the movement. The state government is also committed in introducing reforms in the Kerala State Co-operative Act with a view to preserving the autonomy, democracy and self-reliance among the co-operatives.

Support by NCDC

4.173. The finance from NCDC is mainly for funding long term projects covering production, processing, storage and marketing of consumer goods in rural areas. The flow of credit from NCDC for activities in Kerala during 1997-98 was Rs.32 crores compared to Rs.30 crores in 1996-97. The cumulative financial assistance from NCDC as on 31.3.1998 is Rs.270 crores (Rs.251 crores as long term loan and Rs.19 crores as subsidy) and major chunk of it (Rs.148 crores) was released during the last five years. The fund flow from NCDC and purpose wise release are shown in Appendix 4.68 & 4.69. The major investments supported by NCDC in Kerala during 1997-98 include 570 Neethi Stores (Rs.350 lakhs) the Marine Fisheries Project (Rs.17 crores), the Hawaii Chappal unit of RUBCO (Rs.300 lakhs), construction of godowns, establishment of coir mat and matting units and integrated powerloom project in Kottayam District (Rs.10 crores).

CHAPTER 5

ENERGY DEVELOPMENT

The only commercial energy resource endowment in the Kerala State is hydro-power. These resources are of highly dependable quality and economical. They have been the back-bone of power development in the State and till recently hydro power has been the only source of power within the state. In addition to the supplies from its own sources, the State power system has been availing of its share of power from the central sector power plants of National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC), Neyveli Lignite Corporation (NLC) and Nuclear power Corporation (NPC).

5.2 Hydro-electric development in the State, which was proceeding systematically from the late seventies when the environmental concerns and ecological impact in respect of Kerala's major hydro- electric projects began to affect seriously the developmental programmes in the State's power sector. The State has been looking for other options to meet the growing demands for power. This pursuit has not been easy. The State has not been favourably situated with respect to coal bearing regions. Its environmentally fragile coast line and ecologically sensitive hinterland make it difficult to find attractive locations for major thermal power development. As a consequence the State had to fall back on thermal power based on oil products. The locations were decentralised to reduce the environmental impact and transmission costs. NTPC has pitched in and agreed to put up a combined cycle power plant at Kayamkulam exclusively for the benefit of the State. KSEB has set up a diesel power plant at Brahmapuram and it is now extending this philosophy to Kozhikode and Kasargode. These are expensive options compared to the hydro power route, the State is familiar with. The cost of power in the state has been registering steep increases as the share of thermal and imported power has been increasing. This has been affecting the financial performance of KSEB.

5.3 The physical achievements and the capacity addition in the State were much below the requirements during the eighth plan period. The delay to complete and commission all the ongoing projects created a gap between demand and availability. The annual demand for power

at present is 15040 Mkw in terms of energy as against the availability of 11000 Mkw. The projected demand for availability of power in the state for the periods upto 2007 is given in Fig.5.1. The chart presents the projections of peak demand and capacity availability.

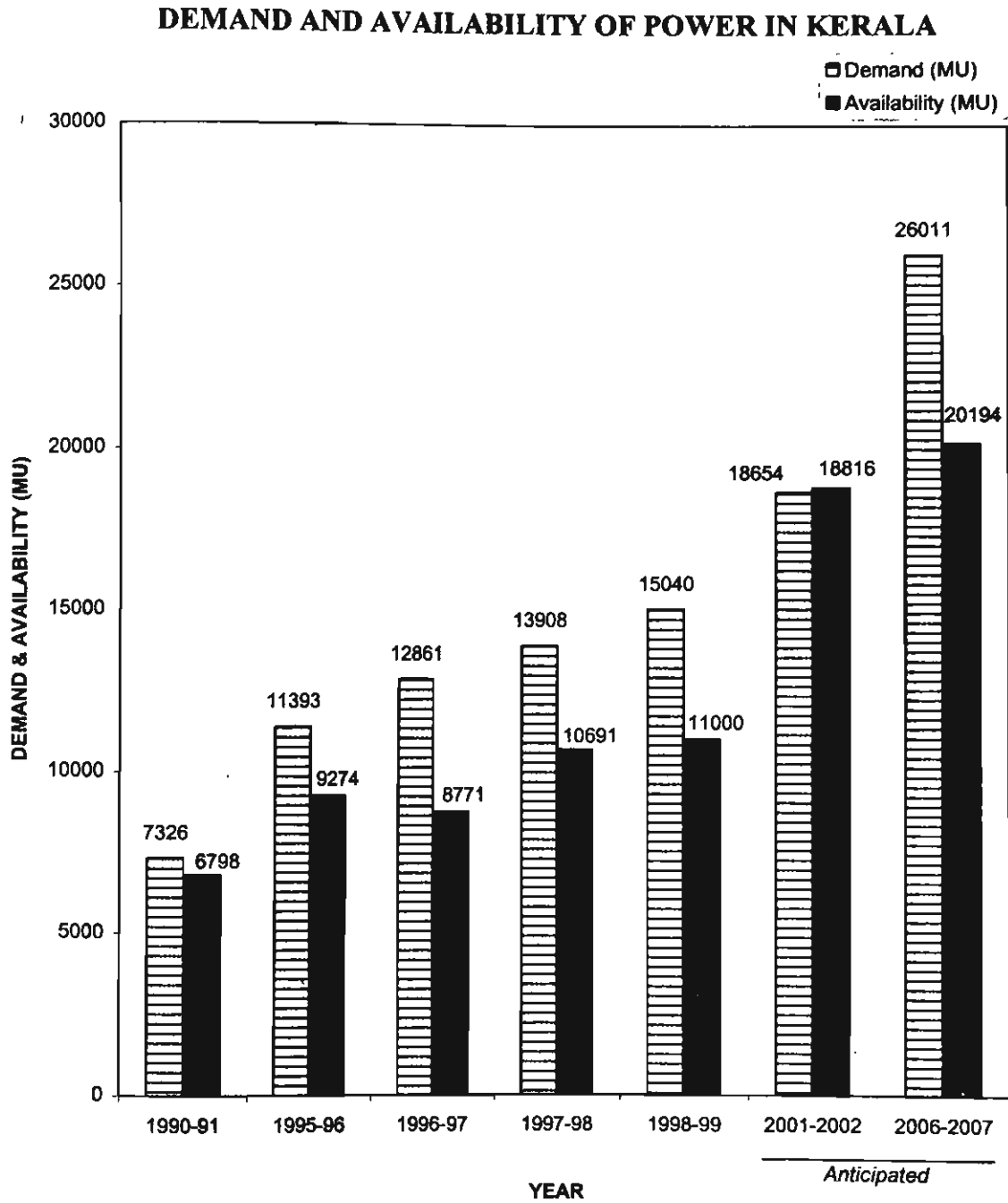
Generation

5.4 The growth of the Kerala (KSEB) power system during 1997-98 is given in appendix 5.1. Growth of power generating capacity is depicted in fig.5.2. The installed capacity in the KSEB which was 1508.5 MW on 31-3-1997 increased to 1775.78 MW as on 31-3-1998, by commissioning several ongoing projects. This has been further enhanced to 1797.10 MW by commissioning the 4th Unit (21.32 MW) of Brahmapuram Diesel Power Station. NTPC also commissioned the 1st Phase of Kayamkulam thermal power station (115.3 MW). The benefit from this power plant is available exclusively to Kerala State.

5.5 The Annual Plan 1998-99 includes an addition of 89.22 MW during the year. The ongoing hydel projects such as Kakkad, Malampuzha, P.L.B. extension, Azhutha Diversion, Kuttiar Diversion, Vazhikkadavu Diversion are expected to be commissioned during 1998-99.

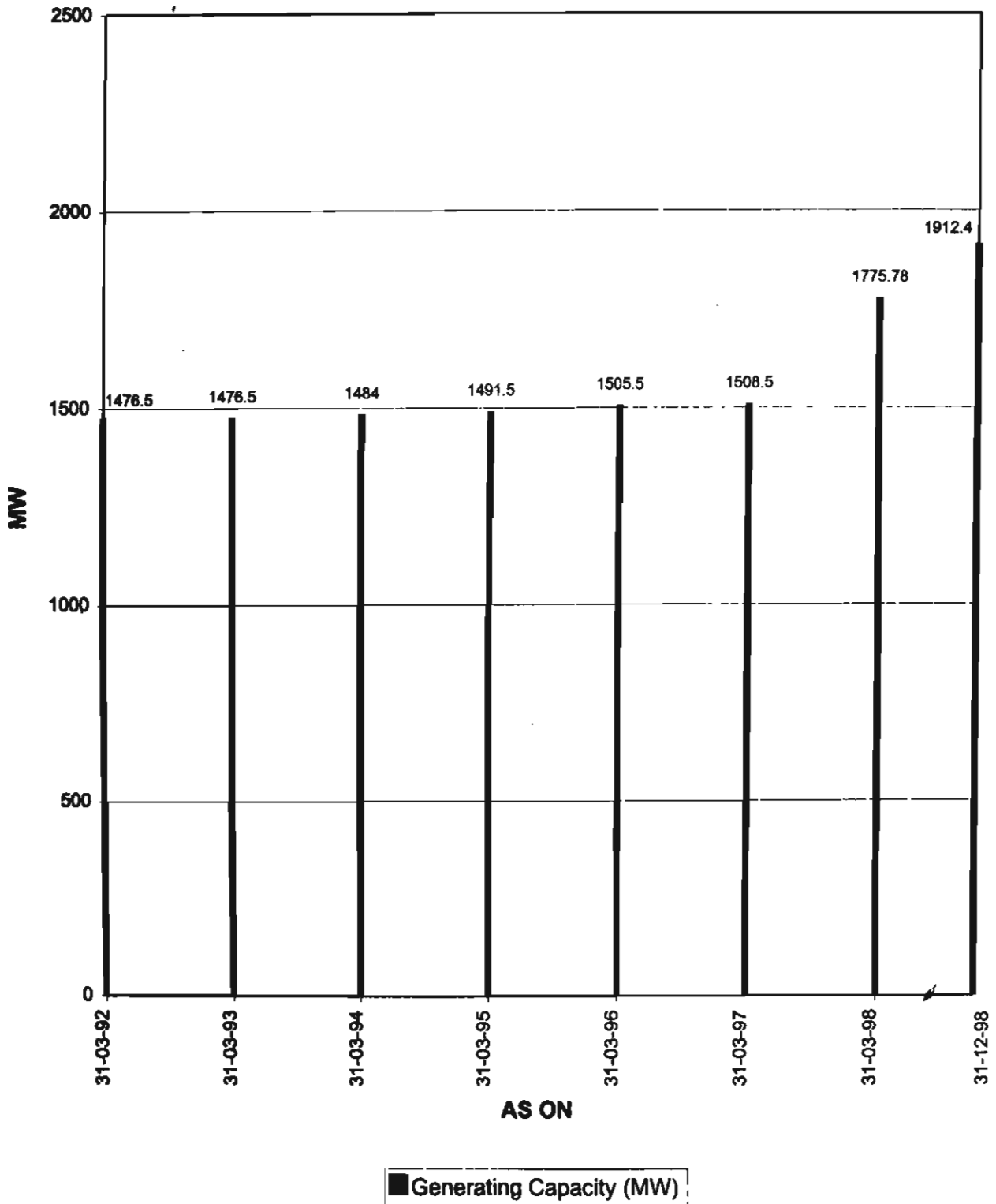
5.6 The works on Kuttiyadi Tailrace, Kuttiyadi Extension, Malankara, Vadakkepuzha Diversion and Kuttiyadi Augmentation are in progress. The preliminary works of renovation and modernisation of Pallivasal, Shengulam and Panniyar have been started. As regards Thermal/Diesel Plants, four units of 21.32 MW Brahmapuram Diesel Power Station were commissioned in the year 1998 and they are in operation. The rectification works in the fifth unit is completed and synchronized to the grid on 11/1998. The site works in respect of 2nd Diesel Power Station at Kozhikode (128 MW) are in progress. The second phase of the Central Sector Power Project at Kayamkulam is to be commissioned during 1999-2000. The first phase of this station was commissioned during

(Fig - 5.1)



N.B :- Demand is estimated as per 14th Power Survey. Availability in 2001-02 and 2006-07 is calculated on the assumption that all the ongoing Hydel and Thermal Projects NTPC, CRL and IPP projects will be commissioned as per schedule.

(Fig - 5.2)

GROWTH OF GENERATING CAPACITY

January 1999. KSEB incurred an expenditure of Rs.150.30 crores on generation during 1997-98.

5.7 The particulars regarding the location of the projects, original and latest estimate of costs and expenditure till 1997-98 and expected year of commissioning of ongoing projects etc. are given in Appendix 5.2.

5.8 In the private sector, the works relating to Bhoothathankettu (16 MW), Kuttungal (21 MW) and Ullunkal (2 x 3.5 MW) hydro projects are in progress. The Ullunkal Project is expected to be commissioned during 1998-99. In the case of thermal projects under private sector, the work of BSES(157 MW) is in progress and the first machine is to be commissioned during 1998-99. The preliminary works of EDL-DC Kasargode (105 MW), RPG Kasargode (20 MW) and Kannur Power Project Private Ltd.(513 MW) were started. Agreements have been signed with SIASIN Energy Ltd. for the gas based station at Vypeen (680 MW).

5.9 Agreements have been reached between Government of Kerala and Hangzhou International Centre (HIC), China for implementing 18 small hydel projects in Kerala. Urumi Stage-I and Stage - II and Chembukkadavu Stage I and Stage II are to be implemented, with technical and financial assistance of Hangzhou International Centre on Small Hydro-Power(HIC/IN-SHP) China during 1998-99.

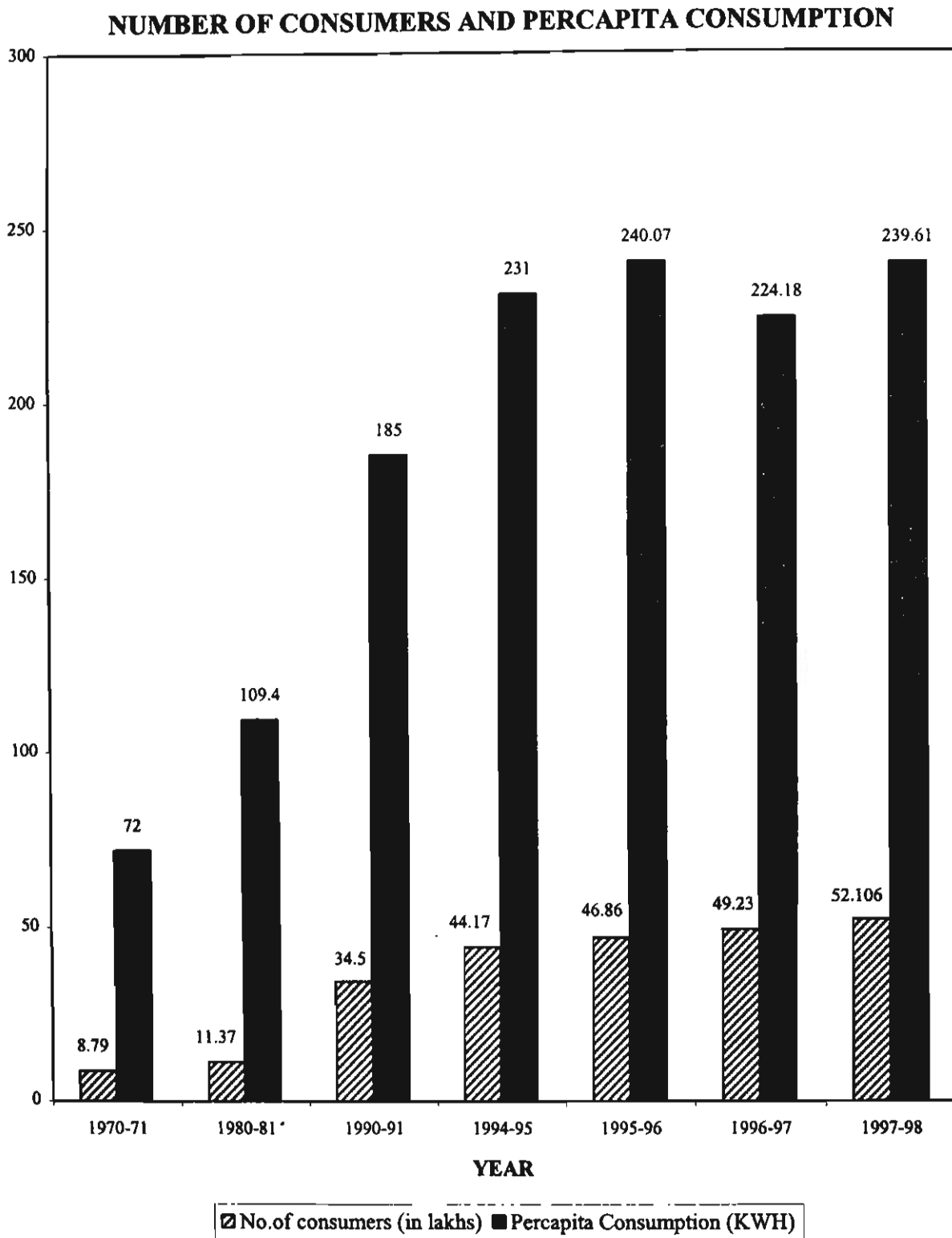
5.10 The per capita consumption of electricity in the State during the year 1997-98 was 239.61 Kwh as against 224.18 kwh during 1996-97. This was the lowest among the southern states and far below the national average of 318.84 Kwh. The graph showing number of consumers and percapita power consumption in the state from 1970-71 to 1997-98 is shown in fig.5.3. The installed capacity, generation and system loss from 1970-71 to 1997-98 are shown in fig 5.4.

Transmission And Distribution

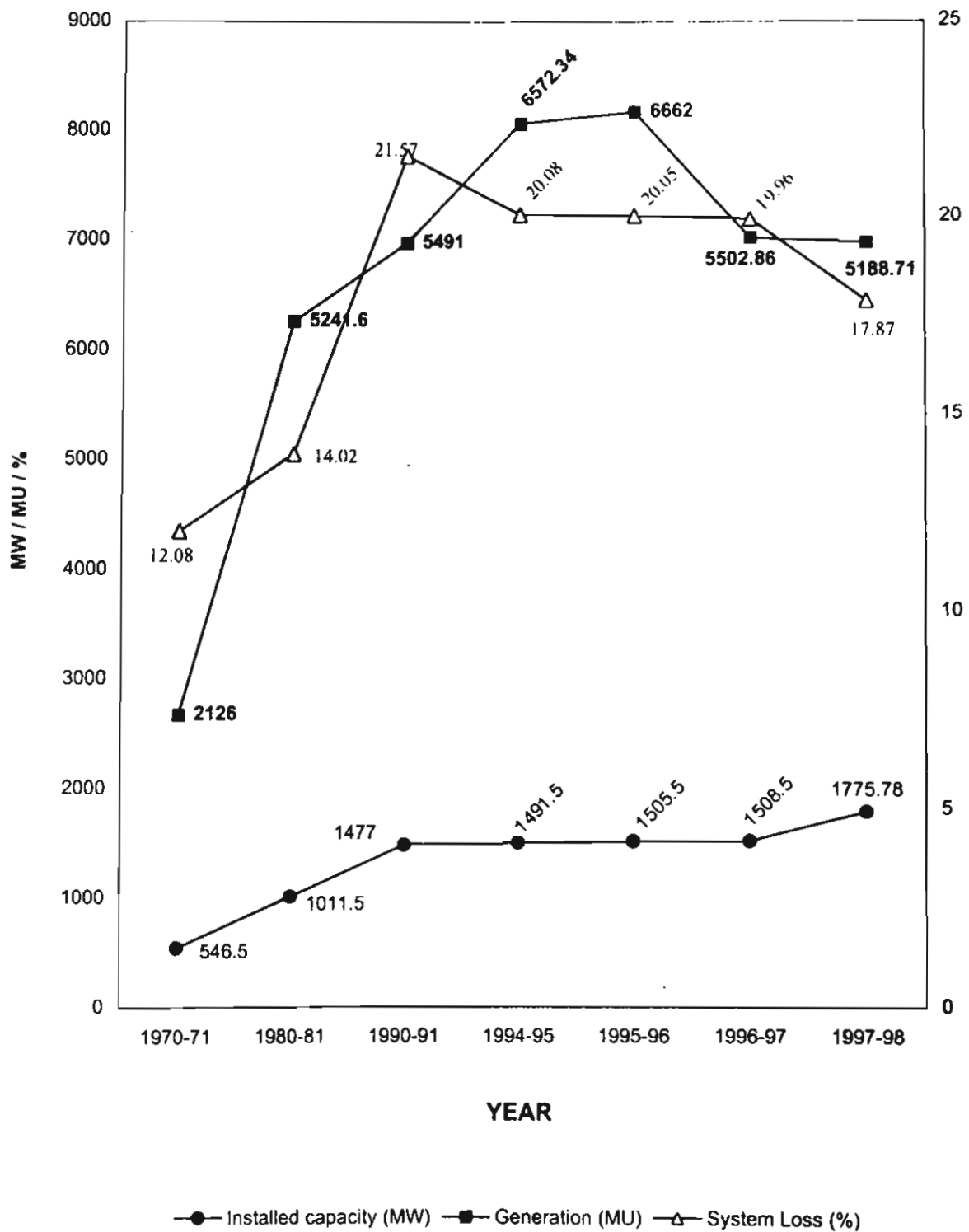
5.11 Satisfactory progress has been achieved in the transmission and distribution sector during the year under review. 566 circuit kms. of 220 KV lines, 229 circuit km of 110 KV lines, 25 circuit kms, of 66 KV lines, 582 circuit kms of 11 KV lines, and 5548 circuit kms of LT lines have been completed. The growth of transmission lines from 31.3.92 to 31.12.98 is given in the fig. 5.5. 853 numbers of distribution transformers of total capacity 85 MVA have been installed. One 220 KV sub station at Kasargode and five 110 KV sub stations at Medical College Thiruvananthapuram, Thalipparambu, Kottiyam, Cherupuzha and Aruvikkara were commissioned. Another 3 more 110 KV sub stations at Pathanamthitta, Mulleriya and Kilimanoor are nearing completion. The growth of transforming capacity and the growth of substations from 31.3.92 to 31.12.'98 is given in figures 5.6 and 5.7. The total number of consumers as on 31-3-1998 was 52.10 lakhs as against 49.23 lakhs on 31-3-1997 registering an increase of 2.87 lakhs. 23415 number of pump sets have been energised during 1997-98. The number of street lights installed was 17076. An expenditure of Rs.265.39 crores was incurred during the financial year 1997-98.

5.12 The energy loss as percentage of energy available for sale showed a decline from 19.96% in 1996-97 to 17.87% in 1997-98. This improvement was achieved by implementing various measures for reducing the T and D loss by KSEB. Special squads have been appointed to monitor the energy use and to check the leakage in revenue collection. The power plan for 1998-99 includes the following major programmes in the T & D sector, presented in Table 5.1.

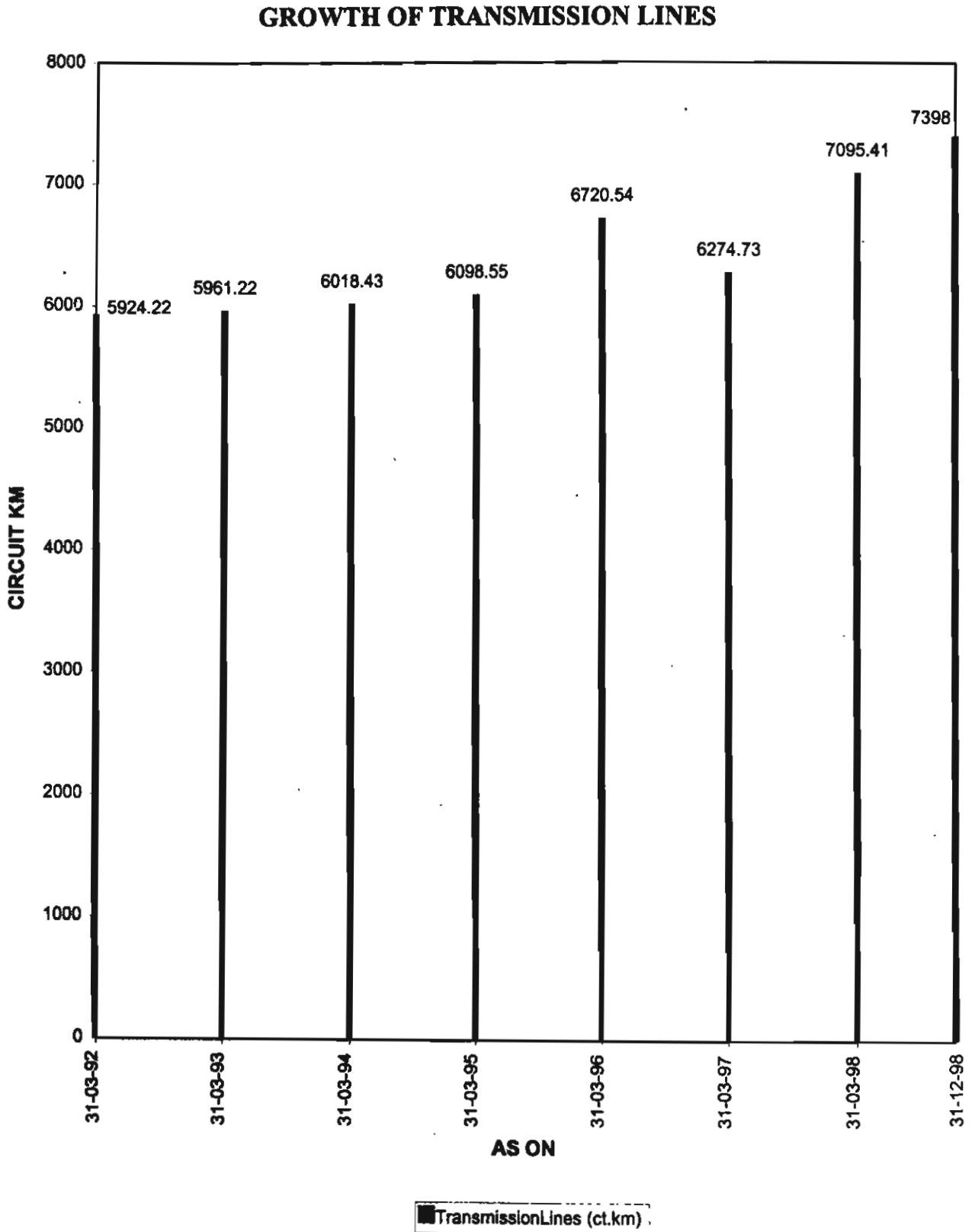
(Fig - 5.3)



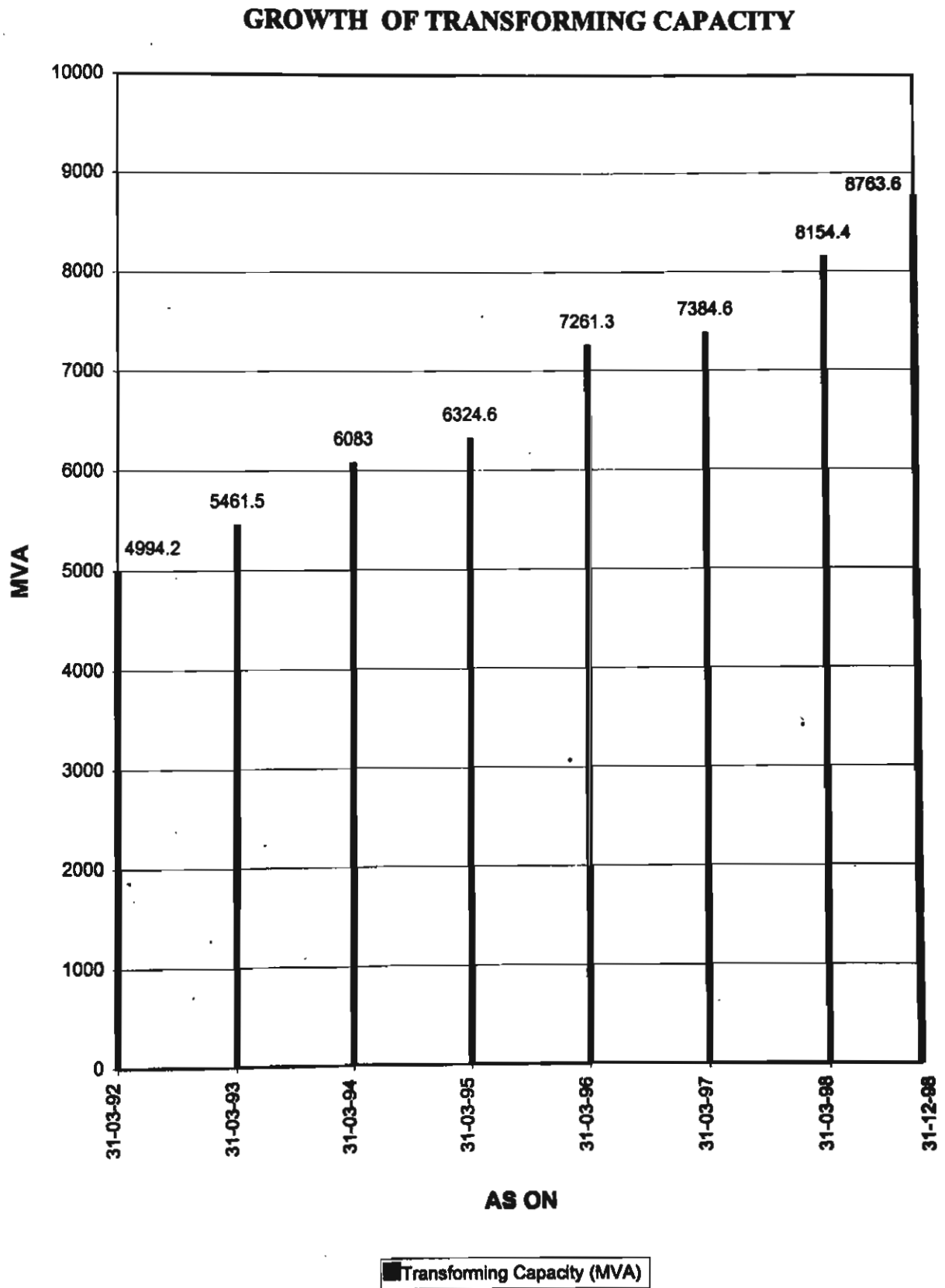
(Fig - 5.4)

INSTALLED CAPACITY, GENERATION AND SYSTEM LOSS

(Fig - 5.5)



(Fig - 5.6)



(Fig - 5.7)

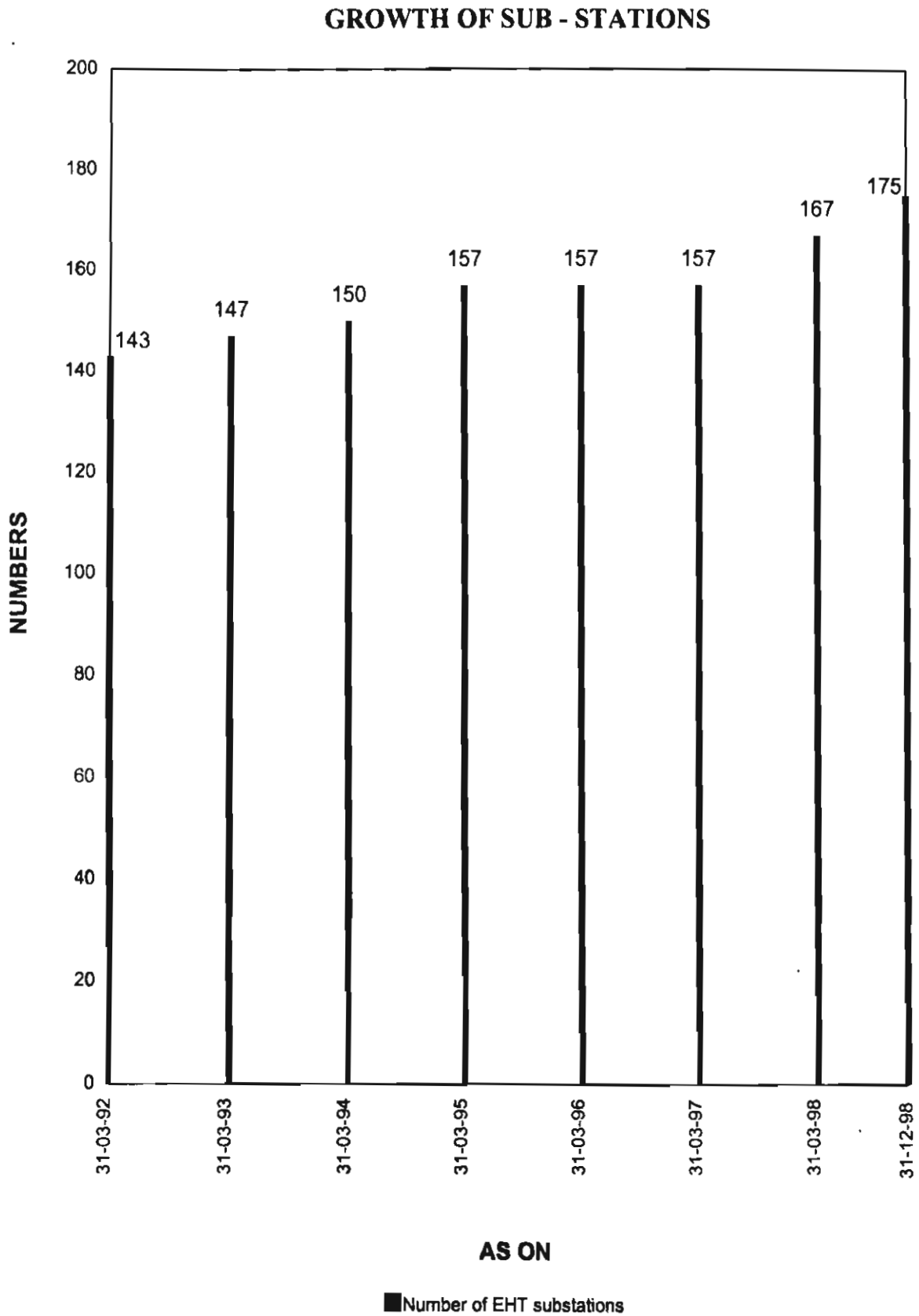


Table 5.1
Major Programmes in T & D Sector

Sl.No.	Details	Outlay(Rs.lakhs)
1	Transmission World Bank Schemes	2000.00
2	Transmission Normal	7000.00
3	Kerala Power Finance Corporation-KPFC	..
4	Distribution Normal	7985.00
5	Rural Electrification Corporation (REC)	10700.00
	Total	27685.00

5.13 The works of 220 KV DC lines namely Idukki Lower Periyar, Lower Periyar-Thrissur, Lower Periyar-Kochi (Brahmapuram) are expected to be completed during 1999. The details of power projects and power generation as on 31-3-1998 are given in Appendix 5.3.

5.14 The pattern of energy consumption showed that the domestic sector consumes the largest share 48.95% followed by industrial sector 32.59% and commercial sector 8.45% during 1997-98. The consumption pattern of power is depicted in figures 5.8.1 and 5.8.2 and appendix 5.4.

5.15 From 17-10-1998 onwards load shedding during night hours was withdrawn to the consumers in district headquarters, town and city areas.

5.16 The total energy sold in the State during the financial year 1997-98 was 7715.49 MU as against 7020.74 MU during the financial year 1996-97, which represents annual growth of 9.90%. The total revenue realised by the KSEB from the sale of power during the financial year 1997-98 was Rs.1303.52 crores as against Rs.983.36 crores during the previous year. The quantum of energy purchased during 1997-98 was 4236.19 MU as against 3298.38 MU during 1996-97 registering an increase of 28.4%. The share of KSEB's own power in the total power availability declined from 63% in 1996-97 to 49% in 1997-98. The average realisation from the sale of power during 1996-97 and 1997-98 are given in Appendix 5.5.

5.17 The average tariff rate of various categories of consumers during 1996-97 and 1997-98 are given in Appendix 5.6. There was no change in tariff for agriculture and dewatering categories during 1997-98. The subsidies allowed to certain categories of industries and agriculturists continued during the year under review. The electricity supply to paddy cultivators continued to be free as introduced from 1-8-1995 onwards.

5.18 The average tariff was low being only 124 paise per unit compared to other states in India. The corresponding provisional figures for southern states are: Andhrapradesh (Rs.1.57), Tamil Nadu (Rs.1.91) and Karnataka (Rs.1.92). In West Bengal it was Rs.1.84.

Outlay and Expenditure

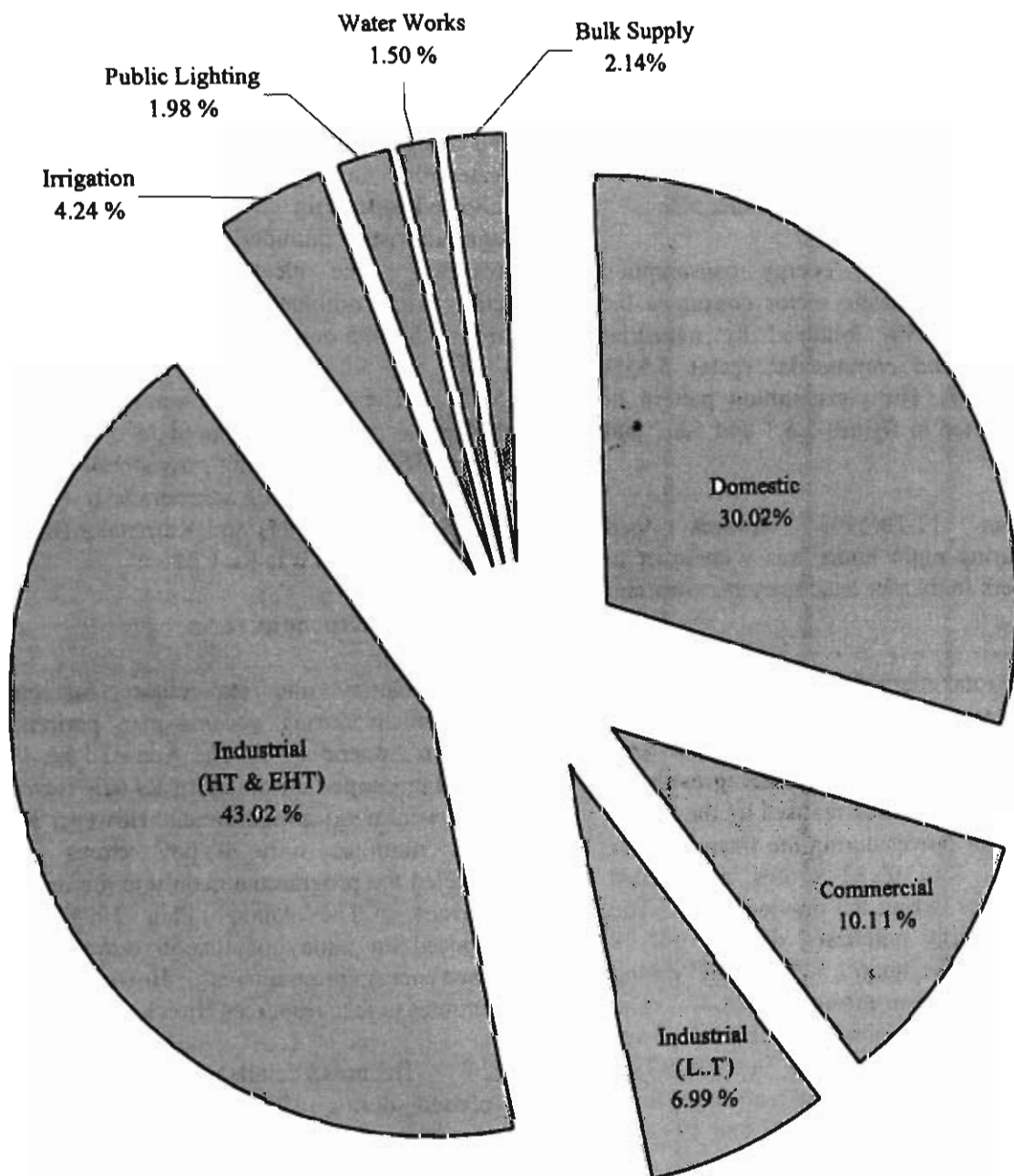
5.19 Outlay and expenditure for energy development during various plan periods are given in Appendix 5.7. The Annual Plan 1997-98 had envisaged an outlay of Rs.627 crores for the power/energy programmes. However KSEB could mobilise only Rs.587 crores which restricted the programme mainly to the on-going activities. The Annual Plan 1998-99 has proposed an outlay of Rs.650 crores for the power/energy programmes. However, KSEB continues to face resources crunch.

5.20 The broad details of Annual Plan outlay proposed during 1997-98 and 1998-99 and expenditure during 1997-98 and anticipated expenditure during 1998-99 are presented in Table 5.2.

(Fig - 5.8.1)

PATTERN OF POWER CONSUMPTION (%)

31 - 03 - 1992



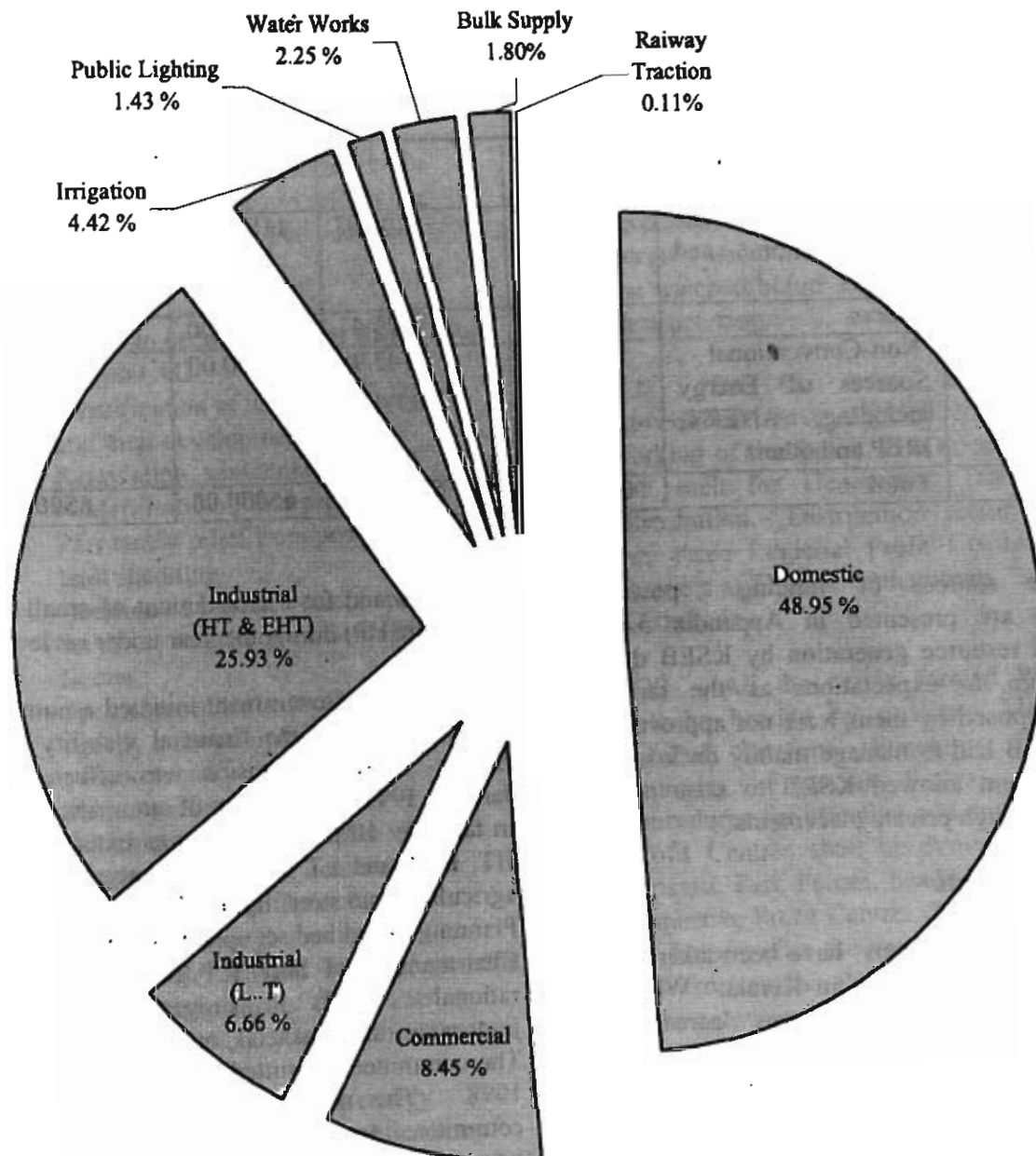
*(Fig - 5.8.2)***PATTERN OF POWER CONSUMPTION (%)****31 - 03 - 1998**

Table 5.2

Energy Development

Sl.No	Name of Sub Sector	1997-98		1998-99	
		Proposed outlay	Expenditure	Proposed outlay	Expenditure (Anticipated)
I	Generation				
i.	Hydel	4037	12534.30	11670.00	11670.00
ii	Thermal/Diesel	6400	9915.70	9760.00	9760.00
II	Transmission and Distribution and SCP, and TSP	28103	23036.56	16985.00	16985.00
III	System Improvement Works	4700	514.62	11500.00	11500.00
IV	Renovation and Modernisation and REC	11900	4705.07	11850.00	11850.00
V	Others	5060	2021.41	1735.00	1735.00
VI	Non-Conventional Sources of Energy including ANERT, IREP and others	2500	1743.98	1500.00	1500.00
	Total	62700.00	54471.64	65000.00	65000.00

5.21 The sources of funding power programmes are presented in Appendix 5.8. The internal resource generation by KSEB did not come up to expectations as the tariff increases proposed by them were not approved. As such KSEB had to manage mainly on loans. The Government allowed KSEB to raise non SLR bonds through private placements.

Other Achievements

5.22 A number of steps have been taken to improve the power position in Kerala. While Athirappally Project (163 MW) was cleared by the Central Government, steps have been taken to complete the other hydro-electric projects on a time bound schedule. The works on Kozhikode Diesel Power Plant (128 MW) have been fast progressing and it will be completed and commissioned during 1999-2000.

5.23 Agreements for a foreign loan of Rs.135.25 crores have been signed for the modernisation of existing generating stations such as Pallivasal, Sengulam, Panniyar, Neriya Mangalam, Sabarigiri etc. and Kuttiadi

Extension and for establishment of small hydro projects (SHP) during the year under review.

5.24 State Government initiated a number of steps to improve the financial viability of the Board. A tariff revision was effected from January 1997. The system of automatic increase in tariff by 10% every year was extended to all HT, EHT and LT Consumers except domestic, agriculture and street light consumers. The State Planning Board had set up a committee under the Chairmanship of Shri. K.P.Rao to review and rationalise tariffs to suggest measures for improving the financial operations of KSEB. The committee submitted the report during May 1998. The major recommendations of the committee are (a) Capital restructuring to introduce equity participation (b) comprehensive tariff policy based on financial reforms (c) graded Tariff revisions (d) creation of Electricity Regulatory Commission. The Planning Board referred the Committee recommendations to Government for acceptance and implementation.

5.25 KSE Board has managed the power supply by combining the local generation and

imports. The Board has been importing power from Eastern Region since 1st February 1998. During the current year KSEB imported 4236.19 MU of power as against 3298.38 MU during 1996-97. This resulted in lifting the power cut for HT and EHT consumers. Government also announced generation policy for the industrial units. The excess energy available from these plants will be purchased by KSE Board. 'A unit energy saved is a unit energy generated' is the basic principle for demand management. Further, steps to install Time of day (TOD) meter has been made for all HT and EHT consumers.

Power Policy

5.26 The Government has formulated a comprehensive power policy to reform and stimulate the power sector. The essential features of the policy are:

- a. Kerala to become a power surplus State by 2000 AD.
- b. Identification of new power projects and their development
- c. Renovation, augmentation and modernisation of old projects
- d. Permanent relief from power cuts and load shedding
- e. Creation of conducive atmosphere for investors in the Power Generation Sector.
- f. Special monitoring mechanism for speedy and systematic growth of the Power Sector
- g. Reducing Transmission and Distribution losses and providing quality Power to the consumers
- h. Balancing Power Generation and utilisation through precise and responsible Demand Side Management. Also introduction of modern communication system in the Power Sector
- i. Legislation for ensuring energy conservation through modification of consumption pattern and introduction of standards for equipment and devices used in the energy sector.
- j. Development, propagation and promotion of non-conventional energy sources
- k. Introduction of necessary modifications and reorganisation in the State Electricity Board for enabling it to

- i. Complete projects in a time bound manner
- ii Develop financial capability to take up new projects on its own and
- iii Transform itself into an organisation responsible to the public and responsive through cordial co-existence with the consumers.

Power Sector Reforms

5.27 The Board will be retained as a public sector service oriented institution. Nor is the State Government considering unbundling the vertically integrated structure of the Board to form separate Generation, Transmission and Distribution companies immediately, considering the need for comprehensive changes in the Board's structure. The experience of States like Orissa, which have already undertaken comprehensive reforms will be watched before considering comprehensive restructuring.

5.28 On the other hand, the State Government have decided to reorganise the working of the Board, into three Profit Centres, one each for Generation, Transmission and Distribution. Distribution sector will be split into three Regional Profit Centres with Head Quarters at Thiruvananthapuram, Ernakulam and Kozhikode.

5.29 All the newly formed Profit Centres will be headed by a Board Member. The detailed Structure, Functions, Delegation of authority, Financial Powers, Process and Procedures for effective and smooth working of Profit Centres shall be evolved by setting up separate Task Forces, headed by the Member of respective Profit Centre. The Profit Centres will be formed after the details are worked out. The Government has also decided to allow KSEB to have equity participation. The Government have converted Rs.1025/- crores of loan and Rs.528/- crores of interest owed by the KSEB into equity. In the place of 3% return on net fixed assets as stipulated in Electricity (Supply) Act, the State Government also proposes to prescribe 16% return on equity.

5.30 The Board has been mobilizing resources for capital expenditure through debentures and through loans from financial institutions and non SLR sources in the absence of internal resource generation. In order to

channelise more capital to the Power Sector, Government have formed a Power Finance Corporation, having an initial equity of Rs.19.5 crores and an authorised capital of Rs.100 crores. The Corporation is expected to raise funds from institutions and general public.

5.31 An Electricity Regulatory Commission is proposed to be constituted by the State Government to make recommendations after examining the tariff structure from time to time.

5.32 As part of decentralised planning in the State, Municipalities, Panchayats and other local bodies have shown more interest on Non-Conventional Source of Energy, Rural electrification and local distribution. This will

promote acceleration of Electricity supply in rural areas. In order to strengthen the planning capacity of the Board and other scientific services, Energy infrastructure services project was started with the assistance of the Canadian Government with an estimated cost of Rs.20 crores.

5.33 By fully commissioning of the Kayamkulam Power Plant, and completion of other private sector projects and diesel plants, it is expected that the State will achieve self sufficiency in power by 2002 AD. This will enable the State to make available 4469 MW by 2002 AD, as against the total peak demand of 3226 MW. The details of power generation scenario by 2002 AD is given in Table 5.3.

Table 5.3
Power Scenario in 2002 A.D. in Kerala with proposed additions

Existing Generation capacity – December 1998	1912 MW*
Ongoing Projects of KSEB	150 MW
Kayamkulam Thermal Project (NTPC)	235 MW**
IPP's	1304 MW
Mini Hydel(Private)	100 MW
Kozhikode Diesel Power Plant and Others	168 MW
Central Share	600 MW
Total	4469MW

* Provisional.

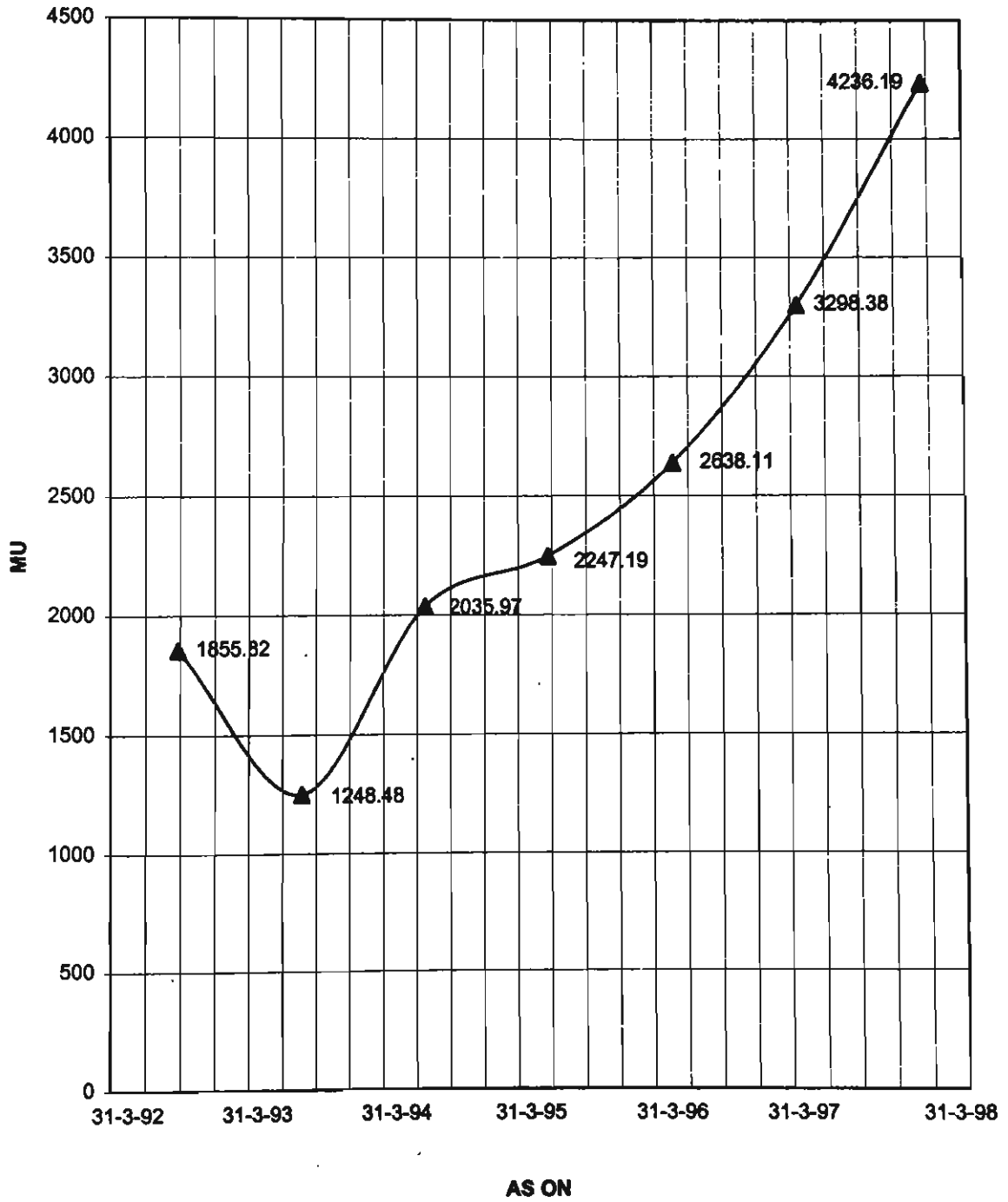
**Out of the 350 MW, 115.3 MW is commissioned and added to the existing generation capacity.

5.34 The import of power since 1991 is shown in figure 5.9. Installed capacity indicating different sources of power as on 31.3.97 and 31.3.98 is shown in figures 5.10.1 and 5.10.2.

Figure 5.10.3 shows projected installed capacity in the year 2002 indicating different sources of power.

(Fig - 5.9)

IMPORT OF POWER (MU)

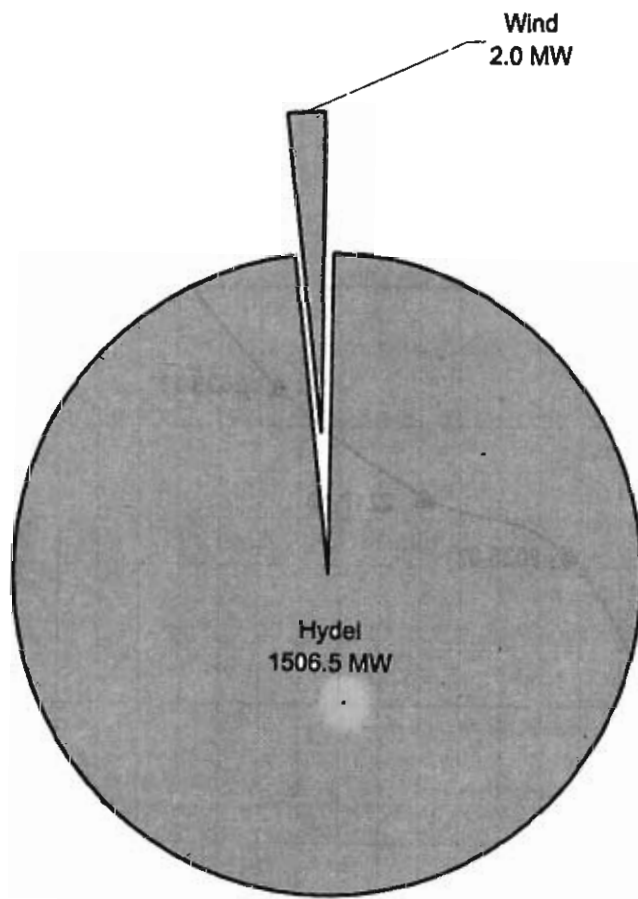


—▲— Units (MU)

(Fig - 5.10.1)

INSTALLED CAPACITY (MW) AS ON

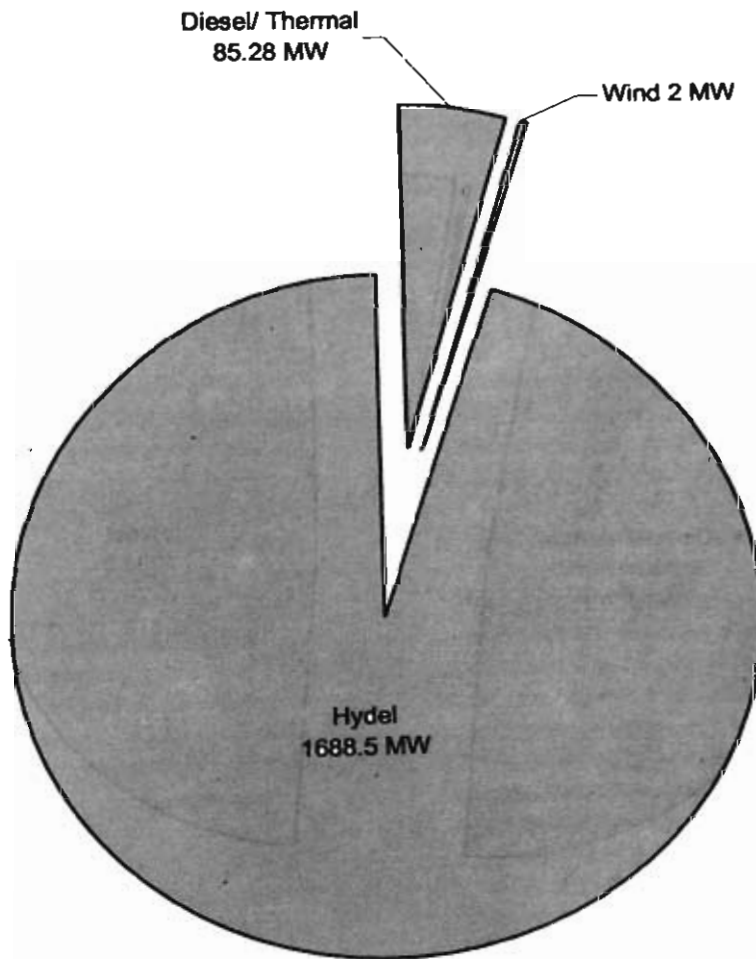
31-03-97



(Fig -5.10.2)

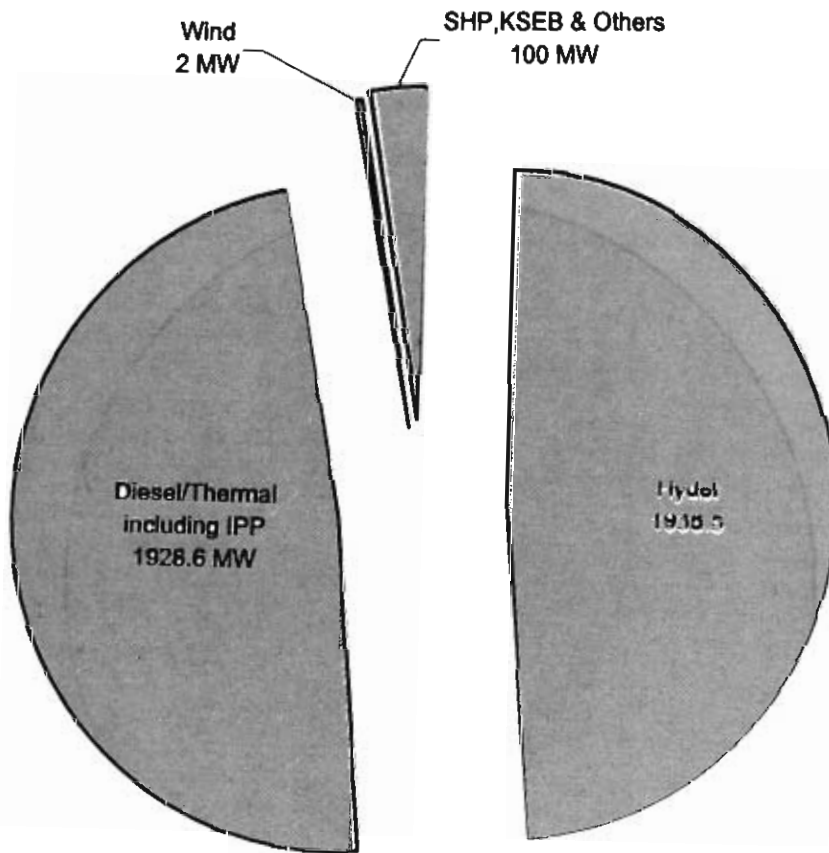
INSTALLED CAPACITY (MW) AS ON

31-3-98



(Fig - 5.10.3)

INSTALLED CAPACITY 2002-AD IN KERALA (PROJECTION)



NON-CONVENTIONAL SOURCE OF ENERGY

The Agency for Non-Conventional Energy and Rural Technology (ANERT) and the Integrated Rural Energy Programme (IREP)

5.35 Agency for Non-conventional Energy and Rural Technology (ANERT) acts as a nodal agency for the development of non-conventional sources of energy in the State. It is engaged in propagating and implementing various programmes in this vital sector and spreads the message regarding NRSE devices and energy conservation among various sections of the society. The agency implements various activities in the State which include National Programme on Improved Chulhas, Bio Energy Programme, Solar Thermal Extension Programme, Solar Photo-Voltaic Programme, Wind Energy Programme, Energy Conservation and Energy Audit and Research and Development.

5.36 Under the National Programme on Improved Chulah, distribution/installation of fixed, community and portable chulahs are undertaken. As regards to Bio-Energy Programme, diesel project carried out in collaboration with KSRTC, is functioning satisfactorily.

5.37 The various solar thermal devices popularised and propagated through ANERT include Solar industrial water heating system, solar domestic water heating system, solar devices, solar cookers etc.

5.38 The main activity under the Solar Photo Voltaic (SPV) Programme is the distribution of SPV devices with subsidies to beneficiaries and installation of SPV lighting system and power system in unelectrified and remote areas of the state.

5.39 Under Wind energy Programme, ANERT undertakes various activities like wind resource assessment programme, wind energy promotional and developmental programme and wind farm projects.

5.40 ANERT's programme of energy conservation focuses on conducting energy audit programme especially in public undertaking and distribution of various energy saving devices. It also undertakes various consultancy services like

performance evaluation of kerosene stoves, CFL etc. ANERT performs audit energy with a full-fledged audit wing and a team of experienced scientists.

5.41 Research Wing of ANERT is engaged in developing new NRSE devices, improving the efficiency of existing devices, and extending technical support to the implementation of projects. In the rural technology area ANERT is engaged in updating technologies used in rural areas as well as to introduce new technologies to reduce drudgery, increase production and improve the quality of life of the rural people. All the above programmes are being implemented through 28 IREP Offices functioning in length and breadth of the State.

Integrated Rural Energy Programme (IREP)

5.42 IREP is being implemented in the State with the objectives of providing basic needs of cooking, lighting and water supply for irrigation and drinking water to the weaker sections of the society, optimum utilisation of locally available energy resources. Important activities under IREP include propagation of improved chulahs and energy saving devices and installation/distribution of these devices at affordable prices. These programmes are implemented through 28 IREP blocks spread all over the State. Under IREP 3300 fixed and 4000 portable chulahs are installed/distributed during the year under review. As part of the implementation of energy saving activities, ANERT distributed 14000 CFL with electronic chokes, 16000 electronic chokes etc. during the year 1997-98. 49 home lighting systems, 56 solar water heaters, 7 solar TV sets etc. were also distributed/installed in the state during the year 1997-98. User/awareness programme, and exhibitions were also conducted.

5.43 ANERT/IREP implemented various programmes in co-ordination with local bodies, for the benefit of rural population spread over 152 block panchayats in the state during the year under review. For the effective co-ordination and smooth functioning of programmes, a Block Panchayat Cell has been set up in the IREP State Cell.

**Electrical Inspectorate
Modernisation Of Meter Testing And
Standards Laboratory –**

5.44 The meter testing and standards laboratory is functioning under the department of Electrical Inspectorate. The scheme aims at setting up of a meter testing and standards laboratory at Thiruvananthapuram. Construction work of the Laboratory building at the premises of the College of Engineering, Thiruvananthapuram was commenced on 14-12-1995. The first phase of the building is almost completed and occupied. The second phase of the building is for housing quality control equipments. More testing facilities are being established in the new building. A mobile testing laboratory with facility for carrying out the inspection and testing of sophisticated meters at the premises to HT/EHT consumers has been set up. It enables to conduct various tests, and measurements like relay tests, transformer oil tests etc. Primary standard equipments for calibration is proposed to be installed in the laboratory.

Energy Management Centre (EMC)

5.45 The Energy Management Centre commenced its activities on 7-2-1996 under the Department of Power and is the nodal agency responsible for energy conservation and

improvement of energy efficiency in all sectors of the economy.

The activities of the centre includes

- (1) Expansion of R&D activities, organisation of Energy clinics for housewives, seminars/workshops and training programmes on Energy Conservation and Management
- (2) Organisation of demonstration projects on 'Energy Efficiency'
- (3) Promotional activities on Energy Conservation
- (4) Consultancy on Energy Efficiency and Environmental Planning for Power Projects
- (5) Support to student research programmes and energy conservation club programmes of educational institutions.

5.46 EMC has been identified by Ministry of Non-conventional Energy Sources for developing into a national centre on small hydel power project to meet the technical and training needs of Southern States. EMC is also actively involved in the development of Small Hydel Power Projects with Chinese collaboration.

CHAPTER 6

INDUSTRY AND MINING

The world is currently undergoing a period of economic recession. India cannot remain isolated from the world slump. The repercussions of such a global phenomenon, which adversely affects Indian economy, has its impact on the State's economy too. To overcome this, accelerated industrial growth is the objective of the State's economic policy. The State Government have formulated a new industrial policy so as to make the State investment-friendly to ensure 9% average annual industrial growth. Other salient features of the policy include creation of infrastructure, creation of massive employment opportunity, development, diversification and modernisation of State PSUs, modernisation of traditional sector, attraction of domestic and foreign private investment etc. In line with the national policy on Information Technology (IT), Government announced an IT policy which aims at exploiting the full potential for the promotion of the State as an investment location.

6.2 Government have always accorded due priority for industrial development in the Five Year Plans. The percentage of plan outlay under industry and minerals recorded an increase from 3.7% in the First plan to 14% in the Eighth plan. During the Ninth Five Year Plan, which transferred nearly 40% of the State Plan outlay to the Panchayat Raj Institutions, 11.15% of the

State Sector Plan outlay has been earmarked for industry and minerals. The Ninth Plan lays more stress on creation of additional infrastructure facilities, developing new and modern marketing strategies, revival of sick units, technology upgradation and diversification, strengthening the industrial promotion agencies etc. Out of the total State sector plan outlay of Rs 10,100 crores, the share of industry and minerals amounted to Rs.1125.86 crores. Subsector-wise details of outlays in the Ninth Plan 1997-2002 and during 1997-98 and 1998-99 are given in Table 6.1

6.3 In 1998-99 the State Government have announced the New Industrial Policy. The policy document spells out the thrust areas and specific programmes for achieving the targeted rate of growth. Greater focus will be on thrust sectors like all 100 % export oriented units, tiny, small and medium or large units, in sectors like information technology, tourism, agro-based business including food processing, ready made garments, ayurvedic medicines, mining, marine products, light engineering, biotechnology, rubber-based industries etc. The policy envisages a promotional package for the thrust sectors encompassing specific incentives, support for research and technology development, improved information sharing and assistance in marketing and export promotion.

Table 6.1
Industry and Minerals: Ninth Plan Outlay and Expenditure

Sector/Sub sector	Ninth Plan Outlay	1997-98		1998-99
		Out lay	Expenditure	Outlay
1	2	3	4	5
A. Village & Small Industries				
1. Small Scale Industries	25900.00	2990.00	3298.42	2345.00
2. Handloom & Power loom	8000.00	1222.00	1207.37	1300.00
3. Handicrafts	1000.00	288.00	234.11	145.00
4. Coir Industry	10000.00	1587.00	2940.68	1600.00
5. Khadi & Village Industries	2000.00	346.00	346.00	275.00
6. Sericulture	2000.00	600.00	600.00	500.00
7. Cashew Industry	2000.00	100.00	100.00	150.00
SUB TOTAL A	50900.00	7133.00	8726.58	6315.00
B. Medium & Large Industries	60186.00	13800.00	13800.00	15910.00
C. Biotechnology for Industrial Development	500.00	-	-	75.00
D. Mining	1000.00	200.00	122.51	200.00
TOTAL (A+B+C+D)	112586.00	21133.00	22649.09	22580.00

(Rs in lakhs)

6.4 Under infrastructure development, the policy includes setting up of industrial parks, supporting private sector participation in infrastructure development, establishing separate industrial parks in Wayanad and Idukki districts, supporting local bodies in the creation of mini-industrial clusters and common facility centres etc. A variety of measures are contemplated for modernisation and expansion of existing units, and revival of closed and sick industries. In the traditional sector emphasis is on re-organisation, modernisation and technology upgradation, intensification of marketing efforts, development of high value added eco-friendly products especially from coconut fibre etc. Extending larger credit facilities, introducing factoring services etc are also envisaged. A number of incentives have also been announced. Enhancement of investment subsidy for thrust sector industries and to certain other units, provision for additional subsidy to special categories of entrepreneurs, continuance of generator subsidy, enhancement in margin money assistance, exemption of industrial units from sales tax for the 1st seven years subject to a ceiling of 100 % of fixed investment, thrust on applied research and development, development of human resources, promotion and development of a new management and industrial culture, stimulation of exports, special programmes for women etc are some of the other major features of the new industrial policy.

INDEX OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

6.5 The Index of Industrial Production, according to the data available for 1996-97, keeping the base year as 1980-81, the general index of industrial production has gone up from 255.49 in 1995-96 to 284.05 in 1996-97. A

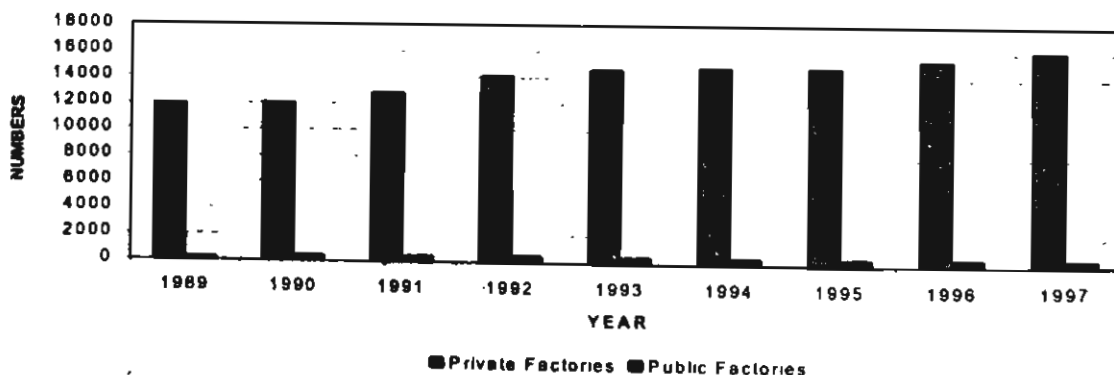
group-wise analysis of production during 1996-97 reveals that the index of 1142.71 for manufacture of machinery and equipments other than transport equipment is the highest followed by 841.67 for manufacture of paper and paper products and manufacture of metal products and parts except machinery and equipment 722.96. Increase in production was achieved in sectors like manufacture of beverages, tobacco and related products, paper and paper products, non metallic mineral products, transport equipment and parts. Indices for cotton textiles, textile products, basic chemical and chemical products, basic metals and alloys industries, and other manufacturing industries declined in 1996-97 compared to the position in the previous year. The indices for industrial production for the years 1995-96 and 1996-97 (Base year 1980-81) are given in Appendix 6.1

WORKING FACTORIES AND EMPLOYMENT

6.6 Of the total number of 16658 registered working factories in the State, 16132 were in the private Sector and 526 in the public sector at the end of 1997. The increase in the number of factories during 1997 was 720 over the previous year (15938) registering a growth rate of 4.52% (Fig.6.1). The increase in number of factories in the private sector during the year was by 4.66%. The total number of workers employed in the registered working factories increased by 10727 ie. to 3.99 lakhs in 1997 over the previous year's level of 3.89 lakhs showing a growth of 2.76 percent (Fig.6.2). The details in the growth of working factories and employment during the period from 1989 to 1997 are given in Appendix 6.2.

(Fig - 6.1)

GROWTH OF WORKING FACTORIES IN KERALA FROM 1989 TO 1997



Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics

(Fig - 6.2)

EMPLOYMENT IN THE FACTORY SECTOR IN KERALA FROM 1989 TO 1997



Source : Directorate of Economics and Statistics

6.7 The number of working factories grew in all districts. Ernakulam district continued to remain on top in the number of factories (2570) during 1997 followed by Thrissur district (2064). District-wise distribution of registered working factories in Kerala from 1989 to 1997 is furnished in Appendix 6.3. The number of workers employed also increased in all the districts in 1997. Maximum increase in the number of factory workers was in Kollam, where it increased by 2178 in December 1997, followed by Ernakulam (2133) and Pathanamthitta (1121). The district-wise distribution of registered working factories and workers employed thereon during the period 1995-'97 is given in Appendix 6.4.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES

6.8 Statistics on Industrial Disputes in 36 different types of industries in the State indicate a declining trend. The number of industrial disputes handled in the State decreased from 11477 in 1994-'95 to 8266 in 1997-'98. Out of a total of 8266 industrial disputes handled during 1997-'98, 4422 cases (53%) could be settled during that year itself. Number of disputes that led to strikes and lockouts decreased from 53 in 1996-'97 to 50 in 1997-'98. The total number of man days lost due to strikes and lockouts indicate a substantial decline from 14.33 lakhs in 1996-'97 to 7.11 lakhs during 1997-'98. Details of industrial disputes in the State for the period

from 1994-'95 to 1997-'98 are given in Appendix 6.5.

CENTRAL SECTOR INVESTMENT

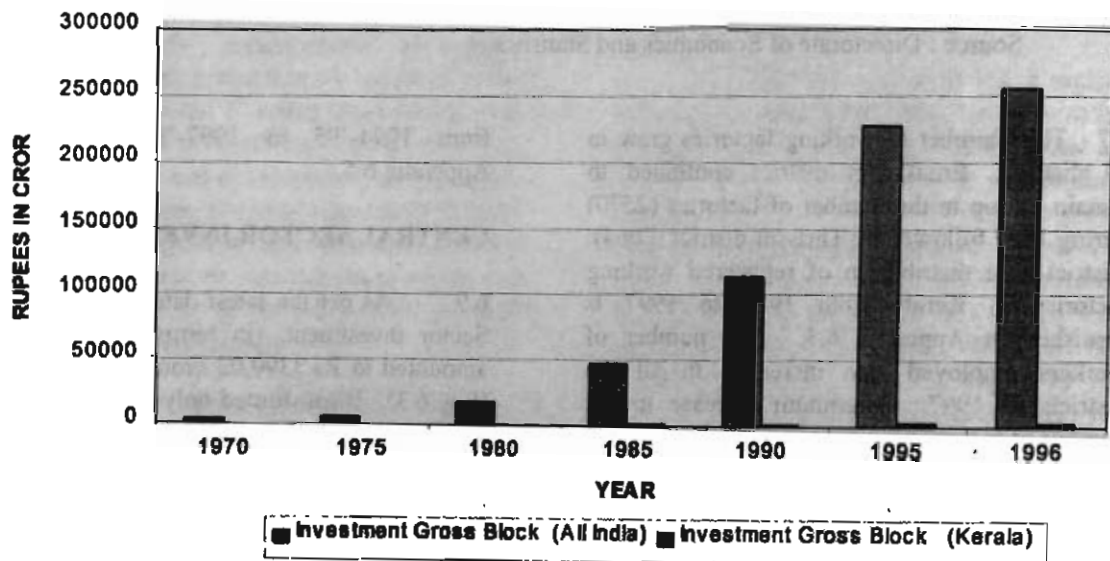
6.9 As per the latest data available, Central Sector investment, (in terms of Gross Block) amounted to Rs.3390.02 crores as on 31/3/1996 (Fig. 6.3). It constituted only 1.32 % of the total investments in the States, with Maharashtra accounting for 19.71 %, U.P. 7.31 %, Andhra Pradesh 7.26 %, Bihar 7.18 % and West Bengal 7.03 %. The share of Central Sector Investment in Kerala has been steadily declining since 1975. It has declined from 3.24 % in 1975 to 1.32 % as on 31/3/1996. The details pertaining to Central Sector investment in the country and Kerala at different intervals are given in Appendix 6.6. Including five textile mills under the management of the National Textile Corporation Ltd, the Central Sector Industrial Undertakings functioning in Kerala were :-

1. Cochin Refineries Ltd., Ernakulam
2. Cochin Shipyard Ltd., Ernakulam
3. Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore Ltd., Ernakulam
4. Hindustan Latex Ltd., Thiruvananthapuram
5. Hindustan Newsprint Ltd., Kottayam
6. Indian Rare Earths Ltd., Ernakulam and Kollam
7. Indian Telephone Industries Ltd., Palakkad.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 8. Instrumentation Ltd., Palakkad. | 14. Hindustan Organic Chemicals Ltd.,
Ernakulam |
| 9. Hindustan Insecticides Ltd., Ernakulam. | 15. Cannanore Spinning & Weaving Mills,
Kannur |
| 10. Modern Food Industries (India) Ltd.,
Ernakulam. | 16. Vijayamohini Mills, Thiruvananthapuram |
| 11. H.M.T. Ltd., Ernakulam | 17. Parvathy Mills, Kollam |
| 12. Balmer Lawrie & Co Ltd., Alappuzha | 18. Kerala Lekshmi (Mills) Thrissur |
| 13. Cochin Refineries-Balmer Lawrie Ltd.,
Ernakulam | 19. Alappuzha Textiles (Cochin) Mills, Thrissur |

(FIG - 6.3)

CENTRAL SECTOR INVESTMENT IN KERALA FROM 1970 TO 1996



Source: Reports of the Public Enterprises Survey, Govt. of India

Certain relevant data on the Central Sector Industrial Undertakings working in Kerala are furnished in Appendix 6.7, 6.8 and 6.9.

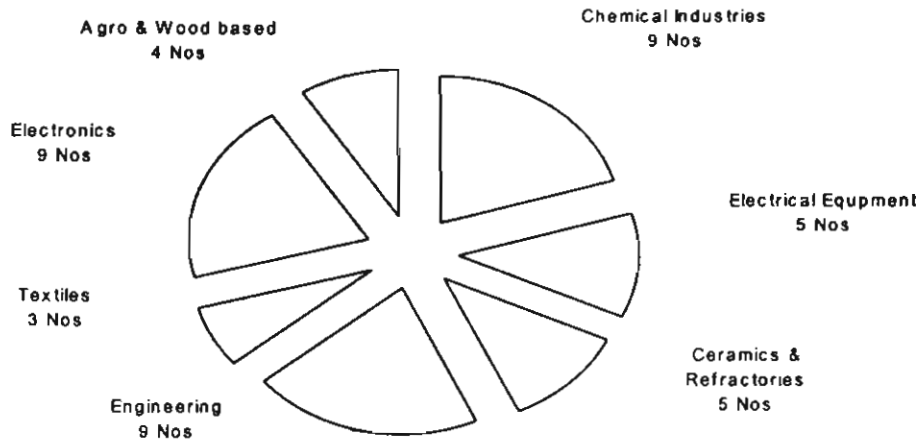
INDUSTRIAL UNITS IN KERALA - (LARGE & MEDIUM)

6.10 Total number of large and medium industrial units in Kerala as on 31/3/1998 was 474. Out of this, 19 were in the Central sector, 61 in the State sector, 15 in the Co-operative sector, 29 in the joint sector and 350 in the private sector. The largest number of Industrial

units (145) was in Ernakulam District, and the lowest number (2) was in Kasargod. Palakkad District stood second in the list with 63 units followed by Thrissur and Thiruvananthapuram with 46 units each. District-wise and category-wise dispersion of large and medium industrial units is furnished in Appendix 6.10. As on 31/3/1998, a total of 341 units have been assisted by KSIDC comprising of 30 public sector and 311 private sector units. Assistance extended by KSIDC to units amounted to Rs.2446.52 crores out of which public sector units accounted for Rs.320.97

(Fig - 6.4)

**PUBLIC SECTOR MANUFACTURING ENTERPRISES
UNDER INDUSTRIES DEPARTMENT**



Source: White paper on PSE under Industries Department 1998 Vol. I

crores and private sector for Rs.2125.55 crores. Appendix 6.11 gives district-wise details of assistance extended by KSIDC to private and public sector large & medium units in the State

Public Sector Manufacturing Industrial Enterprises

6.11 As on 31/3/1998, there were 44 manufacturing industrial enterprises in the State Public Sector under the administrative control of the Industries Department. Categories of State Public Sector manufacturing units are given in Fig. 6.4. While 20 units were fully owned by the State Government, the majority shares of the remaining 24 units were jointly held by the State Government and its holding companies. Out of the above 44 companies, 37 companies have furnished details of their working results during 1997-'98.

6.12 Among the 20 fully Government owned companies, 18 have furnished details regarding their performance during 1997-'98. The total capital invested in respect of these 18 companies increased from Rs.721.31 crores in 1996-97 to Rs.803.13 crores during the year under report. The major share of the capital invested as on

31/3/1998 was accounted for by Kerala State Electronics Development Corporation Ltd. (KELTRON) followed by Kerala Electricals and Allied Engineering Company Ltd., Steel Industrials Kerala Ltd., and Kerala Hi-Tech Industries Ltd. A total of 11996 employees were working in these companies. 15 companies have furnished information in terms of the value of production. The value of production of all these enterprises was Rs.421.58 crores in 1997-'98. The total sales turn over of the 18 companies increased to Rs.527.93 crores during the year 1997-'98 from the previous year's level of Rs.397.18 crores. The relevant details regarding capital invested, employment, value of production, sales turn over and the capacity utilisation in respect of the Government owned companies are furnished in Appendices 6.12 to 6.14.

6.13 Out of 24 companies held jointly by Government and its holding companies, 19 have reported their performance during 1997-'98. The total capital invested in these companies

amounted to Rs.279.45 crores as on 31/3/1998 with the major share there of held by the Travancore Cochin Chemicals Ltd., Traco Cable Company Ltd., Transformers and Electricals Kerala Ltd., and the Steel Complex Ltd. The total number of employees in these units was 8224 in 1997-'98. The total value of goods produced by these 19 companies amounted to Rs.356.97 crores. The Travancore Titanium Products Ltd. and the Travancore Cochin Chemicals Ltd ranked first and second in terms of value of production, whereas KELTRON Mangetics Ltd and Astral Watches Ltd ranked the lowest. The total sales turn over of these companies marked an increase of Rs.55.46 crores during 1997-'98. More than 83 percent of the total turn over of Rs.317.42 crores in 1997-

'98 was contributed by six companies viz. Transformers and Electricals Kerala Ltd., Travancore Titanium Products Ltd., Travancore Cochin Chemicals Ltd., Traco Cable Company Ltd., KELTRON Component Complex Ltd., and the Travancore Cements Ltd. Considerable improvement has been noticed in the capacity utilization of these units in 1997-'98. The details of Capital invested, employment, value of production, sales turn over and capacity utilization in respect of Government majority companies are given in Appendices 6.15 to 6.17.

6.14 Among the 18 Government owned companies, which have furnished details, the following 6 units were the profit making ones during the year 1997-'98

Sl. No.	Name of Company	Profit (Rs. in lakhs)
1.	Kerala Clays and Ceramics Products Ltd.	59.64
2.	Kerala Automobiles Ltd.	72.53
3.	Steel and Industrial Forgings Ltd.	183.00
4.	Foam mattings India Ltd.	208.65
5.	Kerala Minerals and Metals Ltd.	1862.08
6.	Malabar Cements Ltd.	2003.69

6.15 Out of the 19 Government Majority Companies, the following 9 reported profit during the year 1997-'98:-

Sl. No.	Name of the Company	Profit (Rs. in lakhs)
1.	KELTRON Electro Ceramics Ltd.	1.06
2.	Forest Industries (Travancore) Ltd.	2.15
3.	KELTRON Component Complex Ltd.	7.39
4.	United Electrical Industries Ltd.	69.70
5.	Transformers and Electricals Kerala Ltd.	173.00
6.	The Travancore Cements Ltd.	187.00
7.	Steel Complex Ltd.	352.00
8.	Travancore Titanium Products Ltd.	417.61
9.	Travancore Cochin Chemicals Ltd.	1275.25

6.16 The Public Sector Restructuring and Internal Audit Board has been constituted for the preparation of Project Reports for the revival, restructuring and modernisation of sick public sector units. During 1997-'98 the plan provision

of Rs.60 crores was released by Government for the revival, restructuring and diversification of 27 units as detailed below:-

Sl. No.	Name of the Company	Amount Released (Rs. in crores)
1.	Steel Industrials Kerala Ltd.	4.80
2.	Kerala Electricals and Allied Engineering Company Ltd.	3.40
3.	Kerala State Drugs & Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	1.00
4.	Kerala State Detergents and Chemicals	1.00
5.	Quilon Co-operative Spinning Mills	1.90
6.	Mannam Sugar Mills Co-operative Ltd.	2.40
7.	Travancore Sugars & Chemicals Ltd.	2.52
8.	KELTRON	10.00
9.	Travancore Cochin Chemicals Ltd.	5.00
10.	Autokast Ltd.	2.36
11.	Scooters Kerala Ltd.	1.40
12.	Sitaram Textiles Ltd., Thrissur	0.50
13.	Steel Complex Ltd.	2.50
14.	Trivandrum Spinning Mills Ltd.	1.01
15.	Steel Complex Ltd.	0.40
16.	Metal Industries Ltd.	0.90
17.	Trichur Co-operative Spinning Mills Ltd.	2.00
18.	Travancore Rayons Ltd., Perumbavoor	2.75
19.	Kerala State Cashew Development Corporation	3.00
20.	Travancore Plywood Industries Ltd.	0.76
21.	Kerala Artisan's Development Corporation, Thiruvananthapuram	1.15
22.	Malabar Spinning & Weaving Mills, Calicut	0.66
23.	The Kerala Ceramics Ltd.	1.50
24.	Metropolitan Engineering Co. Ltd.	2.38
25.	TELK	1.31
26.	Malabar Spinning & Weaving Mills	1.00
27.	Alleppey Co-operative Spinning Mill	1.58
	TOTAL	60.00

Group-wise details of all the public sector enterprises in Kerala are furnished in Appendix 6.18.

Joint Stock Companies

6.17 At the end of March, 1998, there were 10180 Joint Stock Companies in Kerala consisting of 8893 private limited companies and 1287 public limited companies. A total of 827 companies consisting of 764 private limited and 63 public limited companies were newly registered during 1997-'98. Three private limited and three public limited companies were transferred to Kerala from other States during 1997-'98. At the same time, 49 private limited and 12 public limited companies were either

dissolved/struck off/amalgamated during the year under review. Two companies, one private limited and one public limited moved to other States during 1997-'98. The net addition to the total number of Joint Stock Companies in the State during 1997-'98 was 770, consisting of 717 private limited and 53 public limited companies. One Government Company viz. Kerala Power Finance Corporation Ltd., was newly registered in the State during 1997-'98. The total number of Government companies in Kerala as on 31/3/1998 stood at 106. The details of Joint Stock Companies in Kerala for the years 1996-'97 and 1997-'98 are furnished in Appendix 6.19.

VILLAGE AND SMALL INDUSTRIES

Small Scale Industries

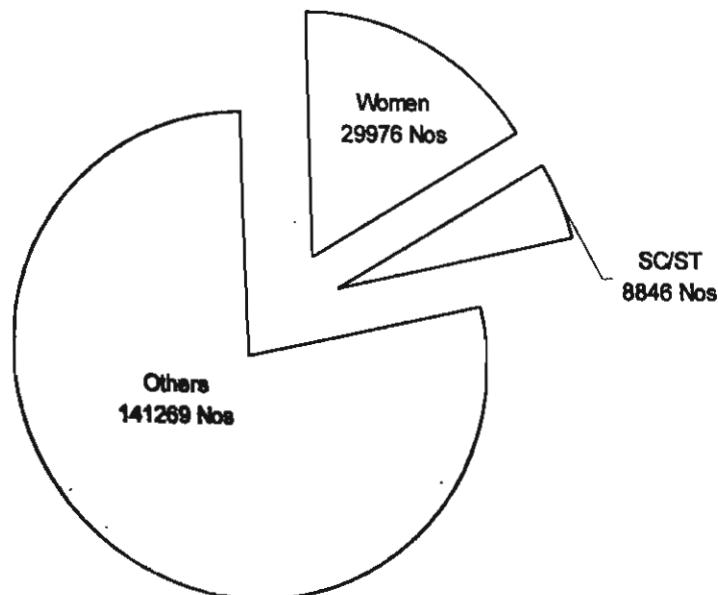
6.18 During the year 1997-'98, 23,489 Small Scale (SSI) Units were given provisional registration, 19,547 units permanent registration and 1,228 units registration under Women's Industries Programme. The units commencing production in 1997-'98 created employment for 70,263 persons and had a capital investment of Rs.428.65 crores and had generated goods and services worth Rs.1,118.29 crores. As against this, during 1996-'97, 17,421 units set up had generated employment for 64,660 persons and had a capital investment of Rs.330.81 crores and generated goods and services worth Rs.1,241.43 crores. Out of the 19,547 units registered during 1997-'98, 732 units were run by Scheduled Caste Entrepreneurs, 151 by Scheduled Tribe Entrepreneurs and 4,666 units by Women Entrepreneurs. The district-wise performance revealed that Ernakulam District stood first with 12.62 % of the total number of new SSI units followed by Thiruvananthapuram with 10.08 % while Wayanad and Idukki districts accounted

for the lowest number of new SSI units i.e. 1.8 % and 2.32 % respectively. As a part of planned effort for the development of industries in those industrially backward districts, it was decided to set up thrust industries and create industrial parks in Wayanad and Idukki districts. District-wise details of SSI units registered in Kerala during the year 1997-'98 are given in Appendix 6.20.

6.19 The cumulative number of SSI units registered in Kerala as on 31/3/1998 stood at 1,80,091 (Fig. 6.5). Aggregate investment made by these units amounted to Rs.2,351.33 crores with an employment capacity of 9,09,859 persons. The value of output produced by these units amounted to Rs.7,448.40 crores. Out of the total registered SSI units, 8,846 units were run by SC/ST Entrepreneurs and 29,976 units by Women Entrepreneurs. District-wise details of registered SSI units in Kerala as on 31/3/1998 are furnished in Appendix 6.21.

(Fig - 6.5)

SSI UNITS PROMOTED AS ON 31-3-1998



6.20 A total of 3478 units were identified as sick by the end of 1997-98. Out of this, 1731 were registered as sick and 951 units have been revived. Government have set up professional groups at Thiruvananthapuram, Ernakulam and Kozhikkode districts to provide necessary assistance to sick SSI units. District-wise working status of Small Scale Units as on 31/3/1998 are furnished in Appendix 6.22.

6.21 Under Entrepreneurship Development Programme, 596 prospective Entrepreneurs were trained during the year 1997-'98, which included 22 Scheduled Caste Entrepreneurs and 12 Scheduled Tribe Entrepreneurs. Of the number trained, 56 beneficiaries have started new SSI units during the year under report. District-wise details of Entrepreneurship Development Programme conducted during 1997-'98 are furnished in Appendix 6.23.

6.22 The achievement under PMRY Scheme was satisfactory during 1997-'98. An amount of Rs.8252.94 lakhs was sanctioned to 14868 beneficiaries, while the disbursement was Rs.5486.45 lakhs to 10263 persons against the target of 16000 beneficiaries. District-wise details of achievement under PMRY Scheme during 1997-'98 are furnished in Appendix 6.24.

6.23 During 1997-'98, 66 new Industrial Co-operative Societies were registered in the State, taking the cumulative number of co-operative societies registered as on 30/6/1998 to 2259. Of these, 367 Societies were promoted by Scheduled Caste Entrepreneurs, 69 by Scheduled Tribe Entrepreneurs and 797 by Women. Details of Industrial Co-operative Societies in Kerala as on 30/6/1998 are given in Appendix 6.25.

6.24 The new Industrial Policy of the State Government have announced a number of concessions applicable to SSI sector. The maximum amount of Margin Money Assistance provided to new industrial units in the State has been enhanced from Rs.1 lakh to Rs.2.5 lakhs and interest rate reduced from 11.5 % to 9 % per annum. Investment subsidy to thrust industries set up in Idukki and Wayanad districts stands enhanced to 25 % of fixed capital investment subject to a maximum of Rs.25 lakhs. The women industrial co-operative societies presently enjoying share participation up to six times their paid up share capital to a maximum

of Rs.2.5 lakhs has been enhanced to Rs.3.5 lakhs. An additional investment subsidy of 5 % of the value of fixed capital investment subject to a ceiling of Rs.1 lakh will be offered for tiny and SSI units established by SC/ST/Women/Physically Handicapped Entrepreneurs and Ex-service Men. The introduction of 'Factoring Service for marketing SSI products and Corpus Funds' for technology upgradation are some of the other attractions offered in the new Policy.

Handloom Industry

6.25 Handloom industry in Kerala provides employment to about 2 lakh persons. Most of its developmental activities are implemented through Primary Handloom Weavers Co-operative Societies. The procurement and marketing of handloom fabrics in the State are being undertaken by the two State level organisations, Hantex and Hanveev. The total number of handlooms in the State increased from 61589 to 61728 as on March, 1998. Out of the total number of handlooms in the State, co-operative sector accounted for 76.66 %, Corporate sector 21.69 % and private sector 1.66 % respectively. Out of the 757 co-operative societies, 137 societies were factory type and 620 cottage type. Not all societies, factory or cottage type were working. Of the 137 factory type societies, only 17 were working, and of the 620 cottage type only 466 were working. The largest number of societies were in Thiruvananthapuram District (360) and lowest number were in Wayanad District (4). Total number of workers in these societies increased from 103197 in 1996-'97 to 104897 in 1997-'98. District-wise details of handloom societies in the State are furnished in Appendix 6.26. The overall production of handloom cloth marked a marginal increase from 74.36 million metres in 1996-'97 to 74.99 million metres in 1997-'98. The total value of production increased from Rs.360.35 crores in 1996-'97 to Rs.371.41 crores in 1997-'98. Production and productivity under Handloom industry in Kerala during 1996-'97 and 1997-'98 are given in Appendix 6.27.

6.26 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 and processing of goods produced by the member societies, marketing of

products etc. The primary societies (members) registered under Hantex upto the 1st half of 1997-'98 were 430. The Hantex markets finished products, collected from its members through 182 sales depots including agency depots and depots outside the State. Total sales turn over of Hantex decreased from Rs.27.01 crores to Rs.14.99 crores during the 1st half of 1997-'98. The working results of Hantex are given in Appendix 6.28.

6.27 The Kerala State Handloom Development Corporation (HANVEEV), which started functioning in 1968 is an Agency for the development of handlooms. The Corporation had 32 clusters registered with it. The licenced capacity is 6500 individual weavers (registered). The total share capital of Hanveev as on 31st March, 1998 was Rs.737.20 lakhs as against Rs.637.20 lakhs as on March, 1997. The total sales turn over of the Corporation stood at Rs.1329 lakhs as on March, 1998 as against Rs.1137.15 lakhs, showing an increase of Rs.191.85 lakhs over the previous year. During 1997-'98, the Corporation incurred a loss of Rs.82.04 lakhs raising its accumulated loss to Rs.736.91 lakhs. The working results of the Hanveev are given in Appendix 6.29.

6.28 The Kerala Garments Limited, is a subsidiary of Kerala State Handloom Development Corporation Ltd, incorporated in 1974. Its main activities are manufacture of garments and sale of readymades. The company provides employment to 329 persons and has an installed capacity of 3 lakh garments per annum. The unit produced 2.04 lakh garments during 1997-98. The value of garments produced was Rs.75 lakhs in 1997-98 as against Rs.80 lakhs in 1996-'97. The sales turn over of the company also declined from Rs.85.42 lakhs in 1996-97 to Rs.82.28 lakhs in 1997-98. The company has been running on loss and its accumulated loss was Rs.28.72 lakhs at the end of 1997-'98.

6.29 Production and productivity of the powerloom industry also are furnished in Appendix 6.30.

Coir Industry

6.30 Coir industry is second to agriculture as a source of employment in Kerala. About 4 lakh workers are engaged in this traditional industry. The gender distribution of coir workers during 1997-'98 is given below :-

Male workers	60601
Female workers	322793
TOTAL	383394

6.31 With 10.05 lakh hectares having coconut cultivation in Kerala, 45 % of the net cropped area is thus accounted for. Output is estimated at 5759 million nuts annually. Although output of coconut has been improving in recent years, the coir sector still faces the problem of scarcity of raw material. Many coir units suffer also from the problems of low productivity, low investment and poor management. There are 2.39 lakh workers engaged in the co-operative sector. District-wise details regarding the number of workers and the societies are given in Appendix 6.31.

6.32 The coir industry consists of two major sectors viz. Spinning Sector and Manufacturing Sector. The spinning sector is spread throughout the coastal belt of Kerala, with concentration in the southern districts. The manufacturing sector is concentrated almost exclusively in Alappuzha District. The spinning sector accounts for over 3.50 lakh workers and the product sector in the work force is about 30,000. The estimated annual production of coir yarn and products in Kerala is given below:-

Coir yarn	1,25,000 tonnes
Coir products	44,000 tonnes

6.33 The export of coir yarn and coir products is steadily on the increase in quantity as well as in value. Western Europe buys 64 per cent of coir products followed by United States, which buys about 19 % of the products. The item-wise details of exports of coir yarn and products for the years 1996-97 and 1997-98 are given in Appendix 6.32.

6.34 The main thrust of coir development programmes in the five year plan was on strengthening of coir co-operative sector by bringing more workers into the co-operative fold. There are 871 coir co-operative societies in the State as on 31/3/1999. Of these, 476 have started production, 74 newly registered societies have not started production, 132 are dormant and 188 societies are under liquidation. The details of various types of societies and activities are given in Appendices 6.33 and 6.34.

6.35 The coir industry of Kerala is undergoing a fast phase of modernisation.

Machines have been developed for spinning of yarn and for extraction of fibre from green husk without retting process. The Coir Board has developed a process by which the green husk fibre can be treated with coir ret for improving quality almost equal to that of retted fibre and the State Government is giving financial assistance to coir co-operatives for the creation of facilities for the use of 'Coirret'. As a part of modernisation, the State Government is also implementing an 'Integrated Coir Development Project' with the financial assistance of Government of India and the NCDC with a capital outlay of Rs.44.24 crores for setting up of 200 spinning units and 100 defibering mills in the co-operative sector. Financial assistance for the setting up of 125 spinning units and 58 defibering mills have been sanctioned and 63 spinning units and 12 defibering mills have been commissioned and the remaining units are under various stages of implementation.

6.36 The plan schemes of the Coir Development Department except for small provisions for assistance to the Kerala State Coir Corporation Ltd., Foam Mattings (India) Ltd. and to the Kerala Coir Workers Welfare Fund Board almost others are exclusively meant for the benefit of coir co-operative societies.

6.37 COIRFED is the apex federation of primary coir co-operative societies engaged in the manufacture of coir yarn and coir products. While the entire products of the yarn societies are marketed by the COIRFED, the products are marketed by concerned societies themselves. Their turnover during the year 1997-'98 increased by about 17 % and comes to Rs.22.15 crores. Products worth Rs.99.61 lakhs had been exported by COIRFED during the year under review. The Federation has a network of 99 sales outlets throughout the country including 44 agency showrooms.

6.38 The Kerala State Coir Corporation Ltd. and the Foam Mattings (India) Ltd. are the two State public sector units in the coir sector. The annual sales turnover of the Coir Corporation during the year 1997-'98 comes to Rs.599.28 lakhs with value of export reaching to Rs.289 lakhs in 1997-'98 as against Rs.166 lakhs in 1996-'97.

6.39 The performance of the Foam Mattings has also improved significantly in recent years.

During the period under review the company made a profit of Rs.208.65 lakhs. Its annual turnover for the year stood at Rs.901 lakhs which includes the export to the tune of Rs.375 lakhs. Internal sales also increased remarkably ie. from Rs.94.84 lakhs in 1996-'97 to Rs.141.53 lakhs in 1997-'98.

6.40 Centre for Development of Coir Technology (C-DOCT) has developed and introduced a new product namely sliver in the Coir Industry. A simple energy-efficient machine has also been developed for the production of sliver. Sliver is likely to find extensive application in the production of cost-effective and biodegradable coir geotextiles which will be an ideal substitute for synthetic geotextiles. Coir yarn production through sliver route will get rid of most of the negative factors now prevailing in the traditional coir industry and is likely to pave the way for attracting educated unemployed youth in the industry.

Cashew Industry

6.41 Cashew industry, one of the oldest traditional industries of Kerala, contributes much to the export earnings and provides employment to more than one lakh persons mostly women. The Cashew Export Promotion Council is responsible for quality control and perishment inspection of cashewnuts exported. Export of cashew kernels from India was to the tune of Rs.1383.90 crores in 1997-'98 as against Rs.1285.50 crores during 1996-'97. Cashew nut shell liquid valued at Rs.6.70 crores was exported in 1997-98 against Rs.2.80 crores during 1996-97. The import of raw cashew nuts into the country during 1997-'98 was 224484 metric tonnes valued at Rs.744.40 crores. It has increased from 212866 MTs valued at Rs.687.60 crores in the previous year. The details of foreign exchange earnings and the import of raw cashew nuts into India are given in Appendices 6.35 and 6.36.

6.42 The two State agencies engaged in the development of the Cashew Industry include the Kerala State Cashew Development Corporation and Kerala State Cashew Workers' Apex Industrial Co-operative Society (CAPEX). The main activities of the Corporation include processing of raw cashew nuts into Kernels, exporting them throughout the world, dealing in cashew nut shell liquid and tannin. At present the Corporation has 34 Cashew Factories, of

which 25 are leased and 9 belong to the Corporation. The total strength of the workers in these factories as on 31/3/1998 was 20759 with 93 % of the workers being women and roughly half belonging to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes from rural areas.

6.43 The total installed capacity of the 34 factories stood at 12000 MTs of cashew kernels and cashew nut shell liquid 6000 MTs and tannin 900 MTs. During 1997-'98, a total quantity of 17098 MTs of raw cashew valued at Rs.54.66 crores was procured by the Corporation. The total production of cashew kernel by the Corporation during the year 1997-'98 was 3832 MTs valued at Rs.7097.63 lakhs, while the production of tannin amounted to 106 MTs valued at Rs.30.48 lakhs during the year under report. The Corporation provided employment for 80 days to the workers in its 34 factories during the year under report. Since raw cashew nuts are available only during seasons and are very much in short supply, the Corporation is unable to work to its full capacity. The total sales turn over of the Corporation during the year under report increased to Rs.4490 lakhs from Rs.1914 lakhs of the previous year. The major problems faced by the Corporation includes shortage of raw materials and working capital scarcity. Necessary steps have to be taken urgently for the extension of cashew cultivation to new areas and Governmental assistance is required for solving the problem of working capital scarcity.

6.44 CAPEX is the apex body of Cashew Workers Industrial Co-operative Societies engaged in the procurement, processing and export of cashew nuts. The main object of this apex body is to provide maximum number of days of work to the workers in the cashew factory. At present CAPEX has ten factories taken over by Government from private sector and handed over to it. A total of 5950 workers were on the roll of these factories and 5900 workers were engaged in the work during the period 1997-'98. The paid up share capital during the year 1997-'98 amounted to Rs.324 lakhs and the loan outstanding to Government worked out to Rs.1483 lakhs. During the year, the cashew factories had procured raw nuts of about 2247 MTs, which indicated an increase of 9.6 % over that of (2059 MTs) the previous year. All the ten factories have a capacity of 785 bags of cashew nuts per day, i.e. 62.8 tonnes. The production capacity is 4710 MTs of cashew

kernels. These factories worked for 72 days in 1997-'98 and the total turn over of the establishment was Rs.1415 lakhs and the Apex Society was running on loss of Rs.204.66 lakhs during the year under report.

Khadi & Village Industries

6.45 Khadi and Village Industries Board is the main agency to implement the Khadi and Village Industries programmes in the State. These programmes are being implemented by the Board, through co-operative societies, registered institutions, individuals and departmental units by receiving financial assistance from the State Government, Khadi Commission (KVIC) and nationalised banks.

6.46 Under Consortium Bank Credit Scheme of KVIC, loan assistance is given to individuals up to Rs.10 lakhs and co-operative societies/charitable institutions up to Rs.25 lakhs on the basis of their projects at an interest rate of 17.5 %. 25 % margin money is also given subject to a maximum of Rs.25 lakhs which will be treated as interest free loan and on prompt repayment of term loan treated as grant. During 1997-'98 the Khadi Board has disbursed an amount of Rs.2475 lakhs to 1003 units under Consortium Bank Credit Scheme from the funds received during 1996-'97. Up to the end of March, 1998, an amount of Rs.345.23 lakhs has been expended under khadi and Rs.2960.32 lakhs under village industries to 1193 units by providing employment opportunities to 4960 persons, out of which 31 are Scheduled Caste units and 347 are women's units.

6.47 The KVIC has introduced the Margin Money Scheme for rural employment generation during 1995-96. It includes three programmes namely, Special Employment Programme, Priority Block Development Programme and Special Projects under KVI sector. The Khadi Board recommends and extends Margin Money Assistance for project proposals for the establishment of looms. During 1996-'97 the KVIC released a sum of Rs.335 lakhs under Rural Employment Generation Programme. Till 31/3/1998, the Board recommended 377 viable projects to various banks and released an amount of Rs.56.98 lakhs as Margin Money to 254 units (including 218 units run by women). The Board could disburse Rs.124.41 lakhs as Margin Money to 336 units till 31/10/1998 (including 237 units run by women) and created

employment opportunities to the tune of 1573 persons. During 1997-'98, the Khadi Board received an amount of Rs.243 lakhs for State Plan Schemes and an amount of Rs.93 lakhs was given to the 14 district panchayats for Khadi activities.

6.48 Through interest subsidy scheme, the Khadi Board recommends the beneficiaries to various financial institutions and the interest subsidy @ 8.5 % is being paid to the financial institutions on receipt of the claim from the banks. The Board has recommended 48 proposals worth Rs.200.25 lakhs to the various banks under this scheme during the period under consideration. An amount of Rs.40 lakhs as interest subsidy was also given during this period.

6.49 There are six Village Industries Federations working under the Board for different products, namely, Match, Soap, Electronics, Bee-keeping, Leather and for Rubber. These Federations procure raw materials and arrange supply to member units.

6.50 As on 31/3/1998, the Board has financed 2008 Co-operative Societies, 2060 registered institutions, 15227 individual artisans and 418 departmental units. Various goods worth Rs.14880 lakhs were produced and goods worth Rs.16912 lakhs were sold during 1997-'98 by creating employment opportunities for 191672 persons and by providing wages to the tune of Rs.4144.47 lakhs to the workers in Khadi Sector. Industry-wise details/details on sales are given in Appendices 6.37 and 6.38.

Handicrafts Industry

6.51 The State agencies for the development of handicrafts industry include Handicrafts Co-operative Apex Society (SURABHI), Artisans' Development Corporation, Bamboo Corporation and Handicrafts Development Corporation.

6.52 SURABHI is sponsored by the State Government for the development of handicrafts industry through the co-operative sector. The main objective of the society is to market the products of the primary co-operative societies in the State. The authorised share capital of the society is Rs.600 lakhs made up of 2000 shares

of Rs.3000 each. The Central Government has subscribed Rs.43 lakhs, the State Government Rs.59 lakhs and the Primary Co-operatives Rs.21 lakhs. The entire working capital is made available by NABARD by way of cash credit accommodation. Against the sales target of Rs.310 lakhs fixed for the year 1997-'98, the actual achievement was only Rs.180 lakhs and the purchase actually affected during the year 1997-'98 was Rs.97.87 lakhs. The Craft development centre at Ernakulam and the Craft Marketing Complex at Kovalam are the two important ventures taken up by the society for the development of handicrafts and the upliftment of artisans. For the supply of raw materials, steps have been initiated for setting up of raw material depot at Ernakulam. The apex society is also the agency for the implementation of the house-cum-workshed scheme at the State level.

6.53 At present about 450 registered artisans are affiliated to the Handicrafts Development Corporation. The Corporation is having a sales network of 22 showrooms spread all over the country. During the year 1997-'98, the Corporation opened a showroom at Thrissur. The Corporation has achieved a sales turn over of Rs.862 lakhs compared to Rs.834 lakhs of the previous year. The Corporation has conducted 24 exhibitions (11 outside the State and 13 in the State) during the year under report.

6.54 The total income of the Corporation amounted to Rs.679.16 lakhs and the Corporation earned only a marginal profit of Rs.0.17 lakh during the year under report. The State Government has sanctioned a total of Rs.20.00 lakhs (Loan + Share) for the various projects of the Corporation during the year under review.

Beedi Industry

6.55 The Kerala Dinesh Beedi Workers' Central Co-operative Society with its 22 primary societies is the only agency in the State to promote beedi industry in the organised sector. The paid up share capital of the Central society as on 31/3/1998 was Rs.35.75 lakhs, of which Rs.20.10 lakh was contributed by the State Government. During 1997-'98, raw materials worth Rs.11.44 crores were procured and Rs.540.91 crores of beedi worth Rs.75.28 crores were produced. The society provided

employment to 25719 workers during 1997-'98. The wages, salaries and bonus paid to the workers and staff of the primary and central societies amounted to Rs.39.47 crores. The sales turn over in 1997-'98 was of the order of Rs.77.38 crores, while the net profit of the society during 1997-'98 was Rs.43.60 lakhs.

6.56 The Society has earmarked upon a product diversification programme. Initially, priority was assigned to the production of coconut cream and pickles manufacturing. A coconut cream production unit started functioning from 10/8/1998 at Thottada. A plant for manufacturing vinegar from the coconut water would commence production shortly. The society has also started production of pickles of eight different varieties. A curry powder unit for manufacturing quality masala powder for the preparation of better quality pickles has also started functioning.

Sericulture

6.57 Even though sericulture industry has a bright future in India with a history of fifteen centuries, it is only ten years since the activity started in the State. At present, around 5000 acres are under mulberry cultivation in the State, involving around 7500 farmers. During 1997-'98 the peripatetic stipendary farmers programme was organised to benefit 1399 farmers at the village itself. The progress of sericulture development programme of the State is given in Appendix 6.39 and the district-wise details of mulberry cultivation, number of farmers, DFLs supplied and Cocoon production are given in Appendix 6.40.

INDUSTRIAL PROMOTION AGENCIES

6.58 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 Parks (TECHNOPARK), Small Industries Development Corporation (SIDCO), Small Industries Service Institute (SISI), Kerala Industrial and Technical Consultancy Organisation (KITCO), etc. The activities of these organizations are described below.

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

6.59 The gross financial sanctions (comprising share capital, underwriting and loans) by KSIDC for various industries during 1997-'98 amounted to Rs.64.70 crores. Total disbursements during the year aggregated to Rs.36.94 crores. The Corporation's total recovery of principal and interest on loan from assisted units amounted to Rs.35.30 crores as against Rs.45.01 crores during the previous year. The recovery ratio worked out to 12.04% and loans overdue as on 31.3.'98 stood at Rs.156.33 crores. The Corporation earned a gross income of Rs.18.9 crores during 1997-'98 and the net profit of the Corporation amounted to Rs.5.84 crores.

6.60 With the financial assistance of the Corporation, 33 projects involving a total outlay of Rs.137.54 crores and having direct employment potential of 1949, were completed and commissioned during the year under report. The cumulative number of units promoted/assisted/on pipeline by the Corporation since inception (in July 1961) up to the end of March, 1998 stood at 435. As many as 422 projects have been completed so far as on 31/3/1998 comprising new units and expansion/diversification/modernisation/rehabilitation of existing units. During 1997-'98 the Corporation took investment decisions for 41 projects worth about Rs.244.36 crores. The total direct employment potential of the projects was estimated at 3100. During the financial year 1997-'98, the Corporation signed memorandam of understanding with private business groups for developing and establishing 33 projects worth about Rs.514 crores. As at the end of March, 1998, as many as 108 projects with an aggregate cost of about Rs.1328 crores were under various stages of implementation. When completed and commissioned, they may provide employment to about 8100 persons in the State. The particulars of physical and financial achievements of KSIDC from 1994-'95 to 1997-'98 are furnished in Appendix 6.41.

(b) Kerala Financial Corporation (K.F.C.)

6.61 The Kerala Financial Corporation received 3145 applications for Rs.320.65 crores during the year 1997-'98 as against 3310 applications for Rs.248.67 crores during 1996-'97. The total sanctions during the year amounted to Rs.260.35 crores as against Rs.215.50 crores in the previous year. The net effective sanctions during the year amounted to Rs.241.32 crores as against Rs.191.75 crores in 1996-'97. A total amount of Rs.199.44 crores was disbursed to 2712 units during 1997-'98 as against Rs.188.61 crores disbursed to 2718 units in 1996-'97. Overdues as on 31.3.'98 amounted to Rs. 228.83 crores. Total recovery during 1997-'98 was Rs.165.56 crores against Rs.157.35 crores in the previous year. One time settlement facility was extended during the financial year and the total recovery of Rs.165.56 crores worked out to 41.98 % of the collectible demand of Rs.394.39 crores which included Rs.184.62 crores for the year 1997-'98. The operations of KFC is highlighted in the summary statement furnished in Appendix 6.42

6.62 The details of district-wise disbursement of loan by KFC during the year 1997-'98 are given in Appendix 6.43. The Corporation continued to give top priority to units in industrially backward areas in both sanction and disbursement. Out of a total of Rs.199.44 crores disbursed to 2712 units during the year under report, an amount of Rs.90.04 crores (45 %) was disbursed to 1355 units in backward areas.

6.63 Industry-wise classification of the sanctions during the year furnished in Appendix 6.44 shows that manufacturing sector such as rubber, leather, food products (45 %), hotels, hospitals etc (33 %) and transport sector (19 %) were the major beneficiaries. The corporation also continued to support the tiny and small scale units. The disbursement of loans to small scale industries worked out to Rs.631.98 crores. Providing assistance to 16645 units, out of the total disbursement of Rs.1125.50 crores disbursed to 27009 units. Loans up to Rs.10 lakhs constituted 38 % and loans between Rs.10 lakhs and Rs.50 lakhs constituted 41 % of the effective sanctions for 1997-'98.

6.64 Decentralisation of activities and simplification of procedures, coupled with the support received from the beneficiaries had

contributed to the good performance of the Corporation. The Corporation made a net profit of Rs.2.25 crores during 1997-'98 as against Rs.2.10 crores during 1996-'97. At present the Corporation has fifteen district level offices and has over 20 schemes in operation catering to different types of entrepreneurs for meeting their varied credit needs. The Government's financial support to KFC's share capital for the year 1997-'98 amounted to Rs.1300 lakhs so that the Government now holds 83.62 % of the paid up share capital of the Corporation. Progress of the working of Kerala Financial Corporation for the years 1992-'98 is reported in Appendix 6.45.

(c) Kerala Industrial Infrastructure Development Corporation (KINFRA)

6.65 Kerala Industrial Infrastructure Development Corporation (KINFRA) set up in 1993, aims at accelerating the industrial development of the State by providing necessary industrial infrastructure. The cumulative investment made till February, 1999 by State Government on KINFRA amounts to Rs.86.37 crores. An amount of Rs.12.68 crores (as on 3/98) has been received from Government of India also. The Corporation is undertaking development of industrial parks to provide world class industry specific infrastructure for investors to take up production at low start up and operating costs. All projects of KINFRA are under various stages of implementation and seven units have started preliminary works for establishment of their units. Projects under implementation by the Corporation during 1997-'98 were the following:-

- i) Export Promotion Industrial Park, Kakkanad, Ernakulam. Total project cost of the scheme amounted to Rs.26.57 crores. The land development work is completed. A gelatine project was nearing completion and three other units began the construction work for projects.
- ii. Techno Industrial Park, Near Calicut University, Malappuram - Total development cost of the project was estimated at Rs.15 crores. The project consisted of 3 zones viz. Food Park, I.T. Park and a general zone. The development work was in progress.
- iii. ICICI -KINFRA Ltd. (I -KIN)

- A joint venture company between ICICI and KINFRA had a paid up capital of Rs.5 crores with 76% of equity share contributed by ICICI and the balance held by KINFRA. It commenced its operations in September, 1996. I – KIN shall identify and facilitate the development of infrastructure projects in the State.
- iv. **Integrated Infrastructure Development Centre for Industries at Menamkulam, Thiruvananthapuram.** Total project cost was estimated at Rs.612 lakhs (Rs.194 lakhs being grant from the Government of India and Rs.458 lakhs from the State Government). This scheme envisaged setting up of an integrated infrastructure development centre for small industries at Thumba in 45 acres of land. Land acquisition activities had been completed and project works were in progress.
- v. **Integrated Industrial Township, Palakkad.** For promoting the Integrated Industrial Township at Palakkad, MOU is signed with private group. Thus, acquisition of 750 acres of land is completed and around 200 medium and large scale industries would be set up in this park.
- vi. **KINFRA International Apparel Parks, Menamkulam, Thiruvananthapuram** The total project cost was estimated at Rs.1572 lakhs. Land acquisition activities had been completed and land development and road works were in progress and expected to be completed by March, 1999. Three entrepreneurs have been allotted plots in the Park to set up their units.
- vii. **Rubber Park, Iravipuram, Ernakulam** It was a joint project by Rubber Board and KINFRA and the project cost was estimated at Rs.3661 lakhs and land acquisition activities had commenced.
- viii. **Integrated Infrastructure Development Centre, Thalassery, Kannur.** The total project cost was estimated at Rs.835 lakhs and it was to be implemented under Government of India scheme for

small and tiny industries. Land acquisition process was initiated.

- ix. **Marine Products Infrastructure Development Facility, Aroor.** Total project cost was estimated to be Rs.9.28 crores, of which the share of both Government of Kerala and Government of India amounted to Rs.2.5 crores each. The project aims to improve the pre-processing and quality standards of the marine sector at Aroor to boost exports.

(d) Electronics Technology Parks, Kerala (TECHNOPARK)

6.66 Technopark was established in 1990 for the development of a campus for electronics and software industry. With a view to market Kerala as an investment destination, Government have invested an amount of Rs.71.30 crores (Rs.69.20 crores grant and Rs.2.10 crores loan) since its inception in 1990-'91 till Feb. 1999. Technopark has created a total area of 488500 sq. feet under three industrial modules viz. Pamba (44000 sq. ft.), Periyar (44500 sq. ft.) and Nila (400000 sq. ft.). A total of about 2800 persons are working in the various units already put up in the Park. It has collected an income of Rs.1.28 crores during 1997-98 by way of rent and other charges. Technopark participated in three major trade fairs during 1997-'98. Exports from Technopark crossed Rs.25 crores mark in 1997-'98 from Rs.8 crores in the previous year.

(e) Kerala Small Industries Development Corporation Ltd. (SIDCO)

6.67 SIDCO is a fully owned Government Corporation. The investment pattern of the corporation as on 31.3.'98 is given below.

Share capital from Government	-Rs. 7.94 crores
Advance from	
Govt.towards share capital-	Rs.4.70 crores
Loan from Government -	Rs.2.21 crores
Loan from others -	Rs.2.06 crores
Total:-	Rs.16.91 crores.

The major activities include management of 17 major Industrial Estates and 36 mini Industrial Estates all over Kerala and raw material distribution. The Corporation's Raw Material

Division distributes raw materials through the 14 District Raw Material Depots. The materials dealt with are mainly iron and steel, paraffin wax, IPCL products, Titanium Dioxide, Cement etc. An estimated quantity of 7726 metric tonnes of raw materials were distributed to SSI units by SIDCO during 1997-'98 against 1257 metric tonnes of the same during the year 1996-'97.

6.68 The Marketing Division of SIDCO participates in tenders floated by Government Departments and Public Sector Undertakings on behalf of SSI units and assists the SSI units to market their products. The Marketing Division is having sales emporia at Thiruvananthapuram, Kollam, Kottayam, Ernakulam, Thodupuzha, Kozhikkode and Kannur. During the year 1997-'98, 370 small scale industrial units were assisted in marketing of products against 310 units of the previous year and the value of products marketed through SIDCO amounted to Rs.514 lakhs during 1997-'98 against Rs.427 lakhs obtained during 1996-'97. Out of the 527 sheds under the control of SIDCO, 519 sheds were occupied by 476 small scale units (working) and 43 units were either defunct/idling/closed units. The constituents of income include (1) income from sale of raw materials to SSI units, (2) income by way of service charge on sale of products manufactured by SSI units (3) rent received on industrial sheds for interest and (5) centage. The gross income of the Corporation during the year under report worked out to Rs.26.27 crores while the loss incurred during the year amounted to Rs.2.04 crores. Performance details of the production units of the SIDCO during 1997-'98 are furnished in Appendix 6.46.

(f) Small Industries Service Institute (SISI)

6.69 The Small Industries Service Institute functioning at Thrissur, is a Government of India Organisation. The major services rendered by it includes Project Assistance, Modernisation and Technology upgradation, Sick Unit Revival Programme, Ancilliary Development Programme, Skill Development Training Programmes, Managerial/Export Assistance and Economic Research Information Services to the existing and prospective Small Scale Industries in Kerala and the Union Territory of Lakshadweep. During the year 1997-'98 SISI had received sanction for an amount of Rs.20.77 lakhs for modernisation of workshops and laboratories. Machinery worth Rs.19.84 lakhs was installed under the programme. The

achievements of SISI for the year 1997-'98 are furnished in Appendix 6.47.

(g) Kerala Industrial and Technical Consultancy Organisation (KITCO)

6.70 KITCO undertakes a variety of assignments such as preparation of detailed project reports, asset valuation reports, special studies, engineering works, turnkey assignments, energy audit, plant betterment services and training programmes. The sources of finance of KITCO is as follows.

(i)	Equity share -	Rs. 19.69 lakhs
(ii)	Reserves and Surpluses-	Rs. 2.59 lakhs
(iii)	Unsecured loan from Industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI) -	Rs.2.00 lakhs
	Total-	Rs. 24.28 lakhs

Of the total equity share of Rs.19.69 lakhs, 49.77% is held by IDBI, 20.26% by Industrial Finance Corporation of India, 5.79% by ICICI, 4.01% by KSIDC, 3% by Government of Kerala, 1.47% by KFC and the balance of 15.70% by Nationalised Banks. During 1997-'98 KITCO had a gross earnings of Rs.202.76 lakhs as against Rs.152.01 lakhs in 1996-'97. The net profit of the company for the year 1997-'98 was Rs.8.08 lakhs against Rs.3.30 lakhs of the previous year.

(h) Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI)

6.71 The Small Industries Development Bank of India, which was established in 1990 is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Industrial Development Bank of India. It serves as the principal financial institution for promoting, financing and development of industry in the small scale sector and co-ordinating the functions of other institutions engaged in similar services. SIDBI has been assisting the Small Scale Industries sector of Kerala in a big way through various programmes during the last few years. The Kerala unit of SIDBI is located at Ernakulam. Total sanctions for Kerala since inception of SIDBI amounts to Rs.1595 crores. The amount disbursed which stood at Rs.91 crores in 1990-91 increased to Rs.290 crores in 1997-'98. Service details of sanction and disbursement are furnished in Appendix 6.48.

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

6.72 In view of the enormous potential of Information Technology, not only as a tool for improving governance and creating more jobs, but more significantly as a means to enhance the standard of living of the people, the State Government has announced in 1998 a comprehensive Information Technology Policy. To promote the use of Information Technology, the following mission targets have been spelt out in the policy:-

- a) PC penetration of 10 per 1000 of the population by the year 2001
- b) All colleges to be hooked to internet by the year 2000 and all the schools by 2002
- c) Internet kiosks in every panchayats and
- d) Modernisation and integration of Government functions using Information Technology.

The policy initiatives envisaged in the policy statement are the following:

- a) Creation of IT – specific infrastructure in different parts of the State
- b) Removal of hassles in the regulatory environment, making it pro-active and sensitive to the needs of the industry
- c) Incentives and concessions for IT ventures
- d) Special package for financial IT ventures and
- e) Promoting Kerala as a location for IT investments.

6.73 A package of incentives have also been announced. The policy provides a subsidy of 20 % of capital investment, subject to a maximum of Rs.25 lakhs for new IT units/new investment by existing IT units. 50 % subsidy for installation of captive generation in these units, subject to a maximum of Rs.10 lakhs has also been announced in the policy. Government have notified the categories of Industries included in the scope of IT. Establishment of State Information Infrastructure (SII) and a Centre of Excellence for IT are also envisaged.

6.74 The Electronics Technology Parks, Kerala is the pioneer institution in this field, set up exclusively to create business opportunities for hi-tech ventures in Electronics and

Information Technology and to benefit from strengths in the global software and electronic markets. Out of the total of 34 units already established (as on 3/99) in Technopark, 27 are in the field of Information Technology. The Kerala Industrial Infrastructure Development Corporation (KINFRA) is also engaged in the establishment of built up space for IT units in the Industrial Parks developed by it. The Software Technology Parks of India (STP) is already running complexes in Thiruvananthapuram with a total of 17 units functioning under its umbrella directly and 3 other units in the private premises all engaged primarily in the export of computer software from the country. In 1998-'99 STP complexes have come in Kochi (8 units) and in Kozhikkode (2 units) with development costs of the complexes met by the two city Corporations out of their plan funds.

MINING

6.75 The development and exploration of Mineral resources in Kerala are being undertaken mainly by the two agencies, viz. Department of Mining & Geology and the Kerala State Mineral Development Corporation Ltd. (KEMDEL). The department of Mining & Geology has two divisions as exploratory and prospecting Division and Mineral Development and Mining Leases Division. The former division deals with exploration of Minerals and the latter is concerned with regulation of Mining and Movement of Minerals. The major works undertaken by the Department during 1997-'98 included investigation for China Clay, Silica Sand, Dimension Stones, Lime Stones and Lignite. The detailed drilling programme in Veilur Sastha vattom area for kaolinitic clay had enabled establishment of a reserve of 0.5 million tonnes of clay. Drilling in Kadamkottimala near Cheruvathur for establishing occurrence of clay and lignite has indicated presence of lignite seams having cumulative thickness of 1 to 5 m below overburden thickness of 17 m to 23 m. In addition, reconnaissance carried out for lignite/clay in an area of about 40 m² south of Nileswar Chathamath in Kasargod district enabled delineation of 4 acres of importance.

6.76 The State Government have started six district offices, in Pathanamthitta, Kottayam, Idukki, Thrissur, Malappuram and Wayanad. The Department has given 102 mining leases, 365 quarrying leases, 1668 quarrying permits

and 94 dealer licences. Total area covered by mining leases is given in the following table.

6.77 The department could collect a revenue of Rs.885 lakhs in 1997-'98. The production and

sales of major minerals other than mineral sand, and also of mineral sand are given in Appendices 6.49 and 6.50

Total area covered by Mining Leases

Minerals	Area (in ha)
China Clay	88.84
Silica Sand	38.54
Mineral Sand	219.84
Limeshell	1282.64
Lime Stone	247.50
Quartz	4.92
Bauxite	0.65
Graphite	0.60
Magnesite	0.81

6.78 The Kerala Mineral Development Corporation (KEMDEL) is functioning as a Nodal Agency for the development of the mineral resources of the State, through detailed investigations/explorations, mining and processing, including value addition and marketing. During 1997-'98, the activities of KEMDEL were related mainly to the preparation

of project reports for the Madai Lignite and China Clay deposits in Kannur District and exploration of gold in Wayanad. Detailed project report revealed a Mineable reserve of 5.40 million tonnes of Lignite and 17 million tonnes of China Clay and its economic mining potential in the said area.

CHAPTER 7

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

Availability of good infrastructure facilities is an essential pre-requisite for growth and development. The process of decentralized planning could make significant improvements in the sector especially in the development of roads at village levels.

7.2 There was 13% increase in the population of vehicles during the year compared to 13.5% in the previous year. The total number of road accidents declined by 2.54% from 34702 in 1996-97 to 33820 in 1997-98. Among all the districts Thrissur, Ernakulam and Pathanamthitta recorded increase in the number of accidents.

7.3 The Railway route length as on 31-3-98 in the State is 1050 Kms. Double lining works of Thiruvananthapuram-Kollam stretch is progressing. Construction of over-bridges and under-bridges are also being carried out.

7.4 The Airport at Nedumabasery is nearing completion. Preliminary works have been initiated for construction of an Airport at Kannur. KINFRA has been identified as the nodal agency and a liaison office at Kannur has been opened. Selection of a consultant has been made for preparation of Techno-Economic feasibility studies. Land acquisition activities are initiated.

7.5 A major initiative in the port sector is the declaration of two new ports at Neeleswaram and

Manjeswaram as minor ports. Another port at Kayamkulam is also likely to be declared as a minor port. Reasonable growth in cargo traffic was recorded in the major, intermediate and minor ports in the year 1998.

7.6 The number of Post offices in the State increased from 5032 to 5052 in 1998.

7.7 Thirty-two new telephone exchanges were commissioned in the year 1998, increasing the number of telephone exchanges under the Kerala Telecom Circle to 818. 2,30,010 new telephone connections were provided during the year, thereby achieving a growth of 27% in the total number of working connections over the previous year.

7.8 The major indicators showing the development of Transport and Communications sector since 1975 are given in Appendix – 7.1

ROADS

7.9 Kerala has a network of roads having a total length of 219805 Kms as on 31.3.1998. The agencies maintaining roads in the State include State PWD, Panchayats, Corporations, Municipalities, Forest Department, Kerala State Electricity Board, Railways etc. Table 7.1 shows the length of roads maintained by each agency. Agency-wise distribution of road length is depicted in figure 7.1.

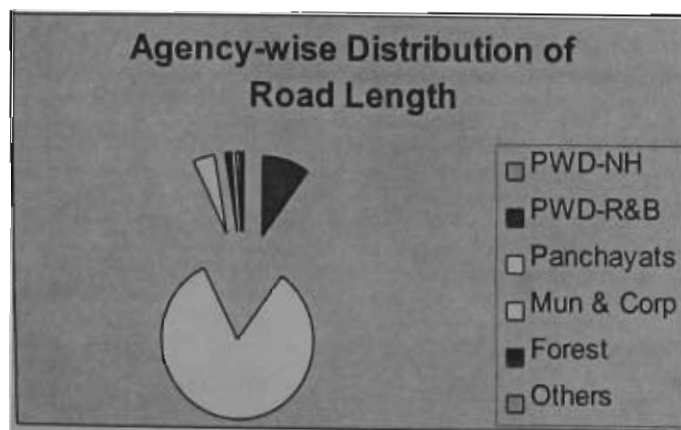


Figure 7.1

Table 7.1
Length of roads maintained by various departments/agencies

SI No	Department/Agency	Road length in Km	
		1997	1998
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	PWD-NH	1011	1011
2	PWD-R&B	22273	22258
3	Panchyats	109058	181521
4	Municipalities & Corporations	8627	9364
5	Forest Dept	3360	3381
6	Others	2162	2270
	Total	146491	219805

7.10 All the panchayats together have a road length of 181521 Kms under its control, out of which only 2% are black topped. Out of 2867 Kms of roads maintained by all the three Corporations, 1991 Kms, which comes to 69.45%, are black topped. All the 55 Municipalities together maintain roads of length 6497 Kms. 47.73% (3101 Kms) of which are black topped. The most traffic intensive roads in the state are the National Highways, which comprises of NH 47, NH 17 and NH 49 with a total length of 1011 Kms and it is only 2.04% of the total length of National Highways in the country.

7.11 State PWD maintains 22258 Kms of roads out of which 19928 Kms (89.53%) are of black topped, 10 Kms are of cement concrete and 315 Kms are of water bound macadam. Roads under PWD include 4169 Kms of State highways, 6887 Major District Roads, 8708 Kms of Other District Roads and the remaining Village Roads. The Division-wise road lengths under various categories are given in Appendix 7.2.

7.12 Even though no new road formation works were undertaken by PWD-R&B during 1997-98, variations can be noticed in length under different categories of roads compared to previous year. These changes are due to the upgradation of certain roads from a lower category to a higher category. Details of surface-wise and category-wise length of roads added during 1997-98 are given in Appendix 7.3. Division-wise and Surface-wise length of roads are given in Appendix 7.4.

7.13 There are 1872 bridges and 45102 culverts on the PWD roads. Of these 116 bridges need replacement. 1347 culverts are in unsafe condition. Details of bridges and culverts on different category of roads are depicted in Appendix 7.5.

7.14 ICICI-KINFRA (I-KIN) have successfully structured the first BOT project for development of Mattancherry Bridge on behalf of Greater Cochin Development Authority.

ROAD TRANSPORT

7.15 Motor Vehicles Department, Kerala State Road Transport Corporation (KSRTC) and Kerala Transport Development Finance Corporation (KTDFC) are Government agencies engaged in the Road Transport sector.

Motor Vehicles Department

7.16 The main functions of the department are registration of motor vehicles, collection of tax on motor vehicles, issuance of permits and licenses for plying the vehicles on roads, regulation and enforcement of Motor Vehicles Rules and Act, etc. 163267 vehicles were newly registered under different categories during the year 1997-98. Details showing categories of vehicles registered during the year are shown in figure 7.2.

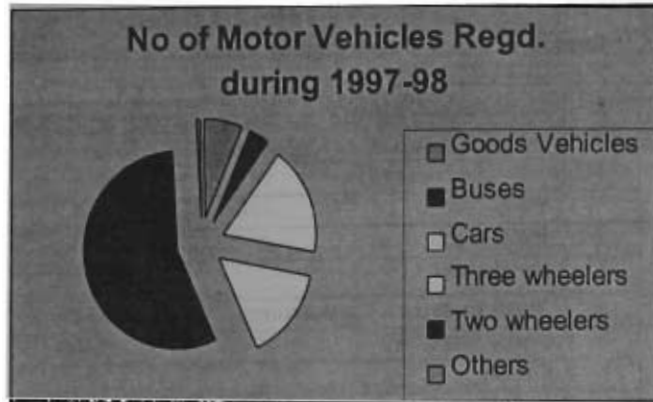


Figure 7.2

District-wise statistics of newly registered vehicles are given in Appendix 7.6. Total number of vehicles having valid registration as on 31.3.'98 stood at 1508038 as against 1334374 in the preceding year, thereby registering an increase of 13%. Category-wise growth of motor vehicles in the State since 1975 is presented in Appendix 7.7. Highest vehicle population was recorded at Ernakulam District followed by Thiruvananthapuram and the least at Wayanad. Malappuram District recorded the highest growth rate of 23% and Kozhikkode District with the lowest of 0.06%. Ranking of districts according to the rate of growth of motor vehicles and its comparison with that of the previous year is given in Appendix 7.8.

7.17 52.98% of the vehicles are two wheelers, followed by four wheelers (Cars&Jeeps) with a contribution of 21.9%. Buses, cars and two wheelers recorded growth rates of 40.58%, 7.90% and 15.33% respectively. Number of motor vehicles having valid registration under different categories as on 31.3.1998 are shown in Appendix 7.9. District-wise details of growth of motor

vehicles in Kerala and their index are shown in Appendix 7.10.

Road Accidents

7.18 There was a decline in the number of road accidents to the tune of 2.54% compared to preceding year. Total number of accidents in the year 1997-98 was 33820 compared to 34702 in the previous year. Ernakulam district tops the list with maximum number of road accidents, persons injured and number of persons killed. Details are shown in Appendix 7.11. 95.82% of accidents are due to the fault of drivers. Details of road accidents by primary causes of accidents are given in Appendix 7.12. Total number of 34728 vehicles which comprises of 7620 Two wheelers, followed by 6996 Buses (1478 KSRTC Buses and 5518 other buses) and 6516 Autorickshaws were involved. Details of accidents are given in Appendix 7.13. Details of motor vehicle accidents by time of day are given in Appendix 7.14. 70.40 % of accidents occurred during daytime. It is presented in figure 7.3.

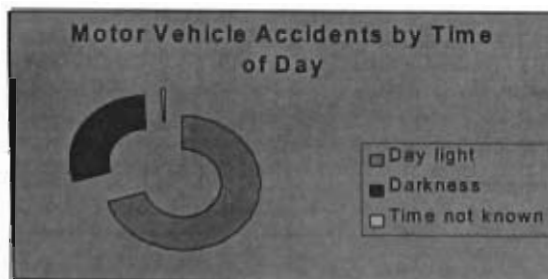


Figure 7.3

Kerala State Road Transport Corporation (KSRTC)

7.19 KSRTC is the largest transport organization in the State having 17.54% of total

number of passenger buses operated in the State. As on 31.3.'98, 55482 buses were in service in the State, out of which KSRTC's share was 3783. Total fleet strength of KSRTC has increased to 3876 by October 1998. It includes 2073 (53.48%)

buses aged below 5 years and 329 (8.49%) buses aged 10 years and above. The age-wise details of buses owned by KSRTC are given in Appendix 7.15. KSRTC operated 3596 schedules in 4136 routes from its 58 depots covering a total length of 3622.26 lakhs Kms. There was an increase of 1.94% in number of passengers carried by KSRTC from 9842 lakhs in 1996-97 to 10,033 lakhs in 1997-98. Statement showing the depot-wise dispersion of buses and details of operation are given in Appendix 7.16. The fares charged by KSRTC ranges from 22 ps per km in ordinary and city buses to 39 ps per km in Super Deluxe Services. In between the Ordinary and Super Deluxe services, comes Fast passenger, Superfast, Express and Super Express services. The fare structure of KSRTC is shown in Appendix 7.17

7.20 Operational ratios of services by KSRTC are given in Appendix 7.18

7.21 The reason for operational loss includes

- (a) operation of uneconomic routes due to social obligation,
- (b) accumulated interest burden
- (c) prohibitive maintenance cost of aged buses
- (d) high staff-bus ratio.

7.22 The operational statistics are shown in Appendix 7.19. The staff - bus ratio has been reduced from 7.43 in 1997 to 6.35 in 1998. Details are given in Appendix 7.20

Kerala Transport Development Finance Corporation (KTDFC)

7.23 KTDFC was incorporated under Companies Act in the year 1991 for providing

financial support to KSRTC, other Government / Quasi Government Organizations/individuals to purchase new vehicles and it started commercial business in 1992. The Corporation is a non-banking Financial Company registered under Reserve Bank of India. Government has so far paid an amount of Rs.32.83 crores towards share capital contribution. The Corporation could mobilize an amount of Rs.12.06 crores by way of Fixed Deposits. Apart from the share capital and fixed deposit scheme, self generation by way of interest and collection of principals enabled KTDFC to disburse loan to the tune of Rs.113.31 crores. The accumulated profits since its inception till the year 1996-97 comes to Rs.4.16 crores. The net profit during the year 1997-98 is Rs.2.13 crores (provisional). An amount of Rs.1.65 crores has been paid as dividend to Government till the year 1997-98

RAILWAYS

7.24 Kerala is having a total railway route length of 1050Kms, comprising of 933 Kms of Broad gauge lines and 117 Kms of Meter Gauge lines. Thiruvananthapuram, Palakkad and Madurai divisions of Southern Railway control the various railway operations in the State. The total rail length in the State covers 13 railway routes.

7.25 The State has 169 railway stations in its entire rail route. The total number of trains operating from Trivandrum Division has increased from 34769 in 1996-97 to 38708, registering a growth rate of 11.33%. Total revenue receipts from passengers in 1997-98 was Rs14834 lakhs in 1997-98 as against Rs 13065 lakhs in 1996-97 in Kerala. The earnings from passenger traffic recorded a growth of 13.54%. Goods traffic in Kerala during 1996-97 and 1997-98 are as given in Table 7.2

Table 7.2

Goods Traffic in Kerala in Tonnage (in 000)

Description	1996-97	1997-98
Originating	3781	3981
Terminating	3980	4379

There is growth rate of 7.72% in overall goods traffic. Revenue receipts by way of goods traffic increased from Rs. 13593 lakhs in 1996-97 to Rs.

17421 lakhs in 1997-98 recording a growth rate of 28.16%.

7.26 Ernakulam-Nizamuddin Express was newly introduced from 5.8.1997. The doubling of railway lines in Thiruvananthapuram-Kollam and Shornur - Mangalore lines are in progress. The railway electrification work in Shornur - Ernakulam section has been extended upto Thrissur. Kollam-Paravur line is almost ready for commissioning.

PORTS

7.27 Among 16 ports, Kochi is the only major port in the state. State Government has control over 3 intermediate ports and 12 minor ports. The minor ports include the newly declared ports at Manjeswaram and Neeleswaram.

Major Port

7.28 Kochi Port is one of the major ports in the country. The volume of cargo handled shows an increase from 117.42 lakh tonnes in 1996-97 to 123.23 lakh tonnes in 1997-98 registering an increase of 5%. This was the highest annual traffic ever recorded at the port. In respect of container handling there was an increase (8.47%) to 121649 TEUs in 1997-98 from 112145 TEUs in the preceding year. During the year 1997-98, 1006 vessels called at the port as against 940 vessels in the previous year recording 7% increase. Details of ships called at Kochi port during 1996-97 and 1997-98 and their Net Registered Tonnage (NRT) are given in Appendix 7.21.

7.29 Operating income of the port has increased by 12.83% from Rs.137.77 crores in 1996-97 to Rs.155.45 crores in 1997-98. The port generated an operating surplus of Rs.44.19 crores as against Rs.43.18 crores in 1996-97. The net surplus was Rs. 45.07 crores as against a net surplus of Rs.22.65 crores in 1996-97. The utilization of cargo handling equipments during 1997-98 was 20.4% in respect of fork lift trucks, 31.4% in respect of Quayside gantry cranes, 22% in respect of Transfer cranes, 24.4% in respect of Toplift trucks and 24.4 % in respect of Reach stackers.

Intermediate and Minor Ports

7.30 The intermediate ports are at Neendakara, Alappuzha and Beypore. Only Neendakara and Beypore have cargo traffic. Ilmenite is the only item exported from Neendakara. The minor ports include Kasargod, Manjeswaram, Neeleswaram, Azheekkal, Kannur, Thalassery, Badagara, Kozhikkode, Ponnani, Munambum, Thiruvananthapuram and Vizhinjam. Details of commodity-wise cargo handled at the intermediate

and minor ports during the year 1997-98 are given in Appendix 7.22. The total cargo handled from these ports together increased by 22%, to 1.29 lakhs tonnes during 1997-98 as against 1.06 lakh tonnes in the preceding year. During the year 366 vessels called at these ports out of which 344 were coastal ships and 22 foreign ships as against 407 vessels in the previous year. But there is considerable increase (14.24%) in the total NRT from 108408 in 1996-97 to 123847 in 1997-98. Statistics relating to number and tonnage of steamers and sailing vessels called at these ports are furnished in Appendix 7.23. At all the intermediate and minor ports a total of 1522 new vessels were registered during the year under review as against 863 harbour crafts in the preceding year recording an increase of 76%. This is due to the increase in registration at Alappuzha and Munambam. Statistics showing registration of harbour crafts at various ports are given in Appendix 7.24.

7.31 The details of revenue collection under different category of sources are given in Appendix 7.25.

INLAND WATER TRANSPORT

7.32 Water Transport system is the cheapest mode of transport and hence its development is very essential for the cost-effective transportation of men and materials. Government Departments engaged in the development and operation of the water transport system in the State consist of Coastal Shipping and Inland Navigation Department, and State Water Transport Department. Kerala Shipping and Inland Navigation Corporation, Kochi is working under the administrative control of the Coastal Shipping and Inland Navigation Department. The Department undertakes the development of the Inland Canal system through the Irrigation Department having a well-equipped mechanical engineering wing. The State Water Transport Department and Kerala Shipping and Inland Navigation Corporation render transport services in the waterlogged areas of Alappuzha, Kollam, Kottayam, Kasaragode and Kannur Districts.

State Water Transport Department

7.33 State Water Transport Department renders service in the movement of passenger traffic in the water logged areas of the State. Even though the Department was in possession of 78 boats, only 55 were operational during the year 1997-98. One more boat could be put into service during the year under review. The number of schedules operated remained virtually stagnant at 401 in 1997-98 compared to 400 in the previous year. A major

break through in the operation was the re-introduction of boat services in Kotti-Kottappuram route and the introduction of a new boat service in Parassinikkadavu-Mattul route. Total number of employees in the department increased by 47 bringing up the manpower strength to 1272 during the year under review. While the revenue receipt declined, the revenue expenditure has gone up during the year. The department is actively considering the expansion of the fleet for improving the overall performance. The operational statistics are shown in Appendix.7.26.

Kerala Shipping and Inland Navigation Corporation

7.34 Kerala Shipping and Inland Navigation Corporation is mainly engaged in the business of transportation of Cargo and Passengers in Inland Waterways of Kerala. The company is also running a slipway of the Department of Agriculture, Government of India, leased through Cochin Port Trust, for repair of Marine Vessels since 1991. The fleet strength of the Corporation includes 4 cargo carriers, 3 Petroleum Tankers 2 Phosphoric Acid Barges, 2 Potable Water Barges, 12 Passenger Boats, 2 Jhankars and one Speed Launch. The total number of fleets remained the same as in the previous year. But the Company achieved an all time record in cargo movement, by carrying 4.93 lakhs MT of Cargo during the year under review, recording an increase of 57.51%, compared to the previous year. Eventhough there was only a marginal increase in the number of trips on schedule, there was an increase of 5.79% in the number of passengers carried and 9.88% in the gross route distance operated during the year under review, compared to previous year. The Corporation commenced the construction of five passenger boats in the slipway complex. One 150 PC boat was constructed and put into operation in the Ernakulam-Murukkumpadam and Panambukad route on 14.8.98, construction of three 50 passenger capacity wooden boats for the State Water Transport Department was completed and delivered to State Water Transport Department, on 28.5.98 at Kannur. One 150 PC boat was constructed and handed over to State Water Transport department at Ernakulam on 16.9.1998. Supply of one 150 PC boat to SWTD is pending with the corporation.

Corporation is in the process of acquiring a dredger to undertake capital and maintenance dredging works in the waterways in the state. During the year under review the Corporation has earned cash profit of Rs. 57.98 lakhs and a net profit of Rs. 10.36 lakhs. This year an amount of Rs.48.65 lakhs was distributed to the shareholders towards 5% dividend. It is expected that further development of inland waterways would make the corporation to expand its operations by enhancing the capacity utilization. The operational statistics are shown in Appendix.7.26

AIR TRANSPORT

7.35 At present there are three airports in the State, at Thiruvananthapuram, Kochi and Kozhikode. Among these airports, Thiruvananthapuram is the only international airport in the State. Construction of Cochin International Airport is nearing completion. The major portion of air traffic is accounted for by Trivandrum International Airport. During 1997-98, 9610 flights were operated at the airport of which 6773 were international flights. The remaining 2837 were domestic flights. There is an increase in number of flights to the tune of 13.15% over the previous year. Total number of 1145154 passengers were carried (including both domestic and international flights) during the year as against 1102903 passengers in the previous year showing an increase of 3.83%. Among the passengers carried during the year, 842218 persons were carried in international flights. Details of operation of flights by various agencies in air transport services and the passenger movement during 1996-97 and 1997-98 from Trivandrum, Kochi and Kozhikode air ports are given in Appendices 7.27a, 7.27b and 7.27c respectively.

7.36 Kerala State Industrial Enterprises Ltd. (KSIE) is the agency handling cargo in all the three Airports in the State. The total export of cargo from Trivandrum Airport registered a growth of 6.15% from 13901 MT in 1996-97 to 14756 MT in 1997-98 and the import increased from 5945 MT in 1996-97 to 6704 MT in 1997-98 (12.77%). The details of cargo handled in the three Airports are furnished in Table 7.2 below.

Table- 7.2
Details of Cargo Handled at the three Airports in the State

Name of Airport	1995-96		1996-97		1997-98	
	Export	Import	Export	Import	Export	Import
Thiruvananthapuram	15628	5483	13901	5945	14756	6704
Kochi	341	484	425	384	384	304
Kozhikode	Nil	641	Nil	748	Nil	1148
Total	15969	6608	14326	7077	15140	8156

Source:KSIE

PASSPORTS

7.37 In 1997-98, total number of 349280 applications were received at the Passport Offices at Trivandrum, Kochi and Kozhikode. 97.46% of applications were cleared by issuing 340405 passports which shows an increase of 14.2% compared to the previous year. Details of passports issued from Passport Offices in Kerala from 1987-88 to 1997-98 are given in Appendix 7.28

COMMUNICATIONS

Postal Systems

7.38 There is an increase in the total number of Post Offices from 5032 in 1996-97 to 5052 in 1997-98. Of these 3019 are Branch offices, together with Speed Post centers, 1982 Sub Post Offices (departmental and extra departmental) and 51 Head Post Offices. Growth of postal system in Kerala during the last ten years can be seen in Appendix 7.29. Division-wise and category-wise statistics of post offices under Kerala Circle are given in Appendix 7.30. Details of category-wise offices in postal and other postal services under Kerala Postal Circle are given in Appendix 7.31. The average area of 7.71 Kms is covered by one post office in 1997-98. There is a Post office for every 6400 persons in Kerala. District-wise details regarding average area and population served by one post office are given in Appendix 7.32.

Telecommunications

7.39 Kerala Telecom Circle comprises of 11 Secondary Switching Areas (SSA). With the commissioning of 32 new exchanges, total number of exchanges in the SSAs increased to 818 in the year 1997-98. The equipped capacity was thereby enhanced to 13,05,098 with the new addition of 2,42,900 terminals. 2,30,010 numbers of new

telephone connections could be provided in the year, which lead to a total of 10,84,019 telephone connections in the state.. There is an increase of 27% in the number of telephone connections during the year compared to 25% in the preceding year. All the 818 exchanges are in the STD/ISD net work. Every 1000 persons under the circle have 37 telephone connections. There are 28 telephone connections per square kilometer in the state. Kottayam District stood first in having the total number of connections in relation to population and Malappuram District stood at the last. Ernakulam District is having the maximum number (87) of telephone exchanges and Wayanad comes last with 22 exchanges. District-wise details of telephone network during 1997-98 are given in Appendix 7.33.

TOURISM

7.40 Tourist arrivals in Kerala during 1997 stood at 51.36 lakhs, out of which domestic tourists constituted 49.53 lakhs and foreign tourists 1.82 lakhs. While domestic tourist's arrivals increased by 12.25 percent, that of foreign tourists represented a growth rate of only 3.15 per cent. The increase on foreign tourist arrivals to the state by only 3.15% in 1997, was far below the previous year's 23.70%. This was, perhaps, a reflection of the general trend in the country as a whole with the foreign tourist arrivals increasing by only 3.77% at the national level. The South-East Asian crisis, political instability, competitive pricing in air fares and hotel package deals, termination of operations by prime air carriers from India due to economic unviability are the major reasons attributed to the gradual fall in the tourist arrivals in the country, during the last two years. Although the share of Kerala in foreign tourist arrivals has dropped somewhat in 1997, this could not be taken as a true reflection of the State's tourism scenario. The development of new tourist destinations and consequent diversion of tourist traffic from the conventional centres and the inadequacy in data collection related to tourist

statistics are the reasons for such a depressed trend in tourism in Kerala last year. At present tourist statistics are being collected only from 11 established centres which do not include the new destinations. The trend in foreign tourist arrivals to

the state is shown in figure 7.4

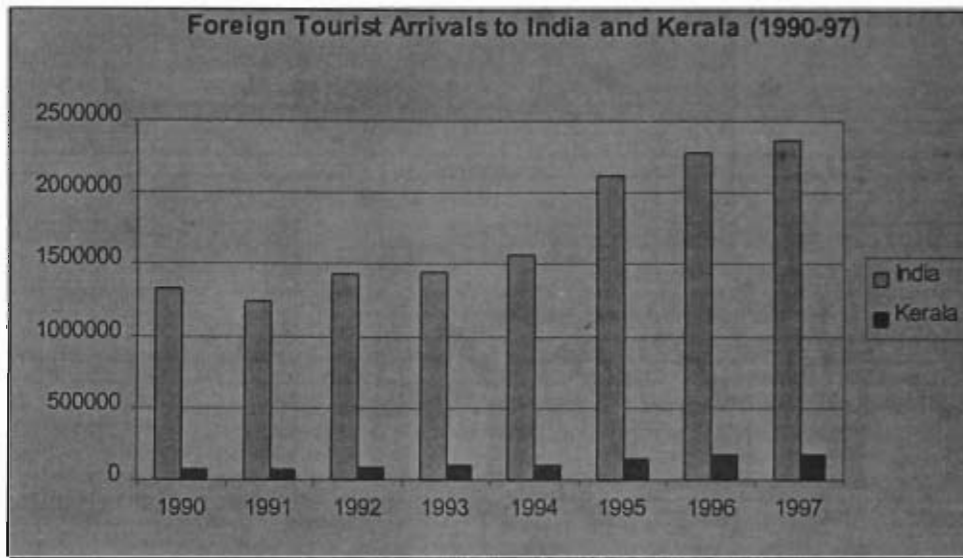
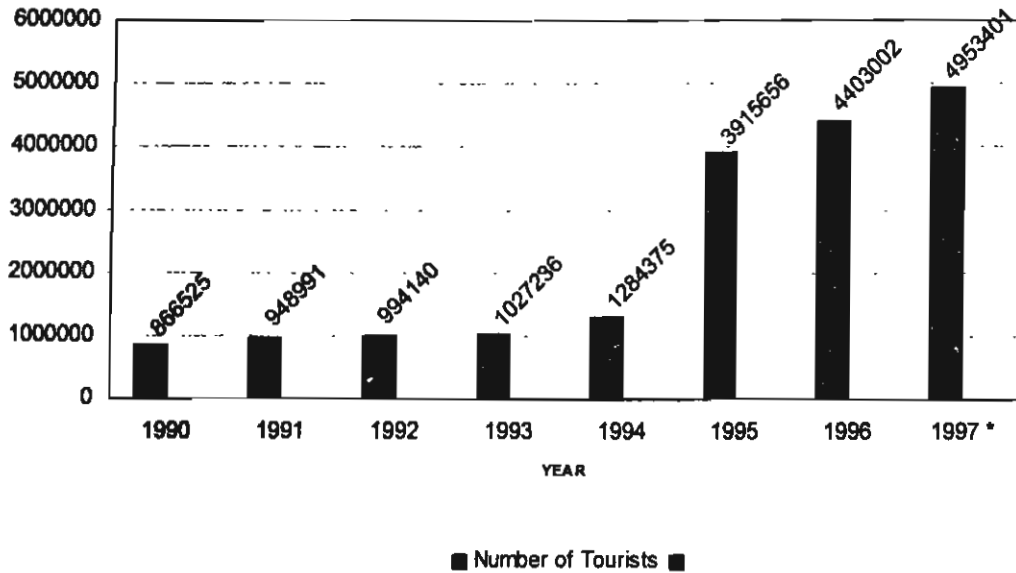


Fig. 7.4

7.41 The domestic tourists also exhibited more or less a similar pattern of growth. In absolute numbers the domestic tourists increased by 5.53 lakhs from 44.03 lakhs to 49.53 lakhs, and the rate of growth was 12.50% compared to the previous year, which, considering the fact that most of the

tourist promotion effort is directed at foreign tourism, can be regarded as quite significant and points to the potential in the domestic sector. The trend in domestic tourist arrivals to the state is shown in figure 7.5

(Fig - 7.5)

DOMESTIC TOURIST ARRIVALS TO KERALA (1990-97)

Source: Department of Tourism, Government of Kerala,
* Provisional

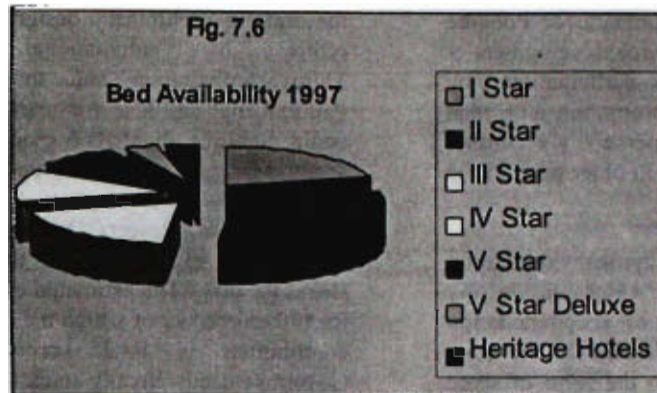
7.42 The trends in the flow of foreign tourists, domestic tourists and earnings from tourism are shown in the Appendices 7.34, 7.35 and 7.36 respectively.

7.43 The availability of accommodation facility in the state is shown below.

Category of hotels	Number	Rooms	Beds
I Star	20	650	1300
II Star	32	1000	2000
III Star	15	630	1260
VI Star	6	400	800
V Star	2	301	602
V Star Deluxe	1	100	200
Heritage Hotels	4	120	240
Total	80	3201	6402

The bed availability in the category of classified hotels has increased by 1.67% during the year under report. The bed availability in unclassified

hotels was 47990. The bed availability in classified hotels is shown in figure 7.6



7.44 The main agencies involved in tourism development in Kerala are the Department of Tourism, Kerala Tourism Development Corporation Ltd., Tourist Resorts Kerala Ltd (TRKL) and District Tourism Promotion Councils. The Kerala Tourism Development Corporation and Tourist Resorts Kerala Ltd. are commercial agencies, which act as catalytic agents for tourism development by mobilising institutional finance and investments from the private sector. The Bekal Resorts Development Corporation (BRDC) was formed exclusively for the development of Bekal Resort. Other agencies, which contribute to the tourism related activities, though on a limited scale, are the Kerala Institute of Tourism and Travel Studies (KITTS) and the Department of Forests (Wild Life).

7.45 As in the previous year, the tourism development activities concentrated mainly on provision of infrastructure facilities through the implementation of schemes such as development of tourist centres, destination Kerala programme, subsidy for creation of infrastructure facilities in the private sector and infrastructure facilities for schemes sponsored by Government of India.

7.46 'Destination Kerala Scheme' aims at the development of 24 identified tourist centres. An amount of Rs. 356 lakhs has been spent for this programme during 1997-98. The major development works taken up under this scheme include renovation of guest houses at Kovalam, Varkala, Munnar, Ernakulam, Malappuzha, Sultan Bhatti, Aluva Palace, boat jetty at Kumarakom and introduction of water sports facilities in some of the centres.

7.47 Financial assistance, by way of subsidy was offered for private sector ventures like Kairali Ayurvedic Centre, Palakkad, Kasargod city tower, Bright resort at Kovalam and for the construction of houseboats. Fifteen projects were supported under

the scheme 'infrastructure facilities for schemes sponsored by Government of India', of which the major projects were water sports facilities in Ashtamudi Lake and Tourist Ayurvedic Centre at Kozhikode. Other development works include construction of guest houses at Palakkad, Alappuzha and Pathanamthitta, preparation of project reports for yatrivas, waterside amenity and other tourism development activities at Kalady, Malayattoor, Changanacherry, Peerumedu and Kayamkulam.

7.48 For promotion and publicity, the Department spent Rs.360 lakhs during 1997-98. The Department participated in Asian Travel Market 97 at Singapore and International Tourism Bourse 98 at Berlin, Arabian Travel Market, World Travel Market at London, India Travel and Tourism fair at New Delhi etc. Also publicity materials of international standard have been prepared and multi colour media advertisement was released in leading newspapers, magazines and travel publications. A own website on the Internet was launched. Different festivals such as food festival, Onam Week celebrations, Jalatharangam, Great elephant march, Gramam festivals and Nishagandhi dance festival were also organised.

7.49 The District Tourism Promotion Councils spent Rs.100 lakhs during 1997-98 for implementing tourism development programmes in the districts. The major programmes implemented were organisation of World Tourism day, conduct of onam celebration, food festivals, children's festival, Cochin carnival, Indira Gandhi boat race and tourism week celebration. Other works include renovation of children's traffic park at Ashramam, purchase of tourist luxury bus for Kollam, development of Kottayil kovilakom, construction of recreation pool at childrens park at Ernakulam, provision of bathing ghat and comfort station at Kanjar, boating facilities in the Idukki - Kulamavu dam, Kalpathy Ratholsavam, construction of tourist complex at Nellyampathy, setting up of boat jetty

and purchase of mini bus for Kozhikode, Multi media show at Wayanad heritage museum, purchase of play ground equipments for Pookote lake resort, integrated tourism area development at Kannur etc. A more active participation by District Panchayats in tourist promotion with plan funds allocated to them could perhaps give further spurt to similar initiatives in other parts of the State.

7.50 Kerala Tourism Development Corporation is the commercial agency which is primarily concerned with the provision of accommodation and transport facilities to the tourists. The State Government gives assistance in the form of share capital and loan. Other financial resources of the Corporation include institutional finance, internal resources as well as assistance from Govt. of India.

7.51 During the year under report, progress was made on the works on hotel projects at Munnar, Kumarakom and Bolgatty. More than Rs. 6 crores have been spent on these projects by KTDC. Work has also been started on the upgradation of Mascot hotel into 5 star deluxe hotel and construction of the corporate office building. KTDC's Motel Araam at Kuttippuram, Yatrinivas at Alappuzha and six restaurants and beer parlours have started functioning during the year under report. Preliminary works were initiated for the construction of a new hotel project at Chennai on the land leased out by Government.

7.52 According to the Corporation's working results for the year it could clear the outstanding loans from financial institutions, while it could make a net profit of Rs.3.50 crores as against Rs.3 crores during the previous year. The income and expenditure of the corporation were Rs. 36.79 crores and 33.28 crores respectively. While five units of the Corporation registered an occupancy ratio of more than 50%, only one unit had more than 60% occupancy. Most of the other units have shown an improvement in their occupancy rates. The foreign and domestic tourists who availed of the facilities of KTDC hotels also increased by 10.6% and 27% respectively over the previous year. The accommodation and performance details of KTDC are shown in Appendix 7.35.

7.53 The Tourist Resorts (Kerala) Ltd. is a subsidiary company of the KTDC formed for mobilising institutional finance and investments from the private sector. The State Government assistance is in the form of share capital. The authorised share capital of the company is Rs.20 crores and paid up capital Rs.13 crores. The

company invested in five joint venture companies with Taj and Oberoi group, Veli-Akkulam project, for drafting preliminary designs for a convention centre of international standard at Thiruvananthapuram and the development of Pathiramanal and also for market development. It could mobilize about Rs.6 crores from the private sector during the year under report.

7.54 Bekal Resorts Development Corporation was formed exclusively for the development of Bekal Resorts. The estimated cost of the project is Rs.130 crores, out of which the State Government's contribution is Rs.35 crores. The State Government has already released Rs. 28 crores to the Corporation. During the year under report, the Corporation has spent Rs.12 crores for land acquisition and other development works at the resort site for approach road, parking space, boat jetty and for taking up studies on land use plan and Calicut-Bekal Rail link. The Corporation has also acquired 134 acres of land for the Resort site.

7.55 The Kerala Institute of Tourism and Travel Studies was started in the year 1988. In addition to the State Government funds it also raises financial resources through its different courses on tourism. The Institute undertakes human resources development activities in the field of tourism. During the year under report the institute has conducted seven courses relating to tourism and travel management and 360 candidates have availed of the benefits of these courses.

Centrally Sponsored Schemes

7.56 In addition to the State plan expenditure of Rs. 35 crores on tourism during 1997-98, a sum of Rs. 100 lakhs was spent under Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS). The major programmes taken up under CSS were Wayside amenity at Kuttippuram, Yatri Niwas at Kalady and Alappuzha, construction of Yatrinivas/tourist lodges/waterside amenities at Guruvayoor, Kalady, Malayattoor, Changanassery, Peerumede, Kumili, Kozhikode, Kayamkulam, Alumkadavu, Aranmula and Kumarakom.

7.57 The data collection relating to tourist statistics requires to be improved realistically to assess the requirements for tourism development plans in future and to ensure that funds are allocated for schemes and district-wise with minimum potential not only in the sense of attracting private investment and institutional finance but also in terms of employment and income generation.

CHAPTER 8

EXPORT AND IMPORT

Balance of Payments

The country's balance of payments situation started showing strains in 1997-98 with a huge trade deficit of \$ 16.3 billion. In 1996-97 trade deficit was of \$ 14.8 billion. In 1997-98, the deficit in balance of payment was \$ 6.5 billion as against previous year's \$ 4.5 billion, since the export during the early part of 1998-99 growing even slower than in 1997-98, the trade picture looks gloomy. The only silver lining is that external resources have been possible to maintain thanks to net capital account receipts remaining more or less stable.

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 share of the State in the national export improved from around 9.5% in the early fifties to around 12% in the early seventies. Since then it has tended to decline. The output of some of the main commercial crops such as rubber and coconut is almost entirely sold within the national market today.

Goods Traffic Through Cochin Port (1997-1998)

8.3 The total traffic through Cochin Port increased from 2.1% in 1996-97 to 4.96% in 1997-98. In 1997-98, 123.25 lakh tonnes of goods traffic was recorded in Cochin Port. Of the total traffic nearly 80% was import (See Table - 8.1).

TABLE 8.1
Cargo Handled through Kochi Port

(Quantity in Lakh Tonnes)

Year	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	11.90	22.55	49.90	44.97	94.87	60.55	56.87	117.42
1997-98	15.04	10.39	25.43	43.34	54.48	97.82	58.38	64.87	123.25

Source: Cochin Port Trust

8.4 The coastal exports and imports accounted for 47.37% of total traffic in 1997-98 against 51.6% in 1996-97. But foreign exports and imports increased from 48.43% in 1996-97 to 52.63% in 1997-98.

8.5 The commodity composition of the exports from Kerala is given in Appendix 8.5. Out of the total export traffic, 82% is categorised as 'Miscellaneous' which includes petroleum products. If foreign export alone are considered, spices, coffee, tea, cashew, marine products and coir products constitute 85 to 90 per cent of Kerala's export. Total value of foreign exports through Cochin Port was Rs.4898.28 crores in 1997-98 against Rs.4435.71 crores in 1996-97. Growth of exports through Cochin Port was

10.43% in 1997-98 against 8.5% in 1996-97. Among the total value of export in 1997-98, the value of seafood was Rs.877.73 crores, cashew kernal Rs.746.88 crores, coffee Rs.690.70 crores, tea Rs.433.82 crores and coir and coir products Rs.238.72 crores.

8.6 Appendix 8.6 gives commodity-wise imports through Cochin Port. The category 'Miscellaneous' mostly consisting of crude petroleum accounted for nearly 87.82% of the total imports in 1997-98. Fertilizer and raw materials constitute the next important import item with a share of 8.66%. Food grains, newsprint, raw cashewnut and iron, steel and machinery are the other notable import items. In 1997-98 there was a sharp decline in the import

of fertilizers and raw materials from 978749 tonnes in 1996-97 to 847193 tonnes, iron and steel and machinery from 60433 tonnes to 45369 tonnes and newsprint from 53606 tonnes to 43679 tonnes.

Marine Products

8.7 Marine products continue to occupy an important share in India's export industry. It contributes 3.8% of the country's export earnings. But our share in world seafood market is only 2.45%.

8.8 Export of marine products from India increased from 85843 tonnes in 1986-87 to 3,78,199 tonnes in 1996-97 and to 3,85,818 tonnes in 1997-98. In value terms, it increased from Rs.460.67 crores in 1986-87 to Rs.4121.36 crores in 1996-97 and to Rs.4697.48 crores in 1997-98. This was more than 2.01% in volume and 13.98% by value as compared to 1996-97. The average unit value realised has increased from Rs.108.77 per kg. to Rs.121.75 per kg.

8.9 Kerala's share in the export of marine products from India declined in 1997-98 in terms of quantity and increased in terms of value. Marine product export from Kerala was 92288 tonnes valued at Rs.936.22 crores in 1996-97. It decreased to 89366 tonnes valued at Rs.948.02 crores in 1997-98. The rate of decrease was 1.24% in terms of quantity.

8.10 Out of the total quantity of marine exports from Kerala in 1997-98 nearly 30% was frozen shrimp, 11.5% was frozen fish, 45% was frozen squid and 42.5% was frozen cattle fish. Appendix 8.7 shows the item-wise quantity and value of marine export from Kerala.

8.11 Major importers of India's marine products are Japan, European Union, USA and South East Asia. Japan continued to be the single largest market importing 70955 tonnes of marine products.

Spices

8.12 Total export of spices from India during 1997-98 is estimated at 2,28,821 M.T. and its value is Rs.1408.30 crores compared to 2,25,295 MT and Rs.1230.72 crores in 1996-97 respectively. In US dollar terms the total value of spices exported from India is 378.72 million dollars.

Pepper

8.13 Quantity of pepper export from India is showing a fluctuating trend. During 1993-94 the total export was 48,743 MT. It decreased to 26244 MT. in 1995-96. In 1996-97 it rose sharply to 47,893 MT. But it declined to 35,719 M.T. in 1997-98. Total value of pepper export from India increased from Rs.412.32crores in 1996-97 to Rs.487.41crores in 1997-98. Total value of pepper export from Cochin Port during 1993-94 was Rs.168 crores, which after decreasing to Rs.108.39 crores during 1996-97 increased to Rs.163.62 crores during 1997-98.

Cardamom

8.14 The quantity and value of export of cardamom (both small and large) also showed a fluctuating trend. The total quantity of cardamom exported from India stood at 2204 M.T., in 1995-96, which came down to 2000 M.T. during 1997-98. Total value of cardamom exported from India stood at Rs.20.79 crores which increased to Rs.23.24 crores in 1997-98. Total value of export of cardamom through Cochin Port during 1993-94 was Rs.10.10 crores. It decreased to Rs.5.4 crores during 1995-96.

Ginger

8.15 Total quantity of ginger exported from India showed an increasing trend. During 1993-94 ginger exported from India was 18442 M.T. It increased to 29,737 M.T. during 1996-97, and further to 28312 M.T. in 1997-98. Total export value of ginger increased from Rs.59.24crores in 1996-97 to Rs. 71.9 crores during 1997-98. Export value of ginger through Cochin Port stood at Rs.33.66 crores.

Turmeric

8.16 Quantity of turmeric exported from India increased from 23019 M.T. in 1996-97 to 27,204 M.T, during 1997-98.. Export value of turmeric shows an upward trend from 1995-96. During 1995-96 total value earned through export of turmeric was Rs.46.20 crores. It was Rs.58.45 crores during 1996-97. During 1997-98 its export value was Rs.80.15crores.

Curry Powder

8.17 India's export of curry powder both in terms of quantity and value shows a steady upward trend. Export increased from 4639 MT in 1996-97, with an export earning of Rs.20.57crores to 4891 MT and earned Rs.22.95crores in 1997-98

Spice Oils and Oleoresins

8.18 Export of spice oils and oleoresins from India both in quantity and value were 2351 MT and Rs.223.21crores in 1997-98 respectively.

India exported 1912 MT. of spice oils and oleoresins and earned Rs.115.02 crores during 1995-96. It has grown to 2358 MT and to Rs.159.01crores as earnings during 1996-97.

Raw Cashewnuts

8.19 During 1991-92 Kerala produced 143200 MT of raw cashew nuts. But it came down to 100000 MT in 1997-98. On the other hand production of raw cashew nuts from all other states in India was 162110 MT in 1991-92, which has increased to 260000 MT during 1997-98.

Table 8.2
Production of Raw Cashewnuts : Kerala & India (1991-92 to 1997-98)
(Qty. in tonnes)

Year	Kerala	India
1991-92	143200	305310
1992-93	151600	349190
1993-94	140200	348350
1994-95	119200	321640
1995-96	140000	417830
1996-97	134000	430000
1997-98	100000	360000

Source : The Cashew Export Promotion Council of India

Export of Cashew Kernels

8.20 Kerala's export of cashew kernels was 44060 MT in 1990-91. It came down to 39441 M.T. during 1997-98. Percentage share of Kerala in total cashew export earnings of India was 88.3 in 1990-91, whereas its share in 1997-98 was 53.9%.(See Appendix 8.8 and 8.9)

Cashew Export

8.21 Among the agricultural products exported from India during 1997-98, cashew

stood fifth as a foreign exchange earner, contributing 1.10% of the total export earnings of the country. The exports of cashew kernels and allied products during 1997-98 was 80504 MT valued at Rs.1390.64 crores, as against 70398 M.T. valued at Rs.1288.77 crores during 1996-97.

8.22 The details of exports of cashew kernels and allied products for the last 10 years are given in Table 8.3.

TABLE - 8.3

**Export of Cashew Kernels and Allied Products from India
(1988-89 to 1997-98)**

Year	Quantity(M.T)	Value (Rs. crores)
1988-89	36708	276.12
1989-90	48321	368.86
1990-91	55532	447.80
1991-92	52290	673.11
1992-93	57694	749.31
1993-94	73509	1048.91
1994-95	80807	1248.72
1995-96	71094	1241.95
1996-97	70398	1288.27
1997-98	80504	1390.64

8.23 The total export of cashew kernels from India during 1997-98 was 76323 M.T. valued at Rs.1383.90 crores. It showed an increase of 11% in quantity and 8% in terms of value over the export during 1996-97.

8.24 During the year 1997-98 the export of cashewnut shell liquid from India recorded an increase of more than double over the previous year's export. The export of cashewnut shell liquid during 1997-98 was 4181 M.T. valued at Rs.6.74 crores against 1735 M.T. valued at Rs.2.77 crores during 1996-97 recording an increase of 141% in terms of quantity and 143% in terms of value.

Import of Raw Cashew nuts

8.25 During 1990-91 the quantity of raw cashewnuts imported to India was 82639 M.T. valued at Rs.134 crores. During 1997-98 the import was 224484 M.T. of raw cashew nuts valued at Rs.744.40 crores.

8.26 Major suppliers of raw cashewnuts to India are Tanzania, Guinea Bissau, Ivory Coast, Indonesia, Mozambique, Nigeria, Vietnam, Singapore, Ghana etc. About 42.69% of raw

cashewnuts imported to India was from West African countries, 32% from East Africa and 23% from South Asian Countries. (See Appendix 8.12).

8.27 During 1991-92 1361 M.T. raw cashewnut was imported through Cochin Port. It jumped to 10060 M.T. during 1995-96. Import of raw cashewnut through Cochin Port was 91374 M.T. during 1997-98.

Coffee

8.28 During 1995-96 India exported 15,61,000 M.T. of unroasted coffee and earned Rs.1502.94 crores as value, while its export during 1996-97 was 1,81,000 M.T. valued at Rs.1467 crores. Owing to decrease of price in International market our export earning was reduced during 1996-97.

8.29 During 1997-98 coffee exported through Cochin Port was 10485 M.T. valued at Rs.690.70 crores, while coffee exported during 1995-96 was 114036 M.T. valued at Rs.908.12 crores. Since 1995-96 coffee exported from Cochin Port shows a declining trend both in quantity and value.

TABLE 8.4
Quantity and Value of Coffee Exported from India

Coffee(unroasted)	1970-71	1980-81	1990-91	1992-93	1994-95	1995-96
'000 tonnes	319	873	830	1141	1285	1561
Rs. lakhs	2399	21424	22443	37625	10592	150294

8.30 In December, the Government of India passed the Coffee Amendment Bill, to protect the interest of small growers engaged in coffee cultivation. The bill which seeks to amend the 1942 Coffee Act, formalises the 100 per cent free sale quota given to coffee growers in September '96. Also export cess is proposed to be raised to Rs.200 from Rs.50 per quintal. Coffee production increased by 13.4 per cent from 112,000 tonnes to 127,000 tonnes during April-October 1998. Cumulative coffee exports during April-October was 1,34,611 tonnes valued at Rs.1181 crore, as against exports of 97,881 tonnes valued at Rs.974 crores during April-October 1997.

8.31 Coffee production during 1998-99 is expected to be 2.3 lakh tonnes and for 1999-2000 it is estimated to increase to three lakh tonnes.

Coir and Coir Products

8.32 Export of coir and coir products from India shows an upward trend from 1992-93 to 1997-98. Total coir and coir products exported from India was 32354.05 M.T. valued at Rs.95.95 crores during 1992-93, while it was 48289 M.T. valued at Rs.206.35 crores during 1995-96. India exported 49849.77 M.T. of coir and coir products valued at Rs.240.03 crores during 1997-98 while its corresponding figure during 1996-97 was 46369 M.T. valued at Rs212.58 crores.

8.33 Coir products exported through Cochin Port during 1991-92 was 21639 M.T. valued at Rs.29.04 crores, while it was 45200 M.T. valued at Rs.198.74 crores during 1995-96. Export of coir products through Cochin Port during 1997-98 was 47249 M.T. which represents 6.1% growth rate to the previous year.

CHAPTER 9 SOCIAL AND COMMUNITY SERVICES

Introduction

The development experience of Kerala has been quite unique in that while the rest of the country is still grappling with the first generation problems like high illiteracy, high infant mortality rate, high maternal mortality rate and high birth rate, Kerala has successfully tackled these problems. The State has attained commendable success in social development spheres like high physical quality index, high life expectancy for men at 67.2 and women 72.4 years, high literacy of 89.6 per cent and low infant mortality rate of around 12. This unique situation could be achieved due to the development strategy of consciously investing in sectors like education, and health. Kerala's pioneering re-distributive policy measures like land reforms, liberal and highly subsidised housing schemes for economically weaker sections and the comprehensive coverage of public distribution of basic food items are also landmarks in Kerala's development policy.

9.2 The State has a wider net work of social security measures covering various weaker segments. There are as many as 30 pension/welfare fund schemes with a coverage of 10.78 lakhs. These measures are directed towards attaining the goal of reducing income insecurity and deprivations among the poor and destitute in the state.

Investment in Social Services-Higher in Kerala

9.3. The successive Governments in Kerala followed a path of development emphasising social development and this is clearly reflected in terms of plan and non-plan allocation for social sectors. The total plan investment on social services sector from the First FiveYear Plan to Eighth FiveYear Plan accounted for 21.8 per cent of the total plan outlay. At the all India level, the investment on social service sectors has ranged between 16 and 18 per cent. Total Government spending on social services sector under plan and non-plan together stood at eight per cent of the State's SDP (See Table 9.1).

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

1	2	3	4
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	7410.64	2774.06	37
1997-98	9941.04	3534.81	35
1998-99 (RE)	10284.44	3793.03	37

EDUCATION

Literacy

9.4 It is significant that Kerala achieved the highest literacy rate of 89.81 per cent among the States in India in 1991 as against the all India average of 52.21 per cent. While the literacy among males and females in Kerala stood at 93.62 per cent and 86.17 per cent respectively, it was only 64.13 per cent and 39.29 per cent for all India. In States like UP, Bihar and Madhya Pradesh the literacy rates are distinctly lower. The details are given in Appendix 9.3. 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.

SCHOOL EDUCATION

Infrastructure

9.5 In Kerala, the infrastructure at the school level consisted of 6717 lower primary (L.P.) schools, 2964 upper primary (U.P.) schools and 2592 high schools (H.S.) in 1997-98. In addition, 688 high schools and 2222 U.P. schools have L.P. Sections and 2022 high schools (H.S.) have U.P. Sections. Thus the effective L.P. education infrastructure consisted of 6717 L.P. Schools and 2910 L.P. Sections, U.P. education comprises of 2964 U.P. Schools and 2022 U.P. Sections.

9.6 Out of the total 12273 schools in the State 4454 (36.29%) are Government Schools, 7310 (59.56%) private aided schools and only 509 (4.15%) private unaided schools. The relevant details showing management-wise distribution of L.P., U.P. and H.S. are given in Appendices 9.6, 9.7 and 9.8. As per the distribution of the infrastructure by the level of local bodies 5973

L.P. Schools, 2621 U.P. Schools and 2102 High Schools are in Panchayat area, 1185 schools in Municipality areas and 393 schools in Corporation area. The relevant data are reflected in Appendix 9.9

Growth of Schools

9.7 The total number of schools in Kerala increased from 9359 in 1961-62 to 11102 in 1975-76, 12092 in 1994-95 and to 12273 in 1997-98. There was an increase of 181 schools during the period 1994-95 to 1997-98 mainly on account of sanctioning 167 unaided schools. Of the remaining 14 schools one was started in Government sector and 13 under private aided sector. The growth of educational institutions from 1961-62 to 1997-98 is given in Appendix 9.11. Besides, there are 8 Anglo-Indian High Schools and 33 Schools for the disabled. There are also 102 Teacher Training Institutes in the State out of which 38 are Government institutes and 64 private aided institutes including one Anglo-Indian Institute.

Accessibility Of School Facilities—Far Higher In Kerala.

9.8 It is noteworthy that 94.39 per cent of the rural population in Kerala was served by Primary Schools/sections within a distance of 1 Km. and 97.96 per cent within a distance of 2 Kms., with 96.2 per cent of the rural population being served by an upper primary school within a distance of 3 Kms. While the percentage of rural population in the state served by secondary schools/sections at a distance up to 2 Kms. was 24.71, 97.82 per cent of the rural population had access to secondary education within 8 kms.

Infrastructure facilities in Government schools

9.9 Out of the 4454 Government schools in Kerala, while 3709 have pucca buildings 745(16.7%) are still in thatched sheds. Of the 2516 L.P.Schools, 2190(87%) are in pucca buildings. As regards other facilities 3777 (84.8%) schools have drinking water facilities and 3790 (85%) schools have urinals/latrines facilities. Obviously there are still gaps in facilities which need to be attended to. District-wise details of schools having building facilities and drinking water/urinal/latrine facilities are given in Appendices 9.12 and 9.13.

School Enrolment - sharply declined

9.10 School enrolment which stood at 58.68 lakhs in 1992-93 declined to 56.28 lakhs in 1995-96 to 55.34 lakhs in 1996-97 and 54.37 lakhs in 1997-98. Thus between 1992-93 and 1997-98 the drop in school enrolment was 4.31 lakhs, i.e., by 7.34 per cent. The details are given in Table 9.2. The fall in enrolment at the L.P. level was much sharper in absolute terms which declined by 62,303 students, U.P. level 28,845 students and H.S.level 5985 students. The relevant data are given in Appendix - 9.19. The details on the strength of students studying other than state syllabus are furnished in Appendix.9.20.

Table - 9.2
Enrolment in Schools: Stage wise- 1996 to 1998 (in lakhs)

Stage	1996			1997			1998		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
Lower Primary	11.24	10.74	21.98	10.94	10.46	21.40	10.62	10.16	20.78
Upper Primary	9.35	8.78	18.13	9.22	8.68	17.90	9.08	8.53	17.61
Secondary	7.97	8.19	16.16	7.91	8.13	16.04	7.90	8.08	15.98
Total:	28.56	27.71	56.27	28.07	27.27	55.34	27.60	26.77	54.37

Projected School age Population

9.11 An Expert Committee of State Planning Board has projected that the school age group population (5-14 age) would decline from 54.37 lakhs in 1998 to 52.92 lakhs in 2001 A.D. The projection of standard-wise school age group children is presented in Appendix 9.21.

Age-Specific Enrolment Ratio

9.12 For whole of India, the overall age-specific enrolment ratio for the age group 6 - 11 was 75.89 and 86.43 and 64.59 for boys and girls. The corresponding ratios for Kerala were 86.66, 87.20 and 86.11 respectively. The gross enrolment ratio in the State using the projected school age group population stood at 102 per cent for L.P. age group, 109.41 per cent for U.P. age group and 94.51 per cent for the High School age group.

SC/ST Enrolment

9.13 Out of the total enrolment of 54.37 lakh students in schools, during 1997-98 SC/ST enrolment constituted 6.49 lakhs i.e. 11.93 per cent. Out of these 2.82 lakh students i.e. 43.45% studied in Government schools, 3.60 lakh

students i.e., 55.47% in private aided schools and 0.07 lakh students i.e. 1.08% in the private unaided schools. Separately the enrolment of S.C. students was 5.88 lakhs(10.81%) and that of ST students 0.62 lakhs(1.14%). The relevant details are given in Appendices 9.22 and 9.23.

Girl's Enrolment

9.14 In Kerala, the enrolment of girls in schools (Std.I-X) is almost equal to that of boys. Out of 54.37 lakh students in 1998, girl students stood at 26.77 lakhs which represented 49.24 per cent of the total enrolment. The percentage enrolment of girl students in L.P., U.P., and H.S. levels were 48.92, 48.43 and 50.56 respectively in 1998. Girl students outnumber boys at the high school level. For the whole country, the percentage of girl students to total number of students at L.P. Level (I-V class) stood at 43.2, U.P.level(VI-VIII Class) 39 and H.S. level (Class IX-XI, XII old pattern) 35.3.

Teacher - Pupil ratio

9.15 There are 1.87 lakh school teachers in the State. Government school teachers constituted 35.52 per cent, private aided school teachers

60.35 per cent and private unaided school teachers 4.13 per cent of the total. There was a marginal decline of teachers from 187497 in 1996-97 to 186593 in 1997-98. L.P. teachers constituted 44652, U.P. teachers 49345 and H.S. teachers 92596. The marginal increase in the number of teachers at the U.P. and high school levels is accounted for by the private unaided sector. The teacher pupil ratio in Kerala is 1:29. The relevant data are given in Appendices 9.24 and 9.25.

Uneconomic Schools

9.16 An uneconomic school is defined as one which does not satisfy the requirement of para 1

of Rule 22 (4) of Kerala Education Rules which warrants that the minimum strength per standard in LP/UP/HS shall be 25. The minimum strength per standard in Sanskrit and Arabic Schools shall be 15. It has been assessed that there are 1731 uneconomic schools in the State. Out of this 761 schools are in Government sector and 970 schools in the Private aided sector. Of the total number 1362 (79%) uneconomic schools are in the L.P. sector. The relevant details giving district-wise distribution of the uneconomic schools are given in Table 9.3.

Table 9.3
Uneconomic Schools in Kerala District-wise and stage-wise - 1998

Sl. No	Name of District	Government				Private Aided				Grand Total			
		H.S	U.P	L.P	Total	H.S	U.P	L.P	Total	H.S	U.P	L.P	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	Thiruvananthapuram	2	23	43	68	-	2	4	6	2	25	47	74
2	Kollam	-	6	42	48	-	4	19	23	-	10	61	71
3	Pathanamthitta	-	21	59	80	-	17	135	152	-	38	194	232
4	Alappuzha	-	13	53	66	-	6	46	52	-	19	99	118
5	Kottayam	1	29	66	96	1	20	77	98	2	49	143	194
6	Idukki	2	12	31	45	1	8	16	25	3	20	47	70
7	Ernakulam	4	23	62	89	1	15	62	78	5	38	124	167
8	Thrissur	-	5	26	31	-	10	53	63	-	15	79	94
9	Palakkad	-	4	29	33	-	1	37	38	-	5	66	71
10	Malappuram	-	3	10	13	-	-	11	11	-	3	21	24
11	Kozhikode	-	7	59	66	-	11	119	130	-	18	178	196
12	Wayanad	-	2	14	16	-	-	1	1	-	2	15	17
13	Kannur	-	11	56	67	-	99	176	275	-	110	232	342
14	Kasargode	-	5	38	43	-	-	18	18	-	5	56	61
Total:		9	164	588	761	3	193	774	970	12	357	1362	1731

Protected Teachers increased during 1994-98

9.17 There were 1493 protected teachers in 1994 which further increased to 2287 during 1998 of which 1323 (57.85%) were Primary Division (PD) teachers. Ernakulam district had

the largest number of protected teachers followed by Thrissur. The district-wise details are presented in Table 9.4.

Table - 9.4
Protected Teachers in Kerala District-wise and Stage-wise -1998

Sl.No.	Districts	H.S.A	Primary Division Teachers	Special Teachers	Total
1	Thiruvananthapuram	16	101	13	130
2	Kollam	73	153	49	275
3	Pathanamthitta	-	53	30	83
4	Alappuzha	110	125	83	318
5	Kottayam	8	33	83	124
6	Idukki	5	41	14	60
7	Ernakulam	50	190	108	348
8	Thrissur	95	150	88	333
9	Palakkad	11	95	36	142
10	Malappuram	2	82	10	94
11	Kozhikode	13	209	27	249
12	Kannur	4	49	6	59
13	Wayanad	3	8	7	18
14	Kasargode	-	34	20	54
Total:		390	1323	574	2287

S.S.L.C. Examination Results

9.18 The strength of students in Xth standard during 1997-98 stood at 4.46 lakhs. Including private candidates, 5.5 lakh students appeared of which 2.87 lakh students (52.23%) passed the examination.

Higher Secondary Course (Plus Two)

9.19 Higher Secondary (Plus Two) course was introduced in 84 schools at the first stage during 1991-92. At present there are 524 schools, of which 256 are government schools, 260 aided

schools and 8 unaided schools (See Table 9.5). The district-wise/batch-wise distribution of schools are given in Appendix-9.27. An analysis of the position would reflect that out of 524 schools, 96 schools have four batches, 400 schools have 3 batches and 84 schools have 2 batches. It is seen that 260 aided schools have 423 science batches as against 324 science batches in 255 government schools. There are 82920 students enrolled during 1998-99. Out of this girl students constituted 55.49%. The intake in first year (1998-99) is 62828 students whereas 20092 students are enrolled in second year of the course during 1998-99.

Table 9.5
Number of Higher Secondary Schools in Kerala (1994 to 1998)

Year	Government	Aided	Unaided	Total
Upto 1994	49	33	2	84
1995	..	-	6	6
1996	-	-	-	-
1997	101	1	..	102
1998	106	226	..	332
Total	256	260	8	524

Vocational Higher Secondary Education

9.20 Vocational Higher Secondary Education was introduced in the State in 1983-84. At present 45 subjects are offered through 322 schools (231 Government schools and 91 aided schools). The district-wise distribution is given in Appendix-9.29. The intake of students stood at 20350 in 1998 of which more than 50 per cent were girls. The enrolment of students in Std.XI and Std.XII from 1992-93 is given in Appendix-9.31

University Education

9.21 In Kerala there are seven Universities including the recently started Kannur University. There were 186 arts and science colleges, of which 38 are in the government sector and 148 in the private aided sector. There are 25 unaided colleges in the State. The University-wise distribution of colleges would show that 51 were under University of Kerala, 60 with University of Calicut, 57 under Mahatma Gandhi University and 18 under Kannur University. The relevant details on the University-wise distribution of Colleges are given in Appendix-9.32 The district-wise distribution of colleges is given in Appendix-9.33.

Enrolment at Higher Education level

9.22 The enrolment of students in arts and science colleges at the University level stood at 3.31 lakhs in 1998. Out of this 58 per cent were girls. Stage-wise details showed that there were 1.94 lakh students at the pre-degree level, 1.26 lakhs at the degree level and 0.11 lakhs at the post-graduate level. The stage-wise enrolment details are given in Appendix-9.34.

9.23 Course-wise analysis shows that of the total enrolment of 193638 PDC students, 45,746 students were admitted to first group(23.6%), 53,936 students in second group (27.85%), 52376 students in third group (27.05%) and students in fourth group constituted (21.5%). The percentage of girls enrolment at PDC level stood at 56. Out of 1.26 lakh degree students, 0.58 lakh were B.A. students, 0.53 lakh were B.Sc. students and 0.17 lakhs were B.Com students. The percentage of girls enrolment at the degree level stood at 61. At the Post-graduate level there were 0.11 lakh students of which 5388 were M.A. students, 4515 M.Sc. students and 1630 M.Com. students. Of the total

P.G.enrolment 69 per cent were girls. The details are shown in Appendices 9.35, 9.36 and 9.37.

9.24 In the live register of Employment Exchanges, registrants with degree qualifications and above as on 31-12-1997 stood at 2.2 lakhs of which 1.8 lakhs were graduates and 37645 post graduates. The relevant data are given in Table 9.6.

TABLE – 9.6
Number of registrants in the Live Register as on 31-12-1997

Category	Number of Registrants
1. B.A.	75813
2. B.Sc.	62488
3. B.Com	44254
4. M.A.	17060
5. M.Sc.	15156
6. M.Com.	5429
Total	220200

9.25 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. There were 4984 women teachers which constituted 38 per cent. The relevant details are given in Appendix-9.38

Private Registration

9.26 The total private registrants in the three universities in Kerala during the year 1997 stood at 1.46 lakhs. Calicut University had the highest number of registrants i.e., 71560 followed by 43100 in Kerala University and 30897 in Mahatma Gandhi University. Out of this, PDC registrants in Kerala University, Calicut University and M.G. University were 24100, 39282 and 21931 respectively. The registrants for BA degree stood at 15000 for Calicut University and 2204 for Mahatma Gandhi University. Also there were 6490 private registrants for B.Com degree in Kerala University 11500 for Calicut University and 6762 for M.G. University. At the post graduate level, there were 9400 M.A., 1410 M.Sc., and 3468 M.Com private regisitrants under Kerala and Calicut Universities. The details are given in Appendix – 9.39.

Technical Education Infrastructure

9.27 There are 15 engineering colleges in the State comprising of four Government colleges, three private aided colleges, one regional engineering college, six self financing colleges and one model engineering college at Ernakulam. The Cochin University of Science and Technology is an advanced institution in teaching and research in technology. The details are given in appendix - 9.41. The Institute of Human Resource Development, Lal Bahadur Sasthri Centre for Science and Technology, Kerala State Audio Visual and Reprographic Centre and Kerala State Science and Technology Museum are the major autonomous state sector institutions in the technical education sector.

9.28 The annual intake of students in Engineering colleges stood at 4844 at graduate level and at the post graduate level 302 during 1998. 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 Electronic 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-9.42.

Polytechnics and Technical High Schools

9.29. There were 49 polytechnics and 39 technical high schools in Government and aided sector in the state. Out of 49 polytechnics 36 are in Government sector including 7 women's polytechnics, 6 private aided polytechnics and 7 self-financing institutions. The annual intake of students in polytechnics excluding self financing institutions were 7080 in 1998. The relevant details are given in Appendix-9.47. Out of the total 19136 students in polytechnics, SC students were 1384 and ST 112. The girl students constituted 29.61 per cent of the total students in polytechnics. In technical high schools girls students constituted only 8 per cent of the total 5886 students. The relevant details are presented in Appendices 9.48, 9.49 and 9.50.

Expenditure on Education

9.30 The total expenditure on education in 1997-98 amounted to Rs.2015 crores (revised estimate) as against Rs.1607 crores in the previous year. This amounted to 4.6 per cent of the State Domestic Product (SDP). The expenditure on education in major States varied between 3 and 4 per cent of their respective State Domestic Products. Of the total expenditure of Rs.2015 crores, primary education accounted for, secondary education 31.10 per cent and university and higher education 14.67 per cent. The expenditure on technical education increased from Rs.78crores in 1996-97 to Rs.102 crores during 1997-98. The details of expenditure on education is given in Table-9.7.

Table - 9.7

Expenditure on Education (1992-93 to 1997-98)

(Rs. in crores)

Stage	1992-93 Accounts	1993-94 Accounts	1994-95 Accounts	1995-96 Accounts	1996-97 Accounts	1997-98 Revised Estimate
Primary Education	591.12	530.46	660.87	675.10	753.40	978.73
Secondary Education	273.41	339.10	406.83	451.94	510.70	626.65
University & Higher Education	156.62	214.82	212.80	227.02	256.60	295.62
Adult Education	0.43	1.60	1.03	0.60	0.63	1.45
Language Development	4.13	4.86	5.40	5.38	7.59	10.42
Tech. Education	32.61	59.25	62.23	68.53	78.07	101.86
Total:	1058.32	1150.09	1349.16	1428.57	1606.99	2014.73

9.31 The cost of primary education per pupil increased from Rs.1917.05 in 1996-97 to Rs.2549 in 1997-98. The cost of secondary education per pupil increased from Rs.3183.92 in 1996-97 to Rs.3921 in 1997-98. The relevant details are given in Table 9.8.

Table - 9.8
Cost of Education- per pupil
cost in
different stages 1965-1966 to
1997-98
(Cost per pupil -Rs.)

Year	Primary Stage	Secondary Stage
1	2	3
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

1	2	3
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	1683.12	2796.66
1996-97	1917.05	3183.92
1997-98	2549.00	3921.00

Computer Courses

9.32 There is an extensive net work of institutions in the State offering computer training at various levels. As can be seen from Table 9.8(A) the total intake in various computer courses offered in the State is as large as 18,923, with government institutions accounting for over 80 per cent of the students intake. Details are given in Appendix 9.50(A).

TABLE 9.8(A)
Computer Courses in Kerala and their Annual Intake

Course	Total intake	Govt. institutions including CUSAT, IHRD, LBS etc.	Private Institutions (only Universal and Tandem are considered)
P.G.degree (M.Tech.)	25	25	Nil
P.G.Degree (M.C.A.)	284	184	100
P.G.Degree(M.Sc.)	45	45	Nil
Degree (B.Tech)	840	840	Nil
Degree (B.Sc. + BCA)	1035	835	200
Diploma(Tech)	1140	1140	Nil
PG Diploma	4270	3640	630
Diploma	5100	2500	2600
Certificate (NCVT or EQVT)	6184	6184 \$	
Total	18923	15393 #	3530

Note: Certificate courses on Programming tools & Application software not included

\$ These courses have accreditation from Government or Governmental agencies

Break up of this figure between Government and Private institutions is not readily available.

Education and Decentralisation

9.33 In Kerala there are 12274 schools of which 6726 are L.P. schools, 2968 UP schools and 2580 high schools. An analysis of the spacial distribution of schools would reflect that 5973 LP schools, 2621 UP schools and 2102 high schools are in panchayat areas; 592 LP schools, 251 UP schools and 342 high schools in Municipal areas and 161 LP schools, 96 UP schools and 136 high schools in Corporation areas.

9.34 The Kerala Panchayat Raj Act/ Kerala Municipality Act 1994 and Kerala Municipalities Act 1994 provided that primary schools will be managed by grama panchayats and UP and HS will be managed by district Panchayats, Municipalities and Corporation. Moreover, 49 higher secondary schools were transferred to local bodies, of which 42 to District Panchayats, 6 to Municipalities and 1 to Corporation. The local bodies during 1997-98 formulated as many as 3662 projects relating to primary education. The fact remains that about Rs.45 crores was allocated by the local bodies for education and allied sectors of development during 1997-98.

HEALTH

Introduction

9.35 Kerala has made significant achievements in the health sector and the standards attained are

almost comparable to those of the developed countries. The major factors which contributed to this unique situation are wide spread infrastructure and manpower availability which facilitated early access to services. High literacy and awareness particularly among women, family based approach in health care, clean health habits of the people etc. have played a key and positive role in the attainment of high standards in health .

9.36 Low infant mortality rate and high expectation of life at birth are important indicators of achievement in the field of health . Kerala's peri-natal mortality rate and neonatal mortality rate at 20.5 and 12.6 in 1994 were significantly lower in Kerala as against the all India level of 42.5 and 47.7 respectively. In 1997 the infant mortality rate for Kerala was estimated at 12 as against 71 for all India. The maternal mortality rate in Kerala during 1996-98 varied between 1.5 and 2 for every three thousand deliveries whereas the corresponding all India rate stood at 4.6. Kerala has attained life expectancy at birth of 68.2 year for males and 73.6 years for females as against the all India figures of 62.8 and 64.2 years respectively . The major health development indicators are presented in Table 9.9 and 9.10.

Table 9.9
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
1970	32.3	36.8	9.2	15.7	61	129
1980	26.8	33.7	7.0	12.6	42	117
1981	25.6	33.0	6.6	12.5	37	110
1985	22.9	32.9	6.9	11.8	33	97
1986	22.4	32.6	6.7	11.1	27	96
1987	21.0	32.2	6.0	10.9	26	95
1988	19.9	31.3	6.0	10.0	24	94
1989	20.3	30.5	6.1	10.2	21	91
1990	20.3	30.5	6.1	14.2	21	80
1991	19.8	29.5	5.8	10.2	17	80
1992	17.7	29.5	6.3	10.1	17	79
1993	17.4	28.7	6.0	9.3	13	74
1994	17.4	28.7	6.1	9.3	16	74
1995	18.0	28.3	6.0	9.0	15	74
1996	18.0	27.5	6.2	9.0	14	72
1997	17.9	27.2	6.2	8.9	12	71

Table - 9.10
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
1996-2000	68.23	73.62

Health Care Infrastructure - Government Sector

9.37 One of the major factors contributing to the present level of health indicators in Kerala is the vast health care infrastructure evenly distributed all over the State which has facilitated greater access to the health care services. There are 1316 allopathic medical institutions including grant-in-aid institutions with 43672 bed strength. The institutional infrastructure with beds is reflected in Appendix -9.52 and its spatial distribution is given in Appendix 9.53. The growth of institutions and beds from 1966 to 1998 is given in Appendix-9.51.

Municipal Health Infrastructure

9.38 There are 140 maternity and child health centres and 8 dispensaries (Allopathy, Ayurveda and Homoeo) functioning in the State under the control of Department of Municipal administration. In these institutions 26 medical officers, 168 junior public health nurses, one staff nurse, pharmacists, (Allopathy, Ayurveda and Homoeo) and one laboratory technician are working.

Directorate of Insurance Medical Services

9.39 There are 13 ESI hospitals with 1262 beds and 136 ESI dispensaries functioning in the State with 493 doctors, 286 nurses and 608 other para medical staff. District wise details of infrastructure is given in Appendix - 9.81.

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 in Kerala serves a population of 5712 as against 6376 at the all India level. For every 7.28 sq.kms there is one sub centre in Kerala and for every 40 sq.kms there is one primary health centre. On an average each primary health centre serves a population of 30248 in Kerala and each community health centre serves a population of 3.64 lakhs in Kerala. Details of rural health infrastructure in Kerala for the period from 1986 to 1998 are given in Appendix - 9.56

Health Infrastructure - Private Sector

9.41 Private medical institutions play an important role in the provision of medical services in the State. According to a survey conducted in 1995, there were 4288 private allopathic medical institutions with 67517 beds, 4922 Ayurvedic private institutions with 2595 beds, 3118 homoeopathic institutions with 394 beds and 290 other institutions with 418 beds. Moreover, 19963 doctors worked in the private sector.

Co-operative Sector

9.42 There were 149 medical institutions with 1835 beds in the co-operative sector.

Health Manpower - Allopathy

9.43 There are 3474 medical officers and 71 dentists working in various institutions attached to the directorate of health services and 1968 doctors in five medical college hospitals.

9.44 There were 6793 nurses working in various institutions attached with health services. This works out to a gross nurse bed ratio of 1:6. The overall situation is that there were 24340 medical and paramedical personnels under the

department of health services, 2216 teaching staff in five medical colleges and 1968 doctors in five medical college hospitals. The relevant data are shown in Appendix – 9.57 and 9.66.

9.45 There are 49528 registered medical practitioners in the State as against 410800 in all India. The data relating to the registered medical and paramedical personnel in the State are shown in Appendix 9.73 and 9.74.

Overall Bed Population Ratio

9.46 The bed population ratio per lakh of population was 137 in 1998 under Allopathy System (Appendix 9.51). District-wise distribution of institutions, beds and number of beds per lakh of population are given in Appendix 9.54. Besides there are 2369 beds in 109 Ayurveda hospitals, 970 beds in 31 Homoeo hospitals and 1262 beds in 13 ESI hospitals. The combined bed population ratio of all the 3 systems of medicines put together in the government sector is 166 per lakh of population where as the All India level is 97 beds per lakh of population. Taking into account the beds in the private and co-operative sectors the number of beds per lakh of population in the State will be 380.

Institutional Deliveries

9.47 Kerala has achieved a land mark by attaining almost 100 per cent institutional deliveries. This has been possible due to widespread availability and accessibility of health infrastructure and the high level of health consciousness of the people. This in turn has facilitated the attainment of low IMR, low MMR and high level of immunisation and effective implementation of family welfare programme which has put Kerala on top of the Indian States.

Immunisation Status

9.48 The coverage of infants for polio and BCG was 100 per cent in 1997-98. The coverage in the matter of measles vaccination stood at 95.7 per cent. The coverage stood at 89.6 per cent for pregnant women with T.T., 57.8 per cent of DT for the children aged 5 years, 57.6 per cent of TT for children aged 10 years and 55.4 per cent of TT for those aged 16 years.

Other Supporting Services/Laboratory facilities

9.49 The State has a large network of laboratory and other supporting services also. There are laboratory facilities in block level PHCs, 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.

9.50 In addition there exists in the State a host of Private laboratories, running on commercial lines, some attached to private hospitals and institutions and others run purely as profit centres.

Demand and Supply of Blood in Kerala

9.50 There are 102 blood banks functioning in the State of which 27 are in the Government sector and the rest in private sector. According to WHO seven units of blood are required for an active hospital bed in a year. At present there are 121256 beds in the State including beds in the private sector and co-operative sector under all systems of medicines. Assuming that 70% of the beds are active beds, the requirement of blood is approximately 5,95,000 units. In the government sector between 1.75 lakh and 2 lakh units of blood are being collected every year.

Communicable Diseases

9.52 Kerala has made big strides in its attempt to prevent communicable diseases. This is reflected from the following indicators. The prevalence rates of leprosy, tuberculosis, filaria and malaria for every thousand population are 0.16, 0.69, 0.34 and 0.27 respectively.(Appendix 9.61).

9.53 The incidence and death due to principal communicable diseases during 1997 is shown in Appendix 9.60. An analysis of the data reveals that the case of attack on diarrhoeal diseases, whooping cough, measles, pneumonia, Japanese encephalitis, meningococcal, meningitis and syphilis recorded a decline. However the attack due to respiratory infection, enteric fever, viral hepatitis, tuberculosis and gonococcal infection has increased slightly.

Medical Education

9.54 Medical Education and training infrastructure in the State consists of six Medical Colleges, two Dental Colleges and three Nursing Colleges. Of the six medical colleges one medical college is in the Co-operative sector. Details of intake of students for various courses are given in Appendix 9.67.

9.55 There are 8359 beds in all the 5 Government Medical College Hospitals and 642 beds in the Pariyaram Medical College, Kannur. The distribution of hospital beds and patients treated by medical colleges is given in Appendix 9.67. The details regarding delivery cases attended during 1997 is given in Appendix 9.64 and 9.65.

Nursing Education

9.56 The three nursing colleges attached with medical colleges at Thiruvananthapuram, Kottayam and Kozhikode together have a total intake of 150 students for B.Sc. Nursing and 60 students for General Nursing in Thiruvananthapuram and Kozhikode Nursing Colleges. M.Sc. Nursing course is conducted in Thiruvananthapuram and Kozhikode Nursing Colleges with a total intake of 24 students.

9.57 There are 22 nursing schools under Directorate of Health Services of which nine schools are for conducting General Nurse-cum-Midwives (3 year course) and thirteen schools for conducting Junior Public Health Nurses Course (18 months course). The annual intake of Nursing Courses in different categories during 1997 is shown in Appendix - 9.68. More over a total of 2346 nurses both General Nurses and Junior Public Health Nurses are trained every year in the approved private institutions.

Ayurveda

9.58 There are 109 Ayurveda hospitals with 2369 beds and 623 dispensaries in the State. Out of 623 dispensaries, five are Visha dispensaries, nine Sidha dispensaries and one Unani dispensary. Besides there are 40 grant-in-aid institutions. The 109 hospitals include 14 District Hospitals, 63 Taluk Hospitals, One Mental Hospital at Kottakkal, One Panchakarma Hospital at Alappuzha, Nature Cure Centre at Varkala and 29 other hospitals. The growth of institutions and beds from 1975-98 are given in

Appendix-9.69. In the Ayurvedic institutions 171.20 lakh persons were treated as out patients and 27446 persons as inpatients during the year under review. The district-wise details of institutions, beds, doctors and patients treated are given in Appendix - 9.70. The list of institutions transferred to Local Bodies is given in Appendix - 9.79.

9.59 There are five Ayurveda Colleges in the State with an annual intake of 50 students in Government Ayurveda College, Thiruvananthapuram and 30 students each in Government Ayurveda College, Thrissur and Kannur, Private Ayurveda College, Ollur and Kottakkal (Quasi-Government) for BAMS Course (5 ½ year inclusive of 1 year internship training). M.D. Course is being conducted only in the Government Ayurveda College, Thiruvananthapuram with an annual intake of 42 students. The Collegiate Hospitals are functioning under the government Ayurveda College, Thiruvananthapuram - One at the College Campus and another at Poojappura. The total bed strength of the hospitals is 440, including Janatha Pay ward beds.

9.60 Two Ayurveda College Hospitals are functioning under Government Ayurveda College, Thrissur - One at Thrissur and another at Puthiyakavu. The bed strength of the above two hospitals is 103. In the Government Ayurveda College, Thrissur 13 Departments are now functioning as per CCIM syllabus and the staff strength of the college is 181.

9.61 A 100 bed hospital is attached to the Government Ayurveda College, Kannur.

Homoeopathy

9.62 There are 445 homoeo dispensaries and 31 hospitals with 970 beds in the State. The number of institutions and beds in Kerala from 1971 to 1998 is given in Appendix - 9.71. District-wise details of institutions, beds, doctors and patients treated are given in Appendix - 9.72

9.63 There are four homoeopathic colleges in the State of which two are in the Government Sector and two in the Private Sector. BHMS (Graded) degree and direct degree courses are conducting in the Government Colleges together with an annual intake of 100 students in each course. In Athurashramam N.S.S. Homoeo

College, Kurichy, a private college both BHMS Degree and Diploma courses are being conducted with an annual intake of 50 and 120 students respectively. In Dr.Padian Memorial Homoeo College, Emakulam, the other private college BHMS Diploma Course is being conducted with an annual intake of 60 students.

Family Welfare Infrastructure

9.64 The Family Welfare Programmes in Kerala are being implemented through a network of 1028 rural main centres (PHCs, CHCs) and 5094 sub centres. 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 tabulated in Appendix -9.76 and district-wise details of Family Welfare Programmes in 1997-98 are given in appendix - 9.77. The expenditure on family welfare

programmes from 1980-81 to 1997-98 is shown in the Table 9.12.

9.65 Kerala's achievements in the family welfare front are 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% in 1971 to 30% in 1981 and 55% in 1991. During 1997 the couple protection rate in Kerala was 64.8 as against the all India average of 60. The fertility rate in the State has also shows a declining trend from 4.1 in 1971 to 2.1 in 1990.

Health Expenditure

9.66 During the year 1993-94 per capita health expenditure by State government including family welfare was Rs.98.53 as against the all India per capita expenditure of Rs.70. It has increased to Rs.184.14 in 1997-98. The total plan and non-plan government expenditure including family welfare was Rs.588.45 crores in 1997-98. The relevant data for the period 1985-86 to 1998-99 is given in Table-9.13.

Table - 9.11
Plan and Non-plan Expenditure on Medical and Public Health-excluding family Welfare Programme - Kerala
(Rs. Lakhs)

Year	Plan	Non-Plan	Total
1	2	3	4
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

1	2	3	4
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	6008.67	32757.88	38766.55
1997-98 (RE)	8696.43	44826.32	53522.75
1998-99 (BE)	7719.74	46982.08	54701.82

Table 9.12
Expenditure on Family Welfare Programme

Year	Both Plan & Non-Plan (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	6676.01
1997-98	5322.29(RE)
1998-99	6000.00(BE)

Table 9.13
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
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	45442.56	358	144.12	311
1997-98	319.56	58845.04	464	184.14	398
1998-99	323.87	60701.82	479	187.42	405

Health and Decentralisation

9.67 Kerala has a 3 tier system of health care viz, the primary health centres, community health centres, and taluk and district hospitals and the medical college hospitals distributed both in the urban and rural areas. Apart from modern medicine, Ayurveda, Homoeo and other alternative systems are also very popular in Kerala.

9.68 The Panchayati Raj now provides the possibility for the people to demand the resources to operate a health service in which the people themselves will play the dominant role and of which they will be the chief beneficiaries. All infrastructure, health manpower development, training, distribution and production of drugs and equipment must conform to achieve this, and not in reverse as is at present. Only then Kerala can have a cost effective, human and accountable health service that is funded and operated by the local bodies with the technical assistance of the health professionals. This system involves the entire community and especially the women in identifying their health programme. The people can be mobilised to improve not only the curative care but even more so in health education as well as in the prevention and control of the diseases that originate in their environment. The people have the greatest interest in improving the conditions that affected them and their children.

9.69 According to Kerala Panchayati Raj Act/ Kerala Municipality Act 1994 and through subsequent orders issued all dispensaries (Allopathy, Ayurveda and Homoeopathy), primary health centres, community health

centres, hospitals up to taluk level hospitals were transferred to local bodies. As of now Government have transferred 2398 institutions. Further analysis would reflect that out of 2398 institutions transferred, 1139 institutions were transferred to Grama Panchayats 1101 institutions to Block Panchayats and 126 institutions to Municipalities. Details of medical institutions transferred to local bodies as on 31-3-1998 are given in Appendix 9.78, 9.79 and 9.80. An analysis of projects formulated during 1997-98 would show that there were 2266 projects formulated and Rs.22 crores was allocated by local bodies.

WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION

9.70 During the period 1990 through 1997 as much as Rs.977 crores has been spent on Water Supply and Sanitation. This amounted to 8.17 per cent of the total plan expenditure during the period.

Rural Water Supply and Coverage of Population

9.71 There were 1429 rural water supply schemes and 50 urban water supply schemes under implementation in the State as on 31-12-1998. The total coverage of rural population increased from 111.90 lakhs in 1997 to 116.16 lakhs in 1998. Out of the additional coverage of 4.26 lakh population in 1998, the SC's and ST's constituted 56418 and 7123 respectively. The relevant data on district wise coverage of rural population with protected water supply is shown in Appendix 9.82. The additional coverage during 1992-'98 is reflected in Table 9.14. District wise details giving the schemes in operation are shown in Table 9.15.

TABLE - 9.14
Additional Population Covered with Protected Water Supply during 1992-1998

Year	Total Population	Of which Scheduled Caste Population	Of which Scheduled Tribe Population
1992	598524	87434	8829
1993	499757	101067	11888
1994	378331	70508	6374
1995	5423625	106142	11232
1996	1184752	139482	10654
1997	321468	107349	11730
1998	426191	56418	7123
Total	3990448	668400	67830

Table – 9.15
Rural Water Supply Schemes in Operation and Schemes Completed as
on 31-03-98 excluding SCP / TSP Schemes

Sl. No.	District	No. Of schemes in operation during 1997-98	No.of schemes completed during 1997-98 (This includes extensions)
1	Thiruvananthapuram	62	38
2	Kollam	82	1
3	Pathanamthitta	61	3
4	Alappuzha	85	0
5	Kottayam	111	16
6	Idukki	147	2
7	Ernakulam	81	14
8	Thrissur	184	5
9	Palakkad	124	10
10	Malappuram	130	9
11	Kozhikode	147	15
12	Wayanad	151	5
13	Kannur	114	4
14	Kasaragode	50	21
TOTAL:		1429	143

Production and Supply of Piped Water

9.72 The production of piped water is estimated to have increased from 334759 million litres in 1992 to 368177 million litres in 1997 showing an increase of 33418 million litres during this period. The supply of piped water increased from 205378 million litres to 266914 million litres during the above period. The leakage in

1992 stood at 129381 million litres which was 38.65 per cent of the water produced which declined to 101263 million in 1997. The details on production, supply and leakage of water are presented in Table 9.16. It may be noted that though Kerala's water production amounted to 31.99 litres per capita actual supply was 23.19 litres.

Table - 9.16

Production and supply of water under piped water supply

(In million litres)

Year	Production	Supply	Leakage	% of colmn 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	27.50

House Taps and Stand Posts Installed

9.72 As on 30-10-1998 house tap connections covered 6.32 lakh families. The stand posts installed increased from 1.21 lakhs in 1996 to 1.35 lakhs in 1998. According to norms each stand post is expected to serve a population of 250. But the ground reality is different that

population served is far less as compared to norms as revealed from studies. The district wise details of house connections and stand posts provided are furnished in Table 9.17. It is seen that 10 per cent of the houses had house tap connections and for every 237 population there was one stand post installed.

Table 9.17
Service level of the existing water supply system in Kerala through house taps and stand posts as on 30-10-1998

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	Kasargode	10460	2027
Total:		631697	134671

Non-covered – Partially covered habitations in Kerala

9.74 According to a survey conducted in 1992, of the 9776 habitations, 2289 were non covered, 2074 were partially covered (WS level less than 10 lpcd), 5348 with 10-40 lpcd level, 52 fully covered and 13 were not covered (Forest area) in the State. Between 1992 and 1998 with the intervention initiatives, out of 9776 habitations the non covered habitations declined to 990

(10.13%) partially covered habitations increased to 7091(53%) and fully covered habitation increased to 1682 (17.21%) in the State. The status of water supply coverage in the habitations is given in Table 9.18. Among the partially covered habitations 1764(18.07%) have below 10 lpcd supply, 1851 (18.96%) between 10-25 lpcd, 2799 (28.67%) between 25.50 lpcd and 3349 (34.30%) have between 50-100 lpcd supply of water. The coverage in terms of percentage of population is furnished in Table 9.19.

Table – 9.18
Status of water supply coverage

Month\ Year	Habitats			
	Fully covered	Partially Cover	Non-Covered	Forest Area
4 / 1997	1474	7141	1148	13
4 / 1998	1682	7091	990	13

Table - 9.19

Habitation- wise distribution and percentage of population provided with drinking water as on 30-10-98

Population Covered	No. of Habitations	
	1997	1998
Below 10%	2279	1764
Between 10% to 25%	1746	1851
Between 25% to 50 %	2242	2799
Between 50% to 100%	3496	3349
Sub total:	9763	9763
Non covered, forest area	13	13
Total:	9776	9776

Urban Water Supply Schemes

9.75 There are 50 Urban Water Supply Schemes in operation in the State benefiting a population of 57.89 lakhs in December 1998 showing an increase of .66 per cent of coverage in population during the corresponding period. The details are presented in Appendix 9.83.

Demand for Water in Corporation/Municipal Areas

9.76 According to 1991 Census Corporation/Municipal areas of Kerala had a total population of 38.79 lakhs and the projected population for 1998 was 42.43 lakhs. The demand for water in these areas as per lpcd norm stood at 6852 million litres as against 4021.51 million litres of supply during 1998. The demand supply gap was 2854.5 million litres of water. The details can be seen in Appendix 9.84.

9.77 There were 9610 stand posts installed in the three corporation areas of Kerala as on 30-10-1998 and each stand post served 162 persons. In the case of municipal areas 21203 stand posts were installed as on 30-10-1998. The relevant facts are furnished in Appendix-9.85

Expenditure on Water Supply by KWA

9.78 The major components of expenditure of KWA are salary cost, operation and maintenance cost, power charges and plan expenditure which is largely devoted to capital expenditure. During the period 1992-94 the plan expenditure of KWA stood at Rs.83 crores which increased to Rs.165 crores in 1997-98. The non- plan expenditure increased to Rs.153 crores in 1997-98 as against Rs.79 crores in 1993-94, showing an increase of 93.67 per cent during the period. Among the different components of expenditure power charges alone constituted 19 per cent, O & M expenditure 15 per cent of the total non plan expenditure and 35 per cent salary cost during 1997-98. Moreover, the interest on loan excluding GOK loan constituted about 20% of the total expenditure. The details are furnished in Appendix.9.86.

Financing Water supply

9.79 During 1992-98 period the total income of KWA increased from Rs.164.86 crores to Rs.355.95 crores showing an increase of 115.91 per cent. During 1998 the income increased by 37.83 per cent from the previous year. Among

the different components of income internal revenue collection constituted 19%, State Government Plan grant 47 per cent, GOI-11 per cent and LIC-HUDCO assistance 11 per cent. In Kerala during the 6th, 7th and 8th Five Year Plan period 18 major comprehensive schemes were taken up with World Bank, Netherlands and Danida assistance and almost all the scheme were completed/commissioned except 3 schemes. With the completion of these schemes 32.86 lakh population could be covered. About Rs.136.13 crores was recovered as assistance. The financing of water supply from various

sources are presented in Appendix 9.87. There are as many as 56 schemes (rural and urban) taken up with LIC and HUDCO assistance. The total assistance received from LIC stood at Rs.114.58 crores during 1992-1997 and that from HUDCO was Rs.71.48 crores. The details on assistance received from LIC and HUDCO, repayment made and balance outstanding etc. are furnished in Table 9.20. During 1997-98 Rs.2783 lakhs from LIC and Rs.1272 lakhs from HUDCO were received as assistance and the outstanding balance is Rs.16504 and Rs.5111 lakhs respectively.

Table – 9.20

Year- wise details of assistance from LIC and HUDCO

(Rs. in lakhs)

Year	LIC			HUDCO		
	Assistance Received	Repayment made	Outstanding Balance	Assistance Received	Repayment made	Outstanding Balance
Up to 31-3-1992	6430	1848	7863	466	—	466
1992-93	1000	335	8528	1395	81	1780
1993-94	1230	401	9357	1174	223	2731
1994-95	2151	436	11072	1449	336	3844
1995-96	2028	517	12583	1060	367	4537
1996-97	2266	523	14326	294	425	4406
1997-98	2783	605	16504	1272	567	5111

Per Capita Cost of Providing Water supply

9.80 The per capita cost of providing Water Supply in Kerala has been estimated to be between Rs.1500 to Rs.2000 in the rural sector and Rs.2500 to Rs.3000 in the urban sector. The

per capita cost of production of drinking water is Rs.104 in 1998 as against Rs.61 in 1992. The existing water rate for domestic and non-domestic connection and demand for water supply is given in Table 9.21.

TABLE 9.21

Existing Water Rate for Domestic and Non-Domestic Connections

Connections	Rate
Domestic	
Upto 10000 litres	Rs. 17/- per month
10000 litres to 30000 litres	Rs. 17/- plus @Rs. 2.30 Per 1000 litres in excess of 10000 litres
30000 litres 50000lits	Rs.63/Plus @Rs.3.45 Per 1000 litres in excess of 10000 litres
Above 50000 litres	Rs. 132/- plus @ Rs. 4.60 per 1000 litres in excess of 50000 litres
Non-domestic	
Upto 50000 litres	Rs. 4.60 per 1000 litres with minimum charge Rs. 58/-
Above 50000 litres	Rs. 230/- plus @ Rs. 6.90/- per 1000 lits in excess of 50000 lits
Industrial Category	
For entire Consumption	@ Rs 6.90/- per 1000 litres with minimum chargeRs.115/-
Automatic Revision by 15 % every year	
Stand Posts	
Urban	@ Rs. 1314/- per year per tap
Rural	@ Rs. 875/- per year per tap

Sanitation

9.81 According to 1991 Census, 51 per cent of the households in the state had sanitation facilities. But the National Sample survey 1991 results showed that out of the 55 lakh households, 29 lakhs did not have latrines. The major departments concerned with sanitation are the Rural Development Department, Panchayat Department, Corporation and Municipalities, KWA, Socio Economic Unit. etc. It is estimated that 40000 to 50000 latrines are constructed by different agencies in the State every year. This would account to about construction of 3.2 lakh latrines by the State Sector agencies during 1991-1998.

9.82 Besides, in the state every year about 75000 houses are constructed by individual without state assistance. These houses invariably would have latrines constructed. This would mean that 6 lakh latrines would have been constructed. Thus during the period more than 9 lakh latrines would have been constructed in the state with state support and by private individuals.

Water Supply and Decentralisation

9.83 The Kerala Panchayati Raj Act 1994 provided that local bodies are to implement renovation of ponds and water conservancy measures, repair of wells and tube wells, digging of new wells, drilling of tube wells, overhead tanks, extension of existing lines and small schemes, operation and maintenance work of all water supply schemes. The Kerala Water Authority identified 1050 schemes for transferring to local bodies. During 1997-98 Rs.91.45 crores was earmarked to local bodies for implementing rural water supply schemes and 4968 schemes were proposed.

9.84 The Government have drawn up an Action Plan of providing water to all by 2000 AD with concerted effort of local bodies, KWA and Ground Water Department.

9.85 With the coming into force of the Kerala Panchayati Raj Act, Sanitation received top priority in planning and implementation. During 1998, 124368 latrines are proposed to be constructed through 2114 projects by local self-governments for which Rs.80.18 crores has been

allocated. Further, more than 87 panchayats in the state have taken up total sanitation projects through which about 68000 households would get benefited. The Nirmal 2000-Total Sanitation for Kottayam is under implementation with the total involvement of local bodies.

9.86 The setting up of Sanitation Mission is a land mark on the commitment of total sanitation and is sought to be achieved through local bodies.

HOUSING

Housing Demand

9.87 According to 1991 Census, there were 54.59 lakh houses and 55.13 lakh households in Kerala implying a shortage of 54000 houses. It was also estimated that a total of 10.9 lakh houses (20 per cent of 54.59 lakh houses) in Kerala were thatched units of semi permanent nature. Out of these thatched huts 5.5 lakh units were sub standard huts. Moreover 5 per cent of the existing houses are required to be demolished and reconstructed. Thus the housing demand as existed 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
Total	8.74

9.88 It is projected that State's population would increase from 290 lakhs in 1991 to 328 lakhs by 2001 A.D. Assuming the average household 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 houses during the period 1991-2001 is about 16 lakhs.

Supply of Houses

9.89 In Kerala more than 1.28 lakh houses are constructed on an average every year of which State sector agencies support construction of about 60000 houses. Based on a survey

conducted by State Planning Board in 1996, it was found that during 1991-95 5,13,041 houses were constructed in the State. Assuming the above proportion of construction in the private sector and with an accelerated effort by State sector and local bodies during 1995-98, about 4.5 lakh houses would have been constructed in the State. Of the houses constructed 20.9 per cent were thatched houses, 4.53 per cent sheeted houses, 29.01 per cent tiled houses and 45.56 per cent terraced houses. Further the survey showed that 84.17 per cent of the total houses constructed were in Panchayat areas, 9.37 per cent in Municipalities and 6.46 per cent in Corporation areas. The details are furnished in Appendix - 9.88

Houses Constructed/Assisted by Public Sector Agencies

9.90 A review of various housing schemes implemented by the State sector agencies would indicate that up to 31-3-1986, 2.67 lakh houses were constructed in the state under these schemes. During 1986-1998, 6.96 lakh houses were constructed/supported by government and its agencies and during 1997-98, 69409 houses were constructed/supported. Kerala State Housing Board is the major house building agency contributing to 56 per cent of the total houses constructed during 1997-98. Of the total number of 38857 houses constructed by Board during 1997-98, EWS houses constituted 79 per cent, low income group houses (LIG) 4.7 per cent and middle income group houses (MIG) 5.6 per cent. It has assisted construction of 3.44 lakh houses upto 31-3-1997 and implemented as many as 30 schemes. Up to March 1997 it had completed the construction of 18 commercial/shopping complexes and the construction of commercial complexes at Balaramapuram, Kattapana and Thrikkakara are in progress. During 1997-98, the Board raised funds to the tune of Rs.149 crores from HUDCO and Rs.2.86 crores from HDFC. Between April 1998 and December 1998 it raised Rs.117 crores from HUDCO. The relevant data on houses constructed by Housing Board are given in Appendix - 9.89

9.91 Maithri is the major economically weaker section housing scheme introduced in 1996 by renaming the EWS cash loan scheme of Rajiv One Million Housing Scheme. During 1997-98 and 1998-99 the Board disbursed a subsidy of Rs.118.84 crores till the end of October 1998 for

the construction of 54838 houses. Since starting of Maithri 81536 houses were assisted/constructed.

9.92 The Kerala State Co-operative Housing Federation which is the apex financing agency in the co-operative housing sector had advanced a loan of Rs.411.92 crores for the construction of 100283 houses upto 31.3.1998. During 1997-98 the Federation raised a loan of Rs.49.94 crores from HUDCO out of the total of Rs.77.29 crores. During the period April-October 98 the Federation disbursed Rs.29.47 crores for the construction of 3773 houses. The Public Sector agencies as well as the development authorities constructed about 54000 houses for the weaker sections during 1997-98. The relevant data on the physical achievement of various housing schemes right from inception are provided in Appendix 9.90

Housing and Decentralisation

9.93 According to Kerala Panchayati Raj Act 1994, Grama Panchayats are entrusted with the function of identification of the houseless families and puramboke dwellers, implementation of rural housing schemes including shelter upgradation, acquiring land for rural housing and distribution to the houseless and popularising low cost housing and building materials. The Act provided that District Panchayats would construct and distribute EWS houses and focus on development and distribution of the land for housing and encouraging co-operative housing societies so as to enable them to involve effectively. The outlay provided under State sector for housing during 1997-98 was Rs.43.98 crores whereas the local bodies allocated Rs.109.14 crores. This would reflect that the local bodies allocation to the housing sector during 1997-98 alone was close to Eighth Five Year Plan expenditure of Rs.111 crores for the sector. The local bodies constructed 45000 houses during 1997-98 of which the Grama Panchayats constituted 55 per cent.

LABOUR AND LABOUR WELFARE

Growth of ITIs and ITCs

9.94 In 1960 there were four Government Industrial Training Institutes in Kerala. The number increased to 15 in 1980 and 32 in 1997-98 with a total strength of 12152 students. There

were 365 Industrial Training Centres in the private sector during 1998 with a total seat strength of 36078. During 1998, 11 industrial training centres were started. The technical training infrastructure in the state thus consisted of 32 Government ITIs including 8 women ITIs and 365 private ITIs with a seat strength of 48230, in 1998. Besides, there were two Advanced Vocational Training Institutes and one Basic Training Centre. The growth of ITIs and ITCs from 1951 is given in Appendix-9.91. The district-wise details of ITIs and ITCs with seat strength are given in appendix-9.92.

9.95 Apprenticeship training, under implementation, now covers 55 trades. During the year 1997-'98, 4905 persons were trained through nine Related Instruction Centres and five ITIs in non-RIC districts. Of the total trainees, 519 were women, 11 physically handicapped, 458 scheduled castes and 14 scheduled tribes. Besides, 356 trainees sponsored by the Kerala Labour Welfare Fund Board were trained in 13 ITIs. Also 293 scheduled caste and scheduled tribe students were given special training in 14 ITIs during the year 1997-'98.

Trade-wise Enrolment in ITIs and ITCs.

9.96 Out of the total seat strength of 48230 in ITIs and ITCs, 25 per cent were in ITIs and 75 per cent in ITCs. Of the 12592 students admitted under one year course 30 per cent were in ITIs and 70 per cent in ITCs. In ITIs, 3768 students were admitted under 17 trades of one year course. The girls constituted 20 per cent (742), scheduled caste students 8 per cent (311) and scheduled tribe students 1 per cent (49). In

ITCs, 8824 students were undergoing one year course in 15 trades. Of these, girls constituted 46 per cent (4074) scheduled castes 10 per cent (888) and scheduled tribes about one per cent (76). The girls' enrolment has been higher in ITCs as compared to ITIs.

9.97 It is noteworthy that out of 8824 students in ITCs, as many as 3820 of the students in ITCs was in Data Preparation and computer software of which 55 per cent were girls. Stenography (English) and plumbing are also trades in high demand for which students constituted 19 per cent and 16 per cent respectively of the total enrolment. In the case of ITIs, the highest enrolment is seen in welding. The second demanding trade is steno (English) constituting 28 per cent of girls' enrolment in all trades.

9.98 The total enrolment in the two year course in 1998 stood at 35526 of which ITIs accounted for 23 per cent and ITCs 77 per cent. Out of 8304 students admitted under 18 trades in ITIs girls accounted for 13 per cent (1058) and scheduled castes 8 per cent (685) and scheduled tribe trainees about 0.80 per cent (66). Out of 27222 students enrolled under 14 trades in two year courses in ITCs 23 per cent (6250) are girls, 9 per cent (2405) scheduled castes and one per cent (258) scheduled tribes. An analysis of the intake under various trades revealed that 26 per cent are undergoing draftsman civil trade in ITCs followed by Electrician and Electronics Mechanic trades in 1998. With regard to ITIs, Fitter trade constitute the highest enrolment and Electronics Mechanic is the second demanding trade. The trade-wise enrolment in ITIs and ITCs are given in Appendix 9.93 and 9.94.

CHAPTER 10

SPECIAL PROGRAMME FOR WEAKER SECTIONS

Rural Development

According to 1991 census, rural population of Kerala accounts for nearly 74% of the State's population. Majority of them are dependent on weak productive assets and wage employment. Poor assets, low level of income and high under employment and unemployment, continued pressure on land for livelihoods are the main features of rural backwardness. The rural poor also suffer from inadequate basic facilities like services of education, health, drinking water, sanitation and shelter.

10.2. According to the IRDP survey of Rural Development Department, there were 20.73 lakh families below poverty line in 1995. During the period 1992-93 to 1995-96, 1.93 lakh families have been assisted under various poverty alleviation programmes so as to enable them to cross the poverty line. As per the revised list of 1996, there were 18.79 lakh families below poverty line in Kerala. The details are given in Table 10.1.

Table 10.1
Rural Households below Poverty Line (1996)

<i>District</i>	<i>Total Households Identified in 1992</i>	<i>SC/ST families added in 1994</i>	<i>Households added in July 1995</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Households Assisted during 1992-93 to 1995-96</i>	<i>Balance Households to be assisted as on 1-4-96</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Thiruvananthapuram	203259	460	19871	223590	16722	206868
Kollam	185668	540	14347	200555	17194	183361
Pathanamthitta	69327	1072	13357	83756	11443	72313
Alappuzha	134522	420	10661	145603	14359	131244
Kottayam	109276	602	23007	132885	12471	120414
Idukki	76205	1098	34642	111945	8789	103156
Ernakulam	120690	365	12237	133292	19447	113845
Thrissur	176016	105	27935	204056	20267	183789
Palakkad	152711	531	35885	189127	15585	173542
Malappuram	170926	625	18376	189927	19233	170694
Kozhikode	166537	1687	18240	186464	16142	70332
Wayanad	51759	346	17168	69273	4239	65034
Kannur	106235	203	23147	129585	12480	117105
Kasaragod	63743	834	8614	73191	5495	67696
Total	1786874	8888	277487	207324	193866	1879383

Brief details on major programmes under rural development being implemented in the State are given below. The details of physical targets and achievements of the programmes are given in Appendix 10.1.

1. Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP)

10.3. The aim of Integrated Rural Development Programme is to assist poor

families in rural areas to take up self-employment ventures generating additional income so as to enable them to cross the poverty line. It is being implemented in all 152 blocks in the State through 14 District Rural Development Agencies. Of the total outlay for the programme, 50 per cent is earmarked for families belonging to SC/ ST communities. Women and physically handicapped are given special consideration under this programme. Group strategy has also

been introduced in this scheme to make the programme a more effective tool for poverty alleviation. About 2.42 lakhs families have been assisted during the Eighth Plan. The achievement during the first year of the Ninth Plan was 44191

families. The per family assistance has been increasing steadily since 1992-93. The physical and financial achievements of the programme during Eighth Plan and first year of the Ninth Plan are given in Table 10.2.

Table 10.2
Achievements under IRDP

<i>Plan Period</i>	<i>Families Assisted</i>	<i>Subsidy (Rs.Lakhs)</i>	<i>Loan (Rs.Lakhs)</i>	<i>Per Family Assistance (Rs)</i>
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
<i>VIII Plan Sub Total</i>	<i>242556</i>	<i>9750.56</i>	<i>20653.68</i>	<i>12535</i>
1997-98	44191	2168.51	6885.80	20489

10.4. The sector-wise analysis of IRDP schemes shows a slight shift in activity from tertiary sector to secondary sector during the Eighth Plan period. The share of tertiary sector in the total number of IRDP schemes assisted has

declined from 36 per cent in 1991-92 to 32 per cent in 1997-98. The share of secondary sector on the other hand improved from 21 per cent to 25 per cent during the same period. The details are given in Table 10.3.

Table 10.3
Sector-wise Breakup of the IRDP Schemes

<i>Year</i>	<i>Primary Sector (No. of Schemes)</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Secondary Sector (No. of Schemes)</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Tertiary Sector (No. of Schemes)</i>	<i>%</i>
<i>(1)</i>	<i>(2)</i>	<i>(3)</i>	<i>(4)</i>	<i>(5)</i>	<i>(6)</i>	<i>(7)</i>
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
1997-98	20872	43	12281	25	15508	32

Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas (DWCRA)

10.5. Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas is a sub component of IRDP focussing on provision of self employment to poor women on a group basis by providing self employment opportunities on sustained basis. DWCRA group consists of 10-15 women members. The approach emphasises on

convergence of activities of social welfare, health, nutrition, employment and education. During 1997-98 against the target of 720 groups, 1355 groups were formed providing financial assistance of Rs.246.88 lakhs. Of this, 1016 groups have started income generating activities. Table 10.4 shows physical and financial achievements of the programme during Eighth Plan period and during 1997-98.

Table 10.4
Achievements of DWCRA

Plan Period	No. of Groups Formed			No. of Groups Started Functioning	%	Expenditure under Subsidy (Rs. Lakhs)
	Target	Achievement	Percentage			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
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
Sub Total VIII Plan	3657	3304	90	2515	76	574.82
1997-98	720	1355	188	1016	75	246.88

Training of Rural Youths for Self Employment (TRYSEM)

10.6. TRYSEM, a supplementary programme of IRDP, has two components: Training and Infrastructure. Training is aimed at imparting skill to unemployed youth in the age group of 18-35 years drawn from families below poverty line to take up self employment ventures in the field of agriculture and allied sectors, industries and services. Fifty percent of the beneficiaries are to be Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes youths. Successfully trained youths are assisted for starting enterprises with loan and subsidy

under IRDP. During 1997-98 against a target of 1358 rural youths, 3846 youths were trained, of which 1068 youths have been assisted to start their own enterprises and 1854 youths have been engaged in wage employment. TRYSEM also attempts to strengthen infrastructural facilities of training institutions. Physical and financial targets and achievements under the programme depends on the funds released by the Central Government. Physical and financial achievements under TRYSEM programme during the Eighth Plan and during 1997-98 are given in Table 10.5.

Table 10.5
Achievements Under TRYSEM

Plan Period	Target for Training	No. of Youths Trained	% of Achievement	No. of Youths Assisted for Self Employed	No. of Youths Wage Employed	Expenditure (Rs. Lakhs)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
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
Sub Total VIII Plan	32492	29218	90	7326	16178	1147.77
1997-98	1358	3846	283	1068	1854	141.57

Supply of Tool Kits

10.7. Supply of tool kits to rural artisans is an allied programme of IRDP with 100% central assistance. The objective of the scheme is to enable the rural artisans like blacksmiths,

carpenters, goldsmiths, potters, leather workers, masons, metal workers etc., to earn higher income in their traditional skills using improved tools. A survey during 1992 showed that there were 93733 rural artisans in the State. Of them

2278 artisans against the target of 3716, have been assisted under the scheme during 1997-98.

The details are given in Table 10.6.

Table 10.6
Progress under Supply of Tool Kits Programme During 1997-98

District	Number of Rural Artisans (1992 Survey)	Physical Progress (No.)		
		Target	Artisans Supplied with Tool Kits	Expenditure (Rs. Lakhs)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Thiruvananthapuram	17669	225	247	8.55
Kollam	9649	320	141	4.96
Pathanamthitta	3602	290	190	4.28
Alappuzha	5674	324	44	2.58
Kottayam	6195	154	77	3.08
Idukki	6159	270	236	6.54
Ernakulam	3626	942	460	16.88
Thrissur	13158	250	155	6.24
Palakkad	7412	130	79	2.36
Malappuram	7473	214	156	4.26
Kozhikode	5881	192	107	4.45
Wayanad	957	98	113	1.92
Kannur	3377	175	175	7.04
Kasaragod	2901	132	98	3.70
Total	93733	3716	2278	76.84

Kerala Rural Development and Marketing Society (KERAMS)

10.8. Kerala Rural Development and Marketing Society was established in 1986 as an autonomous body to provide marketing support to IRDP beneficiaries, rural artisans, DWCRA units, mahila samajams, voluntary organisations 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.58.48 lakhs were sold during 1997-98. KERAMS with the co-operation of District Rural Development Agencies organises trade fairs during Onam festival in all districts and promote sales of IRDP products in urban areas. The details of sales value of IRDP products through KERAMS are given in Table 10.7.

Jawahar Rozgar Yojana

10.9 Jawahar Rozgar Yojana is an intensive wage employment generation programme started in 1989 merging NREP and RLEGP. It aims to create additional gainful wage employment for

unemployed and under employed persons in rural areas undertaking public works to strengthen rural economic infrastructure and creation of durable community assets. It is implemented by the District Rural Development Agencies through 152 Block Panchayats and 990 Grama Panchayats in the State. The details of employment generation and financial achievements under Jawahar Rozgar Yojana during Eighth Plan and during 1997-98 are given in Table 10.8.

Table 10.7
Sales Value of IRDP Products through KERAMS

Year	Sales Value (Rs. Lakhs)
1992-93	34.05
1993-94	33.27
1994-95	37.14
1995-96	49.33
1996-97	54.82
Total VIII Plan	208.61
1997-98	58.48

Table 10.8
Employment Generation and Financial Achievements under JRY

Plan Period	Employment Generation (lakh mandays)			Expenditure
	Target	Achievement	%	Rs.Lakhs
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
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
Sub Total VIII Plan	516.94	589.63	114	38026.44
1997-98	66.74	41.82	63	3851.76

10.10. In 1996-97, Government of India have changed the composition of JRY scheme. The components of Indira Awas Yogana and Million Wells Scheme have been separated as special programmes and separate allotments have been

provided. However, the details of main assets created and houses constructed under the components of JRY are given in Table 10.9 and 10.10 respectively.

Table 10.9
Details of Main Assets Created under JRY

Assets	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	Total VIII Plan	1997-98
1. Million Wells only for Irrigation (No.)	3893	3064	3218	3468	2268	15911	3976
2. Irrigation Wells as part of JRY (No.)	293	143	73	55	51	615	95
3. Drinking Water Wells (No.)	309	359	340	288	404	1700	372
4. Roads (Km.)	1767	1587	990	848	802	5994	722
5. School Buildings (No.)	47	70	35	32	23	216	9
6. Sanitary Latrines (No.)	4516	4620	4313	4556	12453	30458	11588

Table 10.10
Houses Constructed under JRY

Period	Number of Houses Constructed
1992-93	16533
1993-94	16999
1994-95	18549
1995-96	29368
1996-97	29952
Total-VIII Plan	11140
1997-98	17803

Employment Assurance Scheme

10.11 Employment Assurance Scheme was launched first in 21 blocks in seven districts in the State in 1994. The objective of the scheme is to provide 100 days of assured employment during the lean agricultural season at minimum wages on non-farm or allied activities such as construction of roads, culverts, school buildings, play ground, minor irrigation works etc. During 1997-98 the programme has been extended to 152 blocks and generated 47.26 lakh man days of labour with an expenditure of Rs.4371.43 lakhs. The district-wise details of the scheme during 1997-98 are given in Table 10.11.

Table 10.11
Progress of Employment Assurance Scheme During 1997-98

<i>District</i>	<i>Number of Works Taken up</i>	<i>Number of Works Completed</i>	<i>Employment Generated (LMD)</i>	<i>Expenditure (Rs. Lakhs)</i>
<i>(1)</i>	<i>(2)</i>	<i>(3)</i>	<i>(4)</i>	<i>(5)</i>
Thiruvananthapuram	524	179	6.79	463.19
Kollam	340	87	1.34	127.75
Pathanamthitta	155	43	0.97	93.03
Alappuzha	296	85	2.24	215.23
Kottayam	850	473	7.00	661.86
Idukki	705	329	5.56	578.10
Ernakulam	278	164	3.41	366.81
Thrissur	301	124	3.48	245.36
Palakkad	339	121	2.39	256.69
Malappuram	426	186	5.09	487.62
Kozhikode	244	99	2.15	203.47
Wayanad	306	240	3.34	334.91
Kannur	429	90	2.77	268.26
Kasaragod	176	106	0.73	69.15
Total	5369	2326	47.26	4371.43

People's Action for Development (Kerala) (PAD-K)

10.12. People's Action for Development (Kerala) is a nodal agency intended to strengthen and promote voluntary efforts in rural development by assisting voluntary organisations. It conducts seminars and camps to help voluntary organisations to prepare projects to get assistance from CAPART. During 1997-98 CAPART sanctioned 13 projects costing Rs.210.86 lakhs on the basis of the recommendations of People's Action for Development Kerala.

District Rural Development Agencies

10.13. With the introduction of decentralised planning in Kerala, the various poverty alleviation programmes have been entrusted with the different tiers of panchayats. The details of the decentralised planning programme is presented in Chapter 13. A basic approach of the decentralised planning is that the centrally sponsored schemes must be integrated into the local plans. The local bodies are earmarking substantially larger outlay than the allocation on centrally sponsored schemes for programmes such as housing, sanitation, nutrition and assets for self employment, not to mention employment generation, public works from their plan grant-in-aid. Therefore it is vital that the centrally sponsored poverty alleviation schemes are integrated with the local plans to avoid

duplication and gaps and thus improve the effectiveness.

10.14. The rigidity of the norms laid down by the Centre for the Centrally Sponsored Schemes and the existing organisational structure for implementation of Centrally Sponsored programmes hinder the formulation of integrated local plans. On the basis of the experience of last two years guidelines for meaningful integration without violating the Central norms have been evolved. And now the urgent task is to bring about the necessary organisational changes. The most important of such changes is the abrogation of DRDA and empowers the District Panchayats to shoulder the function of DRDA. Government of Kerala has accepted the recommendations of Sen Committee in this regard and a Committee appointed by the Government has already finalised the recommendations for the merger of DRDA with District Panchayat ensuring separate and rigorous accounting and monitoring of the centrally sponsored schemes.

Land Reforms

10.15. The major component of Land Reforms is distribution of surplus land. An extent of 64959 acres of land has been distributed to 148587 families as on 31-12-1998. District-wise information on the distribution of surplus land up to 31-12-1998 is given in Table 10.12.

Table 10.12
District-wise Distribution of Surplus Land up to 31-12-1998

District	Number of Beneficiaries				Land Distributed (In Acres)			
	SC	ST	Others	Total	SC	ST	Others	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Kasaragod	4131	798	7345	12274	3277	671	5842	9790
Kannur	4688	1899	9028	15615	2645	1475	5938	10058
Wayanad	1358	2748	2853	6959	481	1538	1325	3344
Kozhikode	5023	245	5991	11259	1244	102	1286	2632
Malappuram	8786	37	8182	17005	3443	14	4038	7495
Palakkad	12759	1224	13372	27355	5604	946	6298	12851
Thrissur	7590	67	12346	20003	1411	50	2223	3684
Ernakulam	3984	40	2510	6534	742	5	423	1170
Idukki	2218	360	2411	4989	2042	315	2138	4495
Kottayam	2417	76	2841	5334	1245	60	1232	2537
Alappuzha	3999	48	4357	8404	2179	7	2352	4538
Pathanamthitta	330	-	394	724	86	-	68	154
Kollam	3434	-	3209	6643	777	-	824	1601
Thiruvananthapuram	3099	-	2390	5489	335	-	275	610
Total	63816	7542	77229	148587	25511	5183	34262	64959

10.16. Re-survey in the State is being implemented since 1966-67 onwards. Twelve re-survey parties, 3 range parties and 3 mapping units are attending to the re-survey operation. The works are in progress in all districts, except Kasaragod. Out of 32510 sq. km to be surveyed in the State, an extent of 22936.41sq. km. under field work and an area of 20583.55 sq. km. under office works have been covered till 30-09-1998. Out of 903 villages taken up for resurvey, field work of 790 villages have been completed, office records of 650 villages have been finalised and the records in respect of 625 villages have been implemented in revenue administration. To dispose of complaints against survey records, Adalath have been organised since 01-08-1995. A total number of 7,11,987 petitions have been received on Adalath, of which 6,42,985 have been disposed off.

Western Ghats Development Programme

10.17. Western Ghats Development Programme comprises of Hill Area Development Programme initiated by Planning Commission during the Fifth Five Year Plan Period. This programme aims at the ecological and economic improvement of the area and living conditions of the local people. The programme is being implemented in 31 Taluks in the State. The major schemes implemented under the programme include watershed development, forestry, village and small scale industries, horticulture, soil conservation, minor irrigation, dairy development, agriculture etc. During

1997-98 an amount of Rs.978.52 lakhs was expended against the outlay of Rs.996.23 lakhs. The details of financial and physical achievements under Western Ghats Development Programme during 1995-96, 1996-97 and 1997-98 are given in Appendix 10.2 and Appendix 10.3 respectively.

Urban Development Schemes

10.18. Urban Basic Service Programme, Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns, Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana, Modernisation of Slaughter houses etc. are the major schemes implemented under the sub sector Urban Development

10.19. Urban Basic Service Programme envisages provision of basic services and essential amenities like water supply and low cost sanitation and covers educational programme to improve awareness, motivation, immunisation, child health and maternal health. The scheme is being implemented in the municipalities of Vaikom, Trippunithura, Parur, Angamali, Aluva, Kothamangalam, Perumbavoor, Muvatupuzha and Adoor.

10.20. Integrated Development of Small and Medium Town, 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 Institutions etc. So far 31 towns in Kerala have been covered under this scheme.

10.21. Government of India introduced a new poverty alleviation scheme Swarna Jayanthi Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) to replace the existing poverty alleviation schemes. This scheme has two component (i) Urban Self-Employment Programme (USEP) and (ii) Urban Wage Employment Programme (UWEP). Assistance to individual urban poor beneficiaries for setting up gainful self employment ventures, assistance to group of urban poor women for setting up gainful self employment ventures, training of potential beneficiaries associated with the urban employment programme for acquisition or upgradation of vocational and entrepreneurial skills are the three components under USEP.

10.22. 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.

10.23. Modernisation of slaughterhouses is an another 50 per cent Centrally Sponsored Scheme that is being implemented in Thrissur, Irinjalakuda, Tiruvalla and Tripunithura Municipalities and Thiruvananthapuram Corporation.

Social Security and Nutrition

10.24. The State is implementing more than 25 social security schemes concerning the poor, aged agricultural workers, mentally retarded children, widows, destitute, disabled persons, prisoners, inmates of juvenile homes etc. During 1997-98 the Government expenditure on social security and welfare measures amounted to about Rs.150 crores. Various pensions and welfare fund schemes implemented through different departments and Statutory Boards benefited 10.78 lakh persons during 1997-1998.

Institutional Care

10.25. The Social Security and welfare measures are implemented through institutional and non-institutional channels. The institutional care provided by Government and various voluntary agencies broadly dealt with categories like orphan, disabled children, aged and infirm, cured mental patients, released prisoners, leprosy patients and so on. At present institutional care is provided to about 54418 persons of which 44728 are orphan children. The details on institutional intervention and coverage of beneficiaries are presented in Appendix 10.4. As regards the juveniles, during 1998 out of 191 juveniles admitted 48 were corrected.

Major Pension Schemes/ Welfare Schemes

10.26. Out of 25 pension/ welfare schemes implemented in the State three viz. Agricultural Workers Pension Scheme, Destitute and Old Age Pension Scheme and Special Pension Scheme to Handicapped are the major schemes. These schemes have been largely directed towards the goal of reducing poverty and deprivations of the marginalised segments in society. The other major pension schemes are implemented through Statutory Boards constituted for implementation of social security initiatives for various categories of workers such as coir workers, cashew workers, khadi workers, construction workers, toddy workers, abkari workers, handloom workers etc. During 1998 Rs.144.56 crores were incurred as expenditure and benefited about 10,77,727 persons. The details reflecting the eligibility criteria, rate of assistance and number of persons benefited in 1998 are summarised briefly in Appendix 10.5.

Prison Department

10.27. The prison department is playing a significant role by initiating the modern concept of prevention of crimes and treatment of offenders. The infrastructure consists of 3 central prisons, one open prison, one women prison, one district jail, one special sub jail, one borstal school and 32 sub jails in the State. In 1998 there were 3559 short-term prisoners and 1780 long-term prisoners. The details of prisoners are shown in Table 10.13.

10.28. The physically Handicapped Person's Welfare Corporation is another important agency implementing several social security measures for the handicapped. Their major achievements are reflected in Table 10.14.

Table 10.13
Details of Short Term and Long Term Prisoners

Name of Jail	Number of Short Term Prisoners						Number of Long Term Prisoners									
	Confined			Released			Confined			Released						
	As on 31-12-1997	As on 31-10-1998	As on 31-12-1997	As on 31-10-1998	As on 31-12-1997	As on 31-10-1998	As on 31-12-1997	As on 31-10-1998	As on 31-12-1997	As on 31-10-1998	As on 31-12-1997	As on 31-10-1998				
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13				
1. Central Prisons	512	59	837	43	406	52	614	35	1763	30	1482	24				
2. Sub Jails	2097	65	2157	129	1788	91	1906	58	100	19	30	22				
3. Women's Prison, Neyyattinkara	-	8	-	18	-	8	-	17	-	20	-	25				
4. Open Prison	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	109	-	123	-				
5. Special Sub Jail, Viyyur	82	-	115	-	72	-	102	-	3	-	5	-				
6. District Jail, Kozhikode	377	4	254	6	313	4	204	6	33	-	54	11				
7. Borstal School, Trikkakara	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	4	-				
Total	3068	136	3363	196	2579	155	2826	116	2014	69	1698	82	222	25	176	16

Table 10.14
Performance of Kerala State Handicapped Persons Welfare Corporation

Year	Paid up Share Capital (Rs.Lakhs)	Number of Persons Assisted by Providing Aids and Appliances		Number of Self-Employment Application Sanctioned	Amount released by Corporation as Subsidy (Rs.Lakhs)
		Men	Women		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1992-93	20	326	-	10	5000
1993-94	25	751	-	147	265500
1994-95	25	2635	-	948	1896000
1995-96	15	2331	-	320	640000
1996-97	6.67	2271	-	762	1524000
1997-98	13.34	934	654	424	848000

Nutrition

All India Situation

10.29. The National Sample Survey in its study based on 17 most populous States reports that nutrition intake per person in India has fallen since the early 1970's. But Kerala and West Bengal, however, despite low intake levels, the trend is one of progress.

10.30. In rural India, average calorie intake fell from 2,266 Kcals in 1972-73 to 2,221 in 1983 and to 2153 in 1993-94. In urban India, the average intake was lower than in rural India. At the same time, the reduction in intake was smaller in urban India than in rural India, intake went down from 2107 Kcals in 1972-73 to 2089 in 1983 and 2071 in 1993-94.

10.31. Between 1972-73 and 1983, the only States in which the average calorie intake per person in rural areas rose were Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra, Orissa, and West Bengal. In the next decade, 1983 to 1993-94, the average calorie intake in rural areas rose in only three States - Kerala, West Bengal and Orissa. If the entire period (that is 1972-73 to 1993-94) is considered, calorie intake per person rose in the rural areas of four States - Kerala, West Bengal, Orissa and Maharashtra. The largest absolute increase in calorie consumption per person per day was in Kerala (406 Kcal), Kerala was followed by West Bengal (290 Kcal), Orissa (204 Kcal) and Maharashtra (44 Kcal). In West Bengal and Orissa, the average intake per person moved from below the all India average in 1972-73 and 1983 to a level above the all India average in 1993-94. The average intakes in

Kerala and Maharashtra were, however, below the national average in all years.

Nutrition in Kerala

10.32. Three major departments of the State Government are implementing the nutrition programmes. They are the Social Welfare Department, Rural Development Department and Education Department. The Social Welfare Department is implementing Integrated Child Development Services, Rural Development Department is running Balawadis and feeding in non-ICDS blocks, Education Department is incharge of school mid-way meal programme. All the three programmes benefit about 40 lakh women and children. The coverage under different programmes is briefly described below.

10.33. Out of 120 ICDS projects, 111 are rural projects, one tribal and eight urban projects. Through a network of 17000 anganawadis about 10.5 lakh women and children were benefited. The per beneficiary cost of feeding is Rs.0.80 to 1.20 for providing 300-500 calories and 8.12 to 15 grams of protein to children and women beneficiaries respectively. The district-wise distribution of ICDS projects sanctioned and functioning are given in Appendix.10.6.

10.34. There were 39 non ICDS blocks which covered about 40200 women beneficiaries and 93800 children through a network of 782 regular feeding centres.

10.35. The Education Department implemented the school meals feeding for deserved LP/UP children. During 1997-98, 27.95 lakh children were benefited through 11268 centres for 180

days. This accounted to 72 per cent of the LP/UP children enrolled. The total expenditure incurred during 1997-98 stood at Rs.21.19 crores. The details showing the feeding

programmes implemented by Social Welfare Department, Rural Development Department and Education Department are presented in Table.10.15.

Table 10.15
Nutrition Programme in Kerala-1998

<i>Name of Department</i>	<i>Programme</i>	<i>No. of Centres</i>	<i>No. of Beneficiaries (Lakhs)</i>	<i>Expenditure (Rs.Lakhs)</i>
<i>(1)</i>	<i>(2)</i>	<i>(3)</i>	<i>(4)</i>	<i>(5)</i>
1. Social Welfare Department	Special Nutrition Programme	17000	10.50	-
2. Rural Development Department	a. Non ICDS Balawadis, Feeding Centres.	772	0.96	170.00 (Allowance only)
	b. Composite Project for Women and Pre-School Children	782		
3. Education Department	School Meals Programme	11268	27.95	2118.64

Decentralisation – Social Security and Nutrition

10.36. According to Kerala Panchayati Raj Act 1994, several functions are transferred to local bodies in the sphere of social security and welfare and nutrition. The schemes transferred included widow, destitute and old age pensions, assistance to marriage of widow's daughters, pension to physically handicapped and mentally retarded, social security homes etc. In Kerala, there are 120 ICDS Projects benefiting 10.5 lakh women and children through a network of 17000 anganawadi centres. In addition, there are 782 balawadi centres in 39 non-ICDS blocks. All these centres are transferred to local bodies. Besides, construction of anganawadi buildings and related activities are entrusted to local bodies. During 1997-98 the local bodies formulated as many as 1254 projects and allocated 14.34 crores.

Development of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

10.37. 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.

10.38. According to 1991 Census, the Scheduled Caste population of Kerala is 28,86,522, ie. 9.9 per cent of the total 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).

Table 10.14
Distribution of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Population
by Districts (1991)

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Districts</i>	<i>Total Population (Lakhs)</i>	<i>Scheduled Castes (Lakhs)</i>	<i>Scheduled Tribes (Lakhs)</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1.	Thiruvananthapuram	29.38	3.43	0.16
2.	Kollam	23.98	3.06	0.04
3.	Alappuzha	11.87	1.58	0.07
4.	Pathanamthitta	19.90	1.9	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

10.39. The Scheduled Tribe population of 320967 (1991 census) constitutes 1.1 per cent of the total population and is even more unevenly distributed in the 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 the tribal population is in Alappuzha District (0.87 %).

10.40. 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, Kattunaikans, 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.

10.41. According to a survey by the Forest Department in 1992, 17156 Scheduled Tribe families are living in the interior forests in 671 settlements. Majority of them is engaged in the collection of minor forest produces and forest protection works.

Economic Status

10.42. The occupational pattern of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes would reveal their relative economic backwardness. Among Scheduled Castes, agricultural labourers

constitute 53.78 % and 55.47% among Scheduled Tribes. The land reform measures implemented in the State ensured ownership of homestead land to the Scheduled Caste families and thus reduced the incidence of landless among them, but failed to transform them to cultivators. The proportion of cultivators among Scheduled Castes is only 3.1 per cent as against the State average of 12.2 per cent.

10.43. 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 about 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 employment.

10.44. Employment among Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the organised sector is relatively low. However due to the reservation policy there has been significant improvement in employment in Government jobs. Between 1988 and 1994 the proportion of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Government employment increased from 9.96 per cent to 11.56 per cent. It has further increased to 12.04% in 1996.

10.45 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 reason for the higher participation rate is relatively higher participation of Scheduled Castes/Tribes women. While the average participation of women in the State is 15.85% the rates for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes women are 31.73 and 36.90 per cent respectively. (See Table 10.15).

10.46. Despite the high 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 33.10% of the Scheduled Caste families are below poverty line. The rate is 48.47% for Scheduled Tribes. (1998 data)

Social Indicators

10.47. The literacy rates among Scheduled Castes have shown significant improvement from 24.4 per cent in 1961 to 79.66 per cent in 1991. Yet it is 10 per cent below the general literacy rate. Among the tribals the literacy rate is even lower at 57.22 per cent (See Table 10.15).

Table 10.15
Certain Selected Characteristics of Scheduled Castes
and Scheduled Tribes Population (1991)

<i>Description</i>	<i>Units</i>	<i>Scheduled Castes</i>	<i>Scheduled Tribes</i>	<i>Total Population</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1. Households	No.	593676	69441	5513200
2. Population	No.	2886522	320967	29098518
3. Literates	No.	2002786	156061	22686461
4. Main Workers	No.	1062922	129297	8301087
5. Marginal Workers	No.	126488	18474	855031
6. Non Workers	No.	1697112	173196	19952400
7. Size of Households	%	4.90	4.60	5.30
8. Decadal Growth Rate	%	13.22	22.75	14.32
9. Sex Ratio	No.	1029	996	1036
10. Total Literacy Rate	%	79.66	57.22	89.81
11. Male Literacy	%	85.22	63.38	93.62
12. Female Literacy	%	74.31	51.07	86.17
13. Work Participation Rate		-	-	-
(i) Total	%	41.21	46.04	31.43
(ii) Male	%	50.96	55.14	47.58
(iii) Female	%	31.73	36.90	15.85
14. Cultivators	%	3.10	16.66	12.24
15. Agricultural Laboureres	%	53.78	55.47	22.54
16. Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting, Plantations, etc.	%	10.87	15.47	9.24
17. Mining and Quarrying, Manufacturing & Processing, Servicing & Repairing	%	1.88	0.33	0.99
18. I. Household Industry	%	2.44	0.47	2.58
II Other than Household Industry	%	7.08	2.96	11.60
19. Construction	%	3.60	0.48	4.00
20. Trade and Commerce	%	2.83	1.38	12.64
21. Transport, Storage and Communication	%	2.72	1.50	5.99
22. Other Services	%	10.70	5.28	15.18

10.48. The enrolment of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students in schools has

increased considerably due to educational incentives offered to them. The Scheduled Caste

children constitutes 11.93 per cent of the children enrolled in the schools and for the Scheduled Tribe children it is 1.29 per cent as on 1-7-1998, i.e. relatively higher than the

population share. Among college students 10.97 per cent belong to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Communities. The details are given in Table 10.16 and 10.17.

Table 10.16
Enrolment of Scheduled Caste/ Scheduled Tribe Students
at School Level (1997-98)

<i>Section</i>	<i>General (No)</i>	<i>Scheduled Castes (No.)</i>	<i>Percentage to Total</i>	<i>Scheduled Tribes (No.)</i>	<i>Percentage to Total</i>
<i>(1)</i>	<i>(2)</i>	<i>(3)</i>	<i>(4)</i>	<i>(5)</i>	<i>(6)</i>
Lower Primary Section	1760054	204483	11.62	28810	1.64
Upper Primary Section	1517949	186050	10.84	18006	1.05
High School Section	1416164	169433	10.59	13633	0.85
Total	4694167	559966	11.93	60449	1.29

Table 10.17
Enrolment of Scheduled Caste/ Scheduled Tribe Students
In Arts & Science Colleges (1997-98)

<i>Course</i>	<i>Total Strength (No.)</i>	<i>SC/ST Students (No.)</i>	<i>Percentage to Total</i>
<i>(1)</i>	<i>(2)</i>	<i>(3)</i>	<i>(4)</i>
1. Pre-Degree	193638	25583	13.21
2. Degree	125891	9223	7.33
3. Post-Graduation	11533	1500	13.00
Total	331062	36306	10.97

10.49. Enrolment of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in technical institutions during 1997-98 was 2897 and 370 respectively (Table 10.18). During the year under report 43

Scheduled Caste students and 11 Scheduled Tribe students were admitted to MBBS course. (See Appendix 10.8)

Table 10.18
Enrolment of Scheduled Caste/ Scheduled Tribe Students
in Technical Institutions during 1997-98

<i>Institutions</i>	<i>Total (No.)</i>	<i>Scheduled Castes (No.)</i>	<i>Scheduled Tribes (No.)</i>
<i>(1)</i>	<i>(2)</i>	<i>(3)</i>	<i>(4)</i>
1. Engineering Colleges	10704	1012	132
2. Polytechnics	17640	1384	112
3. Technical High Schools	5259	501	126
Total	33603	2897	370

10.50. It is estimated that only 40 per cent of the Scheduled Caste families live in identified habitats or colonies. The tribal population has much higher degree of clustered settlement pattern. Despite various habitat development programmes, the basic amenities in these

settlements are far from satisfactory. 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 departments, the housing

requirement of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes would be around 1.5 lakh houses.

10.51. With respect to the Scheduled Tribes the social sector improvement 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.

Special Component Plan

10.52. The initial five year plans did not have a separate component for the development of Scheduled Castes except for certain social welfare programmes undertaken by the Scheduled Caste Development Department. The persistence of backwardness of Scheduled Castes drew attention to the need for a new plan strategy. It had proposed that main thrust of 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.

10.53. The outlay for SCP was fixed as a per cent of the total plan outlay of the State in proportion to the Scheduled Caste population. 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. It was in this background that in Kerala it was decided to decentralise the Special Component Plan to the district from 1983-84 onwards.

10.54. District Level Working Groups (DLWG) were formally constituted with the District Collector as Chairman and the District Planning Officer as Convenor. The district level working group was responsible to ensure that each scheme was properly co-ordinated with the rest of the plan and that the habitat level and family level integration were properly ensured.

10.55. 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.

10.56. The practice followed for providing SCP outlay till 1996-97 was to set apart certain percentage of the plan provision under the concerned head of account of concerned departments. Despite, repeated guidelines issued regarding the formulation and implementation of schemes, the needs of the Scheduled Caste/ Scheduled Tribe 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.

10.57. Pooling of funds meant that, henceforth, the SCP/TSP allocation would fall under one head of account (ie, that of SC/ST 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/TSP funds 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 greater flexibility and greater responsiveness to Special Component Plan/ Tribal Sub Plan.

10.58. The decentralisation of SCP/TSP resulted in an improvement in the SCP/TSP allocation and plan implementation. There was also an improvement in the quality of schemes undertaken. In the absence of effective beneficiary participation the decentralisation of SCP/TSP tended to be increasingly bureaucratic. Despite the district level working groups the programme continued to be plagued by excessive departmentalism and top down approach. The answer to this situation lay in involving the local bodies in the planning process. In 1997-98 Annual Plan a decisive step was taken towards democratic decentralisation by devolving the planing of SCP/TSP to the local bodies. With Greater direct participation of the people facilitated by this bring about a significant improvement in the effectiveness of the programme. During 1997-98 an amount of Rs. 112.59 crores was spent under Special Component Plan and Rs. 24.13 crores under Tribal Sub plan through the SC/ST Development

Departments and other development departments under pooled fund system. Table 10.19 shows the details of amount spent under Special Component Plan and Tribal Sub Plan during 1997-98.

Tribal Sub Plan

10.59. 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 relatively 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 Dairy Project, Priyadarsini 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.

10.60. 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 ITDPs 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.

10.61. The Tribal Sub Plan concept could never be fully operationalised within the State, because in an administrative area, non-tribals constituted majority of the population. Opening up of the tribal settlements through development schemes and their 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 Plan in the 1970's. District Level decentralisation of Tribal Sub Plan was introduced from 1983-84 onwards. From 1997-98, as in the case of SCP, a major portion of Tribal Sub plan funds have been devolved to the local bodies.

Programmes of SC/ST Departments :-

10.62. The programmes of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Development Departments cover a wide area comprising of education, health, housing and other social welfare schemes.

10.63. The Scheduled Castes Development Department is implementing various educational development programmes benefiting Scheduled Castes. Educational assistance are given to the pre-matric students and students undergoing ITI/ITC courses and vocational courses. From Standard I to III the rate of lump sum grant is Rs. 70 and Rs. 175 from Standard VIII to X. The students belonging to most backward communities among Scheduled Castes are given monthly stipend ranging from Rs. 25 to Rs. 35. Cash awards are also given to students who obtain first class in public examinations. The rate of incentive to those who get first class is Rs. 500 to SSLC Examination, Rs. 750 in Pre-Degree, Rs. 1000 in Degree and Rs. 1500 in Post-Graduate courses.

10.64. Under the Scheduled Castes Development Department there are 19 Post-Matric Hostels, 6 for girls and 13 for boys for providing accommodation and other facilities to the students belonging to Scheduled Castes.

10.65. Bharath Darshan scheme is intended to take selected group of SC students for tour to other parts of the country. All India tour for selected boys and South India tour for girl students are being conducted every year under the scheme. During 1997-98, 48 Scheduled Caste students were benefited under the scheme. Special coaching is also imparted to students having talents in sports and games by admitting them in sports hostels. 64 students have been benefited by the scheme during 1997-98. Library facilities have been provided in all pre-matric hostels to enable the Scheduled Caste students to develop their reading habits.

Table 10.19
**District-Wise Expenditure under Special Component Plan
 and Tribal Sub Plan (1997-98)**

<i>(Rs. Lakhs)</i>			
<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Districts</i>	<i>Special Component Plan</i>	<i>Tribal Sub Plan</i>
1.	Thiruvananthapuram	853.79	99.11
2.	Kollam	983.99	31.89
3.	Alappuzha	434.97	2.12
4.	Pathanamthitta	561.98	39.70
5.	Kottayam	491.82	103.71
6.	Idukki	597.96	263.16
7.	Ernakulam	668.98	16.37
8.	Thrissur	987.34	25.79
9.	Palakkad	948.40	208.32
10.	Malappuram	957.82	73.63
11.	Kozhikode	582.66	13.45
12.	Wayanad	71.97	536.50
13.	Kannur	305.96	166.86
14.	Kasaragod	305.76	92.37
	<i>District Total</i>	<i>8753.40</i>	<i>1672.98</i>
	<i>State Level</i>	<i>2505.61</i>	<i>740.15</i>
	Total	11259.01	2413.13

10.66. Under the Scheduled Caste Development Department Production-cum-Training Centres and Industrial Training Centres are functioning. The sanctioned strength for all trades together is 872. Out of this the quota for Scheduled Castes is 698 and for Scheduled Tribes, 87. Under the book bank scheme technical and professional institutions are given assistance to purchase of books for the use of Scheduled Caste students. 64 institutes have benefited under the scheme during 1997-98. Three Pre-Examination Training Centres are also working under the Department. Payment of boarding grant to Scheduled Caste students in subsidised hostels, tutorial system in pre-matric hostels, better education facilities to the bright students are the other educational programmes that are being implemented for Scheduled Castes. Under the scheme, better education facilities to bright students the selected SC students are admitted in Standard V of the high standard English Medium Residential Schools. The expenses covering fees, boarding charges, special tuitions, dresses etc., are being given to the students till they complete SSLC or Plus 2. Every year 50 students are being admitted in Standard V.

10.67. A scheme for providing stipend for additional apprenticeship to ITC passed

candidates is being implemented by the Scheduled Caste Development Department. The apprenticeship will be given to the candidates for one year or till they get employment whichever period is less.

10.68. Welfare programmes like enforcement of Protection of Civil Rights Act and development schemes for those who were engaged in cleaning occupations 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. 5000 and maximum grant for meeting expenses for medical treatment is Rs. 2000. 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 of victims of atrocities. During 1997-98, 153 Scheduled Castes were given assistance under the scheme. Financial assistance to intercaste married couple is another welfare programme under implementation. Under the scheme Rs. 10,000

per couple will be given as financial assistance. Beneficiaries under the Scheme during 1997-98 were 352.

10.69. Under Scheduled Castes Development Department there are 476 departmental colonies with a view to assist the landless and houseless Scheduled Castes, including five major colonies at Thonnakkal, Nilambur, Karikattoor, Kadakkavoor and Maniyanthadam. The land required for the scheme have been sub divided in to plots of 5 to 25 cents and houses constructed with all facilities such as latrine, bathroom, drinking water, roads, common buildings etc.

10.70. The Intensive Habitat Development Programme was started in 1991-92 with the aim of providing amenities like drinking water, houses, electricity, roads etc. 1021 SC habitats have been covered under the scheme. Now the spillover works are being completed in these habitats.

10.71. The problem for housing among Scheduled Castes is very crucial. The department has initiated intensive drive for providing houses to the houseless Scheduled Castes people in recent years. Financial assistance is given to Scheduled Castes as grant to improve the facilities like hygienic latrines, bathrooms, waste water drains etc. The existing rates for providing facilities like bathroom and latrines is Rs. 4,500 for Smokeless Chulahs, Rs. 400 and for electrification Rs. 800.

10.72. Under the rehabilitation housing scheme the rate of grant is Rs. 50,000 (Rs. 15,000 for purchase of land and Rs. 35,000 for construction of house). The beneficiaries are selected by the local bodies. Similarly a scheme for the rehabilitation of Puramboke dwellers is also being implemented by the department. The rate of assistance is same as that of the rehabilitation housing scheme.

10.73. The Scheduled Castes Development Department has started Samridhi Kendras with a view to providing employment to technically trained Scheduled Caste candidates.

10.74. The educational concession programmes of Scheduled Tribes Development Department have benefited 62347 students during 1997-98. To provide better educational facilities and high standard of education, five Model Residential Schools and two Ashram Schools (Primary) were

functioning under this department during 1997-98. The Model Residential Schools could achieve 100 per cent success in the last SSLC Examination. A Scheme for providing financial assistance to SSLC PDC failed students to continue their studies in private tutorial colleges is under implementation. Similarly better education facilities to brilliant students, is another scheme. The objective of this scheme is to impart high standard 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.

10.75. Under the Scheduled Tribes Development Department, there are 115 pre-matric hostels providing free boarding and lodging and tuition facilities to Scheduled Tribe students. Scheduled Tribe students admitted in the subsidised hostels run by voluntary organisations are eligible for financial assistance.

10.76. With a view to provide pre-primary education 58 nursery schools are maintained by the department. The nutritional requirements of the children are taken care of to a great extent in these institutions.

10.77. Under the Intensive Habitat Development Programme, 184 colonies have been selected so far for implementing various schemes such as housing, digging of wells, wiring of houses etc. Family oriented economic development schemes and habitat based infrastructure facilities are also being implemented in the colonies.

10.78. Suganthagiri Cardamom Project, Priyadarsini Tea Estate, Pookot Dairy Project, Attappady Farming Co-operative Society, Vattachira Collective Farm, are the major tribal development projects functioning under the Scheduled Tribes Development Department. These five projects could rehabilitate 1089 ST families in 3295 hectares of land. These families have been given housing and other amenities and employment in the farm of the projects. Tea, coffee, pepper, cardamom, ginger, nutmeg, clove etc., are being cultivated in these farms.

10.79. Several schemes have been implemented for providing better medical facilities to the Scheduled Tribes. There are 17 ayurvedic dispensaries, one ayurveda hospital, 5 primary health sub centres and two mobile medical units

for the benefit of Scheduled Tribes. The hospital constructed as part of the Mananthavady Health Project is now fully functional. Periodical medical camps in tribal areas to diagnose diseases are being arranged. Patients with various diseases detected during the camps are referred to nearest district/taluk hospitals. Necessary financial assistance is also given for their immediate treatment. During 1997-98 the financial assistance for various agencies engaged with tribal housing has been unified as Rs. 35000 per house. The details of houses constructed for Scheduled Tribes are given in Appendix 10.10.

10.80. Another major programme under implementation is the food support programme in Wayanad District. The aim of the programme is to ensure employment for the tribals during the rainy seasons and thereby ameliorate poverty among them. Soil conservation and flood control works, cleaning of premises etc., are certain indicative items. During 1996-97 the scheme was extended to the districts of Idukki, Malappuram, Kasaragod and Palakkad. In 1997-98, the coverage was further extended to the districts of Thrissur, Kozhikode and Pathanamthitta. During 1997-98, 25179 tribal families were benefited under the schemes. Conduct of district/state level festivals of Scheduled Tribes, assistance to Scheduled Tribe Mahila Samajams, assistance for marriage of Scheduled Tribe girls, schemes for implementation of Prevention of Atrocities Act, 1989, discretionary grant, inter caste marriage grant etc. were also implemented for the development of Tribal population.

Kerala Institute for Research Training and Development Studies (KIRTADS)

10.81. The institute is a specialised agency meant to conduct research and study on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Kerala. It has three separate divisions, 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 1997-98, 291 investigation reports were submitted to various departments and agencies. The training wing conducted 30 district level training programmes for SC and ST youths and the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled

Tribe elected representatives of three tier Panchayats. Besides ten days awareness camps for 30 persons belonging to primitive tribes in two batches have been conducted. The development wing has prepared a development programme for Cholanaikans. Tribal health workers training programme, evaluation studies on the Special Component Plan programmes were the other programmes conducted by the Institute during 1997-98. Another major highlight of the Institute during 1997-98 is the conduct of 5 workshops for the 80 identified tribals on ethno medicine, the system of healing in tribal manner. With the support of the Indira Gandhi National Museum, Bhopal an all India Workshop for traditional arts and handicrafts was also conducted by the Institute during 1997-98.

Kerala State Development Corporation for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes

10.82. This Corporation is an agency for implementing development programmes for asset creation and employment generation among SC/ST people. The major schemes under implementation by the Corporation include agricultural land purchase, foreign employment scheme, margin money scheme, seed money for technically trained and professionally qualified persons, professional service scheme, traditional occupation, vegetable stall scheme, hollow bricks, poultry farm, typewriting institutions, photo copier/STD booth/DTP/laminations, video camera scheme, milch animal scheme, TV/VCR repairing and service centre, cool bar, floor polishing unit, mobile ironing unit, hair dressing unit, mini hotel, readymade garments etc.

10.83. Agricultural land purchase is a major scheme under implementation by the Corporation. Under the scheme a loan of Rs. 25000 is given to purchase a minimum 15 cents of agricultural land. The loan carries 4 % interest and is repayable over a period of 10 years in 18 half yearly installments.

10.84. The foreign employment scheme has been in existence since 1980-81 to enable the SC/ST persons who possess valid visa and work agreement for getting employment in foreign countries. An amount of Rs. 25000 is given to an individual at 5% rate of interest. During 1997-98, 31 persons were benefited by the scheme.

10.85. The Corporation is also implementing various housing schemes. Ambedkar Rural Housing Scheme is one among them. The scheme envisaged construction of 20,000 houses. The scheme was started in 1991-92. According to the scheme each beneficiary was to get Rs. 3000 as subsidy and Rs. 8000 as HUDCO loan. The balance amount of Rs. 1000 is the beneficiary contribution. Under the new Ambedkar Rural Housing Scheme the target proposed is 25000 houses. According to this scheme Rs. 5000 will be given to a beneficiary as subsidy and Rs. 14000 as HUDCO loan. The beneficiary contribution is Rs. 1000.

10.86. The margin money deposit scheme is being implemented since 1982-83 onwards utilising Special Central Assistance. Under the scheme Rs. 35000 will be provided as financial assistance for economically and technically viable projects. During 1997-98, 1181 persons were benefited by the scheme.

10.87. The Corporation has imparted various training programmes for the skill development of the SC/ST people for undertaking self employment ventures. The areas of training given are mainly on computer, entrepreneurs development, autorickshaw driving and DTP. 103 persons were given training during 1997-98. Financial assistance is also provided to traditional occupations like cane works, carpentry, pottery, handicrafts, handlooms, tailoring, smithy works etc. The maximum assistance for these schemes is Rs. 10000 of which Rs. 5000 or 50% of the total project cost, whichever is less, will be released as subsidy. The schemes have benefited 206 persons during 1997-98.

10.88. A scheme to assist technically trained Scheduled Caste candidates is under implementation by the Corporation. Welders, electricians, laboratory technicians, mechanics and professionally qualified persons like doctors, engineers and those who are engaged in traditional occupation are provided assistance @ Rs. 50000 for eligible persons. During 1997-98 14 persons benefited by the schemes. Other major schemes of the Corporation such as scavenger rehabilitation scheme, professional service scheme etc. have benefited 2339 beneficiaries. The details of the schemes implemented by the Corporation up to 31-3-1998 are given in Appendix 10.15.

Development of Other Backward Classes

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

10.89. The Corporation was started in 1980. The main objective of the Corporation is to promote educational, social, cultural, economic and other status of converted Christians from the Scheduled 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 and incentive grant.

10.90. In addition to the state schemes the Corporation is implementing certain self employment schemes with the financial assistance of National Backward Classes Finance Development Corporation.

10.91. As the infrastructure in the Corporation is quite inadequate to implement the schemes properly, steps are being taken to restructure and revamp the activities of the Corporation:

The Kerala State Backward Classes Development Corporation

10.92. Kerala State Backward Classes Development Corporation came into existence on 28-2-1995. The main objective of the Corporation is undertaking various welfare and economic development programmes for the members of backward classes. The Corporation is the state level agency for channelising of fund from the National Backward Classes Finance Development Corporation (NBCFDC) and National Minorities Development Finance Corporation (NMDFC) for implementing various self employment programmes. As per the pattern of finance of NBCFDC/NMDFC, 85% of the estimated cost of each project will be met by the apex bodies, 10% by the Corporation and 5% by the beneficiaries.

10.93. The Corporation has disbursed an amount of Rs. 3108.86 lakhs during the period 1995-98, and extended assistances to 6764 beneficiaries. This Corporation also implements a housing scheme with the assistance of HUDCO. The amount disbursed for housing is Rs. 108.59 lakhs benefiting 501 families. The details of families assisted and amount disbursed by the Corporation are given in Appendix 10.17.

CHAPTER 11

PUBLIC FINANCE

An overall idea of the state of finances of State Governments can be had from the analysis of the State budgets for 1998-99 done by the Reserve Bank of India. It shows that finances of State Governments have recorded a further deterioration in 1998-99 despite attempts made by some States for undertaking corrective measures. The fiscal deterioration could be gauged from the rise in almost all the major deficit indicators. The aggregate revenue deficit for all States for 1998-99 is budgeted at Rs.26,439 crores or 1.6 per cent of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) which is significantly higher than the previous year's level of Rs.19,672 crores (1.4 per cent of GDP). The overall (conventional) budget deficit is also estimated marginally higher at Rs.3,365 crore as compared with Rs.3,299 crores. The Gross Fiscal Deficit (GFD) is projected to increase by 17.5 per cent to Rs.59,776 crores (3.7 per cent of GDP). The GFD would be financed to the extent of 48.1 per cent through loans from the Centre (net of repayments) and the balance 51.9 per cent through States' own capital receipts.

11.2. The sharp deterioration in States' revenue account has occurred on account of both deceleration in receipts and sharp rise in expenditures. Expenditures on the revenue account are estimated to increase by 16.7 per cent in 1998-99 as compared with 16.4 per cent in the previous year. On administrative services and miscellaneous general services expenditures in 1998-99 show a substantial rise of 80.0 per cent and 72.1 per cent, respectively. The steep rise in revenue expenditure was primarily due to revision of pay scales by many State Governments as part of the implementation of the recommendations of the Fifth Central Pay Commission. The non-developmental expenditure is estimated to account for 35.9 per cent of the aggregate disbursements in 1998-99 as against 31.0 per cent in 1997-98. More pertinent to note is the fact that the non-developmental expenditure in the revenue account is projected to absorb 47.7 per cent of the current receipts as against 40.9 per cent in 1997-98. On the other hand investment outlays of State Governments (developmental capital outlay and loans and advances by the States) would decelerate to

3.0 per cent in 1998-99, from the high growth of 29.0 per cent in 1997-98.

11.3. The combined revenue receipts of the State Governments are budgeted to rise by 14.7 per cent in 1998-99, as compared with 15.8 per cent in the previous year. The deceleration in revenue receipts is primarily on account of the reduction in grants from the Centre, which are projected to rise by only 2.2 per cent in 1998-99, as against 19.6 per cent in the previous year. The receipts from sales tax which is a major source of States' own tax revenue too are estimated to show lower growth at 16.1 per cent in the current year, against that of 17.0 per cent in 1997-98. The total non-tax receipts of the States too have been showing declining growth on account of the deceleration in the grants from the Centre.

11.4. The States' market borrowings and loans from Centre during 1998-99 are projected to grow by 15.6 and 16.6 per cent, respectively. Many State Governments have been making vigorous efforts for raising funds through mobilisation of small savings because States are entitled to 75 per cent of net small savings collections. Accordingly, accruals of loans against small savings are projected to show a sharp rise of 25.2 per cent, on top of 47.5 per cent growth in 1997-98. Receipts from States' provident funds are also budgeted to show a substantial increase of 47.2 per cent in 1998-99, mainly on account of impounding of arrears of pay revision of State Government employees. Gross transfers from the Centre, (comprising shareable taxes, grants and loans from Centre) projected at Rs.1,11,058 crores in 1998-99 as compared with Rs.98,678 crores in 1997-98 (RE), would finance 40.4 per cent of the aggregate disbursements as compared with 41.2 per cent in the previous year. After taking into account repayments, the net transfers would be Rs.83,137 crores in 1998-99 and would finance 33.7 per cent of the net aggregate disbursements (34.6 per cent in 1997-98).

11.5. The overall pattern of State finances that emerges at the aggregate 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. The policies pursued by the Centre, in particular the tax policy which has resulted in a decline of Central tax GDP ratio since 1990-91 (with tax/GDP ratio declining from 9.9% on 1990-91 to 8.9% on 1998-99) have accentuated the deterioration in the financial situation in the States. The situation with regard to the finances of the Kerala Government should be viewed in the light of the above. But this situation has come about, partly at least, as a reflection of the Centre's finances.

Kerala's State's Finances

11.6. In Kerala also, since the State Government's current revenue is inadequate to finance current expenditures, the Government borrows. This, in turn, results, 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.

Gross Fiscal Deficit

11.7. Gross Fiscal Deficit (GFD) which, in effect, is the total additional borrowing by the Government in a given period of time, has grown for Kerala from 1992-93 onwards. 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%.

11.8. Table 11.1 shows the manner in which the State's GFD has grown over the past 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 5.41% 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	1542	28479	5.41

Source: RBI. Report On Currency and Finance (various issues)

11.9. 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. It rose to 5.69% in 1996-97. In 1994-95, five states viz. Himachal Pradesh, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh had a GFD higher than that of Kerala. All these States plus Assam had GFD higher than the all-State average. In 1995-96, Kerala became the fourth in the list of states with the highest GFD. However, by next year, 1996-97, the GFD of Kerala fell below the all-State average though it still ranked sixth in the list. It must be mentioned here that Kerala has the highest GFD among all the southern States.

11.10. What is happening increasingly in the State is that an increasing proportion of fiscal deficit is accounted for by revenue deficit. In 1994-95, 36.1% of GFD was accounted for by Revenue Deficit. This proportion jumped to 47.8% in 1995-96. In 1996-97 there was a slight reduction, when the Revenue Deficit formed only 41.7% of GFD. The average for 16 major states in the respective years stood at 36.3%, 26.4% and 24.3%. However, if we exclude Assam, which had a revenue surplus in 1997-98 from the calculation, the 15-State average GFD will jump to 51.7%. Using loans to finance revenue expenditure has wide ramifications. It adds to the interest liability, which, once again, increases the revenue deficit. This is the typical debt trap scenario.

Outstanding Liabilities

11.11. 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

11.12. 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 increased to 32.23% in 1995-96. However, by 1996-97, the 16-State average shot up to 40.16% and next year further to 42.04%. With regard to Kerala it remained almost at the level of 1994-95. The per capita debt of the State increased from Rs.1491 in 1991 to Rs.3710 in 1997. While the all-state average rose by 103% during the period, the increase in respect of Kerala was 149%. Kerala, which was 8th highest indebted state in early 1990s is now third in the list.

Table 11.2
Kerala: Debt Outstanding

	<i>Internal Debt</i>	<i>Central Government</i>	<i>Provident Fund etc.</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Growth Rate %</i>	<i>SDP</i>	<i>Total/SDP</i>
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	2971	4613	3838	11422	12.94	28479	40.11

Source: RBI, Report On Currency and Finance (various issues)

11.13. The State Government also has been giving guarantees to enable borrowing by various PSUs and Government agencies. This has resulted in the increase in its Contingent Liabilities. According to one study, they could add up to an amount equal to the outstanding debt of the State government.

Revenue Deficit

11.14. Revenue Deficit (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, from 1996-97 onwards, it has once again started rising.

Table 11.3
Trend in Revenue Account (Rs. Crores)

<i>Year</i>	<i>Revenue Receipts</i>	<i>Revenue Expenditure</i>	<i>Deficit</i>	<i>SDP</i>	<i>Deficit as % of SDP</i>
1983-84	934	992	58	5465	1.06
1984-85	1122	1138	16	6078	0.27
1985-86	1371	1445	74	6436	1.15
1986-87	1502	1654	152	7320	2.09
1987-88	1586	1780	194	8103	2.40
1988-89	1897	2061	163	9135	1.79
1989-90	2047	2298	250	10174	2.46
1990-91	2402	2824	422	12173	3.47
1991-92	2852	3216	364	15101	2.41
1992-93	3318	3656	337	17175	1.96
1993-94	3922	4293	371	19688	1.89
1994-95	4666	5066	399	22024	1.82
1995-96	5423	5826	402	24820	1.62
1996-97	6145	6788	643	28479	2.26

Source: GOK, Budget Documents

11.15. Between 1995-96 and 1996-97, there was a 60% increase in RD. 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 arrack adversely affected revenues.

11.16. 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 to ensure higher economic growth.

Overall Expenditure Pattern

11.17. 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 % 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	38.54	11.10	15.15	65.83
1997-98 RE	36.03	10.80	14.30	61.13

Source: GOK, Budget Documents

11.18. With regard to pensions while the average for the major states work out to around 5% of revenue expenditure, in Kerala the figure is quite high. Various studies have cited the low retirement age and higher longevity as the major reasons. The retirement age is 55 in Kerala, whereas the average life expectancy in Kerala is 70 years as against the national figure of 62 years.

11.19. Interest as a percentage of revenue expenditure work out to around 16% in Kerala. Although this is only slightly higher

than the average for the major States, the point to be noted 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 1996-97 these figures were Rs.1103 crores and Rs.643 crores respectively.

11.20. 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 pay revision once-in-five-years, the share of this item is bound to increase in the years to come.

State's Taxes and Duties

11.21. 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 Sales 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).

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
Agricultural Income Tax	35	12	21	17	26	12	13
Land Revenue	11	11	20	23	24	22	27
Stamps & Registrations	152	189	23	296	354	360	400
Excise	210	222	331	353	449	418	558
Sales Tax	1122	1305	1533	1865	2286	2777	3341
Motor Vehicle Tax	94	111	151	184	223	248	363
Electricity Duty	41	22	44	50	7	47	108
Others	6	11	14	11	13	15	11
Total	1674	1887	2344.87	2799	3382	3898	4821

Source: GOK, Budget Documents

11.22. 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.

11.23. While the ratio of the State's own tax revenue to its SDP has continued to be distinctly higher than for all major states 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

	Own Tax – SDP Ratio		Growth in State Taxes and Duties	
	Major States	Kerala	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	8.07	12.59	15.7	19.4
1995-96	8.32	13.11	15.8	16.1
1996-97	8.2	13.69	11.9	15.2

Source: RBI, Report on Currency and Finance (various issues)

11.24. Wide variations exist, however, in the growth rates of various taxes and duties. Table 11.7 below gives the details

Table 11.7

State Taxes and Duties: Growth Rates in %

	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98 (RE)
Agricultural Income Tax	-64.36	66.77	-17.43	51.28	50.15	0.00
Land Revenue	3.58	67.00	14.45	4.68	7.21	22.73
Stamps and Registration	24.59	21.39	28.52	19.60	1.76	11.11
State Excise Duty	5.66	48.94	6.73	27.20	-6.96	33.49
Sales Tax	16.35	17.44	21.63	22.58	21.48	20.31
Taxes on Vehicles	18.08	35.01	21.74	21.19	11.28	46.37
Electricity Duty	-46.17	100.72	12.44	-84.98	525.83	129.79
Other Taxes and Duties	61.92	28.19	-20.52	18.68	11.36	-26.67

Source: GOK, Budget Documents

11.25 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 notable, 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 and the general recession in the economy 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.

11.26 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 had constituted committees for suggesting suitable amendments to Sales Tax, Stamps and Registration laws etc. The Committee on Stamps and registration has already submitted its report.

11.27. A study undertaken on behalf of the committee reveals that the level of under-valuation had gone up during the period 1970-'71 to 1994-'95. In urban areas under valuation went up from 74.3 to 76.98% whereas it declined marginally in rural areas. These trends indicate that the average value admitted was about 30 per cent in the case of rural areas and 23 per cent in urban areas in 1994-'95. In other words, the rate of under-valuation is about 70 per cent in the rural areas and in urban areas it has gone up from 74.30 in 1970-'71 to 76.98 per cent in 1994-'95.

11.28. After studying all the possibilities and aspects relating to the subject, the Committee recommends that the *Fair Value* of each and every survey number of land in Kerala should be fixed using scientific methods and with local participation. For this purpose committees at the revenue village and taluk levels are to be constituted giving proper representation to people's representatives and Government officials.

11.29. As the committee notes, the rates of stamp duty in Kerala are high compared to other States. While it is 6% to 10% in most States, in Kerala it is as high as 15.5%. Taking into account this situation, the Committee recommends that once fair value for land is fixed, the rate of stamp duty, including surcharge, should be brought down to 4% in Panchayaths, 5% in Municipalities and 6% in Corporations as against the prevailing rates of 10%, 12.5% and 13.5% respectively.

Share of Central Taxes

11.30. 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 covers the period 1995-2000, the States shall get a share of 77.5% in income tax and 40% in union excise duties. In addition, the Commission also recommended norms for distribution of additional excise duties, grant – in - lieu of railway passenger fares, upgradation grants and the grant to cover relief expenditure etc. Based on this award, the share of Kerala in the divisible pool is as follows:

Income Tax	3.875%
Union Excise Duties	3.875%
Additional Excise Duties	3.740%

11.31. The Tenth Finance Commission had recommended an Alternate Formula for sharing of the central taxes whereby “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 should get a total share of 29% of the gross tax receipts of the Centre. However, even though the Eleventh Finance Commission has been constituted, this important recommendation of the previous Commission has not yet been given effect to.

Non Tax Revenue

11.32. 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

11.33. 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 extended by the State government. Unfortunately, the performance on this score is not encouraging. Table 11.8 gives the relevant details.

Table 11.8
Loans and Advances by the Government

	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	341
Repayments	22	20	33	26	27	64
Net Loans	153	117	201	262	303	283
Interest Receipts	19	23	28	38	100	56
Total Recoveries	41	43	61	64	127	120
Recovery/ Loans	4.40%	3.97%	5.13%	4.64%	7.74%	6.17%
Interest Loans	2.04%	2.12%	2.35%	2.76%	6.09%	2.88%

Source: GOK, Budget Documents

11.34. 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 is the low rate of interest collection. While the average cost of

borrowing for the government works out to 10% or above the interest collected by the government is around 2.5% only. 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

11.35. 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 11.9.

Table 11.9
Plan and Non-Plan Expenditure in Percentage

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

11.36. The basic reason 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

11.37. The Government of India has finalised the Ninth Five Year Plan, only recently, in February 1999. However, the

Planning Commission had approved the State's outlay at Rs.16100 crores much earlier, in 1997. The Five Year allocation for the different sectors is as given in Table 11.10.

11.38. The Ninth Plan outlay is 194% 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.

Table 11.10
Ninth Five Year Plan - Sector Wise Allocation

Sectors	Outlay (Rs.Crores)	Percentage to total
1. Agriculture and allied sectors	1039.50	6.46
2. Area Programmes	47.00	0.29
3. Rural Development	392.90	2.44
4. Irrigation	1028.00	6.38
5. Industries	1125.96	6.99
6. Power	2671.00	16.59
7. Transport	569.00	3.53
8. Scientific Services	75.00	0.47
9. Social and Community Services	2863.64	17.79
10. Economic Services	185.00	1.15
11. General Services	103.00	0.64
12. Grant to Local Bodies	6000.00	37.27
Total	16100.00	100.00

11.39. 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.

11.40. The budgeted outlay for the Annual Plan, 1997-98 was Rs.2855 crores. The State sector component was Rs.1830 crores

and that set apart for the local bodies was Rs.1025 crores. Out of this Rs.1025 crores, Rs.749 crores was provided as grant in aid and Rs.276 crores towards the State Sponsored Schemes to be implemented through the local bodies. The Plan Outlay of Rs.2855 crores was proposed to be financed by State's own resources of Rs.2061.53 crores and Central Assistance of Rs.793.47 crores.

11.41. Subsequently, in March, 1998, the Annual Plan outlay was revised downwards to Rs.2699 crores with the approval of the Planning Commission. This was in view of the shortfall in resources on account of the erosion in the internal resources of Kerala State Electricity Board, revenue from sales tax and stamps and registration and the

difficulties that arose in implementing some of the externally aided projects included in the Plan. As against the revised plan outlay of Rs.2699 crores, the actual expenditure stood at Rs.2722.18 crores.

11.42. The outlay for State Plan during 1998-99 is Rs.3100 crores. Out of the total outlay, an amount of Rs.950 crores is set apart as grant-in-aid for Local Bodies' Plan. Excluding this, the outlay for schemes to be implemented by the Heads of Departments and the State sponsored schemes put together is Rs.2150 crores. The successful implementation of the Annual Plan will critically depend on the mobilisation of resources assumed at the time of plan formulation.

CHAPTER 12

INSTITUTIONAL AND BANK FINANCE

Extra-budgetary resources like institutional and bank finance have a very vital role to play in the development of the State, particularly in view of the weakening resource base and the ever increasing developmental needs. For achieving the growth rate of 7 percent per annum envisaged during the Ninth Five Year Plan, the projected investment requirement is Rs.52000 Crores. Out of this, the share of Public Sector Undertakings and Private Sector is Rs.36000 Crores, major share of which has to be mobilised from financial institutions including commercial banks.

Institutional Finance

12.2. During the year under review, the performance of all India financial institutions such as IDBI, ICICI, IFCI, LIC, GIC, NCDC and NABARD in disbursement of credit to States was comparatively better than that in the previous two years. As against the aggregate disbursement of Rs.30866crores in 1995-96 and Rs.37827crores in 1996-97, these institutions disbursed an amount of Rs.48842 crores during 1997-98, registering a growth rate of 29.1% in 1997-98 as compared to 22.6% in 1996-97. While at the all India level, the disbursement in 1997-98 increased by Rs.11014 crores (29.1 percent) over 1996-97, it is distressing to note that Kerala's share in 1997-98 decreased by Rs.98.3 crores. Out of the aggregate disbursement of Rs.48842 crores during 1997-98, the ICICI accounted for the major share of Rs.15807 crores (32.4%), followed by IDBI with Rs.15106 crores (30.9%), IFCI with Rs.5650 crores (11.5%) NABARD with Rs.3922 crores (8%) and LIC with Rs.3910 crores (8%). UTI and GIC put together disbursed Rs.4129 crores (8.6%). The NCDC released only Rs.317 crores accounting for 0.6 per cent of the total assistance disbursed by the all India financial institutions in 1997-98.

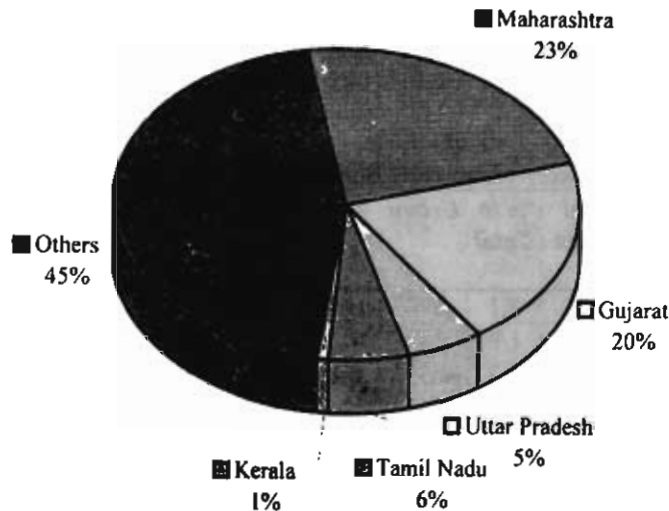
12.3. An analysis of the data on institution-wise credit disbursement during 1996-97 and 1997-98 reveals that, while the credit disbursed by IDBI increased markedly from 8.1% in 1996-97 to

31.8 % in 1997-98 and that by LIC from 27.3% to 42%, the credit disbursed by ICICI drastically declined from 57% in 1996-97 to 41.4% in 1997-98. Declining trend was also noticed in the case of IFCI (from 13% to 9.6%), UTI (from 16.4% to 10.8%) and NABARD (from 15% to 11.3%). NCDC, which witnessed a negative growth rate of 17.9% in 1995-96 and 26.3% in 1996-97, turned the corner with a growth of 35.8% in credit disbursement during 1997-98. The institution-wise credit disbursement during 1996-97 and 1997-98 are presented in Appendices 12.1(a) and 12.1 respectively.

12.4. Regarding the state-wise distribution of credit by financing institutions, 15 major state accounted for Rs.42817 crores, which is 87.7% of the total disbursement in 1997-98 as compared to Rs.32838 crores, sharing 86.8% in 1996-97. The distribution among states is rather skewed with an amount of Rs.21003 crores (43 %), the lion's share of disbursement, going to two major States viz. Maharashtra at Rs.11231.4 crores (23%), Gujarat at Rs.9772.5 crores (20%). The remaining twenty these states, including thirteen major states and Union Territories, could receive only Rs.27837.6 crores (57 %) of the total disbursement. The share of Kerala was only Rs.488.3 crores, which accounted for just 1% in the total disbursement. Kerala's share has been showing a declining trend over the years. It came down to 1% in 1997-98 from 1.57 per cent in the previous year. Kerala's position in terms of share is the lowest after Assam. During 1997-98, Kerala's share from IDBI declined by Rs.64 crores and that from ICICI by Rs.56 crores compared to the assistance received from these institutions in the previous year. This was partly made good by NABARD and NCDC. State-wise disbursement by all India financing institution during 1996-97 and 1997-98 are presented in Appendix 12.1 (a) and 12.1 respectively. Figure 12.1 depicts, credits availed of by States

Credits Availed of by States

Fig. 12.1



12.5. The cumulative disbursement by all India Financial Institution (excluding GIC) increased by Rs.47048 crores (19.8%), from Rs.237202 crores in March 1997 to Rs.284250 crores as at the end of March 1998, as against an increase of Rs.43359 crores (22.4%), in the previous year. In the cumulative disbursement of Rs.284250 crores as at the end of March 1998, the major share of Rs.99179 crores (34.9%) was disbursed by IDBI followed by ICICI amounting to Rs.68400 crores (24.1%) and NABARD, Rs.34988 crores (12.3%). Regarding the relative position in credit absorption by various states Maharashtra was on top having availed itself of credit to the tune of Rs.59657 crores (21%), followed by Gujarat, Rs.38580 crores (13.6%) and Uttar Pradesh Rs.23191 crores (8.2%) Kerala's position is the lowest (1.6%), after Assam (0.6%). The State-wise cumulative disbursements as at March 1997 and 1998 are presented in Appendices 12.2 (a) and 12.2.

12.6. The percapita assistance disbursed by all institutions was on the increase at all India level during the period 1995-96, 1996-97 and 1997-98 (Appendix 12.3). Kerala's percapita assistance after showing an increase from Rs.52.3 in 1995-96 to Rs.120.5 in 1996-97 declined to Rs.78.8 in 97-98. The percapita assistance disbursed during 1997-98 was the highest for Gujarat (Rs.2106), followed by Maharashtra (Rs.1236), Karnataka (572) and Hariyana (Rs.524).

Bank Finance

12.7. The nationalisation of banks in 1969, triggered rapid growth in the number of bank branches in India, particularly in rural and semi-urban areas. The number of branches, which was only 8262 at the time of nationalisation steadily and rapidly grew year after year and in 1998 the total number of bank branches stood at 66137, showing eight fold increase, with a compound annual growth rate of 11.6%. Out of the total number of 66137 branches, 32918 (49.8%) are in rural areas, 14178 (21.9%) in semi-urban areas, 10436 (15.8%) in urban areas and 8605 (13%) in metropolitan areas. Regarding the geographical spread of bank branches, as many as 61795 (93.4%) branches are in the fifteen major states. The remaining States covers only 4342 branches. The largest number of branches are in Uttar Pradesh with 9015 branches (13.6%) followed by Maharashtra with 6348 branches (9.6%) and Andra Pradesh 5096 branches (7.7%). Kerala stands tenth from the top with 3243 branches (4.9%). During 1998, 652 branches were newly opened in the country of which the highest number was in Maharashtra (83), followed by Uttar Pradesh (71), Andra Pradesh (58) and Karnataka (56). Number of new branches opened in Kerala in 1998 was 21. The largest number of rural branches are in Uttar Pradesh with 5444 branches (16.5%) followed by Bihar with 3529 branches (10.7%) and Madhya Pradesh 2711

(8.2%). (Table 12.1) Kerala has the lowest number of rural branches and the highest number of semi-urban branches. Out of the total number of 3243 branches in Kerala, only 347 branches (10.7%) are in rural areas, whereas 2264 branches (69.86) are in semi-urban areas and 632 branches (19.5%) in urban areas. The average population per branch in the whole country declined from 69,000 in 1969 to 14,000 in 1995

and thereafter slightly moved upto 15000 in 1997. The corresponding figures with respect to Kerala are 35,000 in 1969 and 1000 in 1997. Assam and Bihar are the two states with larger population per branch at about 20,000 and 19,000 respectively. The State-wise growths of bank offices in the country are presented in Appendix 12.4 and Table 12.1.

Table 12.1

State-wise distribution of Scheduled Commercial Bank Offices as at the end of March 1998

Station	Rural	% to Total	Semi Urban	% to Total	Urban	% to Total	Metro politan	% to Total	Total No. of Branches	% to Total
1. Andhra Pradesh	2447	7.4	1146	8.1	974	9.3	529	6.1	5096	7.7
2. Assam	838	2.5	257	1.8	178	1.7		0.0	1273	1.9
3. Bihar	3529	10.7	896	6.3	633	6.1		0.0	5058	7.6
4. Gujarat	1566	4.8	791	5.6	467	4.5	856	9.9	3680	5.6
5. Hariyana	693	2.1	334	2.4	429	4.1		0.0	1456	2.2
6. Karnataka	2225	6.8	1023	7.2	738	7.1	724	8.4	4710	7.1
7. Kerala	347	1.1	2264	16.0	632	6.1		0.0	3243	4.9
8. Madhya Pradesh	2711	8.2	917	6.5	586	5.6	324	3.8	4538	6.9
9. Maharashtra	2325	7.1	1062	7.5	886	8.5	2070	24.1	6343	9.6
10. Orissa	1613	4.9	305	2.2	296	2.8		0.0	2214	3.3
11. Panjab	1117	3.4	640	4.5	540	5.2	193	2.2	2490	3.8
12. Rajasthan	1917	5.8	725	5.1	463	4.4	238	2.8	3343	5.1
13. Tamil Nadu	1851	5.6	1202	8.5	1012	9.7	780	9.1	4845	7.3
14. Uttar Pradesh	5444	16.5	1503	10.6	1531	14.7	537	6.2	9015	13.6
15. West Bengal	2276	6.9	572	4.0	603	5.8	1040	12.1	4491	6.8
Total	30899	93.9	13637	96.2	9968	95.5	7291	84.7	61795	93.4
All India Total	32918	100.0	14178	100.0	10436	100.0	8605	100.0	66137	100.0

Source: Currency & Finance 1997-98 Vol.II

12.8. After the nationalisation of banks, the volume of bank deposits plus credits has been growing fast. The volume of business, which was Rs.6932 crores in 1969, increased to Rs.740218 crores in 1998, registering 107 times increase, with a compound growth rate of 27.9%. During this period while the deposit increased 123 times with a compound annual growth rate of 28.8%, advance increased only 79 times with a compound annual growth rate of 25.9%. In other words, the credit disbursements were not keeping pace with deposit mobilisation. The CD ratio at all India level drastically declined from 99.7% in 1969 to 55.7% in 1997 and further to 54% in 1998. Among the fifteen major States, those with credit-deposit ratio above the all India level were Andhra Pradesh (70%), Karnataka (66.7%), Maharashtra (72.3%) and Tamil Nadu

(85.6%). The CD ratio of Kerala is 40.8% only which is low by 13.2% compared with CD ratio at all India levels. CD ratio of Kerala has been declining over the years. The CD ratio in Kerala declined by 4.1%, from 44.9% in June 1997 to 40.8% in June 1998. At the same time, improvements were noted in the CD ratios in respect of Hariyana, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Punjab and Rajasthan. As at June 1998, out of the aggregate credit disbursement of Rs.25904 crores by all banks at all India level, the share of Kerala was Rs.7705 crores as against Rs.10561 crores in June 97. Tamil Nadu accounted for Rs.25636 crores, followed by Andra Pradesh, Rs.19153 crores. Details of State wise deposits, credits and credit-deposit ratios 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			
	Jun-69	Jun-96	Jun-97	Jun-98	Jun-69	Jun-96	Jun-97	Jun-98	Jun-69	Jun-96	Jun-97	Jun-98
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Andhra Pradesh	121	19055	26513	27358	122	15657	20160	19153	100.8	82.2	76.0	70
Assam	33	4067	5301	5435	13	1547	1820	1741	39.4	38.0	34.3	32
Bihar	169	16658	21370	23179	53	5031	6398	6110	31.4	30.2	29.9	26.4
Gujarat	401	24902	29762	33354	195	12205	14094	14799	48.6	49.0	47.4	44.4
Haryana	49	8732	10610	11653	23	3651	4210	4678	46.9	41.8	39.7	40.1
Karnataka	188	19238	26527	24263	143	13187	18525	16191	76.1	68.5	69.8	66.7
Kerala	117	14144	23506	18893	77	6177	10561	7705	65.8	43.7	44.9	40.8
Madhya Pradesh	107	14371	18628	19820	63	8017	9467	10282	58.9	55.8	50.8	52
Maharashtra	903	61150	103919	79989	912	46781	69100	57795	101	76.5	66.5	72.3
Orissa	29	5335	7176	8055	15	2845	3517	3374	51.7	53.3	49.0	42
Punjab	185	20077	23787	27094	50	8213	8794	10359	27.0	40.9	37.0	38.2
Rajasthan	74	10251	14370	13894	38	4650	6293	6437	51.4	45.4	43.8	46.3
Tamil Nadu	233	23678	33971	29934	311	22286	32799	25636	133.5	94.1	96.5	85.6
Uttar Pradesh	337	37353	49240	52359	154	12107	15114	14235	45.7	32.4	30.7	27.2
West Bengal	456	26643	39829	36032	526	13509	17975	15788	115.4	50.7	45.0	43.8
Total	3402	305654	434509	411292	2695	175863	238827	214292	79.2	57.5	55.0	52.1
Total all India	3897	356637	507533	480714	3035	211058	282702	259504	99.67	59.2	55.7	54

Source: Economic Survey of India

12.9. Table 12.3 shows the details on direct finance extended by Scheduled Commercial Banks to farmers by way of short term and term loans during 1996 and 1997 at all India level. The aggregate credit disbursed as at June end 1997 increased by Rs.1319 crores, from Rs.7657 crores as at June end 1996 to Rs.8676 crores. Out of the total disbursement, Rs.5625 crores (62.7%) was short-term loans and Rs.3351 crores (37.3%) term loans. Short-term loans were given for purchase of production inputs such as seeds, fertilizers, pesticides etc. whereas term loans were mainly for development of irrigation potential, purchase of tractors and other agricultural implements. As in the previous year, in 1997 also, the largest share of loan was availed of by Tamil Nadu with Rs.1603 crores (17.9%) followed by Andhra Pradesh with Rs.1335 crores (14.9%), Gujarat with Rs.907 crores (10.1%). The assistance received by Kerala during 1997 increased by Rs.170.3 crores, from Rs.516 crores in 1996 to Rs.686.3 crores in 1997. Out of the total loan of Rs.686 crores, Rs.585 crores was short-term loan and Rs.100.9 crores, term loan. While the largest amount of

short-term loan was availed of by Tamil Nadu (Rs.1394.5 crores) followed by Andhra Pradesh (Rs.1168.5 crores), the largest share of term loan was availed by Madhya Pradesh (Rs.545.2 crores) followed by Uttar Pradesh (Rs.413.2 crores).

12.10. While bank deposits in Kerala increased by a compound growth rate of 17.7% over the period from 1988 to 1998, advances for the same period registered a compound growth rate of only 13.2%, reflecting the declining trend in CD ratio in the State, over the years. The credit deposit ratio, which was 65.3 in 1989 steadily, declined to 43.1 in 1994 and, after that it slightly moved up and touched at 45.22 in March 1998. Subsequently, the CD ratio declined to an all time low of 42.14 in September 1998. Among the various groups of banks, the highest CD ratio was recorded by Gramin Banks (126.7) followed by State Bank group (43.8%), private Banks (41.3%) and the group of other Nationalised Banks (38.5%). The total public sector banks put together recorded a CD ratio of 42.9%. The total deposit mobilised as at the end of March

1998 by all the banks functioning in the State increased by Rs.4115 crores (17.9%), from Rs.23029 crores in 1997 to Rs.27144 crores in 1998. Out of the total deposit of Rs.28792 crores mobilised as at the end of September 1998, the largest share of Rs.10309 crores (35.8%) was mobilised by the other Nationalised Bank group, followed by State Bank group with

Rs.9520 crores (33.1%), private Bank Rs.8534 crores (29.6%) and Gramin Banks Rs.429 crores (1.5%). But these increases in deposits were not reflected in extending advances. Appendix 12.5 gives the details of deposits, advances and CD ratios of various groups of banks. Figure 12.2 shows advances dispersed by various groups of banks as at the end of September 1998.

Table 12.3
Scheduled Commercial Banks Direct Finance to Farmers-

(Rs. Crores)

State	Short Term				Term Loan				Total			
	Jun-96	%	Jun-97	%	Jun-96	%	Jun-97	%	Jun-96	%	Jun-97	%
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1. Andhra Pradesh	1064.5	23.0	1168.5	20.8	163.8	5.4	166.7	5.0	1228.3	16.0	1335.2	14.9
2. Assam	1.8	0.0	2.6	0.0	15.9	0.5	15.8	0.5	17.7	0.2	18.4	0.2
3. Bihar	46.0	1.0	48.8	0.9	89.4	3.0	118.5	3.5	135.4	1.8	167.3	1.9
4. Gujarat	503.9	10.9	561.9	10.0	321.3	10.6	344.8	10.3	825.2	10.8	906.7	10.1
5. Hariyana	44.4	1.0	72.7	1.3	125.5	4.1	173.1	5.2	169.8	2.2	245.8	2.7
6. Karnataka	435.3	9.4	509.5	9.1	243.1	8.0	258.7	7.7	678.4	8.9	768.2	8.6
7. Kerala	386.8	8.4	585.4	10.4	129.2	4.3	100.9	3.0	516.0	6.7	686.3	7.6
8. Madhya Pradesh	83.2	1.8	108.9	1.9	555.7	18.3	545.2	16.3	638.9	8.3	654.1	7.3
9. Maharashtra	219.0	4.7	299.4	5.3	233.8	7.7	342.2	10.2	452.7	5.9	641.6	7.1
10. Orissa	59.8	1.3	69.1	1.2	41.1	1.4	46.2	1.4	100.8	1.3	115.3	1.3
11. Panjab	139.0	3.0	240.3	4.3	319.6	10.6	256.5	7.7	458.6	6.0	496.8	5.5
12. Rajasthan	35.1	0.8	42.5	0.8	151.9	5.0	216.7	6.5	187.0	2.4	259.2	2.9
13. Tamil Nadu	1214.1	26.2	1394.5	24.8	192.5	6.4	208.4	6.2	1406.7	18.4	1602.9	17.9
14. Uttar Pradesh	229.3	5.0	298.1	5.3	328.1	10.8	413.2	12.3	557.4	7.3	711.3	7.9
15. West Bengal	112.9	2.4	134.8	2.4	88.5	2.9	104.6	3.1	201.4	2.6	239.4	2.7
Total	4575.0	98.9	5537.0	98.4	2999.3	99.0	3311.5	98.8	7574.3	98.9	8848.5	98.6
All India Total	4627.5	100	5625.0	100.0	3029.2	100.0	3350.7	100	7656.7	100.0	8975.7	100.0

Source: Report on currency and Finance 1996-97, 1997-98 Vol. II

12.11. On analysing CD ratios of ten major banks (Table 12.4) it was noticed that there were wide variations with regard to the CD ratios among various categories. The CD ratio of State Bank of India (SBI) declined from 67.5% in 1991 to 47.53 in March 1998. Similarly, the CD ratio of State Bank of Travancore (SBT) declined from 60% to 44.8% during the same period. CD ratios of Canara Bank, the lead bank of the State, had been very low over the years. Even in 1991, when the 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%. Another significant point noticed was that, in all the years from 1991 to 1998, the CD ratios of Canara Bank had been lower than that of the over all state level CD ratios, and that too with wide variations, even by more than 10% in certain

years (In 1995, the variation was 16.7%). However, after 1995, the gap in the State level CD ratio and that of Canara bank has been becoming narrow, perhaps due to the fall in the state level CD ratio. In 1998 (March) while the state level CD ratio was 42.4, that of Canara Bank was 40.4%. The CD ratio of ten selected banks for the period from 1991 to 1998 is presented in Table 12.4. On persistent demand from the State Government, the Reserve Bank of India had set up a committee to examine the reasons for the declining CD ratios in the State. The committee (DD Avari Committee) endorsed the State's contention that the loan disbursement of commercial banks functioning in Kerala was totally inadequate and 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 had to re-orient their credit operations in such a way that they were able to achieve CD ratio of 60% by 2001 in two stages, 55% by 1998-99 and 60% by 2000-2001. The projections of the Committee are presented in Table 12.5. From the table it can be seen that in order to attain a target of 55% by 1998-99, a CD ratio of 52.8% had to be achieved by 1998. As

against this, the CD ratio attained in 1998 was only 45.22%, leaving a short fall of 7.58%. The corresponding shortfall in attaining a CD ratio of 60% by 2000-01 is estimated at 7.98%. The banks, therefore, will have to redouble their efforts to attain the CD ratios prescribed by the Avari Committee, which is crucial for realising the development objectives of the state.

Advances Disbursed by Various Groups of I Fig.12.2

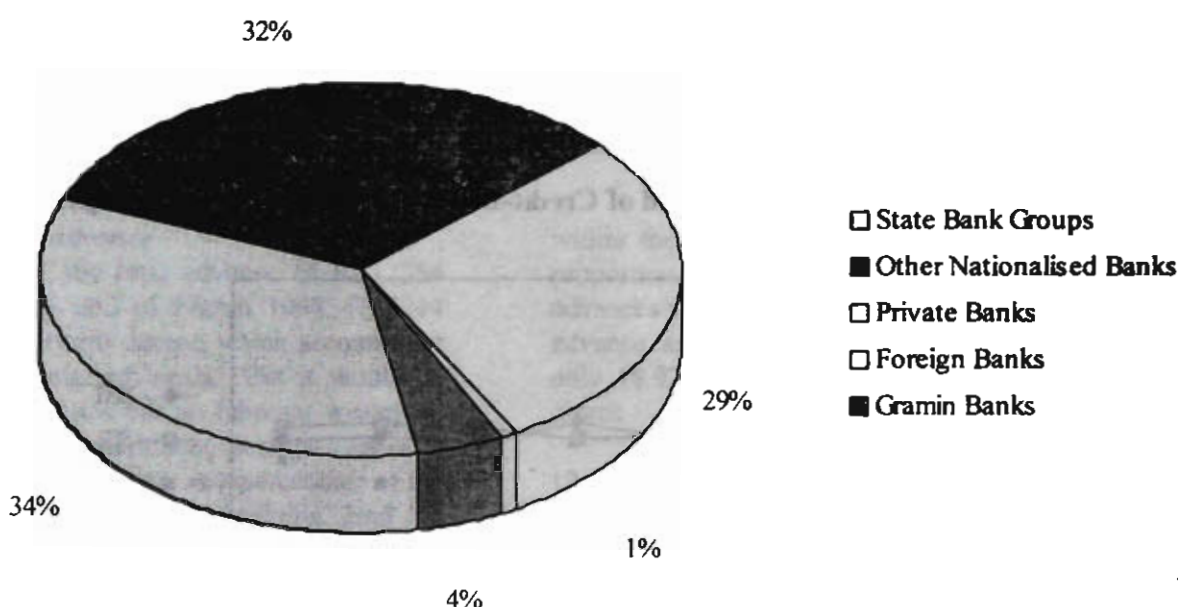


Table 12.4

Credit Deposit Ratios of selected Major Banks Operating in Kerala

Name of Bank	Credit Deposit Ratio (March end)							
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1. State Bank of India	67.5	59.9	54.2	45.3	44.7	47.0	48.0	47.53
2. State Bank of Travancore	60.0	50.6	49.5	44.5	48.0	43.5	45.2	44.82
3. Canara Bank	49.4	41.5	37.1	29.0	28.0	30.4	35.1	40.37
4. Indian Overseas Bank	35.6	28.0	25.2	21.8	24.0	25.8	25.0	25.22
5. Syndicate Bank	48.6	37.3	33.7	27.9	26.4	33.0	29.2	31.25
6. Indian Bank	74.9	72.0	69.7	61.0	51.5	61.3	47.5	41.13
7. Bank of Baroda	36.9	36.0	39.3	37.3	35.9	39.2	34.0	34.21
8. Central Bank of India	62.6	58.0	58.8	46.0	53.0	50.3	44.0	42.38
9. Union Bank of India	69.7	57.0	47.6	44.5	45.0	45.7	47.3	47.3
10. Vijaya Bank	54.5	46.0	40.3	38.0	35.0	41.6	36.0	38.78
State Average	59.0	51.0	48.0	43.1	44.7	44.4	45.5	44.88

Source: Banking Statistics, SLBC

Table 12.5
Avari Committee's Projections for Attaining CD Ratio of 55% by 1998-99 and 60% by all Banks in Kerala

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>Projections of CD Ratios</i>		
	<i>1996</i>	<i>1997</i>	<i>1998</i>
1. Projection for individual banks to attain a CD ratio of 55% by 1998-1999	48.40	50.60	52.80
2. Projection for individual banks to attain a CD ratios of 60% by 2000 – 2001	48.66	50.93	53.20
3. Actual CD ratios of all Banks	44.42	45.52	45.22
4. Short fall (1-3)	3.98	5.68	7.58
5. Short fall (2-3)	4.24	5.41	7.98

Sources: 1. *Avari Committee Report*
 2. *State Level Bankers Committee*

The Trend of Credit-Deposit Ratios

Fig.12.3

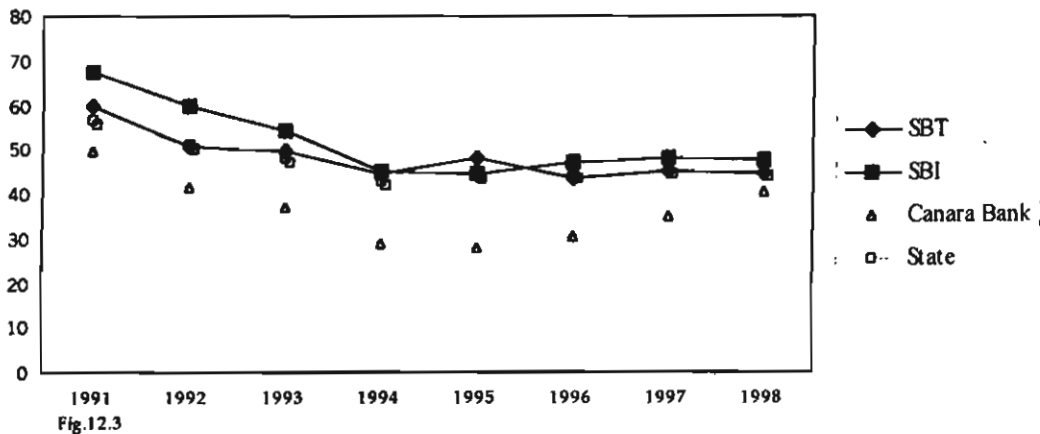


Figure 12.3 depicts the trend of CD ratios of major banks.

NRE Deposits

12.12. The NRE deposits mobilised by all banks in the State grew at an annual average growth rate of 25.4% during the period from 1988 to 1998, whereas, the total deposit and the domestic deposits grew by annual average growth rates of only 19% and 15.8% respectively. The NRE deposits, which were Rs.1369 crores in 1988 increased to Rs.12735 crores in 1998, a nine fold increase. Higher growth in the NRE deposit was witnessed during 1992-94 period. Out of the total NRE deposit of

Rs.13584 crores mobilised by all banks as at September 1998, the major share amounting to Rs.4909 crores (36.14%) was mobilised by the other Nationalised Banks, followed by the State Bank group with Rs.4886 crores (35.97%) and private banks with Rs.3475 crores (25.58%). Table 12.6 gives the details of NRE deposits for the period from 1988 to 1998. During the year under review, the NRE deposit increased by Rs.2557 crores (25.1%) from Rs.10178 crores in March 1997 to Rs.12735 crores in March 1998.

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(%)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
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	23354	15.8	10178	25.6	13176	9.2
1998	27552	18	12735	25.1	14817	12.5
1998 (Sept)	29246		13584		15662	

Source: State Level Banking Committee

Priority Sector Advance

12.13. Out of the total advance of Rs.12364 crores as at the end of March 1998, Rs.5214 crores was to priority sector, which accounts for 42.2%, of the total advances. But it should be noted that this ratio has an inherent weakness, because the above mentioned position relates to the priority sector advance as a percentage of net advances, which have been declining. Had the CD ratio reached 55% in 1998-99 as prescribed by Avari Committee, advances to the priority sector in the state at the minimum of 40% prescribed by RBI would have fetched an advance of Rs.6061 crores as against 5214 crores actually disbursed to the priority sector in March 1998, a clear short fall of Rs.847 crores on this account alone. A more reasonable approach would be to link the priority sector advance of 40% to the total deposits mobilised to ensure a share in the increase in deposit mobilisation

within the state. To illustrate, even though the proportion of priority sector advance to net advances was 42.2% in 1998, the priority sector advance as a proportion of total deposits was only 18.92%, the total deposit being Rs.27552 crores.

12.14. Out of the total priority sector advance of Rs.5214 crores, an amount of Rs.1814 crores (34.8%) was for agriculture sector and Rs.1558 crores (29.9%) for SSI sector. The details are given in the Table 12.7. It could be seen that the priority sector advances to agriculture sector as well as to SSI sector have been declining over the years and that when the priority sector advance to agriculture sector declined from 36.8% in 1994 to 34.8% in 1998 that of SSI sector declined from 31.3% to 29.9% during the same period.

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	% to total advance	Agricultural Sector		SSI Sector	
				Amount	% to total PSA	Amount	% to total PSA
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1992	5003	2151	43.0	821	38.2	-	-
1993	5818	2380	40.9	914	38.4	-	-
1994	6442	2590	40.2	953	36.8	811	31.3
1995	7797	3407	43.7	1199	35.2	1090	32.0
1996	8961	3994	44.6	1364	34.2	1223	30.6
1997	10482	4539	43.3	1597	35.2	1445	31.8
1998	12364	5214	42.2	1814	34.8	1558	29.9

Source: State Level Bankers Committee

CHAPTER 13

LOCAL SELF GOVERNMENT

During the year under review the focus of efforts in the area of local self-government were two fold: (a) to review critically the past year's experience in decentralised planning and introduce necessary modifications in the second year's planning process; and (b) enact amendments to the existing Panchayathi Raj Nagarapalika Legislation's as recommended by the Sen Committee. Last year's Economic Review had discussed the exercise initiated in plan decentralisation in order to empower 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 institutions of local self-government were rather limited, restricted, as it tended to be, principally to traditional civic functions. It is still a period of transition. This year it is proposed to present a review of the experience gained during 1997-98 in the course of its implementing the exercise and then discuss decentralised planning exercise undertaken for the year 1998-99. At the conclusion of this chapter, opportunity is taken to present salient features of the legislative amendments and the proposed reforms to be taken up in the immediate future.

13.2 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 zilla panchayats. The three-tier panchayathi raj system came into existence in the State on October 2, 1995. Besides these rural local bodies, there are 55 municipal councils and three municipal corporations in Thiruvananthapuram, Kochi and Kozhikode.

Grama Panchayats

13.3. Table 13.1 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. Now, the 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 one revenue village and in some cases the villages fall in more than one panchayat.

13.4. The district averages presented in Table 13.1 hide 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 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.

Municipalities

13.5. The average population of a municipality in 1991 was 48785. The smallest is Kunnankulam in Thrissur district with a population of 19657 and the largest is Alappuzha in Alappuzha District with a population of 174606. In terms of area, Payyannur in Kannur District (54.63 sq. km) is the largest and Guruvayur in Thrissur district is the smallest (6.49sq km). Among the three Corporations, the most populous is Kochi (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 of between Rs.40 to 70 lakhs and 20 municipalities had an annual revenue of less than Rs.40 lakhs.

Table 13.1

Distribution of Grama Panchayats, Block Panchayats and Municipalities by District

District	No of G Ps	Average Area (sq.km)	Avg. Population	No of BPs	Average Area (sq.km)	Average Population	No of Municipalities	Average Area (sq.km)	Average 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

GP-Grama Panchayat, BP-Block Panchayat

Development Authorities

13.6. The three major Development Authorities, which were responsible for development activities in the corporations, are Thiruvananthapuram Development Authority (TRIDA), Greater Cochin Development Authority (GCDA) and Kozhikode Development Authority (KDA). Their roles have been mainly concentrated on development of infrastructure facilities like shopping complexes, markets, road, drainage, stadium, bus stand, development of residential plots and housing schemes. They avail of financial assistance from the Central and State Governments, HUDCO and KUDFC. The total expenditure of the three development authorities increased from Rs.1908.27 lakhs in 1996-97 to Rs. 2600 lakhs in 1997-98.

Town Planning

13.7. 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 role in urban development, it provides financial assistance by way of grant and loan to minor development authorities for implementing statutory town planning schemes. It also extends financial assistance to municipalities and townships for implementing town-planning schemes.

Local Finance

13.8. Our discussion of the traditional receipts and expenditure pattern of the local bodies in the State is based on the succinct picture of local finance for the year 1993-94 presented in the Report of the State Finance Commission (1996). This should provide a useful backdrop in evaluating the significance of the substantial devolution of plan funds and the People's Planning Campaign launched as part of the exercise in Decentralised Planning. As can be seen from Table 13.2 the major receipts of local bodies in Kerala are:

Table 13.2
Total Receipts of Local Bodies (1993-94)

<i>Revenue Receipts</i>	<i>Grama Panchayats (Rs. Lakhs)</i>	<i>Percentage</i>	<i>Municipalities & Corporations (Rs. Lakhs)</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
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
6. Revenue Receipts	13145	96.5	9511	85.4
7. Capital Receipts	473	3.5	1632	14.6
Total	13618	100.00	11143	100.00

Own taxes i.e.; Taxes assigned by statute to the local bodies and 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.

Grants from Government, which may be either tied or untied.

Loans from Government and other financial institutions. These comprise capital receipts.

Own taxes and the non-tax revenues together constitute the total 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 share of own revenues in the total receipts of the urban local bodies in Kerala was around 68% in 1993-94. Obviously, the urban local bodies enjoy much higher fiscal autonomy in Kerala as well as the other States.

Own Tax Revenue

The Tax on Buildings accounts for around 50% of the own tax revenues of the rural and urban local bodies in Kerala. The revenue 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 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 Entertainment Tax is a major source of tax revenue, with a share of 41% in 1993-94. For the rural local bodies, it is relatively less important and accounts for only 15% of the own tax revenues.

Non Tax Revenues

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 come next in importance.

13.9. The State Finance Commission of Kerala has pointed out that the potential of own revenues 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.

13.10. 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. (KSRDB).

Kerala Urban Development Finance Corporation

13.11. 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 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

13.12. 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 while 38 schemes were under various stages of execution. During 1996-97 an amount of Rs.2.62 crores was spent for the implementation of remunerative development schemes. A proposal for restructuring the Board to make it a more effective financial institution rather than implementation agency, in the context of the ongoing process of decentralisation, is under consideration.

Fiscal Transfers

13.13. 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.

13.14. 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. For the former, the State Government defines the purpose for which the local body is to use the fund. In 1993-94 untied grants constituted 63 per cent of the grants to the rural local bodies and 84 per cent of the grants to urban local bodies. The grama panchayats are more dependent upon grants than the urban local bodies.

13.15. The implementation of the recommendations of the State Finance Commission has resulted in certain changes in the modalities of fiscal transfers to the local bodies. Arbitrariness in the inter-local body distribution of grants has been virtually abolished. The non plan grant-in-aid is to be distributed to the local bodies based on a formula with 90 per cent weightage for the population and 10 per cent for the area. This has been accorded a statutory basis through amendments to the Kerala Panchayathi Raj Act and Kerala Municipality Act. The local bodies have also been given greater flexibility through pooling of several specific purpose grants into rural and urban oools. Property tax has been linked to plinth area of buildings both in rural and urban areas. Legislative amendments have been also made to drastically reduce arbitrariness in assessment and possibilities of corruption.

Pattern and Trends in Expenditure

13.16. Table 13.3 reflects the traditional pattern of expenditure of the local bodies in Kerala. The establishment charges were a major claimant of the income of the grama panchayats accounting for 42 percent of their total expenditure in 1993-94. For the urban local bodies the corresponding ratio was only 16 percent.

Table 13.3

Total Expenditure of Local Bodies, 1993-94

<i>Item</i>	<i>Grama Panchayat (Rs. lakh)</i>	<i>Percentage</i>	<i>Municipalities & Corporations (Rs.lakh)</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
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

13.17. Public works such as roads and buildings constituted the main developmental activity of the local bodies. Small wonder, they were 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 was relatively low. The low expenditure on drinking water particularly grama panchayats is also 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 one-fifth of their total expenditure.

Plan Schemes

13.18. The share of plan expenditure by the local bodies was not very significant. Their involvement in the plan has been confined to the utilisation of the untied plan grants and the implementation of schemes, particularly, the Centrally Sponsored Schemes that are implemented through the local bodies. (See Chapter 10). With the initiation of decentralised planning, the entire scenario has undergone a dramatic change. The plan grant-in-aid became the single most important receipt of the local bodies accounting for more than three times the sum of all other receipts put together. The expenditure pattern of the local bodies came to have an unparalleled development orientation with an astounding rise in the share of development expenditure

and comprehensive involvement in every sector of relevance to local level development.

THE PEOPLE'S CAMPAIGN FOR NINTH PLAN

13.19. 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.

13.20. The next major milestone was laid in the State 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 crores 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.

13.21. The above significant enhancement of the untied funds to the local bodies in 1996-97 was made "inorder 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 revealed a number of disquieting trends. None of the local bodies prepared any plan. The most common method adopted was to divide funds equally between ward members for various works, mostly roads, selected by them.

13.22. 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 State Government decided 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 Ninth Plan" in order to ensure that the local bodies, starting from the grama panchayats prepare their local plans in a scientific, participatory and time bound manner. The campaign was to bring together government officials in the various 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)

13.23. 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 participated in these Grama Sabhas/Ward Conventions¹¹ and of the participants about 27 per cent were women.

13.24. One of the major achievements of the People's Campaign has been in dispelling the general attitude of scepticism towards the

Grama Sabhas. It was generally feared 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 might not be feasible. But the first phase of the campaign, thanks to careful preparation, mass enthusiasms and organisational innovations, proved in practice the viability of the grama sabhas. The discussions in the grama sabhas 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 of people to participate in the deliberations in a meaningful manner. Around one lakh resource persons at the local level were mobilised and given training to act as facilitators in the discussion groups. A semi-structured questionnaire was also distributed to help the flow of discussions.

13.25. The major gains in the success of the special grama sabha meetings were:

- 1 The felt needs, their priorities and development perceptions of the people in every localities were listed;
- 2 A general awareness was created among various sections of people regarding the decentralisation programme; and
- 3 The basic organisational structure of the Campaign was laid.

13.26. The review undertaken by the State Planning Board of the special grama sabhas convened in connection with the plan campaign also 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 requirement of only 50. 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.

13.27. 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 one-quarter of the participants. Also the representation of SC and ST population was not satisfactory. Discussions in many of the grama sabhas were confined to the listing of demands rather than analysing the problems and prioritising the needs.

Phase II: Development Seminars (October-December 1996)

13.28. 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

13.29. 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. The State Planning Board has undertaken a systematic review of the Development Reports. The majority of the reports was 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.

13.30. 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)

13.31. 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 organised 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.

13.32. 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.

13.33. 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 minimum 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 prepared projects with an integrated approach.

13.34. 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. Accordingly, a number of rectifications measure 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)

13.35. 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 prioritised 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.

13.36. On the basis of the above analysis, each panchayat was 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.

13.37. 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 anticipated. 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-October 1997)

13.38. The blocks and district panchayats 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 complementary 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 and district panchayats also organised seminars to discuss their draft plans.

13.39. Because of the delay in the preparation of the grama panchayat plans, the integration of the plans of the different tiers could not be effectively undertaken. As a result, there were many instances of duplication of planning activities and also critical gaps between the various tiers.

Phase VI: Plan Appraisal - (May-1997)

13.40. When the plan 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.

13.41. This is how the concept of Voluntary Technical Corps (VTC) and formation of Expert Committees emerged. Retired technical experts and professionals were encouraged to enrol 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.

13.42. Expert Committees were formed at block (BLEC), municipal (MLEC), and district levels (DLEC) drawing upon the VTC members along with 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 to suggest such modifications as would make the proposed projects viable and feasible.

Training / Empowerment Programmes

13.43. 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.

13.44. In the first phase, a three tier programme of state, district, and block/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 or another in each of the rounds. As can be seen from the Table 13.4, 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 13.5 gives the distribution of participants at different levels in each of the seven rounds of the training that were undertaken.

Table 13.4
Participants in Training/Empowerment Programme

<i>Phase</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>District</i>	<i>Block</i>	<i>Panchayat /Municipalities</i>
I	KRP	DRP	-	LRP
II	KRP	DRP	-	LRP
III	Faculty	KRP Officials	DRP Task Force Elected Rep.	
IV	Elected Rep. KRP	-	-	-
V	Elected Rep. KRP	-	-	-
VI	Faculty	VTC	VTC	-
VII	Elected Rep. Officials	-	KRP,DRP, VTC, Members Officials	-

Table 13.5

Participants in Training/ Empowerment Programme

Phase	State	District	Block	Panchayat /Municipalities
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 parenthesis 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.

13.45. 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 Table 13.6). 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.

13.46. The success of the campaign, no doubt, depended to a large extent on to the effectiveness of the training programme. Whatever be the weaknesses and problems, the fact remains that a plan did emerge from below. Though with a certain amount of delay, every local body prepared its plan and that too in a participatory and transparent manner.

Table 13.6

Course Content of Different Rounds of Training

Modules	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII
Challenges of Development	*	●		*	*	*	
Decentralisation Philo	*	●	●	●	●	●	●
Rules and Statutes	*	●			*		*
Grama Sabhas	*						
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

13.47. A critical review of the Annual Plans prepared by the local bodies for the year 1997-98 follows:

Annual Plan of The Local Bodies, 1997-98

13.48. The last year's of Economic Review presented a provisional review of the first Annual Plan (1997-98) of the local bodies based only on the data of the grama panchayats. The present review is based upon the final data of the approved Annual Plans of all the 1214 local bodies in the State.

13.49. For 1997-98, the budgetary provision for grant-in-aid to the local bodies was Rs.749 crores. The total grant-in-aid had three components, Rs.39 crores of Tribal Sub Plans, Rs.194 crores of Special Component Plan and Rs.516 crores for the General Sector. Plan funds under each of the above heads were allocated between urban and rural local bodies

on the basis of population ratio. Between urban local bodies again, funds were 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 was distributed to the Grama Panchayats, Block Panchayats and District Panchayats in the ratio of 70:15:15. 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 to Tribal Sub Plan, while 60 per cent of the plan funds was allocated to the District Panchayats, the Grama Panchayats and the Block Panchayats received 20 per cent each. Table 13.7 gives a comprehensive picture on the allocation of grant-in-aid among different tiers of local bodies.

Table 13.7
Distribution of Grant-in-aid to the Local Bodies

<i>(Rs in crores)</i>					
<i>Local Body</i>	<i>No. of local bodies</i>	<i>General</i>	<i>SCP</i>	<i>TSP</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>(1)</i>	<i>(2)</i>	<i>(3)</i>	<i>(4)</i>	<i>(5)</i>	<i>(6)</i>
Grama Panchayats	990	307.02	105.85	7.62	420.49
Block Panchayats	152	65.79	35.28	7.62	108.70
District Panchayats	14	65.79	35.28	22.87	123.94
Municipalities	55	49.54	12.15	0.65	62.34
Corporations	3	27.86	5.44	0.24	33.53
Total	1214	516.00	194.00	39.00	749.00

Source: State Budget Papers, Appendix IV, 1997-98

13.50. Table 13.8 gives a comparative statement of the total outlay of local level plans and financing pattern with respect to different categories of projects. The total proposed annual plan outlay of the 1214 local bodies added up to Rs.1735 crores while the grant-in-aid from the State Government according to figures shown in the local plans was only Rs.755 crores. This was 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 local body and (3) mobilising additional local resources from financial institutions and beneficiaries.

13.50. A brief clarification with regards to the term 'additional resource mobilisation' used

here is necessary. The term is used in a wider connotation than in the conventional usage in vogue with respect to State and Central plan finance. Even if the conventional narrow definition is adopted excluding beneficiary contribution and institutional finance made available to the beneficiaries, the additional resource mobilisation proposed by the local bodies was remarkable. The non-plan surplus from own funds, voluntary labour and donations alone together came to 9.74 percent of the proposed 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.

Table 13.8
Financing Pattern of the Annual Plans of the Local Bodies

(Data of 1214 local bodies) (Rs in crores)

	No. of projects	State assistance	Internal funds	State sponsored	Centrally sponsored	Loan from co-op. inst.	Loan from fin. inst.	Voluntary contribution	Beneficiary contribution	Others	Total
General	52946	526.52	93.44	57.83	110.64	23.74	169.93	60.50	316.92	47.85	1407.37
%		37.41	6.64	4.11	7.86	1.69	12.07	4.30	22.52	3.40	100.00
SCP	12538	190.45	7.41	12.54	6.68	3.38	12.80	6.48	37.20	4.60	281.54
%		67.65	2.63	4.45	2.37	1.20	4.54	2.30	13.21	1.64	100.00
TSP	2303	38.53	0.55	0.83	1.00	0.16	0.82	0.74	3.12	0.64	46.38
%		83.08	1.18	1.79	2.15	0.33	1.76	1.61	6.73	1.37	100.00
Total	67787	755.51	101.39	71.20	118.31	27.27	183.55	67.72	357.24	53.09	1735.28
%		43.54	5.84	4.10	6.82	1.57	10.58	3.90	20.59	3.06	100.00
Women	4412	32.21	2.15	2.79	2.87	3.44	18.25	2.17	32.46	2.95	99.29
%		32.44	2.16	2.81	2.89	3.47	18.38	2.19	32.69	2.97	100.00

Source: Consolidated from Appendix forms of local bodies, 1997-98.

13.51. The expected contribution from the State sponsored and Centrally sponsored schemes to the plans was 4.10 and 6.82 percent respectively. There was an obvious underestimation of these sources of plan finance. The amount set apart from the State sponsored schemes in the State Budget for 1997-98 was around Rs.250 crores as against grant-in-aid of Rs.749 crores. Obviously the share of State sponsored schemes could have been much higher than was shown in the local body plans. This reflected lack of clarity regarding the share of the sponsored schemes that a local body could have expected from such schemes.

13.52. The share of own funds in total outlay was around 5.84 per cent. There was little synchronisation of the normal budgeting process of the local bodies and the preparation of their annual plans. As a result, a significant portion of new developmental work initiated at the local level continued to be implemented without integrating them with the local plan. This meant multiple systems of implementation, which tended to undermine the transparent and participatory system, sought to be ushered in by the People's Campaign.

13.53. The contribution by financial institutions leaves considerable scope for improvement in the coming years. 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, initiative as well guidance will have to come from NABARD and RBI. It is a matter of concern that the expected contribution of the co-operative sector was only a fifth of the share expected of the commercial banks. The co-operative credit system, it is pertinent to note here, plays much larger role than the commercial banks in financing the agricultural and small-scale production sectors in the state.

13.54. The share of beneficiary contribution in total outlay is as high as 20.59 per cent. This could possibly entail an element of exaggeration, resorted either to camouflage the rate of subsidy or to artificially inflate the plan outlay. In fact, only complementary additional investment undertaken by the beneficiary must be included under the source. The plan appraisal revealed many cases of deviation from the norms laid. Only in-depth field studies will reveal the extent of over statement involved in this regard. (See Appendix 13.1 to 13.5)

Sectoral Investment Pattern

13.55. In order to ensure the overall thrust of the State plan, certain broad guidelines were given regarding sectoral allocation in the plans of the local bodies. It must be emphasised that these guidelines did 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 and infrastructure sectors (see Table 13.9). The

guidelines were applicable only to the grant-in-aid of the State Government and not to the investment outlay proposed to be financed from other sources.

Table 13.9
Guidelines on Sectoral Allocation Indicated to the Local Bodies

	<i>Rural Local Bodies</i>	<i>Urban Local Bodies</i>
Productive	40-50	20-30
Service	30-40	40-50
Infrastructure	10-30	10-35

13.56. The sector wise distribution of the plan outlay is given in Table 13.10. In columns 2 to 4 is given the sectoral distribution of the grant-in-aid component of the general sector projects. The allocation for the productive sector was 40.46 per cent when the State as a whole is considered. In no district has the infrastructure sector exceeded the maximum limit imposed. For the State as a whole the outlay on the infrastructure sector was only 23.65 per cent of the plan outlay. However, when individual local bodies were taken, there were some instances of deviation from the guidelines.

13.57. In columns 5 to 7 the inter-sectoral distribution of the grant-in-aid component taken together, including general sector, SCP and TSP, is given. It is noteworthy that the outlay on service sector is higher after including SCP and TSP parts of the grant-in-aid. In the last three columns, the sectoral distribution of the total plan outlay (i.e. grant-in-aid and other sources of plan finance) are presented. When the total outlay is considered, the share of the productive sector substantially increases and that of the infrastructure sector shrinks.

13.58. In Table 13.11 is presented the sub-sectoral distribution of projects, grant-in-aid and the total outlay. In the productive sector, crop husbandry has the highest share of both grant-in-aid as well as total outlay. Among the crops, emphasis was placed however on garden crops rather than paddy. Surprisingly, the allocation for animal husbandry projects came to a close second. Minor irrigation was also given its due importance. In contrast,

industry appeared to have been neglected with the share of industrial sub-sectors taken together only 4.57 per cent. The inherent difficulties including non-availability of expertise at the local level in formulating viable industrial projects seem to have been the major factor responsible for the relative neglect of this vital sector.

13.59. The service sector appears to have got due weightage both in terms of the number of projects and allocation of funds. The share of rural development schemes which were included in the service sector, was very low and is indicative of the failure to integrate the Centrally sponsored programmes with the local plans, a point that has already been noted.

13.60. Notably, housing is one of the leading sub-sectors in the Annual Plan with 14.53 per cent of the grant-in-aid earmarked for its projects. The projects in this sub-sector include, apart from new housing programmes, projects for repair and improvement of existing houses and distribution of housing plots for the weaker sections. The share of drinking water projects came second in rank in the service sector, with 7.75 per cent of the grant-in-aid. The total outlay for this vital sector was around Rs.90 crores. Incidentally, as the Development Reports brought out, housing and drinking water were two important areas where the people wanted the local bodies to intervene.

Table 13.10

Broad Sectoral Distribution of Outlay of Local Bodies

(Data of 1214 local bodies)

(Rs in crores)

	GE-Grant-in-Aid			GE+SCP+TSP-Grant-in-Aid			Total outlay		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
	Productive	Service	Infrastructure	Productive	Service	Infrastructure	Productive	Service	Infrastructure
Thiruvananthapuram	21.52	20.39	11.19	26.10	34.87	16.15	77.94	67.65	28.28
%	40.53	38.40	21.07	33.84	45.22	20.94	44.83	38.91	16.26
Kollam	19.19	17.20	8.94	21.72	30.66	12.68	85.31	71.02	23.56
%	42.33	37.95	19.72	33.39	47.12	19.49	47.42	39.48	13.10
Pathanamthitta	8.25	7.40	6.00	10.20	13.09	9.29	24.67	27.24	15.14
%	38.09	34.19	27.71	31.32	40.17	28.51	36.79	40.63	22.58
Alappuzha	13.88	12.31	9.37	16.64	20.28	11.75	45.81	46.51	17.48
%	39.03	34.62	26.34	34.19	41.67	24.14	41.72	42.36	15.92
Idukki	7.58	6.55	5.10	12.83	14.25	9.28	31.42	31.74	12.55
%	39.40	34.07	26.53	35.29	39.19	25.52	41.50	41.93	16.57
Kottayam	13.89	10.64	8.62	16.06	17.95	10.63	39.61	32.23	16.54
%	41.91	32.10	25.99	35.98	40.20	23.82	44.82	36.47	18.72
Ernakulam	20.87	17.79	12.32	23.46	28.78	15.46	70.39	86.76	27.76
%	40.93	34.90	24.17	34.66	42.51	22.83	38.06	46.92	15.01
Thrissur	22.18	19.41	10.33	28.64	30.24	13.87	72.51	57.63	22.11
%	42.72	37.38	19.90	39.36	41.57	19.07	47.62	37.85	14.52
Palakkad	18.33	13.49	10.25	24.21	29.12	18.53	62.52	59.27	33.11
%	43.57	32.08	24.35	33.69	40.53	25.78	40.36	38.26	21.38
Malappuram	20.92	19.56	13.98	23.17	32.16	18.20	59.30	70.44	28.09
%	38.41	35.92	25.67	31.51	43.74	24.75	37.57	44.63	17.80
Kozhikode	17.59	18.28	11.64	19.76	27.59	13.18	57.61	66.10	22.02
%	37.03	38.48	24.50	32.64	45.58	21.78	39.53	45.36	15.11
Wayanad	5.04	3.73	2.66	7.94	12.89	6.66	20.50	28.35	11.70
%	44.06	32.64	23.30	28.86	46.90	24.24	33.86	46.82	19.32
Kannur	16.65	15.17	9.21	18.35	19.98	11.20	64.43	56.57	19.22
%	40.59	36.98	22.44	37.04	40.34	22.61	45.95	40.34	13.71
Kasargode	7.15	7.01	4.92	8.38	11.50	7.81	16.98	16.58	10.63
%	37.47	36.75	25.78	30.26	41.52	28.22	38.43	37.52	24.04
Total	213.03	188.95	124.52	257.46	323.36	174.69	729.00	718.08	288.20
%	40.46	35.89	23.65	34.08	42.80	23.12	42.01	41.38	16.61

Source: Consolidated from Appendix forms of local bodies, 1997-98; GE-General Sector

13.61. The allocation for public health was only 2.93 per cent. However it is remarkable that substantial provision was made for health related sectors such as sanitation, nutrition, drinking water and so on. If these are taken together, as much as 12.34 per cent of the allocation was for health and health related sectors. Around 4.38 per cent of the grant-in-aid was set apart for education. While more than 80 per cent of the allocation of the infrastructure sector was made for roads and

bridges, this worked out to only 19.46 per cent of the grant-in-aid though the local bodies could, following the guidelines, have set apart as much as 30 per cent of the grant-in-aid for this purpose. The projects in the energy sector were mostly for rural electrification. Adequate consideration was not given to the non-conventional energy projects which is perhaps a reflection of the need for further awareness of the potential in non-conventional energy.

Table 13.11
Distribution of State Assistance & Total Outlay of the Annual Plans
(Data of 1214 local bodies) (Rs in crores)

<i>Code</i>	<i>Items</i>	<i>No. of projects</i>	<i>State assistance</i>	<i>% to total state assistance</i>	<i>Total Outlay</i>	<i>% to total outlay</i>
1.1	Paddy	1236	18.81	2.49	70.67	4.07
1.2	Other crops	5563	48.92	6.48	185.35	10.68
1.4	Animal husbandry & dairy	6903	56.36	7.46	170.76	9.84
1.6	Fisheries	917	7.96	1.05	27.01	1.56
1.7	Forestry	89	0.25	0.03	0.55	0.03
1.8	Other Agricultural development program	1374	10.84	1.44	22.18	1.28
1.9	Co-operation	461	4.31	0.57	26.17	1.51
5.1	Small-scale Industries	1129	11.65	1.54	37.35	2.15
5.2	Handicrafts	114	1.48	0.20	6.20	0.36
5.3	Handloom	66	0.71	0.09	3.59	0.21
5.4	Coir	117	1.59	0.21	4.34	0.25
5.5	Khadi	74	0.62	0.08	1.43	0.08
5.6	Sericulture	23	0.06	0.01	1.28	0.07
5.7	Others	1013	18.46	2.44	45.15	2.60
3.1	Minor Irrigation	4996	69.91	9.25	113.07	6.52
3.2	Flood control	389	5.54	0.73	13.91	0.80
10.1	Housing Services	439	8.65	1.14	24.87	1.43
10.2	Other General Services	824	6.70	0.89	17.27	0.99
7	Environment	23	0.24	0.03	0.56	0.03
8.1	Tourism	43	0.84	0.11	1.18	0.07
8.2	Public distribution	23	0.26	0.03	1.01	0.06
8.3	other Public distribution	21	0.07	0.01	1.11	0.06
9.1	Primary Education	3676	19.86	2.63	35.47	2.04
9.2	High school	822	11.83	1.57	18.08	1.04
9.3	Technical Education	140	1.36	0.18	1.99	0.11
9.4	Youth services	114	0.52	0.07	2.04	0.12
9.5	Art & Culture	1898	11.86	1.57	21.81	1.26
9.6	Public Health	2283	22.15	2.93	40.83	2.35
9.7A	Drinking water	4968	58.56	7.75	91.45	5.27
9.7B	Sanitation	2114	34.11	4.52	80.18	4.62
9.8	Housing	3473	109.80	14.53	199.87	11.52
9.9	Town Planning	93	5.13	0.68	13.61	0.78
9.12	Employment & Labour welfare	532	6.18	0.82	11.12	0.64
9.13	Women & Children Welfare	1786	12.10	1.60	25.41	1.46
9.14	Nutrition	97	0.50	0.07	0.92	0.05
9.15	Social Welfare	1166	8.44	1.12	13.76	0.79
2.1	Integrated Rural Development	181	0.66	0.09	39.95	2.30
2.2	Training of rural youth for self-employment	206	0.81	0.11	2.89	0.17
2.3	Development of women & children in rural areas	250	0.86	0.11	8.12	0.47

2.4	Supply of tool kits to poor rural artisans	106	0.30	0.04	0.93	0.05
2.5	Barren Land Development	6	0.01	0.00	0.04	0.00
2.6	Jawahar Rozgar Yojana	265	0.07	0.01	7.06	0.41
2.7	Employment Assurance Scheme	1030	0.22	0.03	39.64	2.28
2.8	Other employment development programmes	115	0.62	0.08	1.83	0.11
2.9	Social development programme	85	0.49	0.07	3.62	0.21
2.1	Million Well Scheme	94	0.07	0.01	4.58	0.26
2.11	Others	82	0.09	0.01	6.90	0.40
4.1	Power production	11	0.70	0.09	8.20	0.47
4.2	Power Distribution	2785	17.54	2.32	28.90	1.67
4.3	Development of non-conventional energy	336	2.61	0.35	6.95	0.40
4.4	Integrated rural energy development	616	2.04	0.27	8.38	0.48
6.1	Roads, Bridges	12421	149.42	19.78	230.09	13.26
6.2	Inland water transport	39	1.10	0.14	1.32	0.08
6.3	Other modes of transport	155	1.19	0.16	2.98	0.17
6.4	Bus Stand, Waiting Shed	5	0.10	0.01	1.37	0.08
	Grand Total	67787	755.5	100	1735.3	100

Source: Consolidated from Appendix forms of local bodies, 1997-98.

Note : Separate tables for each tier is given in Appendix (13.6 to 13.10)

13.61. A serious limitation of the first annual plan was lack of co-ordination and integration of the plans of the different tiers resulting in instances of 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.

Special Component Plan & Tribal Sub Plan

13.62. A remarkable feature of the Special Component Plan and Tribal Sub Plan for 1997-98 is that as much as 67 per cent of these plans stand dissolved to the local bodies. Apart from this, a large number of schemes have also been devolved to the local bodies. A detailed review organised by the Minister for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe development, brought to light certain remarkable features of these particular plans prepared by the local bodies.

13.63. The first point to be noted was that by putting an end to the notional flow

system and assigning funds for SCP/TSP, pooled together, in proportion to the population share of the weaker sections, there was a significant step up of the real funds available to the Special Component Plan and Tribal Sub Plan.

13.64. Fears of local bodies illegally diverting 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 general funds, even though small, for SCP and TSP. The plan grant-in-aid for SCP of all the local bodies was only Rs.194.00 crores. But it was seen that the grant-in-aid component of their SCP projects totalled Rs.190.45 crores. Besides, Rs.7.41 crores was provided by the local bodies towards SCP. The grant-in-aid for TSP of these panchayats was only Rs.39.00 crores. The grant-in-aid provision in the TSP projects prepared by them totalled Rs.38.53 crores. But an additional 0.55 crores was provided

for TSP from the own funds of the local bodies . It must be admitted that there were some exception to this general trend and stringent measures have been taken to ensure that such deviations are rectified

13.65. Additional local resources have been mobilised for SCP/TSP projects also. But as can be seen from the data presented in *Appendix 13.11* and *12* 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 grant-in-aid in the formulation of SCP/TSP projects.

13.66. 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. 31.16 per cent of the SCP and 30.85 per cent of the TSP have been set apart for housing. Next in importance comes drinking water claiming 8.98 per cent of the SCP and 7.23 per cent from the TSP. In the productive sector animal husbandry programmes are given much higher priority than crop husbandry. (See *Appendix 13.14 & 13.15*)

13.67. 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 20 to 21 per cent of the grant-in-aid was set apart for the infrastructure sector in SCP and TSP.

13.68. 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

13.69. Gender issues have been given 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 projects directly targeting women.

13.70. Almost all the local bodies did prepare special projects for women. However, in no district the target of 10 per cent was met. The grant-in-aid set apart for special programmes for women, added up to only 4.26 per cent. 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. (See *appendix 13.13 & 13.16*)

ANNUAL PLAN 1998-99

13.71. The budget proposal for 1998-99 was a clear statement of the State Government's resolve to strengthen the process of decentralisation in the State. As can be seen from *Table 13.12* the budgetary provision for plan grant-in-aid to be distributed among local self-governments was enhanced significantly. The total plan devolution to local bodies was raised from Rs.1025 crores in 1997-98 to Rs.1178 crores in 1998-99. The share of the grant-in-aid component was enhanced from 75 per cent to nearly 85 per cent i.e. Rs. 749 Crores to Rs.950 Crores. As can be seen from *Table 13.12* the grant-in-aid consists of Rs.716 crores for the general sector, Rs.195 crores for the SCP and 39 crores for the TSP.

Table 13.12
Distribution of Grant-in-Aid of Local Bodies, 1998-99

Local Bodies	No of Local Bodies	General Sector	SCP	TSP	(Rs in crores)
					Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Grama Panchayats	990	426.02	108.21	15.31	549.54
Block Panchayats	152	91.29	36.07	7.66	135.02
District Panchayats	14	91.29	36.07	15.31	142.67
Municipalities	55	71.18	10.17	0.54	81.90
Corporations	3	36.22	4.48	0.18	40.87
Total	1214	716.00	195.00	39.00	950.00

Source: State budget papers, Appendix IV, 1998-99

13.72. The new formula adopted for the distribution of plan grant-in-aid also signified an improvement over the past year. As in the previous year the rural development demarcation was made on the basis of population share with respect to general sector grant-in-aid. In the distribution of plan grant-in-aid under SCP / TSP a higher weightage was given to the rural population. For the inter-tier distribution, the same ratio as in the past year was followed with respect to general sector and SCP. But in the case of TSP, greater weightage was assigned to the grama panchayats and the

ratio adopted was 40:20:40 for grama panchayats, block panchayats and district panchayats respectively instead of last year's 20:20:60. The major change was with respect to the intra-tier distribution instead of a mere population criterion a composite index of entitlement was evolved, taking into consideration, in addition to population, the geographical area of the local body, area under paddy and a composite index of backwardness based on houses without latrines and houses without electricity. The details are presented in Table 13.13.

Table 13.13
The Criteria for Intra-Tier Distribution of Plan Grant-in-Aid

Indicators	Weightage (percentage)			
	Grama Panchayat	Block Panchayat	District Panchayat	Municipalities/Corporations
1. Population (excluding SC/ST)	65	65	55	75
2. Geographical area excluding area under forests	5	10	15	5
3. Area under paddy	5	--	--	--
4. Own Income of grama panchayat	10	--	--	--
5. Composite Index of Agricultural Labourers, Persons Engaged in Live Stock, Fisheries etc. and Marginal Workers	15	25	20	--
6. Composite index of backwardness houses without latrine and houses without electricity.	--	--	10	20
Total	100	100	100	100

Revised Guidelines

13.72. In light of previous year's experience several modifications were made with regard to the guidelines given to the local bodies for plan formulation.

13.73. A limited functional division was introduced with regard to the nature of projects that may be undertaken by the different tiers of the local bodies, so as to avoid duplication of

programmes. The individual beneficiary oriented asset distribution programmes were to be taken up by grama panchayats, municipalities and corporations. Only housing, well, and latrine programmes were exempted. Restrictions were imposed on the minimum width of the roads to be undertaken by blocks and district panchayats. The guidelines also highlighted certain priorities to be observed by the higher tiers in order to ensure

complementarity of their programmes to those of the lower tiers.

13.74. The sectoral investment guidelines were also slightly modified. Local bodies were to continue to invest minimum of 40 per cent of their grant-in-aid for the productive sectors and maximum of 30 per cent for the infrastructural sector. For the urban bodies, the minimum share of productive sector was fixed at 30 per cent. For SCP and TSP portion of grant-in-aid the ceiling on investment in the infrastructural sectors only was applicable; otherwise there were no restrictions on the sectoral choice. The allocation of 10 per cent of grant-in-aid for the women plan, would still have to be adhered to.

13.75. The grassroot tiers were to earmark sufficient funds for nutrition programmes in the Anganwadis. They were also to provide funds for erecting large notice boards in every ward, for exhibiting decisions of the grama sabhas and local bodies and also details of the public works being undertaken in a ward.

13.76. Frivolous asset distribution programmes undertaken by some of the local bodies had been a subject of serious criticism during the implementation of the first year's plan. In response, projects such as free distribution of umbrellas, chappals, cloths, tools and cooking vessels were banned. They could be considered only as components of an overall integrated programme. Subsidy norms were also modified. In asset distribution for self-employment 75 per cent subsidy could be given for SC/ST, 50 per cent for below poverty line families and 25 per cent for others. Limits were also imposed on the maximum subsidy for a family and for an individual. The input subsidy in agriculture was limited to marginal and small farmers.

Planning Procedures

13.77. As during the previous year, the planning process involved organising gramasabhas, seminars, task forces, project preparation, plan formulation, appraisal and approval. However, the sequence of events was altered and task forces at the local level were given greater importance. They were made the key organisational link in the preparation of the second year's annual plan.

13.78. As was noted, weaknesses of the task forces were a major stumbling block in the

preparation of the first year's plan. It was hoped that the presence of VTC members and greater involvement of officials would rectify the weaknesses of the functioning of the task forces during the second year. The task forces were not merely for the preparation of the projects. They were to help the local bodies at every stage of the plan preparation. Unlike in the previous year, when the task forces were formed at the conclusion of the development seminars, the planning process in the second year started with formation of task forces.

13.79. A semi-structured programme of self-study was designed in order to give orientation to task force members regarding the different phases of plan preparation. There were to be at least four general body meetings of the task forces, one before each phase. A general body meeting of the task forces was to draw up a draft list of proposals to be included in the annual plan by the local body. The modified recommendations as finalised by the grama panchayat and municipal council were to be discussed in grama/ward sabhas. The organisation of grama sabhas was broadly the same as in the previous year. Major difference was in the focus of discussion, instead of general discussion on local development needs the grama sabhas were to attempt to prioritise the recommendations submitted to them

13.80. The task forces were to help the local body to examine and revise the plan proposals taking into consideration the suggestions made at the grama sabhas. A draft plan document was to be prepared for discussions in the development seminars. The general body meeting of the task forces was to collate the recommendations of the development seminars and also place their own considered judgements before the elected samithis/councils for final decision. The structure of the plan document was more or less the same as that of the previous year except for the review of the annual plan of 1997-98 which was to be included in the introductory chapter.

13.81. In the light of this experience with regard to project appraisal, the appraisal procedure was formalised and made more stringent. The plan appraisal by the expert committees involved five steps : (a) verification of the planning procedures (b) appraisal of projects and issuing of technical sanctions (c) verification of statistical annexures (d) appraisal of the plan write up and (e) submission of recommendations to

DPC. In a major departure from the previous year every project required technical and financial appraisal and subsequent formal technical sanction. Any project that required detailed examination were to be separately listed and submitted for conditional approval from the DPC.

Training Programme

13.82. While the campaign mode training continued to characterise the preparation of the second year's annual plan, three major departures from the past year may be noted. (a) A conscious attempt was made to involve departmental officials and nonofficial experts in the training programmes right from the beginning (b) Subject wise specialised training was given. (c) Steps were initiated to move away from campaign mode training to institutional training by the end of second year's annual plan.

13.83. The training programmes for the second year's annual plan started with a general orientation programme for all task force members. It was to be a programme of self-study, structured around one full to half day local workshops, spread over the months of April to June. For this purpose a handbook was prepared outlining the nodal events and the revised guidelines titled, Aasoothrana Sahayi No.1. More than one lakh copies of hand book were printed to provide a copy for every member of the task force. Key Resource Persons (KRP) and selected VTC members were given training to act as facilitators.

13.84. Besides the general orientation programme regarding planning procedures, sector specific training workshops for members of task forces were also organised at the block/municipality level. For successful conduct of the sectoral workshop 13 sectoral handbooks (Aasoothrana Sahayi / Plan Guides) were prepared and published. Each handbook had distinct characteristics being produced by separate teams of specialists. Broadly the pattern adopted was as follows: review of planning experience in the particular sector in the previous year, discussion of the sectoral development problems and suggestions for improving project planning and performance in the relevant sector. Table 13.14 presents the distribution of the participants at the state/district level faculty training programmes and the participants in the local level workshops.

13.85. Special attention was given to the

sectoral training programmes for women and dalits. One day district conventions of all the elected women representatives were organised. A number of experimental pedagogic techniques were successfully utilised in these conventions for effective interaction. A highlight of the conventions was the performance by a women theatre group focussing upon challenges before women in panchayats. With regards to SCP and TSP a series of workshop spread over a month were held at Thiruvananthapuram with the Minister for SC/ST Development participating in all the key sessions. All the SC/ST elected members, key office bearers of local bodies, key resource persons and chairpersons of SC/ST expert committees participated in these workshops. As a follow up district level conventions were organised to review the implementation of SCP and TSP.

13.86. Yet another initiative was an attempt to strengthen the linkage between the co-operative sector and local level planning. With the help of State Co-operative Union, joint conventions of co-operatives and elected representatives were organised in all districts where a draft programme was presented and discussed. These discussions were useful in initiating certain key changes in the cooperative law and a number of important initiatives to link cooperative credits to the local plans.

Plan Formulation

13.87. The preparation of the first year's annual plan had been a great learning experience. People were learning by doing. The lessons thus learned proved to be a source of strength in the preparation of the second year's annual plan. While it required more than a year's preparations to draw up the first year's annual plan, it took only around four months for the local bodies to formulate their second year's annual plan. However a major drawback was that the plan preparation could not be undertaken simultaneously with the implementation process. And, as we shall see later, for reasons beyond the control of the local bodies the implementation of the first year's annual plan could not be completed before the end of June 1998. Even though efforts were made from December, 1997 to initiate the process of preparing the second year's annual plan the preparatory activities started in earnest only in July 1998, after the completion of the implementation of the first year's annual plan.

13.88. The grama sabhas were spread over the month of June and July. A preliminary analysis shows a significant improvement in the participation when compared to the previous grama sabhas. Most of the seminars were spread over the month of August. It was decided that all the local bodies had to submit their annual plans by October 31st 1998. The failure to do so would have resulted in the forfeiture of one instalment in the grant-in-aid. Only a few grama panchayats failed to meet the deadline.

13.89. A review of the planning process and the plans drawn up during 1998-99 reveals a significant improvement over the previous year. This is found to be true with respect to almost all aspects of local level planning; viz., compliance with the procedures and guidelines, the quality of plan documents and project proposals, pattern of financing, sectoral allocation strategy, mode of selection of beneficiaries, procedures for implementation and monitoring, etc. A final assessment of some of these aspects may have to wait till the implementation is over.

Review of Plan Proposals for 1998-99

13.90. The review of plan proposals (1998-99) presented here is based on the data provided in the Statistical Annexures of the plan documents submitted by the local self-governments. It may be cautioned that the revisions recommended by the DPCs have not yet been incorporated fully into the statistical statements that we have used. It should also be noted that the data set is not yet complete in

terms of coverage of local bodies. It does not include the data local bodies in Thiruvananthapuram and Alappuzha Districts and also the District Panchayats of Pathanamthitta and Palakkad.

13.91. Table 13.14 gives the pattern of financing adopted in the second annual plan.

The share of sources other than state grant-in-aid in the total plan outlay has declined marginally from 56.46 per cent recorded in the first year to 54.87 per cent in the second annual plan. This, however, cannot be taken as a sign of declining enthusiasm for additional resource mobilisation. The share of beneficiary contribution has declined from 20.59 per cent in the previous plan to 11.99 per cent in the second year. It may be interpreted as a positive movement towards a more realistic estimate of beneficiary contribution, as against the tendency for exaggeration noted during the previous year. A disturbing trend has been the reduction in the share of loans from financial institutions from 10.58 per cent in 1997-98 to 7.3 per cent in 1998-99. Most of the local bodies had to revise their plan as they failed to mobilise the targeted level of resources from the financial institutions. As mentioned earlier, there is considerable scope for improving the contributions of financial institutions for local level development programmes. However, it requires a major change in the attitude of the financial institutions. Despite for the steps initiated to improve the linkage for co-operative sector the over all contribution of the co-operative sector to financing the local plans has not improved.

Table 13.14
Financing Pattern of the Annual Plans of the Local Bodies (%)

(Data of 1014 local bodies)

	<i>State Assistance</i>	<i>Internal funds</i>	<i>State sponsored</i>	<i>Centrally sponsored</i>	<i>Loan from co-op. inst.</i>	<i>Loan from fin. Inst.</i>	<i>Voluntary Contribution</i>	<i>Beneficiary contribution</i>	<i>Others</i>	<i>Total outlay</i>
General	41.19	10.61	4.94	13.91	1.35	8.01	3.65	13.00	3.34	100.00
SCP	60.81	3.00	8.25	9.85	0.57	4.84	2.16	8.19	2.32	100.00
TSP	73.12	2.00	6.59	7.74	0.27	1.91	1.91	3.64	2.82	100.00
Total	45.13	9.19	5.50	13.10	1.20	7.35	3.37	11.99	3.17	100.00
Women	53.52	1.10	2.45	4.23	2.96	7.49	3.30	21.91	3.04	100.00
Productive	47.47	1.60	3.38	11.84	1.37	6.52	3.95	22.15	1.71	100.00
Service	45.02	6.10	9.08	14.45	0.64	8.88	3.41	8.31	4.10	100.00
Infrastructure	41.76	24.87	3.68	13.13	1.71	6.44	2.44	1.89	4.06	100.00

Source: Consolidated from Appendix forms of local bodies, 1998-99.

13.92. It is to be noted that inspite of such drastic reductions in the share of beneficiary contribution and financial institutions there has not been any significant increase in the dependence on the State grant-in-aid. This was made possible by achieving sizeable enhancement in the share of other important sources, viz., internal funds, state sponsored programmes and centrally sponsored programmes. The share of internal funds went up remarkably from 5.84 in 1997-98 to 9.19 per cent in 1998-99. The revised guidelines for the second year's annual plan made great emphasis on integrating the non-plan revenue surplus of the local bodies with their annual plan. It also indicates a change in the attitude in favour of the transparent system of implementation recommended by the Plan Campaign. The contribution from this source could further improve in future with better synchronisation of the budgeting process with that of the plan formulation.

13.92. A remarkable feature of the second year's annual plan is the integration of the Centrally Sponsored schemes with the plans of the local bodies. Contribution from this source

has nearly doubled from 6.82 per cent in 1997-98 to 13.1 per cent in 1998-99. But the same cannot be said of the State Sponsored schemes even though its share also has marginally increased. Lack of sufficient information seems to stand in the way of better integration of State Sponsored schemes with the local plans.

13.93. Table 13.15 presents sector wise distribution of general sector grant-in-aid and total outlay for 1998-99. The allocations for productive, service and infrastructure sectors respectively of the general sector grant-in-aid are 43.64 per cent, 31.85 per cent and 24.52 per cent. In none of the districts, for which data are available, has the share of infrastructure sector crossed the upper limit of 30 per cent. Similarly, there is no case of deviation from the minimum of 40 per cent stipulated for productive sector. Even at the level of individual local bodies deviations from the sectoral allocation norms is likely to be rare during 1998-99.

Table 13.15
Broad Sectoral Distribution, 1998-99

(Data of 1014 local bodies)

	<i>GE-Grant-in-Aid</i>			<i>GE+SCP+TSP-Grant-in-aid</i>			<i>Total outlay</i>		
	<i>Productive</i>	<i>Service</i>	<i>Infras</i>	<i>Productive</i>	<i>Service</i>	<i>Infras</i>	<i>Productive</i>	<i>Service</i>	<i>Infras</i>
Thiruvananthapuram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kollam	43.13	34.64	22.23	39.56	21.22	39.22	41.23	37.46	21.31
Pathanamthitta	42.20	30.22	27.58	37.13	27.63	35.24	36.45	37.24	26.31
Alappuzha	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Idukki	41.79	30.56	27.65	38.48	25.33	36.20	38.71	37.39	23.90
Kottayam	41.78	32.60	25.61	39.86	24.14	36.00	39.93	34.48	25.60
Ernakulam	40.96	33.38	25.65	38.27	25.56	36.18	31.94	34.90	33.16
Thrissur	43.61	32.16	24.23	43.01	22.03	34.97	35.46	36.83	27.71
Palakkad	46.54	30.22	23.24	42.88	22.43	34.68	39.42	38.99	21.60
Malappuram	45.40	28.85	25.76	42.59	25.30	32.11	43.53	33.38	23.09
Kozhikode	44.25	32.22	23.53	41.66	23.59	34.75	43.02	31.58	25.40
Wayanad	44.02	33.07	22.91	34.90	23.24	41.86	32.85	42.13	25.02
Kannur	42.90	32.63	24.47	40.63	24.25	35.12	39.95	33.83	26.23
Kasaragod	46.77	32.60	20.63	41.99	22.21	35.79	36.94	35.30	27.76
Total	43.64	31.85	24.52	40.53	23.79	35.69	38.53	35.77	25.70

Source: Consolidated from Appendix forms of local bodies, 1998-99.

13.94. Coming to sub-sector wise allocation of grant-in-aid, a major change noted in the productive sector is the increase in the allocation of the industrial sector. From 4.57 per cent in the first plan, the share of industrial sub-sectors taken together went up to 7 per

cent. While the allocation for paddy improved, there has been a decline in the share of other crops and animal husbandry. The decline in the share of animal husbandry should be viewed in the context of the criticism levelled against excessive emphasis on projects for

distribution of cows and goats to individual beneficiaries. Soil and water conservation and minor irrigation are the other thrust area in the productive sector.

13.95. Housing continues to be the lead sub-sector in the service sector with an allocation of 12.19 per cent of the grant-in-aid. Other leading sub sectors in the service sector include drinking water (5.83 per cent), sanitation (3.5 per cent) and public health (2.18 per cent). The increased allocation for nutrition programmes;

social welfare, and 'women and child care' may be seen as a response to the call to earmark adequate funds for *anganwadis and balavadis*. Out of the total allocation of 23.79 per cent for the infrastructure sector, 19.07 per cent goes for roads and bridges. Rural electrification projects take around 2.07 per cent of the total grant-in-aid. Energy planning and conservation, continues to be among neglected areas just as they were in the previous plan.

Table 13.16
Distribution of State Assistance & Total Outlay of the Annual Plans

(Data of 1014 local bodies)

Code	Items	No. projects	% to total state assistance	% to total outlay
1.1	Paddy	1796	3.06	3.35
1.2	Other crops	3667	4.20	5.19
1.3	Other Agricultural development program	1524	2.05	1.60
1.4	Animal husbandry&dairy	5548	6.27	6.51
1.5	Fisheries	989	1.02	1.19
1.6	Forestry	55	0.02	0.02
1.7	Co-operation(agri.&allied)	235	0.28	0.24
2.1	Soil & water conservation	4190	4.12	4.45
2.2	Minor Irrigation	6918	9.64	7.26
2.3	Flood control	756	0.87	0.63
3.1	Small-scale Industries	3186	5.62	4.95
3.2	Handicrafts	200	0.16	0.10
3.3	Handloom	94	0.19	0.15
3.4	Coir	122	0.22	0.21
3.5	Khadi	77	0.12	0.08
3.6	Sericulture	14	0.02	0.01
3.7	Others	292	0.67	0.56
3.8	Co-operation(Industries)	436	0.80	0.65
	Productive Sector	30099	39.33	37.16
4.1	Environment	40	0.03	0.02
5.1	Primary Education	4108	1.63	1.48
5.2	High school	1041	1.34	1.00
5.3	Technical Education	226	0.22	0.22
5.4	Youth services	704	0.44	0.42
5.5	Art & Culture	2263	1.29	0.89
6.1	Public Health	2958	2.18	1.96
6.2	Drinking water	6140	5.83	4.03
6.3	Sanitation	3169	3.51	3.99

7.1	Housing awareness	113	0.34	0.32
7.2	Housing	5109	12.19	12.47
7.3	Slum development	266	0.57	0.73
7.4	Co-operation(housing)	11	0.01	0.01
8.1	Women & Children Welfare	2622	1.37	1.09
8.2	Nutrition	966	1.24	0.77
8.3	Employment & Labour welfare	1437	0.91	2.01
8.4	Social Welfare	1918	1.30	3.17
9.1	Tourism	57	0.13	0.10
9.2	Public distribution	314	0.36	0.47
9.3	Public cemetery	194	0.11	0.11
9.4	Surveys	986	0.57	0.33
9.5	Consumer co-operatives	108	0.10	0.18
	Service sector	34750	35.69	35.77
10.1	Power production	76	0.25	0.83
10.2	Power Distribution	2534	2.07	1.44
10.3	Development of non-conventional energy	72	0.04	0.13
10.4	Energy conservation	319	0.10	0.13
10.5	Integrated energy planning	53	0.01	0.01
11.1	Roads,Bridges	24278	19.07	19.12
11.2	Inland water transport	31	0.02	0.01
11.3	Other modes of transport	314	0.09	0.25
11.4	Bus Stand, Waiting Shed, others.	432	0.36	0.73
12.1	Other housing Services	1501	1.78	3.05
	Infrastructure Sector	29610	23.79	25.70
	without any code	1125	1.20	1.37
	Grand Total	95584	100.00	100.00

Source: Consolidated from Appendix forms of local bodies, 1998-99.

Plan Implementation - 1997-98

13.96. Plan is not an end in itself. Success of the plan lies in its successful implementation.

The ongoing experiment in decentralised planning cannot be sustained unless the plans prepared are also implemented effectively. At the same time, the transparent and participatory approach adopted in the planning process have to be extended also to the implementation stage. The budgetary provision for as much as 36 per cent for the annual plan for 1997-98 for the local bodies was made with the full realisation that all the essential preconditions for such a large devolution to come into effect might not have been met. It was a conscious break with a tradition of postponing devolution

in the name of preparing the conditions. The People's Planning Campaign had reversed the sequence: First, devolve the resources and powers and, then, clear the obstacles for implementation as they arise. It was expected that the mass of people mobilised in the planning campaign would generate the pressures from below and create a political will to clear the obstacles. This being the logic of the Campaign, it was only inevitable that numerous problems cropped up during the implementation stage. Our attempt here in this section is to give a brief narrative of how some of the major problems were faced.

Financial Procedures

13.97. The first issue that had to be addressed was related to the flow of funds and utilisation of budget provisions to the local bodies. Annexure IV of the Budget 'Details of Provisions Earmarked to Panchayat Raj/ Nagarapalika Institutions in the budget for 1997-98' is itself a remarkable document. It clearly spelt out the provisions for the schemes (both plan and non plan) that had been transferred to the local bodies as grants under the concerned functional revenue expenditure major/sub major heads of departments. This included funds for centrally sponsored schemes also. More importantly, this document has clearly stated the general sector, SCP and TSP grant-in-aid provided to each individual grama panchayats, block panchayats, district panchayats, municipalities and corporations.

13.98. Besides the above mentioned funds for transferred schemes and grant-in-aid for the plan, the local self-governments also received a number of non-plan grants which were distributed on the basis of recommendations of State Finance Commission as accepted by the Government. This last mentioned constituted the traditional source of fiscal transfer to the local bodies and could continue to follow the traditional route of allotment. But new procedures for allotment had to be prescribed for allotment of funds for transferred schemes and grant-in-aid. In the case of transferred schemes the concerned administrative department was to decide the norms of devolution soon after the budget was presented and to communicate entitlement to each local body. The heads of departments were to issue appropriate allotment to the local bodies through authorised senior officers. The funds for the rural development schemes were to be routed through DRDA to the panchayats. This system had already been introduced during the financial year 1996-97. Therefore, the real innovation was with respect to the grant-in-aid component.

13.99. There are designated officers authorised to issue allotments of grant-in-aid to the different types of local bodies. The release of funds are to be in quarterly instalments. First instalment is made once the DPC approves the local plan. The second release is made automatically on request by the local body and on submission of a utilisation certificate. The third instalment is to be released on a certificate of utilisation that 30 percent or more of the allotments of the first two instalments had been utilised. The

condition for claiming the fourth instalment is that atleast 60 per cent of the allotments received till then are actually utilised. If a local body does not utilise 90 per cent of the total grant-in-aid by the end of the financial year the unutilised amount is to be deducted from the first quarterly instalment of the next year.

13.100. The Secretary of the local body is to present a separate grant-in-aid bill to the treasury for transfer crediting it to the account of the local body. As soon as the local body receives an allotment under grant-in-aid it should formally decide the plan schemes on which the funds are to be utilised. Each of the schemes shall have an implementation officer. In case of schemes which are to be implemented by officers transferred to a local body, the funds earmarked for such schemes would also have to be allotted to concerned officers and agencies and transfer-credited to their PD Account. Funds from other schemes would have to be transferred from the general PD Account to a separate plan PD Account in the name of the Secretary of the local body. In short, all plan expenditures from the grant-in-aid would have to be through one of the plan PD Accounts. Expenditure from the plan PD Accounts may be incurred by the implementing officers only for implementation of approved projects and with authorisation from the head of the elected body. Funds may be transferred to other Government departments for deposit work or beneficiary committees for implementation of the scheme on the basis of written agreements.

13.101. At first sight the above procedures look cumbersome and time consuming. Objections were raised that the bureaucratic set-up was being strengthened. There was considerable confusion and delay. But the above procedures laid down through G.O (P) No.676/97/Fin. dt.6 Aug 1997 created a financial system in which the flow of grant-in-aid funds in general and its project wise utilisation could be systematically monitored and, thereby, chances of diversion and misuse of funds are eliminated. It also ensured that the plan funds would not get accumulated in suspense accounts indefinitely. Given the limited capability of grama panchayat secretary and his office, if all the plan grant-in-aid accounts were to be maintained by him the system would have broken down. For the first time, the different officers transferred to the grama panchayats were being integrated into the panchayat system in a manner that direct responsibility could be fixed and the officers

made accountable to the panchayat.

Implementation of Public Works

13.102. Implementation of public work by any genuine beneficiary committee or public committee was very difficult in the administrative set up that existed. Following are the key stages of implementation of a public work: (a) preparation of estimate, (b) technical sanction, (c) tendering process or authorising beneficiary committee and (d) supervision, measurement and preparation of bills. The present system of estimates prepared on totally unrealistic PWD or centrally determined rates makes it impossible for a beneficiary committee to implement a work without fudging the accounts. The technical sanction is not a transparent process and corruption is rampant. Since mobilisation advance is not provided and there is no provision for appointing a supervisor, a beneficiary committee would be forced to nominate a contractor to raise the finance and to actually implement the work. Measurement and check measurement are yet other hurdles that are difficult to cross without corruption.

13.103. A series of steps were taken to create a new environment in which a genuine beneficiary committee can effectively function: First step was the adoption of local market rates for estimation of cost of works so that the beneficiary committees may execute the works in a transparent manner maintaining actual records of purchase and payments. Many local bodies had prepared projects with cost estimates based on their local market rates. But such a plethora of rates could easily be misused and therefore it was necessary to have officially ratified local rates. In the work rules issued as G.O (P) No.216/97/LAD dt. 23/9/97 a provision was made for fixing schedule of rates every year by a district level committee of experts. For the year 1997-98, an interim arrangement was made for a subgroup of DLEC to finalise the market rates. The committee could fix different regional rates even within a district on the basis of actual prevalent rates. But a provision was made that the total estimate of the work using the market rate should not exceed the estimate of the same work prepared using the 1996 PWD schedule by more than 50%. Simulation exercises showed that only in rare cases would it exceed the ceiling. In such cases the excess would have to be met through voluntary labour or public contribution. However, in some districts the local rates were fixed at 50 per cent of the

PWD rate or no individual 'market rate' was allowed to exceed 50 per cent of the PWD rate.

It required considerable discussions and revisions before the concept could be clarified fully and appropriate rates were fixed.

13.104. Normally, department officials on the basis of their delegated powers issue the technical sanction. Under the new procedures adopted for the plans of the local bodies the technical sanctioning process is made a function of the block/ municipal and district level expert committees (BLEC/ MLEC and DLEC). As we had explained earlier these committees had been constituted (G.O (MS) No.8/97/plg dt.16-5-1997) primarily for the purpose of project appraisal. The expert committees were reconstituted with more mandatory officers and additional responsibility of granting technical sanction. (G.O. (MS) No 21/97/Plg dt. 7-11-97) The technical sanction is to be given by the concerned subject committee through a due process. Since it is a committee rather than a single expert taking the decision, the limit to the power of technical sanction is not the delegated power enjoyed by the convenor but that of the next higher category officer to the convenor of the sub committee. Thus, for example, if an Assistant Engineer is the convenor, the sub group would have powers of the Assistant Executive Engineer and so on.

13.105. Next stage is the implementation of the work. In a significant departure from the past, permission is granted to give up to Rs.50000 or 25 per cent of the cost, as mobilisation advance to the beneficiary committee. In the case of local bodies that do not have the service of engineers, the estimates of the works can be prepared by any engineer from a panel approved by the local body and payment upto 5 per cent of the estimated amount subject to a maximum of Rs.2000.- is also permitted (G.O (MS) No.31/97 LAD dt. 13-2-98). Grama panchayats without engineers of their own can utilise the services of other government engineers or engineer members of BLEC/MLEC/CLEC/DLEC for supervision, measurements or preparation of work. The payment of remuneration up to 1.5 per cent of the cost is also permitted. Strict time limits were also prescribed for measurement, check measurement, preparation of bill and the final payment.

13.106. If beneficiary committee is not found feasible for implementation of a project, the

work may be given to a contractor. But the cost estimate will have to be made at the PWD rates and normal procedures for tendering the work will have to be adhered to.

Selection of Beneficiaries

13.107. Perhaps, the most radical of the new procedures being laid down is the guidelines prepared for selection of beneficiaries under plan schemes.(G.O(p) No.220/97/LAD dt 2-10-1997). This Government order has at one stroke undermined substantially the local political patronage using the beneficiary oriented plan schemes. Grama sabha has been made the agency for selection of beneficiaries of all plan schemes of all tiers of local bodies and also of Centrally Sponsored Schemes. The role of the elected bodies is confined to fixation of criteria for the selection of beneficiaries, invitation of applications and finalisation of the grama panchayat level list by integrating the priority lists supplied by the grama sabhas. They may also take steps to verify the information given in the application forms.

13.108. The list of applications from a ward will be examined by its grama sabha to identify the eligible and prepare a priority list. The eligibility criteria and prioritisation criteria should be explained to the members of the grama sabha. The sector wise subject group may take up the processing of applications. In addition to the criteria set by the panchayat, the grama sabha may also include sub-criteria for prioritization according to local preceptions. If there is no rational method of discrimination then lots can be drawn if commonly agreed.

13.109. Integration of the priority lists from the wards should be made by the grama panchayat on the basis of clear norms. Representatives of public and local press can have access to the proceedings of this final selection. The draft list shall be exhibited prominently and the objections considered and reason for rejection stated. The selection of beneficiaries for block and district panchayats also is to be made from the grama sabhas using grama panchayats as agents.

13.110. In the case of municipalities, the ward committees undertake the functions of grama sabha. In the ward committee meeting for the selection of beneficiaries, all the eligible applicants should be invited and prioritisation done in their presence. It is also stipulated that for selection of beneficiaries under the TSP either "oorukoottams" or special grama sabhas

consisting of only tribal families are to be convened.

Against Corruption

13.111. There is always a danger that decentralisation may degenerate into decentralisation of corruption. The best check against such an eventuality is to ensure total transparency in the proceedings. This is a concept that has been held paramount in all transactions of People's Campaign. Thus for example all documents of beneficiary selection, such as, verification of application forms, reports and minutes of meeting are all public documents. Even more importantly, all documents with respect to the works undertaken by the local bodies through contractors, beneficiary committees or directly by itself, including the bills and vouchers, are public documents with access to any member of the public. Copies of these documents may be had on payment of a fee. Essential facts about any public work in common language should be exhibited on a notice board at the work site. The right to information has been one of the key themes of the Campaign.

13.112. Besides the normal Local Fund Departmental Audit, a performance audit has also been initiated. (G.O.(P) No.185/97LAD 26.7.1997). There is also the social audit to be undertaken by the grama sabhas. Grama sabhas would have to be made more effective through organising neighbourhood groups of 25 to 50 families below the grama sabha. In more than 100 panchayats in Kerala today, neighbourhood groups have been organised as part of the People's Campaign and their demonstration effect is expected to have a positive influence on the functioning of the grama sabhas.

13.113. Unfortunately, there is a tendency to misuse the liberal opportunities provided for the beneficiary committees by setting up binami committees with some contractor or other as the convenor. To discourage corruption wide publicity is given against the above tendency through newspaper advertisements etc. Grievance Enquiry Committees have been setup at the district and the state level. These committees are authorised to receive complaints and can enquire into the complains using any method deemed appropriate and report to the Government wherever statutory action is required. The grievance committee may also take up complains regarding beneficiary selection. A technical audit panel is also being created consisting of not more than 15 senior

engineering professionals who would test check implementation of public works. The above is supposed to be an interim arrangement till Government takes a decision in the recommendations by the Sen committee to set up Ombudsman for the local bodies. (G.O (p) No 54/98/LAD dt. 17-3-1998).

13.114. Besides a number of other measures were improvised or instituted to facilitate smooth implementation of the plan. They include, procedures for purchase of materials and land, implementation of water supply schemes linked to KWA and rural electrification schemes linked with KSEB, revision of approved plans, subsidy rates, interim budgetary procedures and apprenticeship schemes for civil engineers in grama panchayats. Despite these measures, the utilisation of plan funds by the local self governments was tardy during the year 1997-98.

Progress of Plan Fund Utilisation

13.115. Being the first year, serious delays and problems in implementation were only to be expected. Some of the problems have already been referred to. Even though the release of funds to grama panchayats was inaugurated at the end of May, 1997, majority of the grama panchayats could finalise their plans and receive their first instalment of the grant-in-aid only by the month of August and majority of the municipalities, blocks and district panchayats could make it only in the months of September-October. There was inordinate delay in the transfer-credit mechanism. It took, at times, as much as a month or more for the plan funds to be actually credited to the PD Accounts of the implementing officers after the allotment was received. Only in November the guidelines for local rates were cleared. The technical sanction procedure also took some time before it could stabilise. Thus, it was January by the time the implementation system was fully in position.

13.116. Just as the implementation of the plan was accelerating, disaster struck in the form of elections to the Parliament. Not only was the attention of the people including the elected representative diverted from the plan, but also, there were a number of restrictions on plan implementation imposed by the Election Commission. Convening of grama sabhas were prohibited and a number of schemes, particularly beneficiary oriented projects had to be postponed. A comprehensive plan review undertaken in the month of February made it amply clear that plan implementation could take off only after the elections and that majority of the local bodies would not be able to claim the fourth instalments i.e., spent 60 per cent of the first three instalments. According to the new Financial Procedure Rules, substantial proportion of the grant-in-aid would lapse. Such an outcome at the end of more than a years' planning process, and that too largely as a result of factors beyond the control of the local bodies, would have had a demoralising impact. And therefore, Government decided to release the third and fourth instalments by relaxing the conditionalities and transfer-credit them to the PD accounts of the secretaries of local bodies. The application of the 90 % expenditure clause was postponed to 30-6-98. (G.O (p) No.101/6/98/Fin dt. 17-3-98). It was proposed that any unspent amount below the 90 per cent limit as on 30-6-98 would be adjusted against first instalment of plan funds for the year 1998-99.

13.117. For most of the local bodies, actual plan implementation consisted of four months from March to June. Table 13.17 gives the financial expenditure of the different tiers of local bodies as on June 30th 1998. As per the financial statements provided by the local bodies, the state level financial achievement exceeded the 90 per cent limit fixed by the financial procedure rules. But there were few local bodies, which failed to achieve the target of 90 per cent.

Table 13.17
Expenditure of Grant-in-Aid (Rs. crores)

Local Bodies	Grant-in-Aid	Expenditure till June 30 th	Expenditure as % of Grant-in-Aid
Grama Panchayats (951)	402.20	385.80	95.92
Block Panchayats (101)	56.41	51.88	91.97
Dist. Panchayats (14)	123.94	116.88	94.31
Municipalities (48)	53.32	51.98	97.48
Corporations (3)	33.53	34.05	101.56
Total (1117)	669.4	640.60	95.70

Source: Statistical Statements of Local Bodies.

Note: Figures in parenthesis show the number of local bodies included in the calculations.

13.118. Even though, formally the expenditure of the local bodies as a whole was 95.70 per cent, several of the local bodies are reported to have achieved this level of expenditure by depositing their funds with various agencies. Under the pressure to spend the money so as to avoid the political embarrassment of funds lapsing some of the local bodies took recourse depositing their funds with unauthorised

agencies and made even unauthorised changes in projects. Therefore, each local body was asked to make a detailed statement of its outstanding deposits and advances as on June 30, 1998. Table 13.18 gives the percentage of the outstanding deposits and advances in the total expenditure of the different tiers of local bodies as on 30th June, 1998.

Table 13.18
Outstanding Deposits and Advances in Total Plan Expenditure
(As on June 30, 1998)

Local bodies	Deposits (%)	Advances (%)
Grama Panchayats	12.77	7.38
Block Panchayats	20.68	8.01
Dist. Panchayats	34.61	4.80
Municipalities	17.53	6.77
Corporations	14.55	4.25

Source: Statistical Statements of Local Bodies.

13.119. Preliminary examination of the data shows that the bulk of deposits and advances have been with authorised agencies viz. Kerala State Electricity Board and Kerala Water Authority. Similarly, most of the advances have gone to the beneficiary committees. Irregularities related to deposits and advances cannot be fully identified unless the case of each individual local body is separately processed. A small committee headed by the District Collector has been entrusted with the job of identifying irregular deposits and advances. The Performance Audit Team has been assisting these committees. It is expected that the irregularities would be brought to the notice of the concerned local bodies and appropriate corrective measures advised. Except in cases of financial embezzlement, the penalty would be to disallow irregular deposits or advances from the statement of expenditure

as on 30th June, 1998.

13.120. The speed also adversely affected the quality of implementation. Proper attention could not be paid to monitor the plan implementation. The audit reports of the Performance Audit Teams, Local Fund Audit, Accountant General and Financial Inspection Wing have revealed numerous instances of procedural lapses. The Local Administration Department has carefully examined these cases and found that in most of the cases these lapses were not motivated by corruption, but caused by inexperience and pressures to complete the plan by June 30th.

13.121. The bunching of projects and the emphasis on spending the grant-in-aid also prevented them from mobilising the expected voluntary labour and beneficiary contribution while implementing the projects. As can be

seen in Table 13.19 the share of grant-in-aid increased from 45.13 per cent as per the budget of Plan Outlay to 75.62 per cent of the final expenditure of the plan. The major shortfall has been in the Centrally Sponsored Schemes whose share has declined from 13.01 per cent to 0.45 per cent. It may be noted that the statement in Table 13.19 does not contain the data on Block Panchayats where the Centrally Sponsored Schemes constituted 28.70 per cent of the total outlay. The grama panchayats and district panchayats by and large had failed to integrate the centrally sponsored schemes in their plans at the outset itself. The share of internal funds has also declined from 9.19 per cent to 2.0 per cent. The credit linkage envisaged in the plan had been materialised. It is a redeeming feature that the short fall in voluntary contribution has

been very small and the share of beneficiary contribution has increased in the overall plan finance.

13.122. While noting the failure to mobilise the local resources as targeted in the plan, it is a realistic assessment that the leakage has been minimal. More money than what was allotted was actually spent at the ground level. Even if a conservative estimate of only half the beneficiary contribution is taken as genuine additional resource mobilisation, it along with voluntary contribution and own funds of the local bodies would come to more than 20 per cent of the grant-in-aid. A preliminary assessment of the physical achievements of the annual plan for 1997-98 has also been made. Some of the key figures are presented in Table 13.20.

Table 13.20
Selected Physical Achievement of the Annual Plan for 1997-98

Items	Grama Panchayats	Block Panchayats	Municipalities	Corporations	District Panchayats	Total
1. No. of beneficiaries for seeds, seedlings, fertilisers, etc	1473688	180522	163333	111142	56047	1984732
2. No. of cows distributed	39321	9169	2278	129	1003	51900
3. No. of goats distributed	104732	7798	8757	952	3242	125481
4. No. of hens distributed	1224029	18040	105956	44935	30131	1423091
5. No. of new cowsheds	19943	2473	1580	90	280	24366
6. No of houses constructed	24704	8426	3676	1141	6433	44380
7. No. of latrines	104281	11338	5884	2117	748	124368
8. No. of new wells	20470	3413	900	0	681	25464
9. No. of new taps	6605	986	1460	1271	91	10413
10. No. of ponds cleaned	4972	4382	23	15	25	9417
11. New roads (km)	1966	335	164	13	224	2702
12. No. of new culverts	716	82	40	0	22	860
13. No. of new bridges	338	22	8	0	10	378

Source: Statistical Statements of Local Bodies.

13.123. The implementation of the second year's annual plan has also been constrained by the delay in finalising the annual plan. As we noted the second year's annual plan could be completed only by the end of September. In the light of experience of previous year, certain modifications were made in the beneficiary selection rules and also the procedure to be adopted for preparing estimates for works. The transparent system of beneficiary selection has been successfully institutionalised and the complaints from the public has drastically come down. The efficiency of technical appraisal and issuing of technical sanction has also improved. Nearly

half the projects were issued technical sanction during September-October at the time of approval of the plans. By December about 75 per cent of the projects were granted technical sanction. By the end of January, nearly 90 per cent of the projects were granted technical sanction. The third instalment of grant-in-aid has been released to the local bodies, after deducting the disallowance, if any, on account of the failure to reach the 90 per cent expenditure target set for 1997-98. The last instalment of the grant-in-aid would be released to the local bodies as soon as they spent 60 per cent of the first three instalments. The Government has also decided to raise the

carry over element of Annual Plan to the subsequent year might be raised from the present 10 per cent to 25 per cent.

13.124. A major defect of the first two Annual Plans have been the delay in finalising the plan document resulting in a squeeze of time left for plan implementation. It should be possible to solve this problem during the third year, when

it is expected to complete the process of plan formulation by the month of May. The grant-in-aid can then be released in June 1998, giving the local bodies nearly 10 months for plan implementation. For the year 2000-01 it should be possible to complete the planning process before the beginning of the financial year itself.

Table 13.19
Resource Mobilisation as on June 30th 1998 (Percentage)

District	No. of local bodies	State assistance	Own funds	State sponsored	Centrally sponsored	Loan from co-op. inst.	Loan from fin. Inst	Voluntary contribution	Beneficiary contribution	Others	Total
Thiruvananthapuram	79	75.60	0.66	0.02	0.15	0.13	0.22	5.00	17.20	1.00	100
Kollam	71	76.71	2.33	0.42	0.38	0.22	0.44	1.20	17.99	0.31	100
Pathanamthitta	54	76.92	3.79	0.55	0.30	0.00	0.31	4.48	12.45	1.20	100
Alappuzha	71	76.26	0.93	0.37	0.30	0.21	1.02	5.81	12.91	2.19	100
Idukki	28	75.88	0.60	0.62	0.23	0.00	3.45	4.01	9.20	6.02	100
Kottayam	73	75.01	2.55	0.28	0.10	0.00	0.97	2.13	18.72	0.24	100
Ernakulam	86	73.95	5.13	0.37	0.21	0.08	0.86	2.88	15.30	1.22	100
Thrissur	91	74.75	1.48	0.53	0.19	0.20	2.48	1.82	17.67	0.87	100
Palakkad	88	85.19	2.00	0.36	0.26	0.02	0.69	2.18	9.18	0.11	100
Malappuram	94	76.99	1.42	0.09	0.24	0.07	0.52	3.29	17.19	0.19	100
Kozhikode	76	71.59	1.41	0.64	1.65	0.03	0.47	0.76	22.55	0.89	100
Wayanad	23	81.90	3.42	0.17	3.76	0.05	0.02	3.04	7.60	0.04	100
Kannur	81	63.30	1.78	0.54	0.03	0.26	1.78	4.02	27.71	0.57	100
Kasargod	37	80.62	1.63	0.44	0.10	1.08	0.40	3.12	12.34	0.27	100
Grand Total	965	75.62	2.02	0.37	0.45	0.15	0.95	2.99	16.56	0.89	100

Source: Statistical Statements of Local Bodies

Note: Data of 951 grama panchayats and 14 district panchayats only.

THE PROCESS OF INSTITUTIONALISATION

13.125. The primary objective of the People's Campaign has been to empower the local bodies to prepare and implement their own development plans given the various constraints within which they are operating today. As we have seen the Campaign has succeeded to a great extent in achieving this objective. In the process it has also generated a new set of values and style of public functioning that emphasise transparency and public participation. These have got now to be institutionalised if the decentralised planning process is to be made sustainable and the local bodies are transformed into units of self-Governments as envisioned in the Constitution. The year under review has been remarkable for certain decisive steps undertaken by the Government in this direction. The Campaign

has contributed to create an environment conducive for effective institutionalisation.

13.126. The Government of Kerala accepted with some minor modifications, the recommendations of Committee on Decentralisation of Powers (popularly known as Sen Committee after its late Chairperson Dr. Satya Brata Sen). The Committee on Decentralisation of Powers gave two interim reports to the Government – one in August 1996 laying down the broad approaches and recommendations and another in April 1997 on Performance Audit and transfer of files and papers to LSGIs. The final report structured in four volumes was submitted to the Government in December, 1997. Prof. Sen passed away before the Committee could finalise the report but the interim report, which was prepared under his personal guidance in a record time of three weeks by August 1997, laid down the basic principles on which the Committee was

to draw up its final report. These basic principles of the vision on decentralisation are worth quoting:

1. **Autonomy:** The local self-governments are to be autonomous, functionally, financially, and administratively. The different tiers of local self-governments should be seen as complementary units rather than hierarchically organised.
2. **Subsidiary:** It means that what can be done best at a particular level should be done at that levels and not higher levels. All that can optimally done at the lowest level should be reserved to that level. Only the residual should be passed on to the higher levels.
3. **Role clarity:** There should be clarity regarding the roles of each tier in the development process and clear division of functions between the tiers.
4. **Complementarity:** The functions of different tiers should not be overlapping, but should be complementary to each other.
5. **Uniformity:** There should be uniformity of norms and rules.
6. **People's participation:** the functioning of the local self-government should be such that it facilitates maximum direct participation of people in the development process.
7. **Accountability:** The elected representative accountability is known to be confined to the periodic electoral verdicts. There should be continuous social auditing of the performance.
8. **Transparency:** People should have the right to information regarding every detail of the administration.

13.127. The Committee was guided by the above guiding principles. It held detailed discussions with all the concerned groups related to the local self-governments such as senior Government officials, organisations of Government employees, representatives of all tiers of local bodies, and also eminent academics and social leaders. It might be worthwhile noting that the decision to appoint a committee to make suggestions for a comprehensive overhauling of the legislation on local self-governments and related administrative matters was taken along with the decision to launch the Campaign. Many members of the Committee closely interacted with the Campaign, in their personal as well as official capacity. In most of the rounds of state level training related to the Campaign

invariably contained a post question/answer session with the participants and a panel for the Committee. There is a close correspondence between the approach of the Campaign and that of the Committee in vision and spirit. The commitment of the Government to implement the recommendations of the Committee guarantees that the process initiated by the Campaign will be institutionalised.

13.128. The Committee in its multi-volume reports has given clause by clause amendments that have to be made in the existing laws, a scheme for redeployment of the staff, a system for auditing of the accounts of local bodies, and guidelines for revision of the rules. The Government have already comprehensively amended the existing Kerala Panchayathi Raj Act 1994 and Kerala Municipality Act 1994 as per the recommendations of the Sen Committee.

13.129. The amendments would reduce the scope for Government interference in the day to day functions of the local bodies. The resolutions can be cancelled only in extraordinary circumstances. Discontinuation of a local body would have to follow a due rigorous process and that too after obtaining opinion from an independent authority like ombudsman. Even appellate functions in respect to statutory matters are to be shifted to quasi-judicial authorities. The autonomy of the local self-Government also implies control over the staff transferred to it. The Committee had recommended that local self-governments should have the power to allocate work to the staff transferred to it on a functional basis cutting across departments even when the transferred officials continued in their original parent cadres.

13.130. The amendments have also redefined the powers and functions of different tiers on the principle of subsidiarity, complementarity and role parity. The overlapping of functions have been reduced to the minimum. While assigning the functions of the different tiers, the Committee had adopted service area approach in the case of infra-structural programmes. With respect to productive and social sectors, it adopted the approach of subsidiarity.

13.131. Every ordinary citizen irrespective of his/her membership in political or non-political social formation has the right and opportunity to intervene in the planning process by participating in the grama sabhas. The

Government have also decided to enhance the powers and functions of grama sabhas and also to raise the minimum number of grama sabha meetings from two to four per annum. In urban areas, with the exception of large municipalities and corporations ward, similar to the grama sabhas in the panchayats, are to be introduced. Special ward conventions for planning purposes may be convened even in the larger municipalities and corporations.

13.132. The function of the role of Grama Sabha as an institution for social audit is very vital. Review reports of the plan implementation and local administration have to be placed before the grama sabha. It has been decided that all plan documents including those related to beneficiary selection, bills and vouchers of works etc. are public documents which any citizen can access. Essential facts about any public works should be exhibited in a notice board at the work site in common language. Effective functioning of grama sabha has been accepted to be essential for enforcing transparency in local level administration.

13.133. Yet another major function of the grama sabha is the selection of beneficiaries for various plan schemes. The role of elected representative is confined to fixation of criteria for the selection of beneficiary and invitation of applications. The identification of the eligible and preparation of priority lists are to be undertaken by the grama sabha. The draft list is to be publicly exhibited and the objections considered. Provisions of the Act itself have now sanctified the procedure that we have already discussed earlier. The Committee had recommended that the beneficiary committees and such other participatory community structures, like neighbourhood groups, are to be encouraged. The necessary enabling provisions have been added the law to encourage local bodies to experiment with such participatory-structures.

13.134. The Committee has recommended that most of the existing quasi-Governmental and Governmental authorities and committees such as Development Authorities and Advisory Committees that tend to be parallel structures to the LSGIs are to be abolished. Wherever certain structures are required for carrying out functions which are not restricted to the boundaries of any single one local body, the appropriate method would be to form joined committees of the affected local bodies. DRDA is to be emerged with Zilla Panchayat and DDC with DPC.

13.135. The amendment to the basic legislative framework is indeed a major mile stone in the process of institutionalisation. Two major tasks for the current year are framing of the rules and redeployment of staff. On the basis of the experience of the last three years, comprehensive rules for the budgeting, planning and beneficiary selection, functioning of DPC and so on have to be framed. The Government had asked the Committee on Decentralisation of Powers to identify staff in different departments who are rendered surplus due to the transfer of functions to the local bodies. The Committee has completed the study of functioning of various departments and interaction with heads of departments and employees organisations. The indications are that there would be sufficient technical staff to be redeployed, so that nearly all the local bodies are provided with at least one engineer.

13.136. The audit system of local bodies has to be revamped and strengthened. Regular online corrective audit through Performance Audit mechanism should be streamlined and strengthened. Setting up of a proper grievance redress mechanism through Appellate Tribunal and Ombudsman is also an urgent task. Preparation of simple, rational and exhaustive manuals on the various procedures and on institutions transferred to LSGIs is also yet another important task.

13.137. A major weakness of the decentralised planning process has been in the sphere of systematic monitoring due to lack of an information network. The Planning Commission has agreed to generously fund a programme for computerised information networking of the local bodies in Kerala. Implementation of this scheme during 1999-2000 would facilitate smooth and timely flow of information and systematic monitoring and evaluation of the local plans.

13.138. The achievements of the Campaign and the successful initial steps already undertaken to institutionalise the process gives much scope for optimism regarding the future. 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

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 throughout the State, eradicating

many of the visible indicators of poverty, achieving perceptible improvement in production in 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

Key Indicators

	1994-95	1995-96P	1996-97P	1997-98P	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97P	1997-98P
	Absolute Value				Per cent change over previous period			
Gross national product (Rs. Thousand crore)								
At current price	854.9	992.8	1135.4	NA	18.7	16.1	14.4	NA
At 1980-81 price	252.3	271	291.9Q	307A	7.8	7.4	7.7Q	5.2A
Gross domestic product (Rs. Thousand crore)								
At current price	868	1006.3	1149.2Q		18.4	15.9	14.2Q	NA
At 1980-81 price	257.7	276.1	296.8Q	311.8	7.8	7.2	7.5Q	5.0 Q
Agriculture production (1)								
Foodgrains production	165.2	160.7	175.7	169.2	5.0	-2.7	9.3	-3.7
(Million tonnes)	191.5	180.4	199.3	194.1	3.9	-5.8	10.5	-2.6
Industrial production(2)								
Electricity generated	253.7	284.5	304.6	317.3	9.4	12.1	7.1	4.2
(Billion KWH)	351	380.1	394.5	420.2	8.5	8.3	3.8	6.5
Wholesale price index(3)								
Consumer price index	285.2	299.5	320.1	336.2	10.4	5.0	6.9	5.0
for industrial workers(4)	293.0	319.0	351.0	380.0	9.7	8.9	10.0	8.3
Money supply (M3)(5)								
(Rs. Thousand crore)	531.4	604.0	700.9	820.3	22.3	13.7	16.0	17.0
Import at current prices								
(Rs.crore)	89971	122678	138919	151554	23.1	36.4	13.2	10.8
(US \$ million)	28654	36678	39133	40779	22.9	28.0	6.7	5.8
Export at current price								
(Rs.crore)	82674	106353	118817	126286	18.5	28.6	11.7	7.5
(US \$ million)	26330	31797	33470	33980	18.4	20.7	5.3	2.6
Foreign currency assests (5)								
(Rs.crore)	66006	58446	80368	102507	39.6	-11.5	37.5	27.5
(US \$ million)	20809	17044	22367	25975	38.1	-18.1	31.2	16.1
Exchange rate								
(Rs/US\$)	31.4	33.45	35.5	37.16	-0.1	-6.1	-5.8	-4.5

Note : Gross national product and Gross domestic product figures are at factor cost

P- Provisional, Q- Quick estimates, A-Advance estimates, NA-Not available

+ Per cent change indicates the rate at appreciation/depreciation(-)of the Rupees vis-à-vis the US dollar

1. Index of agricultural production (principal crops) with base triennium ending 1981-82=100

2. Index of Industrial Production 1980-81=100

3. Index with base 1981-82=100

4. Index with base 1982=100

5. Outstanding at the end of fiscal year

Appendix - 2.2
Gross National Product at Market Prices

Year	At Current Prices			At Constant Prices		
	Rs.Crore	% chg	Per capita GNP (Rs.)	Rs.Crore	% chg	Per capita GNP (Rs.)
1970-71	42879	6.89	792.59	100401	5.25	1855.84
1971-72	45966	7.20	829.71	102145	1.74	1843.77
1972-73	50703	10.31	894.23	101515	-0.62	1790.30
1973-74	61682	21.65	1063.48	104799	3.23	1806.88
1974-75	72944	18.26	1230.08	106443	1.57	1794.99
1975-76	78506	7.63	1293.34	116367	9.32	1917.08
1976-77	84661	7.84	1365.50	118464	1.80	1910.71
1977-78	95834	13.20	1511.58	126977	7.19	2002.79
1978-79	104034	8.56	1605.46	134436	5.87	2074.63
1979-80	114509	10.07	1724.53	127715	-5.00	1923.42
1980-81	136358	19.08	2008.22	136358	6.77	2008.22
1981-82	159800	17.19	2309.25	144939	6.29	2094.49
1982-83	177498	1.08	2507.03	149763	3.33	2115.30
1983-84	206645	16.42	2858.16	160543	7.20	2220.51
1984-85	229919	11.26	3111.22	166312	3.59	2250.50
1985-86	260814	13.44	3454.49	175447	5.49	2323.80
1986-87	291144	11.63	3776.19	183514	4.60	2380.21
1987-88	330582	13.55	4195.20	191884	4.56	2435.08
1988-89	391286	18.36	4860.70	210110	9.50	2610.06
1989-90	451090	15.28	5487.71	223996	6.61	2725.01
1990-91	527989	17.05	6293.08	236466	5.57	2818.43
1991-92	606722	14.91	7087.87	236893	0.18	2767.44
1992-93	694115	14.40	7960.03	249553	5.34	2861.85
1993-94	798406	15.03	8991.06	261875	4.94	2949.04
1994-95	950409	19.04	10513.37	283253	8.16	3133.33
1995-96	1105480	16.32	12016.09	304770	7.60	3312.72
1996-97	1263129	14.26	13494.97	327759	7.54	3501.70

Source : CMIE

Appendix - 2.3
Gross National Product at Market Price

Year	At Current Prices			At Constant Prices		
	Rs.Crore	% chg	Per capita GNP (Rs.)	Rs.Crore	% chg	Per capita GNP (Rs.)
1970-71	43163	6.87	797.84	101362	5.20	1873.60
1971-72	46257	7.17	834.96	103203	1.82	1862.87
1972-73	51005	10.26	899.56	102566	-0.62	1808.92
1973-74	62007	21.57	1069.09	105596	2.95	1820.62
1974-75	73235	18.11	1234.99	106855	1.19	1801.94
1975-76	78761	7.55	1297.55	116675	9.19	1922.16
1976-77	84894	7.79	1369.26	118748	1.78	1915.29
1977-78	96067	13.16	1515.25	127293	7.20	2007.78
1978-79	104190	8.46	1607.87	134638	5.77	2077.75
1979-80	114356	9.76	1722.23	127572	-5.25	1921.27
1980-81	136013	18.94	2003.14	136013	6.62	2003.14
1981-82	159760	17.46	2308.67	144900	6.53	2093.93
1982-83	178132	11.50	2515.99	150379	3.78	2124.00
1983-84	207580	16.54	2871.22	161547	7.43	2234.40
1984-85	231343	11.44	3130.49	167489	3.68	2266.43
1985-86	262243	13.36	3473.42	176648	5.47	2339.71
1986-87	292949	11.71	3799.60	185250	4.87	2402.72
1987-88	333201	13.74	4228.44	194085	4.77	2463.01
1988-89	395782	18.78	4916.55	213345	9.92	2650.25
1989-90	456821	15.42	5557.43	227367	6.57	2766.02
1990-91	535534	17.23	6383.00	240238	5.66	2863.38
1991-92	616799	15.17	7205.60	241255	0.42	2818.40
1992-93	705918	14.45	8095.39	254332	5.42	2916.65
1993-94	810749	14.85	9130.06	266934	4.95	3006.01
1994-95	963492	18.84	10658.10	288637	8.13	3192.89
1995-96	1118964	16.14	12162.65	309917	7.37	3368.66
1996-97	1276974	14.12	13642.88	332721	7.36	3554.71

Source : CMIE

Appendix - 2.4 Sectoral Real Growth Rates

INDUSTRY	Average of Plans		Percentage change over the previous year					
	7th Plan 1985-90	8th Plan 1992-97	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96 (P)	1996-97 (Q)	1997-98 (A)
I. Agriculture and Allied Sectors	3.4	3.9	6.1	3.7	5.1	-3.0	7.9	-2.0
II. Industry	7.5	8.0	4.2	6.6	10.4	12.5	6.4	5.7
1. Mining and quarrying	9.0	3.4	1.1	1.7	5.9	8.4	-0.3	6.3
2. Manufacturing	7.7	9.2	4.2	8.4	11.9	14.0	7.4	6.1
3. Electricity, gas & Water Supply	9.5	7.3	8.4	6.3	9.4	7.3	5.0	6.4
4. Construction	5.2	5.1	3.4	0.9	6.2	9.7	5.2	3.2
III. Services	7.4	7.9	5.4	7.7	7.7	10.4	8.1	8.9
5. Trade, Hotels, Transport and Communications	7.1	9.2	6.2	7.2	10.8	13.3	8.6	5.9
6. Financial Services	8.3	8.5	4.6	12.5	7.2	9.7	8.7	9.5
7. Community, Social and Personal Services	7.3	4.9	5.0	3.9	3.3	6.0	6.4	13.8
IV. Total GDP at Factor Cost	6.0	6.8	5.3	6.2	7.8	7.2	7.5	5.0

Note ; P=Provisional; Q=Quick Estimates; A=Advance Estimates

Appendix - 2.5 Savings and Investment

	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96 (P)	1996-97 (Q)	Average 8th Plan (1992-97)
	(As per cent of GDP at current market prices)					
Gross Domestic Savings	22.0	22.7	25.6	25.3	26.1	24.3
Public	1.5	0.6	1.8	2.3	1.9	1.6
Private	20.5	22.1	23.8	23.0	24.2	22.7
Gross Domestic Investment *	23.9	23.3	26.9	27.1	27.3	25.7
Public	8.9	8.6	9.0	7.9	7.4	8.4
Private	15.1	12.7	16.0	19.3	17.8	16.2
Gross Domestic Investment *	23.9	23.3	26.9	27.1	27.3	25.7
GFCF	22.5	21.5	22.5	24.3	24.0	22.9
Change in stocks	1.5	-0.3	2.6	3.0	1.2	1.6
Savings - Investment Gap @	-2.0	-0.6	-1.2	-1.9	-1.1	-1.4
Public	-7.4	-8.0	-7.2	-5.7	-5.4	-6.7
Private	5.3	9.4	7.8	3.7	6.4	6.5

Note ; (I) Gross domestic investment denotes Gross Domestic Capital Formation (GDCF)
(II) Figures may not add up to rounding off
* : Adjusted for errors and omissions
@ : Refers to the difference between the rates of savings and investment
GFCF ; Gross Fixed Capital Formation
P ; Provisional , Q: Quick estimated

Source : Central Statistical Organisation

Appendix - 2.6

District Wise Percapita Income at Constant and Current Prices 1980-81 to 1997-98

District	At Constant Prices																	At Current Prices																		
	1980-8	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-9	1994-95	1995-9	1996-9	1997-9	1998-8	1990-9	1991-9	1992-9	1993-9	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1980-8	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-9	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98									
Thiruvananthapuram	1484(6)	1842(7)	1786(6)	1955(4)	2173(4)	2183(5)	2244(6)	2390(6)	2523(6)	1484(6)	4220(8)	4925(8)	5708(6)	6556(6)	7511(8)	8853(8)	10151(8)	11713(8)	1484(6)	1842(7)	1786(6)	1955(4)	2173(4)	2183(5)	2244(6)	2390(6)	2523(6)	1484(6)	4220(8)	4925(8)	5708(6)	6556(6)	7511(8)	8853(8)	10151(8)	11713(8)
Kollam	1536(5)	1866(6)	1734(11)	1874(10)	2020(10)	2084(9)	2101(9)	2211(9)	2320(9)	1536(5)	4350(5)	4889(10)	5740(5)	6430(8)	7535(7)	8765(9)	10010(9)	11553(9)	1536(5)	1866(6)	1734(11)	1874(10)	2020(10)	2084(9)	2101(9)	2211(9)	2320(9)	1536(5)	4350(5)	4889(10)	5740(5)	6430(8)	7535(7)	8765(9)	10010(9)	11553(9)
Pathanamthitta	-	1981(4)	1832(5)	1919(7)	2097(7)	2255(4)	2328(5)	2468(5)	2594(5)	-	4408(4)	5056(5)	5590(9)	6444(7)	7948(4)	9432(5)	10881(5)	12650(4)	-	1981(4)	1832(5)	1919(7)	2097(7)	2255(4)	2328(5)	2468(5)	2594(5)	-	4408(4)	5056(5)	5590(9)	6444(7)	7948(4)	9432(5)	10881(5)	12650(4)
Alapuzha	1311(9)	1815(9)	1684(12)	1758(13)	1866(12)	1926(11)	1913(13)	2015(13)	2114(13)	1311(9)	4268(7)	4865(11)	5255(13)	5736(12)	6852(12)	7789(13)	8890(13)	102742(13)	1311(9)	1815(9)	1684(12)	1758(13)	1866(12)	1926(11)	1913(13)	2015(13)	2114(13)	1311(9)	4268(7)	4865(11)	5255(13)	5736(12)	6852(12)	7789(13)	8890(13)	102742(13)
Kottayam	1452(8)	1824(8)	1772(7)	1897(8)	2040(8)	2179(5)	2354(4)	2478(4)	2596(4)	1452(8)	4038(9)	4945(7)	5473(11)	6155(10)	7548(6)	9506(4)	10878(4)	12637(5)	1452(8)	1824(8)	1772(7)	1897(8)	2040(8)	2179(5)	2354(4)	2478(4)	2596(4)	1452(8)	4038(9)	4945(7)	5473(11)	6155(10)	7548(6)	9506(4)	10878(4)	12637(5)
Idukki	1995(2)	2095(2)	2116(2)	2101(2)	2590(3)	2711(3)	2714(2)	2836(2)	2962(2)	1995(2)	4612(2)	6073(2)	6433(2)	8049(3)	9805(3)	11740(2)	13414(2)	15550(2)	1995(2)	2095(2)	2116(2)	2101(2)	2590(3)	2711(3)	2714(2)	2836(2)	2962(2)	1995(2)	4612(2)	6073(2)	6433(2)	8049(3)	9805(3)	11740(2)	13414(2)	15550(2)
Ernakulam	2017(1)	2779(1)	2768(1)	2967(1)	3289(1)	3330(1)	3449(1)	3681(1)	3902(1)*	2017(1)	6502(1)	8010(1)	8957(1)	10159(1)	11545(1)	13812(1)	15858(1)	18339(1)	2017(1)	2779(1)	2768(1)	2967(1)	3289(1)	3330(1)	3449(1)	3681(1)	3902(1)*	2017(1)	6502(1)	8010(1)	8957(1)	10159(1)	11545(1)	13812(1)	15858(1)	18339(1)
Thrissur	1462(7)	1895(5)	1889(4)	1996(3)	2150(5)	2175(7)	2191(7)	2327(7)	2458(7)	1462(7)	4422(3)	5277(4)	5921(4)	6576(4)	7599(5)	8857(7)	10153(7)	11765(7)	1462(7)	1895(5)	1889(4)	1996(3)	2150(5)	2175(7)	2191(7)	2327(7)	2458(7)	1462(7)	4422(3)	5277(4)	5921(4)	6576(4)	7599(5)	8857(7)	10153(7)	11765(7)
Palakkad	1307(10)	1623(12)	1757(9)	1813(11)	1822(13)	1947(10)	1935(12)	2029(12)	2126(12)	1307(10)	3082(13)	4922(9)	5376(12)	5600(13)	6788(11)	7898(12)	9007(12)	10434(12)	1307(10)	1623(12)	1757(9)	1813(11)	1822(13)	1947(10)	1935(12)	2029(12)	2126(12)	1307(10)	3082(13)	4922(9)	5376(12)	5600(13)	6788(11)	7898(12)	9007(12)	10434(12)
Malappuram	1045(11)	1094(14)	1167(14)	1197(14)	1307(14)	1253(14)	1303(14)	1375(14)	1444(14)	1045(11)	2592(14)	3275(14)	3619(14)	4056(14)	4426(14)	5472(14)	6238(14)	7240(14)	1045(11)	1094(14)	1167(14)	1197(14)	1307(14)	1253(14)	1303(14)	1375(14)	1444(14)	1045(11)	2592(14)	3275(14)	3619(14)	4056(14)	4426(14)	5472(14)	6238(14)	7240(14)
Kozhikode	1588(3)	1670(10)	1742(10)	1936(5)	2038(9)	2058(10)	2072(10)	2189(10)	2297(10)	1588(3)	3949(10)	4837(12)	5936(3)	6367(9)	7195(10)	8658(10)	9929(10)	11477(10)	1588(3)	1670(10)	1742(10)	1936(5)	2038(9)	2058(10)	2072(10)	2189(10)	2297(10)	1588(3)	3949(10)	4837(12)	5936(3)	6367(9)	7195(10)	8658(10)	9929(10)	11477(10)
Wayanad	-	1933(3)	1762(8)	1928(6)	2614(2)	3221(2)	2684(3)	2779(3)	2884(3)	-	4301(6)	4967(6)	5707(7)	8222(2)	11104(2)	11389(3)	12968(3)	15053(3)	-	1933(3)	1762(8)	1928(6)	2614(2)	3221(2)	2684(3)	2779(3)	2884(3)	-	4301(6)	4967(6)	5707(7)	8222(2)	11104(2)	11389(3)	12968(3)	15053(3)
Kannur	1571(4)	1665(11)	1930(3)	1890(9)	2121(6)	2136(7)	2067(11)	2177(11)	2283(11)	1571(4)	3872(11)	5364(3)	5626(8)	6542(6)	7379(9)	8496(11)	9747(11)	11305(11)	1571(4)	1665(11)	1930(3)	1890(9)	2121(6)	2136(7)	2067(11)	2177(11)	2283(11)	1571(4)	3872(11)	5364(3)	5626(8)	6542(6)	7379(9)	8496(11)	9747(11)	11305(11)
Kasaragod	-	1559(13)	1652(13)	1803(12)	1958(11)	1917(12)	2126(8)	2230(8)	2331(8)	-	3659(12)	4663(10)	5487(11)	6090(11)	6666(13)	8954(6)	10255(6)	11895(6)	-	1559(13)	1652(13)	1803(12)	1958(11)	1917(12)	2126(8)	2230(8)	2331(8)	-	3659(12)	4663(10)	5487(11)	6090(11)	6666(13)	8954(6)	10255(6)	11895(6)
State	1508	1815	1826	1932	2103	2153	2200	2326	2444	1508	4200	5140	5768	6524	7578	9004	10309	11936	1508	1815	1826	1932	2103	2153	2200	2326	2444	1508	4200	5140	5768	6524	7578	9004	10309	11936

Source : Department of Economics & Statistics

Appendix- 2.7
Net State Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry of Origin (at current prices)1980-81&1990-91 to 1997-98
(Rs.in lakhs)

SI.No	Industry of Origin	1980-81	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
1	Agriculture	129384	351843	527417	544163	604125	726528	918830	1054174	1240865
2	Forestry and Logging	12382	8376	12446	14477	23118	34591	24901	28885	33507
3	Fishing	7743	37193	50685	56049	58494	71937	75311	83755	93269
4	Mining and Quarrying	461	3189	3528	4106	4712	5586	5772	6507	7363
	Sub Total: Primary	149970	400601	594076	618795	690449	838642	1024814	1173321	1375004
5	Manufacturing	53152	191390	232742	265457	287878	313929	377366	433587	492368
5.1	Registered	29030	100146	124154	137984	150675	164648	215278	251595	290466
5.2	Unregistered	24122	91244	108588	127473	137203	149281	162088	181992	201902
6	Electricity, Gas & Water supply	5509	11632	12015	23424	23556	25327	30189	32239	34444
6.1	Electricity	5077	8709	9147	20275	18823	20508	23827	25197	26646
6.2	Gas	85	1383	1586	1862	2158	2219	3113	3508	3954
6.3	Water Supply	347	1540	1282	1287	2575	2600	3249	3534	3844
7	Construction	34496	117771	129213	159965	195008	209669	259621	304665	357524
	Sub total : Secondary	93157	320793	373970	448846	506442	548925	667176	770491	884336
8	Transport, Storage & Communication	13625	80428	87275	112323	167502	200691	232183	272949	317007
8.1	Railways	419	3310	3769	5013	5161	5137	6086	6511	7053
8.2	Transport by other means&Storage	10770	62853	67368	84210	133294	159968	180312	209828	2403259
8.3	Communication	2436	14265	16138	23100	29047	35586	45785	56609	69595
9	Trade, Hotel & Restaurants	57577	164734	180437	230543	236068	308272	365819	428813	523838
10	Banking and Insurance	11428	71661	76413	88841	110703	133302	176620	222259	280601
11	Real estate& ownership of Dwellings	12198	4353	586	649	824	475	318	342	371
12	Public Administration	15133	69447	77716	87077	106247	109544	126950	144291	159990
13	Other Services	29185	105332	119692	130446	150591	177732	197062	226185	259095
	Sub Total:Tertiary	139146	495955	542119	649879	771935	930016	1098952	1294839	1540902
	Net State domestic Product	382273	1217349	1510165	1717520	1968826	2317583	2790942	3238651	3800242
	Population('000)	25357	28987	29378	29775	30177	30584	30997	31415	31839
	Per capita Income (Rs.)	1508	4200	5140	5768	6524	7578	9004	10309	11936

Source : Department of Economics & Statistics

Population based on 1991 Census ; * 1996-97 Provisional Estimates; ** 1997-98 Quick Estimates

Appendix- 2.8
Net State Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry of Origin (at constant prices)1980-81 &1990-91 to 1997-98
(Rs.in lakhs)

Sl.No	Industry of Origin	1980-81	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
1	Agriculture	129384	176135	181816	182606	190354	203436	210219	217051	225907
2	Forestry and Logging	12382	2561	3474	3375	3953	4416	2989	3074	3161
3	Fishing	7743	9380	8847	9138	9222	9344	8805	9063	9321
4	Mining and Quarrying	461	1310	1290	1431	1201	823	983	1014	1045
	Sub Total: Primary	149970	189386	195427	196550	204730	218019	222996	230202	239434
5	Manufacturing	53152	79871	82442	89379	92615	91908	97286	101620	106301
5.1	Registered	29030	40710	44341	46459	48920	48002	56355	60243	64159
5.2	Unregistered	24122	39161	38101	42920	43695	43906	40931	41377	42142
6	Electricity, Gas & Water supply	5509	5736	4599	8136	7946	7764	8500	8864	9245
6.1	Electricity	5077	4261	3267	6827	6111	5979	6237	6506	6787
6.2	Gas	85	934	944	948	999	1027	1413	1447	1482
6.3	Water Supply	347	541	388	361	836	758	850	911	923
7	Construction	34496	40270	40811	43931	63314	61128	56562	63021	70218
	Sub total : Secondary	93157	125877	127852	141446	163875	160800	162348	173505	185764
8	Transport, Storage & Communication	13625	29491	34579	43254	54733	57772	59880	74707	85983
8.1	Railways	419	873	1442	1199	863	1043	1266	1396	1560
8.2	Transport by other means & Storage	10770	24165	28667	3583	47273	49180	47535	59460	67106
8.3	Communication	2436	4453	4470	6222	6597	7549	11079	13851	17317
9	Trade, Hotel & Restaurants	57577	72386	77043	79577	84281	87838	92872	97822	102713
10	Banking and Insurance	11428	38505	36083	40324	47884	53333	61364	68360	76154
11	Real estate & ownership of Dwellings	12198	2813	365	404	439	244	183	185	187
12	Public Administration	15133	32501	28846	32599	36836	37510	38925	41338	42963
13	Other Services	29185	35275	36271	41007	41887	42859	43380	44204	45004
	Sub Total: Tertiary	139146	210971	213187	237165	266060	279556	296604	326616	353004
	Net State domestic Product	382273	526234	536466	575161	634665	658375	681948	730323	778202
	Population ('000)	25357	28987	29378	29775	30177	30584	30997	31415	31839
	Per capita Income (Rs.)	1508	1815	1826	1932	2103	2153	2200	2325	2444

Source : Department of Economics & Statistics
 Population based on 1991 Census ; * 1996-97 Provisional Estimates; ** 1997-98 Quick Estimates

Appendix- 2.9
District wise Distribution of the Net State Domestic Product and Per Capita Income
of Kerala at Factor Cost by Industry for the year 1995-96 (at current prices)
(Rs. Lakhs)

Sl.No	Industry of Origin	TVM	KLM	PTA	ALPA	KTM	IKI	EKM	TSR	PLKD	MLPM	KKD	WYD	KNR	KSD	STATE
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1	Agriculture	69831	70750	49617	41347	86371	79938	79019	61561	71669	67074	64318	56049	74426	46860	918830
2	Forestry and Logging	1148	1875	3573	0	187	6005	187	2386	3138	2381	954	1815	1123	129	24901
3	Fishing	3419	16207	90	6823	557	38	14753	4752	286	6929	15025	0	2922	3510	75311
4	Mining and Quarrying	251	344	152	214	237	48	562	521	419	654	905	53	972	440	5772
	Sub Total: Primary	74649	89176	53432	48384	87352	86029	94521	69220	75512	77038	81202	57917	79443	50939	1024814
5	Manufacturing	31861	33853	9143	24534	8500	5108	111894	44866	29233	7445	33073	5760	23971	8125	377366
5.1	Registered	10807	20903	1313	8826	818	3487	91730	31022	12960	2971	14725	1012	11991	2713	215278
5.2	Unregistered	21054	12950	7830	15708	7682	1621	20164	13844	16273	4474	18348	4748	11980	5412	162088
6	Electricity, Gas & Water supply	5185	2757	1432	2475	2613	2224	3556	2716	1914	1232	2244	245	1101	495	30189
6.1	Electricity	3705	2371	1197	2020	2188	2087	2785	2209	1589	796	1685	159	714	322	23827
6.2	Gas	317	268	135	229	208	119	310	298	250	294	274	68	236	107	3113
6.3	Water Supply	1163	118	100	226	217	18	461	209	75	142	285	18	151	66	3249
7	Construction	27935	17057	8619	14513	5270	16512	50808	28766	16875	15967	26482	2077	19913	8827	259621
	Sub total : Secondary	64981	53667	19194	41522	16383	23844	166258	76348	48022	24644	61799	8082	44985	17447	667176
8	Transport, Storage & Communication	31165	14899	10108	13232	17372	5427	41793	25366	14016	17993	17114	3313	14185	6200	232183
8.1	Railways	559	533	46	416	371	0	584	432	909	625	543	0	528	540	6086
8.2	Transport by other means & Storage	23189	10749	8230	10069	13292	4099	35440	19852	9719	14850	13046	2718	10727	4332	180312
8.3	Communication	7417	3617	1832	2747	3709	1328	5769	5082	3388	2518	3525	595	2930	1328	45785
9	Trade, Hotel & Restaurants	31863	24290	14962	27473	25205	9145	41886	37716	29375	29522	41923	5817	32119	14523	365819
10	Banking and Insurance	23137	15366	10421	11304	13246	3356	33911	18368	10950	8301	11834	2296	9714	4416	176620
11	Real estate & ownership of Dwellings	35	24	12	21	19	7	63	35	36	14	22	3	20	7	318
12	Public Administration	30163	10753	5624	8620	9356	2108	13698	9851	8366	6881	9978	1485	8214	1853	126950
13	Other Services	21982	16476	5563	15506	16141	5093	22222	21465	14253	16089	17680	2743	15066	6783	197062
	Sub Total: Tertiary	138345	81808	46690	76156	81339	25136	153573	112801	76996	78800	98551	15657	79318	33782	1098952
	Net State domestic Product	277975	224651	119316	166062	185074	135009	414352	258369	200530	180482	241552	81656	203746	102168	2790942
	Population('000)	3140	2563	1265	2132	1947	1150	3000	2917	2539	3298	2790	717	2398	1141	30997
	Per capita Income (Rs.)	8853	8765	9432	7789	9506	11740	13812	8857	7898	5472	8658	11389	8496	8954	9004

Source : Department of Economics & Statistics

Appendix- 2.10

**District wise Distribution of the Net State Domestic Product and Per Capita Income
of Kerala at Factor Cost by Industry of Origin for the year 1995-96 (at constant price) Base Year (1980-81)**

Sl.No	Industry of Origin	(Rs. Lakhs)														
		TVM	KLM	PTA	ALPA	KTM	IKI	EKM	TSR	PLKD	MLPM	KKD	WYD	KNR	KSD	STATE
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1	Agriculture	15977	16187	11352	9460	19761	18289	18079	14085	16397	15346	14715	12823	17028	10721	210220
2	Forestry and Logging	138	225	429	0	22	721	22	286	377	286	114	218	135	16	2989
3	Fishing	400	1895	11	797	65	4	1726	556	33	810	1756	0	342	410	8805
4	Mining and Quarrying	43	59	26	36	40	8	96	89	71	111	154	9	166	75	983
	Sub Total: Primary	16558	18366	11818	10293	19888	19022	19923	15016	16878	16553	16739	13050	17671	11222	222997
5	Manufacturing	8146	8742	2321	6277	2154	1322	29105	11617	7502	1908	8487	1464	6164	2077	97286
5.1	Registered	2829	5472	344	2310	214	913	24013	8121	3393	778	3854	265	3139	710	56355
5.2	Unregistered	5317	3270	1977	3967	1940	409	5092	3496	4109	1130	4633	1199	3025	1367	40931
6	Electricity, Gas & Water supply	1418	774	400	692	724	605	991	768	549	378	640	78	333	150	8500
6.1	Electricity	970	621	313	529	573	546	729	578	416	208	441	42	187	84	6237
6.2	Gas	144	122	61	104	94	54	141	135	113	133	125	31	107	49	1413
6.3	Water Supply	304	31	26	59	57	5	121	55	20	37	74	5	39	17	850
7	Construction	6086	3716	1878	3162	1148	3597	11070	6267	3677	3479	5769	452	4338	1923	56562
	Sub total : Secondary	15650	13232	4599	10131	4026	5524	41166	18652	11728	5765	14896	1994	10835	4150	162348
8	Transport, Storage & Communication	8024	3818	2619	3404	4477	1400	10858	6554	3571	4651	4407	861	3647	1589	59880
8.1	Railways	116	110	9	87	77	0	122	90	189	130	113	0	110	113	1266
8.2	Transport by other means&Storage	6113	2833	2167	2652	3503	1079	9340	5234	2562	3912	3441	717	2828	1154	47535
8.3	Communication	1795	875	443	665	897	321	1396	1230	820	609	853	144	709	322	11079
9	Trade, Hotel & Restaurants	8089	6167	3798	6975	6399	2322	10634	9575	7457	7495	10643	1477	8154	3687	92872
10	Banking and Insurance	8039	5339	3620	3927	4602	1166	11782	6382	3805	2884	4111	798	3375	1534	61364
11	Real estate& ownership of Dwellings	20	14	7	12	11	4	36	20	20	8	13	2	12	4	183
12	Public Administration	9249	3297	1724	2643	2869	646	4200	3021	2565	2110	3059	455	2519	568	38925
13	Other Services	4843	3622	1258	3399	3553	1132	4858	4699	3108	3518	3930	605	3348	1507	43380
	Sub Total:Tertiary	38264	22257	13026	20360	21911	6670	42368	30251	20526	20666	26163	4198	21055	8889	296604
	Net State domestic Product	70472	53855	29443	40784	45825	31216	103457	63919	49132	42984	57798	19242	49561	24261	681949
	Population('000)	3140	2563	1265	2132	1947	1150	3000	2917	2539	3298	2750	717	2398	1141	30997
	Per capita Income (Rs.)	2244	2101	2328	1913	2354	2714	3449	2191	1935	1303	2072	2684	2067	2126	2200

Source : Department of Economics & Statistics

Appendix- 2.11
District wise Distribution of the Net State Domestic Product and Per Capita Income
of Kerala at Factor Cost by Industry of Origin for the year 1996-97 (at current price)
(Rs. Lakhs)

Sl.No	Industry of Origin	TVM	KLM	PTA	ALPA	KTM	IKI	EKM	TSR	PLKD	MLPM	KKD	WYD	KNR	KSD	STATE
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1	Agriculture	80117	81171	56925	47438	99092	91713	90659	70630	82226	76955	73792	64305	85388	53763	1054174
2	Forestry and Logging	1332	2175	4145	0	217	6967	217	2766	3640	2761	1106	2106	1303	150	28885
3	Fishing	3802	18024	101	7588	620	42	16408	5285	318	7705	16709	0	3250	3903	83755
4	Mining and Quarrying	282	388	172	241	267	54	534	587	473	737	1020	60	1096	496	6507
	Sub Total: Primary	85533	101758	61343	55267	100196	98776	107918	79268	86657	88158	92627	66471	91037	58312	1173321
5	Manufacturing	36271	38971	10325	27950	9582	5896	129845	51797	33418	8495	37810	6514	27464	9249	433587
5.1	Registered	12630	24430	1535	10315	956	4076	107205	36255	15146	3472	17209	1182	14014	3170	251595
5.2	Unregistered	23641	14541	8790	17635	8626	1820	22640	15542	18272	5023	20601	5332	13450	6049	181962
6	Electricity, Gas & Water supply	5540	2938	1522	2645	2788	2357	3798	2901	2042	1325	2404	264	1183	532	32239
6.1	Electricity	3918	2507	1265	2137	2313	2207	2945	2336	1681	842	1781	169	756	340	25197
6.2	Gas	358	302	152	259	234	134	349	336	282	331	309	76	266	120	3508
6.3	Water Supply	1264	129	105	249	241	16	564	229	79	152	314	19	161	72	3594
7	Construction	32782	20016	10115	17031	6185	19377	59623	33757	19803	18737	31075	2437	23368	10359	304665
	Sub total : Secondary	74593	61925	21962	47626	18555	27630	193266	88455	55263	28557	71289	9215	52015	20140	770491
8	Transport, Storage & Communication	36754	17551	11890	15559	20450	6412	49000	29848	16472	21062	20123	3899	16671	7258	272949
8.1	Railways	598	570	49	445	397	0	625	462	973	668	582	0	565	577	6511
8.2	Transport by other means&Storage	26985	12509	9577	11717	15468	4770	41242	23102	11310	17281	1518	3163	12483	5040	196165
8.3	Communication	9171	4472	2264	3397	4585	1642	7133	6284	4189	3113	24359	736	3623	1641	76609
9	Trade, Hotel & Restaurants	37350	28473	17538	32204	29545	10720	43093	44211	34434	34605	49142	6818	37650	17024	428813
10	Banking and Insurance	29116	19337	13113	14225	16669	4223	42674	23115	13780	10446	14891	2889	12224	5557	222259
11	Real estate& ownership of Dwellings	38	26	13	23	20	8	68	38	38	15	24	3	22	6	342
12	Public Administration	34284	12221	6392	9797	10634	2395	15569	11197	9509	7821	11341	1688	9336	2107	144291
13	Other Services	25333	18773	7238	17416	18547	6107	24654	23976	15607	17869	21261	3167	18095	8142	226185
	Sub Total:Tertiary	162875	96381	56184	89224	95865	29865	181064	132385	89840	91818	116782	18464	93998	40094	1294839
	Net State domestic Product	323001	260064	139489	192117	214616	156271	482248	300108	231760	208633	280698	94150	237050	118546	3238651
	Population('000)	3182	2598	1282	2161	1973	1765	3041	2956	2573	3343	2827	726	2432	1156	31415
	Per capita Income (Rs.)	10151	10010	10881	8890	10878	13414	15858	10153	9007	6238	9929	12968	9747	10255	10309

Source : Department of Economics & Statistics

Appendix- 2.12
District wise Distribution of the Net State Domestic Product and Per Capita Income
of Kerala at Factor Cost by Industry of Origin for the year 1996-97 (at constant price) Base Year (1980-81)

Sl.No	Industry of Origin	(Rs. Lakhs)															STATE
		TVM	KLM	PTA	ALPA	KTM	IKI	EKM	TSR	PLKD	MLPM	KKD	WYD	KNR	KSD		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
1	Agriculture	16496	16713	11721	9767	20403	18883	18666	14542	16930	15845	15194	13240	17581	11070	217051	
2	Forestry and Logging	142	231	441	0	23	741	23	295	387	294	118	224	139	16	3074	
3	Fishing	411	1950	11	821	67	5	1775	572	34	834	1809	0	352	422	9063	
4	Mining and Quarrying	44	60	27	38	42	8	99	91	74	115	159	9	171	77	1014	
	Sub Total: Primary	17093	18954	12200	10626	20535	19637	20563	15500	17425	17088	17280	13473	18243	11585	230202	
5	Manufacturing	8399	9156	2366	6479	2190	1390	30817	12215	7781	1973	8805	1495	6413	2141	101620	
5.1	Registered	3024	5850	367	2470	229	976	25670	8681	3627	831	4121	283	3355	759	60243	
5.2	Unregistered	5375	3306	1999	4009	1961	414	5147	3534	4154	1142	4684	1212	3058	1382	41377	
6	Electricity, Gas & Water supply	1485	804	417	723	755	629	1034	801	570	393	669	80	347	157	8864	
6.1	Electricity	1012	647	327	552	597	570	760	603	434	217	460	44	195	88	5506	
6.2	Gas	147	124	63	107	96	55	144	139	116	137	128	31	110	50	1447	
6.3	Water Supply	326	33	27	64	62	4	130	59	20	39	81	5	42	19	911	
7	Construction	6781	4140	2092	3523	1279	4008	12333	6983	4096	3876	6429	504	4834	2143	63021	
	Sub total : Secondary	16665	14100	4875	10725	4224	6027	44184	19999	12447	6242	15903	2079	11594	4441	173505	
8	Transport, Storage & Communication	10019	4760	3275	4244	5589	1752	13563	8183	4438	5799	5497	1078	4545	1965	74707	
8.1	Railways	128	122	10	95	85	0	134	99	208	143	125	0	121	126	1396	
8.2	Transport by other means&Storage	7647	3544	2711	3318	4382	1350	11684	6547	3205	4894	4305	898	3538	1437	59460	
8.3	Communication	2244	1094	554	831	1122	402	1745	1537	1025	762	1067	180	6886	402	19851	
9	Trade, Hotel & Restaurants	8520	6495	4001	7346	6740	2446	11201	10085	7856	7894	11210	1555	8589	3884	97822	
10	Banking and Insurance	8955	5947	4033	4375	5127	1299	13125	7109	4238	3213	4580	889	3760	1710	68360	
11	Real estate& ownership of Dwellings	20	14	7	12	11	4	37	20	21	8	13	2	12	4	185	
12	Public Administration	9822	3501	1831	2807	3047	686	4460	3208	2724	2241	3249	484	2675	603	41338	
13	Other Services	4951	3689	1415	3404	3625	1194	4818	4686	3050	3492	4155	619	3536	1590	44204	
	Sub Total:Tertiary	42287	24386	14562	22188	24139	7391	47204	33291	22327	22647	28704	4627	23117	9756	326616	
	Net State domestic Product	76045	57440	31637	43539	48898	33045	111951	68790	52199	45977	61887	20179	52954	25782	730323	
	Population('000)	3182	2598	1282	2161	1973	1165	3041	2956	2573	3343	2827	726	2432	1156	31415	
	Per capita Income (Rs.)	2390	2211	2468	2015	2478	2836	3681	2327	2029	1375	2189	2779	2177	2230	2325	

Source : Department of Economics & Statistics

Appendix- 2.13
District wise Distribution of the Net State Domestic Product and Per Capita Income
of Kerala at Factor Cost by Industry of Origin for the year 1997-98 (at current price)

Sl.No	Industry of Origin	(Rs. Lakhs)															STATE
		TVM	KLM	PTA	ALPA	KTM	IKI	EKM	TSR	PLKD	MLPM	KKD	WYD	KNR	KSD		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
1	Agriculture	94306	95547	67007	55839	116641	107855	106714	83138	96787	90583	86861	75683	100510	63284	1240865	
2	Forestry and Logging	1545	2523	4808	0	251	8083	251	3210	4222	3203	1283	2443	1511	174	33507	
3	Fishing	4234	20072	112	8450	680	47	18272	5885	354	8581	18607	0	3619	4346	83269	
4	Mining and Quarrying	320	439	194	273	303	61	716	664	535	834	1155	68	1240	561	7363	
	Sub Total: Primary	100405	118581	72121	64562	117885	116146	125953	92897	101898	103201	107906	78204	106880	68365	1375004	
5	Manufacturing	40808	44336	11524	31473	10674	6725	148885	59098	37757	9580	42723	7281	31100	10404	492368	
5.1	Registered	14581	28204	1772	11909	1104	4706	123768	41856	17486	4008	19868	1365	16179	3660	290466	
5.2	Unregistered	26227	16132	9752	19564	9570	2018	25117	17242	20271	5572	22855	5916	14921	6744	201902	
6	Electricity, Gas & Water supply	5921	3132	1624	2822	2971	2502	4056	3098	2179	1430	2574	286	1274	575	34444	
6.1	Electricity	4143	2651	1338	2260	2446	2334	3115	2470	1777	890	1884	179	799	360	26846	
6.2	Gas	403	340	172	291	263	151	394	379	316	374	349	86	300	136	3954	
6.3	Water Supply	1375	141	114	271	262	17	547	249	86	165	341	21	175	79	3844	
7	Construction	38470	23489	11870	19986	7258	22738	69967	39614	23239	21988	36467	2860	27422	12156	357524	
	Sub total : Secondary	85198	70957	25018	54281	20903	31965	222908	101810	63175	32998	81764	10427	59796	23135	894336	
8	Transport, Storage & Communication	42687	20384	13809	18070	23751	7447	56809	34666	19131	24462	23371	4528	19362	8430	317007	
8.1	Railways	647	618	53	482	430	0	677	501	1054	724	630	0	612	625	7053	
8.2	Transport by other means&Storage	30766	14268	10973	13412	17684	5429	47463	26440	12927	19910	17382	3623	14296	5786	240359	
8.3	Communication	11274	5498	2783	4176	5637	2018	8769	7725	5150	3828	5359	905	4454	2019	59595	
9	Trade, Hotel & Restaurants	45626	34783	21425	39340	36092	13096	59979	54008	42064	42274	60032	8329	45993	20797	523838	
10	Banking and Insurance	36759	24412	16555	17958	21045	5331	53875	29183	17397	13188	18800	3648	15433	7017	280601	
11	Real estate& ownership of Dwellings	41	28	14	25	22	8	72	41	42	16	26	4	24	8	371	
12	Public Administration	38014	13551	7088	10863	11791	2656	17263	12415	10543	8671	12575	1873	10351	2336	159990	
13	Other Services	29019	21505	8291	19950	21246	6996	28241	27464	17878	20469	24355	3627	20728	9326	259095	
	Sub Total: Tertiary	192146	114663	67182	106206	113947	35534	216339	157777	107055	109080	139159	22009	111891	47914	1540902	
	Net State domestic Product	377750	304201	164321	225049	252735	183645	565200	352484	272128	245279	328829	110640	278567	139414	3800242	
	Population('000)	3225	2633	1299	2191	2000	1181	3082	2996	2608	3388	2865	735	2464	1172	31839	
	Per capita Income (Rs.)	11713	11553	12650	10272	12637	15550	18332	11765	10434	7240	11477	15053	11305	14895	11936	

Source : Department of Economics & Statistics

Appendix- 2.14

District wise Distribution of the Net State Domestic Product and Per Capita Income of Kerala at Factor Cost by Industry of Origin for the year 1997-98 (at constant prices) Base Year (1980-81)

Sl.No	Industry of Origin	(Rs. Lakhs)														
		TVM	KLM	PTA	ALPA	KTM	IKI	EKM	TSR	PLKD	MLPM	KKD	WYD	KNR	KSD	STATE
1		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1	Agriculture	17199	17895	12199	30166	21235	19654	19429	15136	17621	16491	15813	13780	18298	11521	225907
2	Forestry and Logging	146	238	454	0	24	762	24	303	398	302	121	230	143	16	3161
3	Fishing	423	2006	11	844	69	5	1826	588	35	858	1860	0	362	434	9321
4	Mining and Quarrying	45	62	28	39	43	9	102	94	76	118	164	10	175	80	1045
	Sub Total: Primary	17783	19701	12692	31049	21371	20430	21381	16121	18130	17769	17958	14020	18978	12051	239434
5	Manufacturing	8695	9597	2426	6716	2242	1460	32581	12844	8093	2046	9758	1537	6688	2216	106301
5.1	Registered	3221	6230	391	2631	244	1039	27339	9245	3862	885	4388	302	3574	808	64159
5.2	Unregistered	5474	3367	2035	4085	1998	421	5242	3599	4231	1163	4770	1235	3114	1408	42142
6	Electricity, Gas & Water supply	1555	839	434	753	789	655	1060	834	594	409	698	82	360	163	9245
6.1	Electricity	1055	675	341	575	623	595	793	629	453	227	480	45	204	92	6787
6.2	Gas	151	128	64	109	99	56	148	142	119	140	131	32	112	51	1482
6.3	Water Supply	349	36	29	69	67	4	139	63	22	42	87	5	44	20	976
7	Construction	7555	4613	2331	3925	1425	4466	13743	7781	4564	4318	7162	562	5386	2387	70218
	Sub total : Secondary	17805	15049	5191	11394	4456	6581	47404	21459	13251	6775	17018	2181	12434	4766	185764
8	Transport, Storage & Communication	11578	5505	3765	4891	6444	2025	15518	9421	5131	6635	6330	1238	5236	2266	85983
8.1	Railways	143	137	12	107	95	0	150	111	233	160	139	0	135	138	1560
8.2	Transport by other means & Storage	8630	4000	3060	3745	4946	1523	13186	7388	3617	5523	4858	1013	3993	1624	67106
8.3	Communication	2805	1368	693	1039	1403	502	2182	1922	1281	952	1333	225	1108	504	17317
9	Trade, Hotel & Restaurants	8946	6820	4201	7714	7077	2568	11761	10590	8248	8289	11771	1633	9018	4077	102713
10	Banking and Insurance	9976	6625	4493	4874	5712	1447	14622	7920	4722	3579	5102	990	4188	1904	76154
11	Real estate & ownership of Dwellings	21	14	7	13	11	4	37	21	20	8	13	2	12	4	187
12	Public Administration	10208	3639	1903	2917	3166	713	4636	3334	2831	2329	3377	503	2780	627	42963
13	Other Services	5040	3735	1440	3465	3690	1216	4906	4770	3105	3555	4230	630	3601	1621	45004
	Sub Total: Tertiary	45769	26338	15809	23874	26100	7973	51480	36056	24057	24395	30823	4996	24835	10499	353004
	Net State domestic Product	81357	61088	33892	46317	51927	34984	120265	73636	55438	48939	65799	21197	56247	27316	778202
	Population ('000)	3225	2633	1299	2191	2000	1181	3082	2996	2608	3388	2865	735	2464	1172	31839
	Per capita Income (Rs.)	2523	2320	2594	2114	2596	2962	3902	2458	2126	1444	2287	2884	2283	2331	2444

Source : Department of Economics & Statistics

Appendix - 2.15
Total Work Seekers in Kerala as on 31-12-1998

Year at the end of December		General Work Seekers		Professional/Technical Work Seekers		Total Work Seekers	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1990		3204003		116032		3320035	
1991		3529781		109023		3638804	
1992		3718926		128137		3847063	
1993		4020822		136070		4156892	
1994		4039063		129606		4168669	
1995		3106892		119413		3226305	
1996		3158515		128959		3287474	
1997		3412211		138597		3550808	
1998		3608687		144328		3753015	

As on 31-10-98

Appendix - 2.16
Distribution of work seekers in Kerala by Educational level

Year at the end of December	Below SSLC	SSLC	PDC	Degree	P.G.	SSLC & above	of total work seekers	Total work seekers
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1990	1227319	1655465	273725	135213	28313	2092716	63	3320035
1991	1318514	1885304	257173	150014	27799	2320230	64	2638804
1992	1345260	2027567	283556	161571	29109	2501803	65	3847063
1993	1412925	2210314	317719	181605	34329	2743967	66	4156892
1994	1377759	2230232	325760	190261	36637	2790910	67	4168669
1995	928954	1857110	260505	154207	25529	2297351	71	3226305
1996	822183	1984136	287766	161962	31427	2465291	75	3287474
1997	858219	2144636	327753	182555	37645	2692589	76	3550808
1998	901203	2240601	367067	200068	44076	2851812	76	3753015

As on 31-10-98

Source : Directorate of Employment & Training

Appendix - 2.17							
Number of Professional and Technical Work Seekers							
Year at the end of December	Medical Graduate	Engineering Graduates	Diploma holders in Engineering	ITI Certificate holders	Agricultural Graduates	Vetinary Graduates	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1990	1806	6507	20154	87069	368	128	116032
1991	2588	7762	22399	75898	363	13	109023
1992	3123	9286	25810	89616	219	83	128137
1993	3318	9549	34680	87962	451	110	136070
1994	3494	10420	30720	80757	4001	214	129606
1995	1974	7553	26403	82030	1305	148	119413
1996	1976	7274	28565	89847	1265	32	128959
1997	2158	7059	31787	96241	1327	25	138597
1998	2028	7101	32548	101232	1334	85	144328

As on
31-10-98

Source : Directorate of Employment & Training

Appendix - 2.18					
District-wise Distribution of Work Seekers as on 31-10-98					
District	General work seekers	Professional/Technical work seekers	Total work seekers		
			Men	Women	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Thiruvananthapuram	634916	36146	285518	385544	671062
2. Kollam	432556	13995	200482	246069	446551
3. Alappuzha	314010	11727	139320	186417	325737
4. Pathanamthitta	130075	5691	57112	78654	135766
5. Kottayam	246638	8142	109503	145277	254780
6. Idukki	117107	3662	54508	66261	120769
7. Ernakulam	361424	27389	177380	211433	388813
8. Thrissur	272408	10783	110896	172295	283191
9. Palakkad	225114	5830	117007	113937	230944
10. Malappuram	199765	4679	101210	103234	204444
11. Kozhikode	314927	6816	160381	161362	321743
12. Wayanad	68935	1534	34859	35610	70469
13. Kannur	212781	6792	101767	117806	219573
14. Kasaragod	78031	1142	41036	38137	79173
Total	3608687	144328	1690979	2062036	3753015

Source : Directorate of Employment & Training

Appendix - 2.19
Unemployment Assistance and Self Employment Scheme

Year	Unemployment Assistance			Self Employment Scheme		
	Application received	No. of beneficiaries to whom UA paid	Amount disbursed (Crores)	Application received	No. of beneficiaries to whom UA paid	Amount disbursed (Crores)
1990-91	118279	264314	19.35	10127	4665	27.99
1991-92	99814	260196	16.20	10279	2653	15.92
1992-93	Nil	229149	6.26	-	45	0.27
1993-94	121376	273512	17.49	6382	100	0.60
1994-95	67602	281424	21.37	2802	5741	34.45
1995-96	-	272371	26.49	-	1032	6.19
1996-97	-	264382	22.70	-	-	-
1997-98	-	263715	35.94	3794	1518	9.11
1998-99	-	232573	6.22	-	-	-
(As on 30-9-98)						

Appendix - 2.20
Employment in the Public and Private Sector in Kerala

Year at the end of December	Public Sector	Index	Private Sector	Index	Total	Index
1990-91	645856	114.67	525882	102.90	1171738	109.00
1991-92	647853	102.61	532837	100.90	1180690	100.11
1992-93	649199	99.70	536480	101.60	1185679	100.54
1993-94	643615	98.80	540472	102.36	1184087	100.40
1994-95	620422	95.30	553986	104.90	1174408	99.62
1995-96	620068	95.25	552474	104.66	1172542	99.46
1996-97	624542	96.20	554084	103.30	1178626	99.41
1997-98	622188	-	546098	-	1168286	-
(As on 30-3-97)						

Appendix - 2.21			
Number of placements through Employment Exchange and monthly average Number of Employers using Employment Exchange in Kerala			
Sl.No.	Year	No of placements	Monthly average No.of Employers using Employment Exchange
1	90-91	15640	540
2	91-92	16748	392
3	92-93	17890	404
4	93-94	13828	452
5	94-95	18305	412
6	95-96	16996	486
7	96-97	18268	374
8	97-98	19375	350

Source : Directorate of Employment & Training

Appendix - 2.21(a)								
Country-wise Deployment of personel by ODEPEC as on 30.11.97								
Country	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	196	1997	1998
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Kuwait	7	3					41	
Muscot	1							
Malayasia	1						6	
Qutar		1	2	3			17	1
Singapore	36						79	
Saudi Arabia	291	106	76	69	98	129	49	48
UAE		1	12	7	13	52	7	2
Bahrain		2		7			1	5
Cyprus		1						
Yemen			1		1			
Brunai								4
Total	336	114	91	86	112	181	200	60

Source : ODEPC

Appendix - 3.1
Consumer Price Index (Cost of Living Index) Numbers for Agricultural and Industrial workers-Kerala 1998
 (Base 1970=100)

Sl. No.	Centre	1998												Variation Jan.to Oct.	
		January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	Index	Percent		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14		
1	Thiruvananthapuram	969	973	975	978	982	987	992	995	999	1004	35	3.61		
2	Kollam	979	982	982	984	988	991	996	1000	1003	1006	27	2.75		
3	Punalur	918	922	925	929	934	938	942	943	945	950	32	3.48		
4	Alappuzha	950	954	958	963	968	973	978	982	987	992	42	4.42		
5	Kottayam	939	944	948	953	956	962	968	971	975	979	40	4.26		
6	Mundakkayam	918	922	924	929	933	938	943	945	947	952	34	3.70		
7	Munnar	903	907	910	913	917	922	928	931	935	941	38	4.21		
8	Ernakulam	920	925	929	934	939	945	952	955	960	964	44	4.78		
9	Chalakyudy	965	968	970	973	978	983	989	993	998	1005	40	4.14		
10	Thrissur	935	939	941	943	948	953	959	964	970	976	41	4.38		
11	Palakkad	948	952	955	960	966	972	978	979	982	987	39	4.11		
12	Malappuram	952	956	959	963	967	972	977	980	983	987	35	3.68		
13	Kozhikode	928	931	933	938	944	951	958	964	969	974	46	4.96		
14	Meppady	984	989	993	998	1004	1010	1016	1018	1020	1022	38	3.86		
15	Kannur	956	960	962	965	968	973	978	982	984	986	30	3.14		
	Average	944	948	951	955	959	965	970	973	977	982	37	3.92		

Source : Department of Economics and Statistics

Appendix - 3.2
Month-end Average Retail Prices of Essential Commodities 1998

(Rupees)

Sl. No.	Name of Commodity	Unit	Janu.	Febru.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Octo.	Novem.	Decem.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
A. Cereals														
1	Rice Matta(OM)	Kg	11.03	10.98	10.94	11.00	11.02	11.07	11.37	11.41	12.00	12.36	12.43	12.58
2	Rice White(OM)	Kg	10.80	10.76	10.65	10.68	10.81	10.89	11.05	11.55	12.46	12.79	12.99	13.08
B. Pulses														
3	Greengram	Kg	27.16	27.56	27.68	27.43	27.27	26.93	27.61	28.14	25.84	26.54	27.07	26.96
4	Blackgram(without husk)	Kg	26.07	25.79	25.32	25.46	24.71	24.93	24.86	24.99	24.96	30.93	32.64	31.96
5	Redgram	Kg	19.71	19.51	18.60	19.24	19.54	20.26	22.21	23.08	23.39	22.51	22.64	22.75
6	Dhall (Tur)	Kg	28.27	30.18	30.84	31.63	31.00	31.75	35.88	36.92	37.08	40.92	42.75	41.50
C. Other Food Items														
7	Sugar(OM)	Kg	15.51	15.55	15.59	16.13	15.79	15.66	15.60	15.32	15.07	15.18	15.11	15.12
8	Milk (Cow's)	Ltr	11.86	11.86	11.86	11.86	11.86	11.86	11.86	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00
9	Tea(Kannan Devan)	1/2 Kg	56.11	59.43	59.71	62.57	63.29	64.21	65.00	66.25	68.50	67.79	67.86	67.86
10	Coffee(Brook Bond Green Label)	1/2 Kg	63.75	64.39	64.46	64.46	64.46	64.64	66.86	68.04	68.65	68.75	68.75	68.75
11	Baby Food(Amul)	Kg	115.50	120.89	122.22	122.22	122.22	122.22	127.33	130.44	131.55	135.50	136.74	129.33
12	Egg(Hen'sWhite Legon)	Dozen	17.29	15.30	14.87	13.64	15.84	19.06	15.05	14.97	14.80	15.06	17.52	15.64
13	Mutton(without bones)	Kg	100.71	100.71	101.43	101.43	101.43	101.43	102.14	102.14	102.14	102.14	102.14	102.14
D. Oil and Oil Seeds														
14	Coconut oil	Kg	53.36	47.57	46.29	46.08	43.99	47.18	45.57	47.94	50.79	53.59	52.71	59.21
15	Groundnut Oil	Kg	45.08	45.45	45.81	45.56	45.56	47.68	51.27	54.76	54.98	56.87	52.40	51.50
16	Refined oil (Postman)	Kg	61.35	62.58	61.88	61.53	61.57	61.97	63.79	67.59	68.16	71.90	73.47	75.11
17	Gingelly oil	Kg	49.74	49.65	51.39	52.51	52.58	52.36	55.03	57.59	58.38	57.88	59.38	62.07
18	Coconut (without Husk)	100Nos	546.07	502.14	482.50	474.64	452.14	465.36	472.50	472.86	492.36	502.86	504.29	548.93
E. Spices and Condiments														
19	Corriander	Kg	39.50	37.57	33.43	31.79	28.64	27.29	26.79	26.43	26.29	25.93	27.07	27.07
20	Chillies(dry)	Kg	40.71	42.86	47.93	50.64	48.86	53.23	55.81	57.67	57.53	64.50	71.00	69.14
21	Onion (small)	Kg	19.17	14.50	11.29	16.50	20.46	19.70	14.63	14.56	21.82	29.97	30.03	16.70
22	Tamarind (without seed)	Kg	32.07	27.71	25.79	26.00	25.64	25.36	25.86	26.07	26.14	26.29	26.43	26.93
F. Tubers														
23	Chenai (Elephant Foot)	Kg	6.93	7.00	7.29	8.57	9.43	11.36	10.00	9.14	8.57	7.79	7.93	7.79
24	Tapioca(Raw)	Kg	4.21	4.12	4.08	4.29	4.21	4.25	4.36	4.30	4.36	4.36	4.36	4.43
25	Potato	Kg	6.68	6.57	6.82	9.43	12.00	13.60	13.46	14.30	12.63	15.66	15.47	13.54
26	Colocassia	Kg	10.07	9.38	9.62	11.69	14.46	13.42	12.55	12.25	13.08	12.69	11.79	10.43

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
G. Fruits and Vegetables														
27	Onion(Big)	Kg	19.96	11.71	7.14	6.07	7.04	12.18	12.82	17.00	24.36	23.07	22.80	19.84
28	Brinjal	Kg	11.93	11.50	10.43	10.79	11.43	11.50	9.36	8.79	8.14	7.93	9.93	9.86
29	Pumpkin	Kg	6.71	5.86	5.86	7.07	8.71	10.21	8.14	6.00	5.75	5.75	5.93	5.93
30	Cucumber	Kg	7.07	6.57	6.07	6.00	7.71	9.36	6.79	5.64	5.79	10.93	11.93	7.93
31	Lady's Finger	Kg	11.43	9.36	8.43	10.79	10.36	10.93	7.86	8.43	8.71	9.43	11.14	12.93
32	Cabbage	Kg	9.57	7.21	8.57	9.21	10.79	15.57	11.50	8.43	7.71	8.00	11.79	11.14
33	Bittergourd	Kg	12.50	12.14	12.21	14.64	17.43	18.00	17.71	13.21	12.93	15.57	15.00	14.14
34	Ash gourd	Kg	7.50	6.57	7.50	6.50	7.29	8.57	7.57	6.14	6.00	5.50	6.21	6.36
35	Snakegourd	Kg	9.43	7.86	7.43	7.86	9.64	11.00	9.64	7.93	8.43	10.29	11.07	10.86
36	Chillies (Green)	Kg	14.71	15.00	15.36	18.20	22.36	27.43	14.36	14.29	12.14	12.07	15.71	15.43
37	Banana(Green)	Kg	9.50	9.36	10.11	11.54	13.43	13.82	14.57	15.11	13.00	10.07	10.00	10.68
38	Plantain(Green)	Kg	7.86	7.43	7.29	7.57	8.00	8.25	8.29	8.79	8.21	7.29	6.89	7.04
H. Miscellaneous Items														
39	Tobacco	Kg	41.62	42.46	42.23	41.69	42.46	42.31	43.00	43.86	42.93	44.04	44.93	44.86
40	Mundu (Mull)	Each	49.65	50.49	50.39	50.39	50.39	50.39	50.61	50.74	50.74	51.84	51.91	51.91
41	Washing Soda	Kg	17.75	18.00	17.71	17.64	17.93	17.93	18.00	18.00	18.14	18.21	18.14	18.14
42	Washing Soap(501)	1/2 Bar	7.25	7.16	6.73	6.98	7.07	7.23	7.23	7.23	7.23	7.23	7.23	7.29
43	Toilet Soap (Lux)	Each	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.18	9.32	9.43	9.43	9.43	9.43	9.50	9.68	9.89
44	Tooth paste(Colgate)	100 gms	19.74	20.01	20.21	20.35	20.35	20.76	21.00	21.19	21.26	21.56	21.56	21.93
45	Razor Blade(Topaz)	5 Nos	5.86	5.75	5.75	5.75	5.75	5.75	5.86	5.86	5.64	5.64	5.64	5.50
46	Tablet (Crocin)	2 Tabs	1.01	1.01	1.04	1.04	1.04	1.04	1.04	1.11	1.15	1.22	1.22	1.32
47	Ele. Bulb(Philips)	Each(40 w)	10.25	10.25	10.29	10.29	10.39	10.33	10.33	10.55	10.55	10.71	10.71	10.71
48	Torch Battery(Evereaday950)	Each	7.41	7.45	7.45	7.43	7.41	7.41	7.63	7.61	7.54	7.55	7.55	7.59
49	Paper	24 Sheets	9.29	9.33	9.54	9.54	9.58	9.58	9.58	9.79	9.96	9.96	10.04	10.04
50	Fire Wood Split (Local)	Qtl	151.67	151.67	151.67	151.67	151.67	153.33	154.17	153.33	150.00	150.00	151.00	151.00
51	Cement(Sankar-Paper Bag)	Each	179.04	160.96	159.96	159.67	172.04	176.67	192.05	190.45	181.85	168.09	163.91	158.55

Source : Department of Economics and Statistics

Appendix - 3.3
Wholesale Price Index of Agricultural commodities - Kerala (1997 & 1998)

Sl. No.	Crops	1997												1998					Average*		
		July	August	Sept.	October	Novem.	Decem.	Janu.	Febru.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Novem.		Decem.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	
1	Rice	1161.9	1161.9	1161.9	1161.9	1161.9	1161.9	1161.9	1161.9	1161.9	1161.9	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1161.9
2	Molasses	2444.4	2538.1	2575.8	2469.6	2634.7	2753.7	2394.4	2080.6	2178.4	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2217.8
3	Condiments & Spices	3739.6	3098.5	2825.3	2618.3	2430.2	2406.0	2158.3	2343.9	2585.2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2362.5
4	Fruits & Vegetables	2927.1	3239.9	3255.0	3216.3	3244.9	3195.0	3168.4	3150.8	3301.5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3206.9
5	Food Crops	1921.4	1872.8	1832.0	1788.3	1767.8	1759.5	1702.7	1720.0	1788.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1736.9
6	Oil Seeds	2877.7	2845.7	2860.9	2750.8	3022.9	3045.7	3072.5	3179.0	2624.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2958.5
7	Plantation Crops	1589.0	1695.1	1749.6	1706.9	1645.7	1766.3	1911.6	1901.0	1930.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1914.2
8	Non-food Crops	2488.5	2498.2	2525.3	2435.5	2607.0	2659.3	2721.9	2793.2	2414.4	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2643.2
9	All crops	2128.4	2101.1	2085.1	2024.5	2074.1	2087.9	2074.7	2111.7	2016.6	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2067.7

Source : Department of Economics and Statistics

* Average from January to March (3 months)

Appendix - 3.4
Index Number of Wholesale Prices in India by Groups and Sub-Groups (Averages)

(Base: 1981-82=100)

Sl. No	Item	Weight	1997												1998			
			3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16		
1	All commodities	100	322.4	323.4	324.5	326.0	328.6	331.5	332.4	336.8	338.2	337.3	336.8	340.5				
I	Primary Articles	32.295	331.3	331.6	332.7	335.6	335.8	338.8	339.5	350.2	353.9	351.6	347.5	356.4				
1	Food Articles	17.386	379.7	380.3	381.5	383.3	383.3	384.5	387.2	404.3	408.2	400.6	392.8	408.0				
I	Food Grains	7.917	363.0	360.6	360.3	358.5	352.5	353.4	354.6	374.2	380.0	371.8	364.9	361.3				
	a) Cereals	6.824	349.2	348.7	351.1	348.8	342.3	342.8	345.1	357.8	361.3	355.5	350.3	348.3				
	b) Pulses	1.093	449.2	434.6	417.7	419.4	416.2	419.5	414.2	476.7	484.7	473.8	455.9	442.3				
ii	Fruits & Vegetables	4.089	356.2	355.2	350.3	359.7	372.3	376.3	363.5	374.8	372.8	358.6	354.4	421.2				
iii	Milk	1.961	336.8	344.8	338.1	338.8	335.7	334.9	346.7	353.8	357.6	357.1	359.3	362.0				
IV	Egg, Fish & Meat	1.783	435.0	438.2	445.0	439.7	438.7	445.1	452.7	458.5	458.6	462.3	460.8	455.4				
V	Condiments & Spices	0.947	516.5	527.6	567.7	562.8	565.4	555.8	559.9	576.2	558.9	598.9	592.4	604.6				
VI	Other Food Articles	0.689	502.2	521.3	513.9	542.8	544.1	539.8	610.3	692.4	708.0	672.8	587.1	605.0				
2	Non-food Articles	10.081	330.9	330.9	332.1	338.3	335.9	342.4	340.3	344.9	350.0	355.8	356.0	358.0				
I	Fibres	1.791	330.5	336.6	336.6	332.4	338.2	339.3	338.8	338.3	352.7	353.6	356.2	358.6				
ii	Oil Seeds	3.861	283.1	286.0	286.0	288.9	295.7	291.2	367.5	294.6	299.1	313.2	312.4	317.7				
iii	Other non-food Articles	4.429	369.6	367.7	367.7	369.8	375.5	388.3	386.9	391.5	393.3	393.8	394.0	392.9				
3	Minerals	4.828	158.1	158.1	158.1	158.3	158.3	166.6	166.3	166.5	166.4	166.5	166.5	167.3				
I	Petroleum Crude & Natural Gas	4.274	133.1	133.1	133.1	133.1	133.1	142.2	142.0	142.0	142.0	142.0	142.0	142.0				
ii	Fuel, Power, Light & Lubricants	10.663	349.2	349.2	349.3	349.3	369.9	378.0	377.4	377.4	377.4	378.4	384.1	381.0				
iii	Manufactured Products	57.042	412.4	413.8	415.2	416.2	416.9	418.8	420.0	421.7	422.0	421.4	421.9	424.0				
I	Manufactured Products (item-wise)																	
I	Food Products	10.143	311.7	316.8	320.6	324.3	324.9	324.5	320.9	329.1	328.8	324.9	324.5	324.3				
ii	Diary Products	0.642	353.3	356.8	361.2	362.0	363.1	365.0	365.9	363.2	364.3	367.4	375.7	381.5				
iii	Sugar, Khandasari & gur	4.05	257.3	300.3	305.2	315.5	318.0	318.3	303.7	311.4	309.3	0	303.6	303.0				
2	Beverages, Tobacco & Tobacco Products	2.149	437.2	440.9	443.5	443.6	443.6	443.6	443.6	443.6	443.6	443.6	443.6	448.2				
3	Textiles	11.545	305.7	306.3	308.3	309.3	309.9	309.9	311.2	312.0	313.6	314.7	316.4	320.0				
4	Paper & Paper Products	1.988	369.9	369.9	369.7	369.3	369.3	369.3	369.6	369.6	371.1	371.1	371.1	371.1				
5	Leather & Leather Products	1.018	385.3	285.3	285.3	285.3	285.3	285.3	295.5	295.5	295.5	295.9	295.9	297.1				
6	Rubber & Plastic products	1.592	346.0	245.7	244.8	244.8	244.8	244.8	245.0	245.0	245.0	245.1	245.1	245.1				
7	Chemical & Chemical Products	7.355	266.9	267.9	268.5	268.5	269.1	269.9	271.0	270.9	271.1	271.1	270.8	271.8				

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
I	Fertilisers	1.748	224.3	224.1	223.6	223.6	223.6	223.6	223.3	223.5	223.5	223.5	223.5	223.5	223.5
ii	Pesticides	0.202	281.9	281.9	281.9	281.9	281.9	284.5	292.3	292.3	292.3	292.3	292.3	292.3	292.3
iii	Drugs and Medicines	1.065	247.7	256.4	265.0	265.0	265.0	265.0	266.4	266.9	266.9	266.9	266.9	266.9	276.8
8	Non-metallic Mineral Products	2.477	345.6	344.4	243.4	244.3	244.3	242.9	341.5	237.8	239.5	339.0	338.6	341.8	345.8
9	Basic metals, Alloys & metal products	7.632	329.0	344.6	348.1	348.2	350.4	350.7	350.9	350.9	350.3	351.2	350.6	350.4	351.8
10	Machinery & Machine tools	6.268	300.0	299.4	299.4	300.0	300.0	299.4	299.0	299.7	299.9	298.7	298.5	298.6	300.4
I	Motor Vehicles, Scooters, Bicycles&parts	2.431	266.0	266.1	266.0	266.6	266.6	271.9	274.0	274.8	274.9	274.9	275.1	0	276.0
ii	Other MiscellaneousManufacturing indus	0.972	178.6	178.6	187.7	187.7	187.7	187.7	178.7	178.7	178.7	179.2	179.2	181.0	180.6

Source : RBI Bulletin

Appendix - 3.5 Consumer Price Index Numbers for Industrial workers- All India and Selected Centres

(Base 1982=100)

	1997												1998												
	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug
All India	359	361	365	366	372	384	382	380	383	389	399	411	413	362	363	365	366	372	382	380	383	389	399	411	413
Ahmedabad	374	373	373	382	387	398	395	390	394	398	405	408	399	374	373	377	377	373	377	373	377	382	390	403	410
Aluva	359	364	370	370	377	383	380	377	380	385	392	392	393	395	398	398	398	398	398	390	394	398	405	408	399
Bangalore	403	407	413	411	422	433	433	429	435	444	451	462	459	407	413	413	422	429	429	429	435	444	451	462	459
Mumbai	366	368	375	373	374	383	379	383	391	395	415	419	419	366	368	373	379	383	383	383	391	395	415	419	419
Culcutta	346	350	355	365	377	382	371	366	370	376	386	383	379	386	387	393	377	366	366	370	376	386	383	379	379
Coimbatore	386	387	397	393	393	416	416	414	420	429	436	467	465	330	332	336	344	355	355	414	420	429	436	467	465
Delhi	341	343	348	345	358	361	357	355	360	365	376	382	382	378	382	388	344	358	355	360	365	376	382	382	382
Hyderabad	378	382	389	397	405	418	408	401	401	413	422	425	430	341	343	348	345	363	363	401	401	413	422	425	430
Jamshedpur	354	360	367	383	398	396	391	380	381	391	401	405	403	378	382	389	397	405	398	380	381	391	401	405	403
Madras	386	382	396	400	407	413	410	407	409	413	428	426	419	354	360	367	400	407	407	407	409	413	428	426	419
Madhura	371	370	366	366	386	414	405	402	402	410	418	436	444	386	382	396	400	407	407	402	402	410	418	436	444
Mundakayam																									
Nagpur																									

Source: RBI Bulletin

Appendix - 3.6
Consumer Price Index Numbers for Agricultural Labourers - State-wise

(Base July 1986 - June 1987 = 100)

1	1997												1998			
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14			
	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August			
All India	264	264	264	262	265	274	275	272	273	276	282	289	293			
Andra pradesh	273	275	277	278	282	289	287	284	283	286	295	302	307			
Assam	265	266	267	271	270	273	275	275	281	286	292	299	302			
Bihar	250	251	245	241	240	259	258	259	259	258	262	270	275			
Gujarat	265	267	265	261	265	271	273	271	273	277	282	289	297			
Jammu&Kashmir	251	255	262	263	267	277	275	279	279	280	283	290	291			
Karnataka	269	269	269	268	274	279	279	278	281	285	291	293	299			
Kerala	290	284	286	284	291	298	294	293	296	296	292	304	300			
Madhyapradesh	267	269	267	264	271	283	281	277	277	278	285	294	296			
Maharashtra	258	260	259	257	262	270	271	268	271	275	283	288	291			
Orissa	267	267	265	260	257	258	256	257	259	261	271	277	283			
Panjab	272	273	276	269	274	287	286	284	284	284	288	300	308			
Rajasthan	270	268	265	262	266	272	274	271	269	269	272	279	284			
Tamil Nadu	254	257	260	264	267	274	270	265	265	270	279	282	279			
Uttar Pradesh	262	260	259	256	258	277	277	274	274	275	277	289	294			
Bengal	252	253	256	252	253	255	258	262	268	273	281	287	294			

Source : RBI Bulletin

Appendix - 3.7
Consumer Price Index Numbers for Urban Non-Manual Employees- All India & Selected Centres

(base : 1984-85 = 100)

1	1997												1998			
	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	13	14	
All India	297	299	301	303	303	307	313	313	312	316	320	326	336			
Mumbai	305	306	307	310	311	315	318	318	316	322	329	335	338			
Delhi	281	284	288	288	288	291	301	301	299	301	304	308	339			
Culcutta	284	286	287	289	285	285	290	290	299	299	304	312	316			
Chennai	327	328	331	331	332	343	350	349	348	348	353	360	365			
Hydrabad	310	309	311	315	316	322	327	325	325	326	328	341	345			
Bangalore	309	309	316	320	321	324	332	331	331	336	339	342	347			
Lucknow	288	281	290	290	289	290	300	300	301	306	312	321	326			
Ahemadabad	259	259	260	259	259	261	266	267	267	270	274	283	299			
Jaipur	310	312	313	313	314	316	330	329	330	330	331	333	346			
Patna	283	285	288	290	299	297	305	305	307	310	309	315	325			
Srinagar	284	284	296	303	302	307	311	311	312	317	319	324	330			
Thiruvananthapuram	292	293	297	299	300	302	307	307	305	307	313	318	320			
Cuttak	286	287	289	291	291	295	295	295	298	301	304	314	321			
Bhopal	293	293	297	299	299	312	319	319	316	316	322	327	341			
Chandigar	316	320	329	336	333	336	349	350	350	355	357	365	393			
Shillong	314	317	317	319	319	322	327	328	327	328	331	333	337			

Source : RBI Bulletin

Appendix -3.8
Wholesale Price Index of Agricultural Commodities 1985-98

Group	Weigh	(Base: 1952-53=100)														
		1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998*	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
Food Crops	63.5	582	679	709	696	725	835	936	984	1310	1384	1609	1731	1814.7	1736.9	
Rice	40.4	448	501	529	533	544	592	638	638	837	957	1162	1162	1161.9	1161.9	
Condiments and Spices	10.4	637	1324	1435	775	754	1098	1542	1688	1895	1779	1960	2315	2818.3	2362.5	
Fruits & Vegetables	10.7	1008	759	858	1199	1342	1450	1449	1571	2434	2534	2978	3235	3182.4	3206.9	
Molasses	2.0	709	689	626	881	909	1082	1061	1161	1803	1781	1477	1627	2453.7	2217.8	
Non-food Crops	36.5	966	1009	1324	1428	1215	1365	1832	2062	1966	1679	1864	2155	2426.3	2643.2	
Oil Seeds	25.5	1142	1227	1620	1795	1411	1562	2240	2543	2368	1915	2029	2395	3069.0	2958.5	
Plantation crops	11.0	560	509	568	578	761	910	888	948	1038	1134	1485	1599	1630.9	1914.3	
All Crops	100.0	722	800	983	963	904	1028	1263	1377	1550	1492	1702	1876	2114.0	2067.7	

Source : Department of Economics and Statistics

* : up to the month of March only

Appendix - 4.1
Number of Operational Holdings and Area Operated by Size Class in Kerala(1990-91)

Sl. No.	Size of holding (ha)	Number	Area (ha)	Average Size (ha)
1	2	3	4	5
1	Below .02	635124	8300	0.013
2	0.02-0.50	3914282	535099	0.137
3	0.50-1	466673	336073	0.720
	Marginal(1+2+3)	5016079	879472	0.175
4	1 to 2 (Small)	280900	381437	1.358
5	Above 2	122210	540914	4.426
	All size	5419189	1801823	0.332

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics

Appendix - 4.2
Percentage Distribution of Main Workers in Kerala

Sl.No.	Item	1961	1991
1	2	3	4
1	Cultivators	20.92	12.24
2	Agriculture labourers	17.38	25.55
3	Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Plantation, Mining, Quarrying and allied sectors	8.65	10.23
4	Household industry workers	8.68	2.58
5	Other workers	44.37	49.40

Source: Census Reports.

Appendix - 4.3

**District-wise Actual and Normal Rainfall (in mm)
with Percentage Departure from Normal Rainfall for 1998**

Sl.No	Districts	Actual	Normal	Percentage Departure
1	2	3	4	5
1	Thiruvananthapuram	2081.2	2203.8	-6
2	Kollam	2526.0	2555.1	-1
3	Alappuzha	3097.0	2965.4	4
4	Pathanamthitta	3149.9	3133.8	1
5	Kottayam	3398.9	3130.3	9
6	Idukki	4249.2	3379.4	26
7	Ernakulam	3318.4	3274.3	1
8	Thrissur	3337.5	3262.0	2
9	Palakkad	2416.7	2389.8	1
10	Kozhikode	3382.1	3667.9	-8
11	Malappuram	3031.9	2906.1	4
12	Wayanad	2433.2	3590.8	-32
13	Kannur	3482.8	3465.0	1
14	Kasargode	3769.7	3581.3	5
State average		3119.6	3107.5	0

Source: Meteorological Centre, Thiruvananthapuram

Appendix - 4.4
Month-wise Distribution of Normal Rainfall and Average Rainfall for last 10 years (in mm)

Month	Normal Rainfall										1998	1997	1996	1995	1994	1993	1992	1991	1990	1989	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	Deviation from normal rainfall during 1998
	1																																
January	14.6	6.0	15.0	14.0	3.4	0.0	32.5	11.0	12.6	2.1	8.7	-5.9																					
February	16.6	0.0	5.0	6.0	1.0	18.1	31.0	7.2	8.4	3.8	1.5	-15.1																					
March	39.8	19.0	17.0	34.0	0.1	21.0	20.3	41.3	13.5	37.5	10.8	-29.0																					
April	113.4	107.0	42.0	98.0	44.8	70.6	145.7	173.6	134.4	62.9	64.9	-48.5																					
May	262.9	153.0	489.0	119.0	226.1	169.5	151.9	348.5	71.0	134.0	170.6	-92.3																					
June	697.1	725.0	603.0	1084.0	813.3	688.8	836.2	531.8	592.1	551.0	722.9	25.8																					
July	764.9	577.0	652.0	837.0	802.3	804.6	941.0	719.7	680.0	941.9	600.1	-164.8																					
August	439.4	354.0	349.0	471.0	503.6	293.2	478.9	458.2	337.0	520.4	366.5	-72.9																					
September	252.1	294.0	106.0	50.0	296.5	91.7	205.8	293.3	329.4	291.0	516.4	264.3																					
October	297.0	313.0	326.0	291.0	318.4	442.7	448.5	208.2	320.6	284.5	440.5	143.5																					
November	166.1	87.0	174.0	100.0	338.7	169.1	163.7	180.6	97.2	284.7	129.0	-37.1																					
December	43.0	7.0	2.0	3.0	4.8	49.3	42.5	0.1	88.4	92.7	87.6	44.6																					
TOTAL	3107.0	2642.0	2780.0	3106.0	3353.0	2818.6	3497.9	2973.5	2684.6	3206.5	3119.6	12.6																					
Average	258.9	220.0	232.0	259.0	279.4	234.9	291.5	247.8	223.7	267.2	260.0	1.0																					

Source: Meteorological Centre, Thiruvananthapuram

Appendix - 4.5
District-wise Monthly Rainfall in mm for 1998

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	0.4	0.5	2.1	66.4	238.0	278.5	119.7	153.3	355.7	431.4	269.9	165.3
2	Kollam	3.7	3.1	11.6	88.1	222.6	407.0	273.4	236.0	434.1	551.1	161.0	134.3
3	Alappuzha	39.0	0.4	13.0	95.9	201.3	615.9	332.9	455.9	596.3	502.2	131.6	112.6
4	Pathanamthitta	20.6	4.7	8.2	157.3	199.5	480.7	433.1	430.9	628.0	462.9	212.9	111.1
5	Kottayam	56.1	0.0	49.2	118.8	127.2	757.5	480.3	381.1	694.6	518.5	98.9	116.7
6	Idukki	0.7	6.0	14.9	122.0	124.7	871.4	872.2	635.3	658.5	602.6	240.6	100.3
7	Emakulam	0.0	1.6	4.8	62.9	193.3	700.1	604.9	367.2	712.0	522.5	98.9	50.2
8	Thrissur	0.0	1.6	2.0	17.7	176.1	812.7	649.0	403.9	662.3	496.6	57.8	57.8
9	Palakkad	0.2	0.1	9.0	46.4	118.5	541.6	543.4	317.8	341.3	280.6	130.4	87.4
10	Kozhikode	0.0	2.0	4.9	15.1	188.8	1031.2	774.7	309.6	538.7	419.7	47.9	49.5
11	Malappuram	0.0	0.6	0.0	44.7	116.4	737.6	708.1	376.8	434.7	439.1	86.9	87.0
12	Wayanad	1.5	0.0	30.1	69.0	90.8	611.4	769.2	287.1	213.7	199.5	117.0	43.9
13	Kannur	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.2	156.0	1029.1	963.1	278.0	479.7	417.8	95.5	60.4
14	Kasargode	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.4	235.7	1246.1	876.7	498.7	480.4	322.9	56.7	50.1

Source: Meteorological Centre, Thiruvananthapuram.

Appendix - 4.6
Index of Area, Production and Productivity of Crops in Kerala
Base - Average of Triennium ending 1979-80

Sl.No.	Crops	Average of 3 Years 1976-77 to 1978-79	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<u>AREA</u>									
	All Crops	101.48	104.03	104.19	103.73	104.09	103.79	101.78	104.97
A	Food Grains (1+2)	102.55	67.22	67.00	63.18	62.55	58.99	53.66	48.57
	1 Cereals	102.59	67.36	67.10	63.38	63.82	59.00	53.76	48.46
	2 Pulses	101.53	64.15	64.72	58.42	56.25	58.75	51.22	51.22
B	Non-Food Grains (3to8)	101.00	120.96	121.30	122.38	123.21	124.40	123.91	130.91
	3 Oil Seeds	101.66	127.26	129.34	130.23	133.84	134.09	131.94	148.98
	4 Plantation Crops	95.04	175.30	175.22	176.93	178.49	181.26	182.86	185.85
	5 Condiments & spices	100.65	127.65	129.45	130.99	134.86	136.14	133.60	130.48
	6 Drugs & Narcotics	82.29	77.83	32.66	28.38	32.03	27.50	26.77	26.77
	7 Fruits & Vegetables	103.20	81.40	79.36	79.96	76.03	77.94	78.94	80.63
	8 Miscellaneous Crops	103.59	140.26	141.77	154.40	143.57	125.78	133.81	127.99
<u>PRODUCTION</u>									
	All Crops	100.17	127.90	132.67	138.56	140.28	144.29	147.21	155.12
A	Food Grains(1+2)	98.67	88.46	84.47	78.15	75.87	74.25	67.85	59.73
	1 Cereals	98.85	82.39	84.35	78.07	75.83	74.15	67.75	59.51
	2 Pulses	87.06	87.60	92.40	82.94	78.63	81.27	74.02	74.02
B	Non-Food Grains (3to8)	100.52	138.44	143.85	152.56	155.21	160.53	165.61	177.24
	3 Oil Seeds	103.48	148.67	164.11	166.10	170.77	165.01	168.83	188.98
	4 Plantation Crops	93.54	194.74	211.52	238.16	249.85	263.73	283.00	296.03
	5 Condiments & spices	89.40	148.77	132.32	145.01	172.59	184.11	165.74	177.81
	6 Drugs & Narcotics	89.54	36.58	29.82	29.39	31.22	28.21	40.25	20.88
	7 Fruits & Vegetables	105.94	88.32	87.62	87.50	70.93	84.47	91.41	90.81
	8 Miscellaneous Crops	98.02	106.87	120.58	126.05	128.18	77.31	122.08	146.77
<u>PRODUCTIVITY</u>									
	All Crops	98.71	111.14	114.94	117.51	119.91	120.44	124.95	125.56
A	Food Grains (1+2)	96.22	122.61	126.10	123.60	121.14	126.03	126.43	123.32
	1 Cereals	96.35	122.40	125.84	123.31	120.85	125.84	126.15	122.99
	2 Pulses	85.25	136.58	142.70	141.97	139.85	138.30	144.49	144.49
B	Non-Food Grains(3to8)	99.52	108.48	112.35	116.10	119.63	119.14	124.60	126.08
	3 Oil Seeds	101.79	118.11	125.37	126.39	125.81	121.41	126.10	124.93
	4 Plantation Crops	98.74	116.40	120.30	138.96	145.82	152.39	162.69	167.91
	5 Condiments & spices	88.82	111.92	108.32	109.09	127.47	130.17	123.98	134.24
	6 Drugs & Narcotics	108.85	53.67	104.52	127.12	111.86	115.82	210.17	63.28
	7 Fruits & Vegetables	102.65	91.45	93.61	93.06	93.28	92.95	99.76	99.20
	8 Miscellaneous Crops	94.62	68.35	76.52	71.99	81.55	52.55	86.05	110.28

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics

Appendix - 4.7**Season-wise Area, Production and Productivity of Rice in Kerala**

Season	Area (ha)			Production (t)			Productivity (kg/ha)		
	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Virippu	186676	163893	144743	344238	332643	285328	1844	2030	1971
Mundakan	224643	210309	180701	458058	414338	342353	2039	1970	1895
Punja	59831	56624	61678	150730	124380	136929	2519	2197	2220
All Seasons	471150	430826	387122	953026	871361	764610	2023	2023	1975

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics

Appendix - 4.8**Coverage of HYV rice in Kerala 1985-86 to 1997-98**

Sl. NO.	Year	Coverage of HYV (Ha)				% to total coverage in HYV			
		Virippu (Autumn)	Mundakan (winter)	Puncha (Summer)	Total	Virippu (Autumn)	Mundakan (winter)	Puncha (Summer)	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
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	54670	33763	31311	119744	45.66	28.20	26.14	100
4	1988-89	62354	37971	36691	137016	45.51	27.71	26.78	100
5	1989-90	78997	36910	29718	155625	50.76	23.72	25.52	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	25.94	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
13	1997-98	69306	50693	48680	168679	41.09	30.05	28.86	100

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics

Appendix - 4.9

Season-wise Area, Production and Productivity of Rice in Districts (1997 - 98)

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	5799	10383	1790	5560	9224	1659	9	3	333	11368	19610	1725
Kollam	8968	15965	1780	11041	20073	1818	14	13	929	20023	36051	1800
Pathanamthitta	1582	2843	1797	3057	5934	1941	3628	9757	2689	8267	18534	2242
Alappuzha	14099	29459	2089	9491	18831	1984	19630	46838	2386	43220	95128	2201
Kottayam	4713	8549	1835	4516	9246	2047	4525	11234	2483	13754	29029	2111
Idukki	1288	2660	2065	2491	5135	2061	289	673	2329	4068	8468	2082
Emakulam	16753	27997	1671	19114	29534	1545	10285	16703	1624	46152	74234	1608
Thrissur	10420	20967	2012	22459	44255	1970	8098	17769	2194	40977	82991	2025
Palakkad	55663	123628	2221	58322	123149	2112	6824	15717	2303	120809	262494	2173
Malappuram	10438	16891	1618	16184	26060	1610	2314	5366	2319	28936	48317	1670
Kozhikode	938	975	1039	5566	6662	1197	1484	2018	1360	7988	9655	1209
Wayanad				13924	29742	2136	4002	9991	2497	17926	39733	2217
Kannur	9451	15753	1667	5917	9381	1585	280	327	1168	15648	25461	1627
Kasargode	4631	9258	1999	3059	5127	1676	296	520	1757	7986	14905	1866
Kerala State	144743	285328	1971	180701	342353	1895	61678	136929	2220	387122	764610	1975

A - Area(ha), P - Production (t), PY - Productivity (kg/ha)

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics

Appendix - 4.10

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		
		1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	12	13
1	Thiruvananthapuram	16986	13961	11368	31831	24877	19610	1874	1782	1725
2	Kollam	23252	22223	20023	45370	42237	36051	1951	1901	1800
3	Pathanamthitta	10860	10985	8267	27210	23690	18534	2517	2157	2242
4	Alappuzha	44132	41447	43220	121047	85192	95128	2743	2055	2201
5	Kottayam	24878	20200	13754	55609	43728	29029	2235	2165	2111
6	Idukki	4660	5099	4068	10817	10578	8468	2321	2075	2082
7	Ernakulam	56533	53968	46152	101951	93352	74234	1803	1730	1608
8	Thrissur	58703	51544	40977	110698	104966	82991	1886	2036	2025
9	Palakkad	135630	128359	120809	280405	294065	262494	2067	2291	2173
10	Malappuram	37919	31098	28936	65208	53443	48317	1720	1719	1670
11	Kozhikode	8749	8316	7988	10593	10429	9655	1211	1254	1209
12	Wayanad	20388	17078	17926	46654	37563	39733	2288	2199	2217
13	Kannur	16801	15421	15648	26050	26599	25461	1551	1725	1627
14	Kasargode	11659	11107	7986	19583	20612	14905	1680	1856	1866
Kerala State		471150	430826	387122	953026	871361	764610	2023	2023	1975

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics

Appendix - 4.11
Plantation Crops - Area, Production and Productivity

	1995-96		1996-97		1997-98*	
	Kerala	India	Kerala	India	Kerala	India
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
AREA (hectares)						
Tea	36775	427065	36798	429677	36821	432297
Coffee	82348	305153	82556	303821	82878	305902
Rubber	448988	524075	455566	533246	463000	545000
Cardamom	44237	83651	41268	83651	43054	83651
PRODUCTION(tonnes)						
Tea	64794	750546	62593	779153	69353	809772
Coffee	45000	223000	47300	205000	48300	228300
Rubber	474555	506910	512756	549425	542725	583830
Cardamom	5050	7500	4200	6000	4800	7000
PRODUCTIVITY (kg/ha)						
Tea	1762	1757	1701	1813	1884	1873
Coffee	680	922	714	847	729	943
Rubber	1443	1422	1529	1503	1580	1549
Cardamom	114	90	102	72	112	84

(Source: UPASI, Rubber Board, Directorate of Economics and Statistics)

*Provisional

Area, Production and Productivity of tea refer calendar year. Productivity for Coffee / cardamom based on bearing area and rubber based on tappable area.

Appendix - 4.12

Average Market Price of Indigenous & Natural
Rubber in Kottayam Market (Rs. Per Qtl)

Sl.No	Year	RSS - 4	Ungraded
1	2	3	4
1	1991-92	2141	1975
2	1992-93	2550	2420
3	1993-94	2569	2437
4	1994-95	3638	3396
5	1995-96	5204	4874
6	1996-97	4901	4531
7	1997-98	3580	3292

Source: Rubber Board, Kottayam.

Appendix - 4.13

Consumption of Rubber in Kerala & India (tonnes)

Sl. No	Year	Kerala			India		
		N.R	S.R	R.R	N.R	S.R	R.R
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	1994-95	64660	18984	6100	485850	122710	64655
2	1995-96	75200	22727	6232	525465	134085	65775
3	1996-97	67144	24575	5968	561765	142810	66585
4	1997-98*	69500	27250	6170	571820	160915	70085

* Prpvisional

Source: Rubber Board, Kottayam.

NR- Natural Rubber, SR-Synthetic Rubber, RR- Reclaimed Rubber)

Appendix - 4.14

Consumption of Fertilizers/ha of Gross Cropped Area in Kerala (kg)

Sl. No.	Year	N	P	K	Total		N:PK%(Kerala)
					Kerala	India	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	1995-96	28.62	14.15	24.11	66.88	74.60	74.30
2	1996-97	28.33	13.59	19.60	61.52	76.70*	85.30
3	1997-98	28.35	14.75	28.46	71.56	NA	65.60

* Provisional

Source: Directorate of Agriculture.

Appendix - 4.15

Selected Indicators of Agricultural Development in Kerala

Sl.No	Programme	Unit	1995 - 96	1996 - 97	1997- 98
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Fertilizer consumption				
	a) Nitrogen	t	87231	86385	86960
	b) Phosphorus	t	43143	41438	45226
	c) Potash	t	73523	59750	87297
	Total	t	203897	187573	219483
2	Plant protection measures				
	a) Fungicide (Liquid& Solid) in terms of technical grade	t	1001.88	895.98	359.91
	b) Insecticides (Liquid& Solid) in terms of technical grade	t	249.37	218.41	192.16
	c) Weedicide (in terms of technical grade)	t	12.76	15.74	31.13
	d) Rodenticides(in terms of technical grade)	t	18.74	10.40	13.19
	e) Area under Plant Protection coverage	lakh ha.	10.80	12.05	13.96
	f) Rodent control operation	lakh ha.	0.95	0.93	1.07
	g) Biological control of Nephantic Serinopa-Parasites liberated	lakh ha.	183.56	147.87	105.60
	h) Weed control	lakh ha.	1.30	1.25	1.32
3	High Yielding Varieties of paddy seeds distributed	t	4200.00	4298.00	4300.00
4	Quality planting materials distributed				
	a) Coconut seedings	lakh no	19.39	12.01	9.62
	b) Rooted pepper cuttings	lakh no.	60.00	58.60	60.00
	c) Cashew grafts	lakh no.	1.08	1.85	3.16
5	Soil testing				
	Soil samples analysed	No.	167897	171000	170000

Source: Directorate of Agriculture

Appendix - 4.16

Average Price of Agricultural Inputs (Rs.)

Sl No	Item	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98
1	2	3	4	5
I	Fertilizer(Price/tonne)			
	Urea	3320+ST	3660+ST	660+ST
	Ammonium sulphate	3750-4150+S	4050-4150+ST	400+ST
	Super Phosphate	2800	2719-2828	2850
	Muriate of Potash	4458	4094-4217	3700
II	Paddy Seed			
	Average NSC Price (per Qtl)	900	1300	1300
	State Seed Farm Price (per Qtl)	500	500	500
III	Green manure seed(per kg.)			
	Daincha	10.50	10	10
	Sannhemp	12.50	13.50	13.5
IV	Coconut Seedlings (Per seedlings)			
	a) WCT	15	15	15
	b) Hybrids	18	18	18
V	Cashew grafts(per Layer)	20	20	20
VI	Rooted pepper cuttings(price per cuttings)	1.50	1.50	1.5
VII	Pesticides (price per litre/kg)			
	Phosphamidon (per lit)	430	422	390
	Quinal phos (per lit)	350	344	297
	Monocrotophos (per lit)	380	373	410
	Copper sulphate (per kg)	54.50	49	47

Source: Directorate of Agriculture

Appendix 4.17

Number of Students Admitted for Various Courses in Kerala Agricultural University and the Number of Students Passed Out During the VIII Plan and 1997-98

Courses	VIII PLAN		1997-98.	
	No.Admitted	No.Passed out	No.Admitted	No.Passed out
1	2	3	4	5
B.Sc. (Ag)	848	592	188	128
B.V.Sc. & AH	521	446	120	76
B.F.Sc.	181	66	462	15
B.Sc. (C & B)	146	67	35	14
B.Sc.(Forestry)	71	49	13	7
B.Tech.(Ag.Engg)	114	106	24	19
B.S.c.(D.Sc. & Tech)	90		26	
M.Sc.(Ag)	283	255	48	54*
M.Sc.(Hort)	103	95	22	22
M.Sc. (Ag.Stat)	18	15	2	2
M.Sc. (Forestry)	36	35	4	4
M.Sc. (C& B)	9	8	3	2
M.Sc. (FS & N)	46	46	15	14
M.Tech.(Ag.Engg)	39	39	4	4
M.V.Sc.	159	142	33	33
M.F.Sc.	24	20	2	2
Ph.D.(Agrl)	123	44	14	17**
Ph.D.(Vety.)	26	20	1	
Ph.D. (Home Sci.)	5	4		
TOTAL:	2842	2049	1016	413

* First batch to be completed in 1998-99

** Including previous years admission

Source: Kerala Agricultural University

Appendix 4.18

Crop varieties Released by KAU During 1997-98.

Crop	Variety
Rice (13)	Deepthi(WN D-3), Makaram (KTR - 2), Kumbam (KTR-3), Pavithra (MO.13), Panchami (MO.14), Remanika (MO.15), Uma (MO-16), Revathy (MO.17), Karishma (MO.18), Krishnarjana (MO.19), Karuna, Ahalya (Cul. 10-1-1) & Mangala Masheeri (RM-1).
Banana (2)	BRS -1 & BRS-2
Cashew (4)	Amagha, Amrutha, Priyanka & Akshya
Coca (5)	CCRP-1, CCRP-4, CCRP-5, CCRP-6 & CCRP-7
Groundnut (2)	Sneha, Snigdha
Sesamum	Thilahara
Sugarcane	Madhumathi
Brinjal	Haritha, Neelima
melon	Soubhagya
Vegetable cowpea	Vyjayanthi
Tomato	Mukti
Bhindi (2)	Salkeerthi & Aruna
Pumpkin	Suvarna

Source: Kerala Agricultural

Appendix - 4.19
Activities in the Animal Husbandry Sector from 1993-94 to 1997-98

Sl.No	Activities	"000	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Cases treated	Nos.	3330	3401	3441	3851	3725
2	Operations Performed	Nos.	112	117	121	116	115
3	Castration done	Nos.	12	10	12	9	8
4	Vaccination done						
1.	Livestock	Nos.	2349	2424	2502	355	285
2.	Poultry	Nos.	4648	4755	4864	1828	1794
5	Anti Rabic Vaccinations done in Dogs	Nos.	50	47	49	96	45
6	Artificial inseminations done	Nos.	1352	1465	1240	1151	1259
7	Calvings recorded	Nos.	303	307	324	318	327
8	Chicks hatched out in Department Poultry Farms	Nos.	901	921	947	651	915
9	Vaccines produced in Veterinary Biologicals						
1.	Poultry	Doses	9070	15392	5702	4543	787
2.	Livestock	Doses	1489	1149	732	1026	254

Source: KLD Board

Appendix - 4.20
Production and distribution of frozen semen in Kerala from
1993-94 to 1997-98

Year	Production of Frozen semen (lakh doses)	Distributed in side the State (Lakh doses)	Distributed out side the State (Lakh doses)
1	2	3	4
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
1997-98	24.49	15.04	7.95

Source: KLD Board

Appendix - 4.21
Artificial Insemination Centres in the State from 1993 - 94 to 1997 - 98

Department/ Institutions	No. of A.I Centres
1	2
Department of Animal Husbandry (Both ICDP and Non-ICDP)	2097
Department of Dairy Development	50
Other Voluntary Organisations	38
APCOS	61
Tata Tea	27
Total:	2293

Source: Animal Husbandry Department.

Appendix - 4.22
Other Important Activities of KLD Board During 1998

Name of Programme	Achievement
1	2
Liquid Nitrogen (Lakh liters)	4.54
Quantity of basic fodder seeds produced (kg.)	948
Quantity of fodder seed multiplied (MT)	28.34
No. of kids produced	267
No. of kids distributed	139
No. of personnel trained	421
No. of embryos collected	103

Source: KLD Board.

Appendix - 4.23
Average Price of Livestock Products and Feeds for the State from 1993-94 to 1997-98

Item	Unit	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	% increase over 1996-97
1	2	5	6	7	8	9	10
Meat							
Chicken	Kg.	37	43	50	55	62.57	13.76
Mutton	Kg.	59	69	83	92	99.12	7.74
Beef	Kg.	25.67	29	33	38	41.36	8.84
Pork	Kg.	34.8	40	43	47	50.53	7.51
Egg							
Fowl	100Nos.	104.53	115	130	130	155	19.23
Duck	100Nos.	159.05	180	200	209	217	3.83
Milk							
Cow	Litre	7.6	8.75	9.75	10.55	11.87	12.51
Buffalo	Litre	8.74	10	11	12	13.24	10.33
Feed Products (Price)							
Groundnut cake	Kg.	5.77	7.2	8.25	10.5	10.95	4.29
Coconut Cake	Kg.	6.51	6.7	7.5	9.5	10.7	12.63
Gingely oil cake	Kg.		7.25	8.25	10	10.01	0.1
Fish Meet							
Straw	Kg.	1.4	1.9	2.6	3	3.44	14.67
Grass	Kg.	0.6	0.9	1.3	1.5	1.99	32.67

Source: Animal Husbandry Department.

Appendix - 4.24
Record of Performance of KCMMF

Sl. No	Particulars	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	No. of Apcos registered(Cum)	1595	1712	1823	1930	1983	2114
2	No. of Apcos functional	1523	1621	1722	1784	1826	1936
3	No. of members in Apcos(Cum) (lakh nos)	3.69	4.39	4.82	5.11	5.27	5.63
4	No. of Women in Apcos (lakh nos)	0.5	0.62	0.65	0.67	0.75	0.79
5	No. of SC/ST members in Apcos (lakh nos)	0.25	0.26	0.27	0.28	0.31	0.33
6	Average milk produced /day by KCMMF(I) (tonnes)	368	408	458	516	529	558
7	Average milk marketed per day (I) (tonnes)	332	415	465	485	465	461
8	Direct employment generated (persons)	3368		3602	3816	4638	5385
10	No. of Veterinary routes.	19	17	15	16	25	34
11	No. of cases treated (lakh nos)	2.08	2.11	1.98	1.61	0.71	0.07
12	No. of emergency veterinary routes	14	15	15	16	17	18
	No. of cases treated yearly(lakh nos)	0.35	0.34	0.33	0.39	0.36	0.21
13	Cattle feed sold (MT)		34213	35702	28367	38743	29261
14	Quantity of ghee produced (tonnes)	588	535	1093	912	1213	619
15	Quantity of ghee sold (tonnes)	932	1027	1075	1118	1055	586

Source: KCMMF

Appendix - 4.25
Record of Performance of the Dairies During 1998

Sl. No.	Dairy Capacity (LPD)	Procurement (litres)			Sale (litres)		
		1996	1997	1998	1996	1997	1998
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Thiruvananthapuram	70598	70231	72451	101001	110867	114868
2	Kollam	34458	33653	66862	54432	64891	68598
3	Alapuzha	23456	24118	22964	26000	27266	28465
4	Emakulam	97763	89077	89680	87129	91876	88493
5	Kottayam	10838	12498	15397	25857	31342	31298
6	Thrissur	47416	46603	46071	33757	35160	34914
7	Palakkad	62016	69869	85266	32627	34179	64581
8	Kannur	51976	47997	57538	55248	59930	37251
9	Kasargode	24774	24101	30064	56718	65727	65598
	Total	423295	418148	486293	472763	521238	534067

Source: KCMMF

Appendix - 4.26
Average Quantity of Milk Procured per day by APCOS
(1993-94 to 1997-98)

Year	No. of Societies	Total Procurement (lit)	Procurement per Society (lit)
1	2	3	4
1993-94	1621	414730	256
1994-95	1722	465294	270
1995-96	1784	484969	272
1996-97	1826	464998	255
1997-98	1936	461379	238

Source: KCMMF

Appendix - 4.27
Price Revision Details

Date of Revision	FAT(Rs./Kg)	SNF(Rs/Kg)	Purchase Price Average rate	Sales price(Rs/ltr) Toned Milk
1	2	3	4	5
04/01/84	30.00	21.00	2.67	4.00
10/01/85	31.00	24.00	2.97	4.50
08/11/87	34.00	27.50	3.36	5.00
07/21/89	35.00	31.10	3.69	5.50
02/15/91	39.00	34.90	4.14	6.00
11/21/91	42.80	42.80	4.92	7.00
11/01/92	49.25	49.25	5.60	8.00
02/01/94	55.50	55.50	6.38	9.00
01/21/95	62.50	62.50	7.19	10.00
01/31/96	69.90	69.90	8.04	11.00
01/01/97	80.15	77.01	8.70	12.00

Source: KCMMF

Appendix - 4.28
Price Spread of Milk (average price per lit.in Rs.)

Year	Producer	Society	Consumer	Difference in price between producer&consumer
1	2	3	4	5
1992-93	5.61	6.11	8.00	2.39
1993-94	6.05	6.56	8.00	1.95
1994-95	7.65	7.79	9.00	1.35
1995-96	8.27	8.81	10.00	1.73
1996-97	9.38	9.91	11.00	1.62
1997-98	9.38	9.78	12.00	2.62

Source: KCMMF

Appendix - 4.29
District-wise Distribution of Fishermen Population in Kerala (1997-98)

Sl. No	District	Marine				Inland				Marine & Inland
		Male	Female	Children	Total	Male	Female	Children	Total	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Thiruvananthapuram	48524	46980	66715	162219	439	425	446	1310	163529
2	Kollam	29357	26879	35062	91298	10676	10175	12537	33388	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	Ernakulam	22920	22190	25429	70539	21370	20783	20571	62724	133263
8	Thrissur	20894	21151	25827	67872	6392	6270	6741	19403	87275
9	Palakkad					280	317	414	1011	1011
10	Malappuram	22951	23480	31413	77844	1355	1348	1564	4267	82111
11	Wayanad					338	314	357	1009	1009
12	Kozhikode	30181	29088	36798	96067	3732	3618	4443	11793	107860
13	Kannur	16732	15890	21640	54262	513	500	490	1503	55765
14	Kasargode	13718	13214	15627	42559	312	300	314	926	43485
	State	239016	231507	300497	771020	73805	71647	78320	223772	994792

Source: Directorate of Fisheries

Appendix - 4.30
Details of Crafts in Operation in the Marine Sector 1998

Sl.No	District	Mechanised	Motorised	Non-motorised	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Thiruvananthapuram	31	3556	2765	6352
2	Kollam	1127	2924	2596	6647
3	Alapuzha	248	6017	2246	8511
4	Ernakulam	1325	1015	2008	4373
5	Thrissur	131	2391	1351	3873
5	Malappuram		242	5	247
7	Kozhikode	616	3738	5389	9743
8	Kannur	440	1733	1151	3324
9	Kasargode	122	1107	343	1572
Total:		4040	22723	17854	44617

Source : Directorate of Fisheries

Appendix - 4.31
Species wise Composition of Marine Fish Landings in Kerala

		(Quantity in Tonnes)					
SI.No	Species	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Elasmobranches	3323	4432	5887	4109	4422	3915
2	Cat Fish	1028	597	499	308	390	192
3	Chirocentrus	959	1707	1460	983	1379	1380
4	a) Oil Sardine	16967	49675	1554	13328	30607	93636
	b) Other Sardine	54118	22819	16482	46131	6737	15573
5	Anchoviella	48217	49477	31710	36683	29744	26315
6	Thrissocles & Other Clupeoids	33208	18190	20196	14509	26604	15430
7	perches	50159	74813	60180	47620	71157	46763
8	Redmulletts	7583	2489	382	174	83	111
9	Sciaenids	15603	14657	16734	9979	17720	9952
10	Ribbon Fishes	6162	7290	15435	4641	21884	18976
11	Carangids	12991	20725	15836	13075	15193	22401
12	Leiognathus	4480	6548	4238	4005	4536	4732
13	Lactaritus	675	907	1135	561	2208	1791
14	Pomfrets	2601	2654	3391	1675	3644	2649
15	Mackerel	37909	59172	111879	78515	128411	82429
16	Seer Fish	8734	6447	5837	5910	4828	4216
17	Tunnies	16619	13257	14395	10977	17923	16018
18	Soles	28445	20618	20999	12385	15768	20375
19	a) Prawn	51131	48119	71974	43406	46279	56562
	b) Lobster & Crustaceans	17800	24797	25252	13700	12808	10703
20	Cephalopods	31424	28905	38275	43942	34557	37058
21	Miscellaneous	111005	96534	57093	125030	75173	83597
Total		560742	574739	568034	531646	572055	574774

Source . Directorate of Fisheries

Appendix - 4.32
Species-wise Inland Fish Production in Kerala from 1993-94 to 1997-98
 (Quantity in Tonnes)

Sl. No.	Species	1993-94		1994-95		1995-96		1996-97		1997-98		Variation	
		Actual	Percentage	Actual	Percentage	Actual	Percentage	Actual	Percentage	Actual	Percentage	Actual	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	Prawns	11306	24.86	12265	25.45	11984	25.45	12531	24.05	13010	22.62	479	8.86
2	Etroplus	4313	9.48	4468	9.27	4660	9.27	4883	9.37	4964	8.63	81	1.5
3	Murrels	3859	8.49	4179	8.67	4386	8.67	4618	8.86	4568	7.94	-48	(-) 0.88
4	Tilapia	6295	13.84	6836	14.18	7347	14.18	7732	14.84	8532	14.83	800	14.79
5	Catfish	4157	9.14	4546	9.43	4882	9.43	4928	9.46	5239	9.11	311	5.75
6	Jew Fish	2431	5.34	2566	5.32	2652	5.32	2791	5.36	3181	5.53	390	7.21
7	Others	13121	28.85	13332	27.66	13695	27.66	14622	28.06	18020	31.34	3396	62.73
Total	45482	100	48192	100	49586	100	52105	100	57514	100.00	5409	100	

Source : Directorate of Fisheries

Appendix - 4.33
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
1	2	3	4	5
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
1997-98	89366	94803	385818	469748

Source : Directorate of Fisheries

Appendix - 4.34
NCDC Assisted Integrated Fisheries Development Project- Details of
Physical and Financial Achievements under Phase I,II &III

(Rs. In lakhs)

Sl. NO.	Project Components	Phase - I		Phase - II		Phase - III		Total	
		Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
I	Inputs								
1	Crafts	395	-	406	-	1866	606.62	2667	876.50
2	OBM Nos	819	378.19	816	803.68	3431	1804.91	5066	2191.82
3	Webbings(kg)	64790	-	148921	-	271860	778.17	485571	1182.11
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		51.65				60.11
III	Extension								
	Training	-	78.15		17.29		94.26		207.57
IV	Non Formal Education								
	Working Capital	-	8.34		9.53				
V	Pre-operative Expenses								
	Physical & Price Contingencies	-	4		-				4
VI	Project Management								
	No. of beneficiaries	-	8.47		18.95		81.41		108.83
VII	Total								
		-	30		10.35		36.42		76.77
VIII	Project Management								
	No. of beneficiaries	-	27.85		122.83		621.03		648.88
IX	Total								
X	Total	4577	555.84	7223	1034.28	20376	4137.82	32176	5727.94

Source : Directorate of Fisheries

Appendix - 4.35

Details of Fisheries Works Under Construction Engineering Department

Sl. No.	Name of Project	Total estimate Cost		Year of Starting	Year of completion Targetted	Expenditure upto 3/98 (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 Statge I, II & III							
		173	208		1980	1190.45	Completed. Construction of Wharf, auction hall & gear shed are in progress.
		704	1585	1980	1997		The work almost completed and
2	Neendakara Fishery Harbour	370	622	1980	1988	760.89	harbour, except 100m wharf partially commissioned. Balance portion of 98m wharf at Sakthikulangara side not commenced for want of land.
3	Thangassery Fishery Harbour	1411+569.5 1980.5	Nil	1991	1997	2206.09	Work in progress.
4	Munambam Fishery Harbour	710	1244	1991	1997	1520.55	Work in progress.
5	Puthiyappa Fishery Harbour	527	962.5	1988	1996	1050.22	Work almost completed and the Scheme Commissioned on 2-2-96
6	Chombal Fishery Harbour	556	Nil	1992	1997	605.73	Work in progress.
7	Mopla Bay Fishery Harbour	564	Nil	1992	1997	683.96	Work in progress.
8	Kayamkulam	624.6	Nil	1996	1998	119.9	Work in progress.
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	Work completed and commissioned
3	Palacode	15	-	1986	1994	20.2	Land acquisition, water supply arrangements, canteen and provision store, security room, electrification, approach road, etc. are completed.
4	Cheruvathoor	18.43	29	1982	1994	29.37	Completed & Commissioned
5	Dhermadom	20.95	-	1986	1994	25.49	Commissioned.
6	South Paravoor	34.94	-	1980	1994	3.49	Scheme deferred due to development of Thankassery Fishery Harbour.
7	Chettuval	19.5	-	1989	1994	30.97	Commissioned
8	Kasargode	13.44	36.5	-	1986	40.72	Work completed.
9	Munakkakadavu	10.25	-	1982	1986	23.74	Work completed.
10	Neelawaram	10.25	30.73	1981	1985	28.15	Work completed.
C Fish Landing Centre for Traditional Fishermen							
1	Vizhinjam North	18.7	-	1986	-	5.2	Work terminated.
2	Vizhinjam South	19.1	-	1988	-	24.52	Partially completed.
3	Vallikunnu	17.9	-	1985	-	19.41	Commissioned.
4	Vellayil Beech	22	-	1988	-	33.13	Commissioned.
5	Chalil Gopalapeettah	25	-	1985	-	32.52	Commissioned.
6	Quilon port	22	-	-	-	Nil	Scheme deferred.
7	Arthungal	32.22	-	-	-	21.34	Commissioned.
8	Quilandy	23	-	-	-	22.15	Commissioned.
9	Punnappa		-	-	-	44.8	Work in Progress.
10	Kattoor-Poliathai	59	-	-	-	30.64	Work in Progress.
		47.25(including LA)					

Source : Harbour Engineering Department

Appendix - 4.36

Details of Welfare and Relief Schemes Implemented by the Kerala Fishermen's Welfare fund Board 1997-98

Sl.No	Details of scheme	Year of starting	Rate of Assistance(Rs.)	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-Sep-86	50000	62	25.75
b	Permanant total Disability	10-Sep-90	50000		
c	Permanant -partial Disability	10-Sep-92	25000	3	0.50
				65	26.25
				57	8.10
2	Death while fishing of immediately thereafter not due to accident(started on 10-9-86)	10-Sep-96	15000		
3	Financial Assistance for the Marriage of Daughters of Fishermen(started on 1-1-87)	1-Apr-95	1500	2072	31.08
4	Financial Assistance for the Death of dependents of fishermen (started on 1-1-87)	1-Jan-87	250	955	2.91
		1-Jan-91	300		
		1-Feb-87	75		
		1-Jul-92	85		
		1-Jul-97	100		
5	Fishermen Pension (started on 2-10-86)	4-Apr-87	300	26967	379.26
6	Financial Assistance for Temporary disability of Fishermen due to accident(Started on 4-4-87)	1-Jan-91	500	1384	5.19
7	Financial Assistance for the Expenses for death of fishermen(started on 4-4-87)	4-Apr-87	250		
		1-Jan-91	5000	427	20.53
		7-May-90	2000	13	0.16
		1-Mar-94	1000	4	0.04
			3000		
			2000		
			1000		
		26-May-94	100		
9	Financial Assistance to those who go for sterilisation operation(started on 1-1-91)	1-Jan-91	250		
		9-Apr-94	500	1294	6.47
10 a)	Financial Assistance for Fatal Diseases (started on 1-4-95)	1-Apr-95	40000	174	8.95
b)	Pension to irrecoverable patients		100	19	0.149
	Special Schemes				
11 1)	Financial Assistance to Fishermen of inland area who affected fish diseases (1991-92), (1992-93)			24	1.92
2)	Free ration to fishermen and workers affected by ban on bottom trawling in 1989	20-May-96	2500	720	3.9
3)	Financial Assistance to the Victim of Fire Accident	31-Jan-96		16515	4.02
4)	Special cases sanctioned by the Board for death, disability, medical treatment etc.	27-Nov-96	Rs. 100 to 2500/-	278	2.04
12	Sanitization Scheme	1-Aug-97	Rs. 500/-	25	0.125
13	Eye Camp				
14	Chairman's Relief Fund (Assistance to victims of natural calamity)				
15	Maternity Benefit Schemes				

Source : Kerala Fishermen Welfare Fund Board, Thrissur

Appendix - 4.37
Division-wise Area of Forest in Kerala (Provisional)

Sl. No	Division	Area in Sq.kms as on 31-3-1997			Total
		Reserve Forest	Proposed for Reserve Forest	Vested Forest	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Thiruvananthapuram	360.0790	5.8253	3.9750	369.8793
2	Thenmala	198.5007	—	7.1707	205.6714
3	Achenkovil	268.7940	—	0.2060	269.0000
4	Ranni	1050.3360	7.1670	1.6110	1059.1140
5	Punalur	280.0507	—	0.1690	280.2197
6	Konni	320.6430	11.0210	—	331.6640
7	Kothamangalam	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	—	—	413.9438
11	Chalakkudi	279.7098	—	—	279.7098
12	Malayattoor	617.2411	0.5248	—	617.7659
13	Thrissur	204.2931	—	6.3430	210.6361
14	Mannarkkad	209.9800	—	320.1261	530.1040
15	Nilambur North	57.9196	0.0171	3335.7790	393.7157
16	Nilambur south	267.3894	—	97.7633	365.1527
17	Palakkad	73.4100	—	164.8677	238.2777
18	Nenmara	205.5173	—	131.8101	337.3274
19	Kozhikode	—	86.1388	204.4657	290.6045
20	Wayanad North	133.9031	15.0644	66.5333	215.5008
21	Wayanad South	67.5205	6.4595	252.4200	326.4000
22	Kannur	206.5127	—	86.2645	292.7772
23	Thiruvananthapuram W.	128.0000	—	—	128.0000
24	Idukki	102.1600	28.3640	—	130.5240
25	Thekkadi	777.0000	0.5438	—	777.5438
26	Agasthyavanam	30.4470	0.6730	—	31.1200
27	Parambikulam	274.1408	—	—	274.1408
28	Wayanad	366.9074	—	32.6428	399.5502
29	Silent Valley	89.5165	—	—	89.5165
30	Senthuruni	148.8200	—	4.5000	153.3200
31	Eravikulam	187.4420	—	—	187.4420
32	Peechi	201.7250	—	—	201.7250
Total:		9157.0037	214.3117	1754.0413	11125.3567

Source : Forest Department

Appendix - 4.38
Species-wise Area Under Forest Plantation - 1997-98 (provisional)

(area in ha)

Sl. No.	Name of Species	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98 Provisional	% of total as on 31-3-99
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Teak	75355	74914	74947	75320	76288	76010	76116	47.94
2	Eucalyptus	29923	29633	29066	28745	29818	29459	28450	17.92
3	Softwood	919	895	787	781	758	3312	4412	2.78
4	Mixed Plantation	32887	33999	34526	35156	35692	34296	33130	20.87
5	Cashew	4558	4570	4525	4471	4470	4454	4538	2.86
6	Bamboo	646	996	1036	1124	1212	2114	2227	1.40
7	Wattle	3735	3890	3811	3811	3336	3316	3316	2.09
8	Hardwood	849	859	847	863	863	817	770	0.48
9	Fuelwood	96	138	165	165	165	150	154	0.10
10	Pepper	408	459	439	439	454	270	305	0.19
11	Mahogany	169	169	169	169	153	143	119	0.07
12	Pine	452	452	452	452	897	965	579	0.35
13	Rosewood	155	155	164	263	267	290	327	0.20
14	Balsa	93	93	93	93	93	93	93	0.06
15	Cardamom	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16	Sandal wood	11	11	11	21	166	183	183	0.12
17	Kongu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18	Liylesiyam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
19	Others	3502	3855	4034	3877	4050	4164	4074	2.57
Total		153758	155088	155072	155750	158682	160036	158763	100

Source : Forest Department

Appendix - 4.39
Production of Major Forest Produce

Sl. No.	Item	Unit	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	Actual Increase or decrease over the year
			4	5	6	7	8	
1	Timber(round logs)	cum.	78691	123501	61430	51972	19246	32726
2	Timber(round poles)	Nos.	725231	779507	361179	683391	287243	396148
3	Timber(Swan & Squard)	cum.	226	10	30	4	2	-2
4	Fire wood	MT.	33409	82888	45336	29877	11291	-18586
5	Charcoal	Kg.	705	293250	-	-	-	-
6	Cardamom	Kg.	1459	4379	3155	1233	1717	484
7	Honey	Kg.	65655	37512	74787	72161	71214	-947
8	Reeds	Nos.	64783879	57647490	49615070	56840410	60515362	3674952
9	Bamboo	Nos.	1810194	1596297	1339741	4829421	2313101	-2516320
10	Jungle Wood Poles	Nos.	174	5282	64	289	7054	6765
11	Sandal wood	Kg.	218424	112726	133847	103523	171252	67729

Source : Forest Department

**Appendix - 4.40
Forest Revenue in Kerala**

(Rs. In Lakhs)

Sl. No.	Items	Sale Proceeds					Increase or decrease	Percentage
		1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98		
1	2	3	4	5	6	6	7	8
A	Revenue from Forests							
	1. Timber	9043.5	11847.95	13890.86	13598.36	12395.55	-1202.81	-8.85
	2. Firewood&Charcoal	100.89	107.38	261	151.74	227.72	75.98	50.07
	3. Livestock	7.63	3.14	1.64	2.61	4.29	1.68	64.37
	4. Others	683.74	1294.49	1327.07	1423.78	1361.06	-62.72	-4.41
	5. Sub total (A)	9835.76	13252.96	15480.07	15176.49	13988.62	-1187.87	-7.83
B	Other receipts	483.45	462.2	610.74	1085.34	531.51	-53.83	-51.03
C	Total (A+B)	10319.21	13715.16	16091.31	16261.83	14520.13	-1741.70	-10.71
D	Refunds	23.37	26.66	14.77	61.56	28.69	-32.87	-53.4
E	Net Revenue(C-D)	10295.84	13688.5	16076.54	16200.27	14491.44	-1708.83	-10.55

Source : Forest department

Appendix - 4.41
Kerala Forestry Project (World Bank Assisted)

Table No.	Items / Components of Project	1999-99	1999-2000	2000-01	2000-02	Total	
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Strengthen Institutional Development & Human Resource Development	176.10	39.30	17.20	21.50	254.10	
2	Introduce FMIS	385.00	536.10	368.20	169.50	1458.80	
3	Support Project Management	608.90	213.10	191.60	200.30	1213.90	
4	Improve Management of Natural Forest Lands	474.80	1527.40	2355.30	3027.00	7384.50	
5	Sustainable Management of Teak Plantation	89.80	90.10	135.90	299.00	614.80	
6	Improve Productivity of Pulpwood Plantation	51.70	156.60	351.20	512.40	1071.90	
7	Introduce Participatory Management in areas of Degraded natural Forests	120.40	239.00	360.00	455.10	1174.50	
8	Improve Quality of Seed Handling	43.70	42.90	37.90	20.40	144.90	
9	Improve Quality and Quantity of Planting Stock	295.30	290.30	301.80	137.80	1025.20	
10	Improve Applied Research in to Improved Seed Handling and Plant Quality	66.00	99.60	71.70	55.00	292.30	
11	Extension and Information Services	74.2	39.90	73.80	60.30	248.20	
12	KFDC Clonal Planting	79.50	90.40	19.60	8.10	197.60	
13	Kalady Forest Study Centre	13.90	53.20	50.40	18.20	135.70	
14	Primary Environmental Care	9.20	9.60	7.10	1.20	27.10	
15	Tree Management in Public Institutions	20.40	32.50	47.90	3.70	104.50	
16	Introduce Improvement in Public Institutions	177.40	202.40	211.70	236.20	827.70	
17	Establish Statewide Strategy on Biodiversity Conservation	24.40	35.90	70.10	39.00	169.40	
18	Strengthen Sustainability of PA System	166.00	309	277.30	212.70	965.00	
19	Expand Village Ecodevelopment	36.30	64.90	123.70	120.80	345.70	
20	Improve Scientific knowledge and Understanding public support for Biodiversity Conservation	98.10	190.90	177.30	117.70	584.00	
	Total:	3011.10	4263.10	5249.70	5715.90	18239.80	

Source: Kerala Forest Department

Appendix - 4.42
Operations of the Kerala State Co-operative Bank Limited

(Rs. Lakhs)					
Sl.No	Particulars	1991-92	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Share Capital	1209.50	1801.46	1851.46	2073.53
2	Reserves	1881.20	2500.00	2656.07	2837.17
3	Deposits	27098.19	47461.64	57915.93	77522.27
4	Borrowings	15203.45	19973.73	22960.66	19984.82
5	Working Capital	44966.62	71249.39	84893.35	101957.59
6	Loans & Advances	27970.68	53566.00	52219.64	51809.69
7	Investments	7461.00	18832.96	19093.64	23549.84
8	Net Profits	69.51	136.90	69.55	90.38

Source: Kerala State Co - operative Bank Ltd.

Appendix - 4.43
Purpose - wise Disbursement of Loans by the Kerala State
Co-operative Bank Limited

(Rs.in Crores)				
Sl.No.	Purpose	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98
1	2	3	4	5
1	Agriculture (Production & Investment)	134	151.09	167.61
2	Procurements/Marketing Distribution	126.63	109.7	102.69
3	Cottage and Small Scale Industries	69.38	58.94	68.47
4	Other Industries	24.38	42.67	22.68
5	Consumer Activities	4.42	2.06	1.91
6	Consumption Purpose	40.23	77.01	59.21
7	Housing	44.69	43.59	50.04
8	Other Purpose	91.93	37.14	45.49
Total:		535.66	522.2	518.1

Source: Kerala State Co - operative Bank Ltd.

Appendix - 4.44
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	270.7
1996	20000	58891.36	294.45
1997	20000	59210.11	296.05
1998	20000	59773.00	298.87
Total	160125	471835.88	294.67

Source: Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Kerala

Appendix - 4.45
Selected indicators of the Credit Operations of the Primary Agricultural Credit Societies

Sl. No.	Indicators	Unit	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997*	1998*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	No. of Societies	Nos.	1580	1583	1589	1591	1591	1591
2	No. of Members	(No. Lakhs)	100.67	102.85	111.31	114.59	111.73	112.8
	(i) of which SC	(No. Lakhs)	9.63	10.24	10	11	11.0	11.5
	(ii) of which ST	(No. Lakhs)	0.71	0.77	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.95
3	Paid up share capital	(Rs. Lakhs)	11577	13478	14496	14579	18716	19410
4	Reserves	(Rs. Lakhs)	10037	11193	9075	9076	17726	18640
5	Deposits	(Rs. Lakhs)	150647	189123	158288	168506	300395	301594
6	Working Capital	(Rs. Lakhs)	267909	324413	269760	354765	505906	532605
7	Loans Issued	(Rs. Lakhs)	149844	201096	146969	150382	319209	323930
	(i) short-term	(Rs. Lakhs)	120230	157337	111945	114709	239788	242716
	(ii) Medium-term	(Rs. Lakhs)	25144	37112	29936	30832	69324	70916
	(iii) Long - term	(Rs. Lakhs)	4470	6647	5068	4849	10090	10298
8	Loan Outstanding	(Rs. Lakhs)	149480	184049	160810	185505	273392	279106
9	Loan Overdue	(Rs. Lakhs)	32274	30515	32773	32877	45186	45895
10	S.T Loan for agricultural purpose alone	(Rs. Lakhs)	41459	53516			74819	76114
11	S.T Loan for non-agricultural purpose	(Rs. Lakhs)	78771	103821			164969	166602
12	M.T loan for Agricultural purpose	(Rs. Lakhs)	8562	12448	146949	150382	20998	21486
13	M.T loan for non-Agricultural purpose	(Rs. Lakhs)	16582	24664	53472	57393	48326	49460
14	L.T. Loan for Agricultural purpose	(Rs. Lakhs)	3992	5841	93477	98989	4064	4396
15	L.T. Loan for non-agricultural purpose	(Rs. Lakhs)	478	806			6026	6202
16	Value of Fertilizers Sold	(Rs. Lakhs)	7537	8173	10016	12118	88441	89126
17	Value of Agricultural Produce Marketted	(Rs. Lakhs)	5578	9351	10432	11009	16308	16699
18	Dormant Societies	Nos.	24	17	30	52	44	45
19	Societies on Profit	Nos.	663	764	690	703	590	586
20	Profit Amount	(Rs. Lakhs)	1698	2590			4924	4764
21	Societies on loss	Nos.	874	784	854	844	955	957
22	Societies without profit or loss	Nos.	43	35	45	44	2	3
23	Societies having paid Secretaries	Nos.	1548	1553	1556	1562	1559	1559
24	Societies having own Godowns	Nos.	1427	1432	1453	1457	1457	1457
25	Societies having Hired Godowns	Nos.	452	474	481	491	493	493
26	Viable Societies	Nos.	1477	1487	1487	1502	1430	1431

* Tentative Figures

Note: Position as on 30th June is shown corresponding to each year

Source: Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Kerala.

Appendix - 4.46
Selected Indicators of the Credit Operations of the Primary Agricultural Credit Societies

Sl. No.	Indicators	Unit	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997*	1998*
1	2	3	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Average membership per society	No.	6372.00	6560.00	7005.00	7202.00	7023	7091
2	Average Share Capital per Society	Rs.lakhs	7.33	8.51	9.12	9.16	11.8	12
3	Average deposit per society	Rs.lakhs	95.35	119.47	99.61	168.76	188	189
4	Average deposit per members	Rs	1496.00	1821.00	1422.00	2343.00	2780.00	2670.00
5	Average working capital per society	Rs.lakhs	169.56	205.00	169.76	222.98	318	336
6	Average loan per member	Rs	1488.00	1936.00	1320.00	1312.00	2857	2871
7	Percentage of borrowing members to total		40.61	43.00	27.00	27.00	47.00	46.00
8	Average loan advanced per advancing society	Rs.lakhs	99.56	128.00	92.00	95.00	201	204
9	Average loan advanced per borrowing members	Rs	3665.00	4552.00	4890.00	4860.00	6234	6116
10	Percentage of overdue to outstanding		21.59	17.00	20.00	18.00	17.00	16.00
11	Percentage of overdue to demand		20.66	15.00	22.00	22.00	11.00	10.00

* Tentative figures

Position as on 30th June is shown Corresponding to each year

Source: Registrar of Co-operatives, Kerala

Appendix - 4.47
Purpose-wise Classification of Long Term Loans issued by PCARD Banks

Sl.No	Purpose	(Rs. Lakhs)						
		1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	
1	2	4	5	6	7	8	3	
Ordinary Loan								
1	Construction of Wells/Tanks	19.71	3.47	11.33	0.21	8.68	4.27	
2	Renovation of Wells/Tanks	1.39	2.71	2.42	1.61	0.17	-	
3	Pumpsets	5.42	3.17	1.83	0.37	2.84	2.86	
4	Plantation & Horticulture	107.21	86.73	55.71	55.96	45.37	130.19	
5	Agricultural Mechinary	0.07	1.45	14.16	-	-	-	
6	Animal Husbandary	12.77	5.67	14.06	4.19	121.97	214.29	
7	Land Development	418.41	526.84	415.64	420.61	628.13	386.62	
8	Construction of Godown/Cattle Sheds/Farm Houses	307.74	266.05	243.12	260.09	475.13	132.98	
9	Barbed wire or stonefencing	205.95	177.21	219.16	231.74	355.34	75.32	
10	Construction of drainage channels	0.84	-	-	0.43	2.47	3.96	
11	Loans for Redemption of prior debts	1.00	0.59	-	-	-	-	
12	Others	172.72	113.53	60.93	91.66	141.66	142.42	
	Total	1253.23	1187.42	1038.36	1066.87	1781.76	1093.21	
SCHEME LOANS								
1	Minor Irrigation	517.66	630.70	883.83	1304.09	1224.94	1178.60	
2	Plantation & Horticulture	1092.17	1803.19	2237.07	2502.58	3294.19	3861.87	
3	Agricultural Mechinary	215.78	362.98	464.04	831.73	875.39	582.01	
4	Dairy	147.71	121.94	264.02	714.38	109.58	12.46	
5	Land Development	239.7	38.80	327.12	786.04	1291.96	1047.87	
6	Poultry	57.24	142.94	270.22	399.80	992.78	991.58	
7	Fisheries	32.67	58.32	85.56	80.06	162.84	97.32	
8	Others	467.41	5.26	18.71	224.89	149.16	158.35	
	Total	2770.34	3164.13	4551.47	6861.57	8100.84	7930.06	

Source: Kerala State Co-operative Agricultural & Rural Development Bank Ltd.

Appendix - 4.48
Loan Advanced and Debentures Floated by KSCARD Bank Ltd.

(Rs. in Crores)

Sl. No.	Year	Loan advanced					Debenture Floated				
		Ordinary	Scheme	NFS	Rural Housing	Total	Ordinary	Scheme	NFS	Rural Housing	Total
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	177.6
10	1997-98	10.84	79.38	51.01	95.07	236.30	17.25	102.82	61.33	60.98	242.36

NFS - Non Farm Sector

Source: Kerala State Co-operative Agricultural and Rural Development Bank Ltd.

Appendix - 4.49**Agency-wise Disbursement of Refinance Assistance by NABARD in Kerala***(Rs. in crores)*

Sl. No.	District	1992-93		1993-94		1994-95		1995-96		1996-97		1997-98	
		Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	KSCARD Bank Ltd.	39.42	37.94	54.00	43.1	51.86	41.11	78.50	61.8	131.97	71.7	153.67	75.2
2	Commercial Banks	37.18	35.78	40.05	32.0	43.48	34.48	23.62	18.8	9.26	5.0	8.26	4.0
3	State Co-op. Banks	20.45	19.68	19.08	15.2	18.73	14.85	12.24	9.6	15.21	8.3	18.91	9.3
4	Regional Rural Banks	6.86	6.60	12.21	9.7	12.08	9.58	12.66	10.0	27.62	15.0	23.55	11.5
Total:		103.91	100	125.34	100	126.15	100	127.02	100	184.06	100	204.39	100

Source: NABARD

Appendix - 4.50**Purpose-wise Refinance by NABARD***(Rs. in Crores)*

Sl. No.	District	1992-93		1993-94		1994-95		1995-96		1996-97		1997-98	
		Refinance	%	Refinance	%	Refinance	%	Refinance	%	Refinance	%	Refinance	%
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	Minor Irrigation	21.38	20.6	19.62	15.7	16.12	12.8	23.04	18.1	26.09	14.2	25.92	12.7
2	Land Development	2.17	2.1	1.39	1.1	2.70	2.1	3.97	3.1	9.24	5.0	16.29	8.0
3	Farm Mechanisation	4.70	4.5	4.29	3.4	5.09	4.0	3.78	3.0	3.79	2.1	7.41	3.6
4	Plantation & Horticulture	20.77	20.0	23.24	18.5	22.95	18.2	24.33	19.2	42.17	22.9	43.53	21.3
5	Dairy Development	4.62	4.4	3.82	3.0	5.14	4.1	6.74	5.3	10.42	5.7	12.73	6.3
6	Fisheries	1.57	1.5	2.05	1.6	1.52	1.2	2.09	1.6	2.22	1.2	2.10	1.1
7	Poultry	1.39	1.3	2.09	1.7	2.41	1.9	3.81	3.0	8.42	4.6	7.33	3.6
8	Bio-gas	0.22	0.2	0.34	0.3	0.15	0.1	0.11	0.1	0.10	0.1	0.11	0.1
9	I.R.D.P	14.88	14.3	12.88	10.3	14.51	11.5	6.33	5.0	8.67	4.7	9.55	4.7
10	Non Farm Sector	31.71	30.5	50.33	40.2	50.50	40.0	51.87	40.8	72.33	39.3	78.84	38.6
11	Agro Processing	-	-	5.08	4.1	5.04	4.0	0.84	0.7	0.46	0.2	0.53	0.3
12	Others	0.50	0.5	0.22	0.2	0.02	-	0.11	0.1	0.15	0.1	-	-
Total		103.91	100.0	125.34	100.0	126.15	100.0	127.02	100.0	184.06	100.0	204.39	100.0

Source: NABARD

Appendix - 4.51
Financial and Physical Achievement under M.I Programmes
during 1996-97 and 1997-98

(Amount - Rs lakhs, Area in hectares)

Sl. No.	Item	Financial Achievement		Physical Achievement	
		1996-97	1997-98	1996-97 Net area	1997-98 Net area
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	M.I Class - I	1577	1124	4503	3213
2	M.I Class - II	666	539	1902	1541
3	Lift Irrigation	773	406	1602	1161
4	M.I Works in IPD Ye/ah	-	-	-	-
5	Repairs to M.I Structures	554	-	-	-
6	Community Irrigation	72	-	-	-
7	S.C.P	129	30	369	-
8	T.S.P	75	-	214	-
9	Jaladhara Padhathy E.E.Cassisted Kerala Minor Irrigation	426	197	1217	562
10	Programme	36	449	102	1282

Source : Department of Irrigation

Appendix - 4.52
Physical Achievement under Ground Water Development Schemes
During 95-96, 96-97 & 97-98

S.N	Items	Unit	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98
1	2	3	7	8	8
1	Detailed Hydrological Survey	Km2	75	166	162
2	Siting and Providing Technical assistance for Open wells	No.	2635	249	227
3	Siting and Construction of different types of Drilled wells	No.	647	409	473
4	Creation of Additional Irrigation Facilities	ha.	2348	1161	1036
5	Janakeeya Jala Sechana Padhathy	No.	38 irrigation units	17 irrigation units	
6	Failed Well compensation	(persons N	14	3	15
7	Utilising Ground Water for Drinking Purpose	No.	470 Borewells 4 Micro water Schemes	73 wells	
8	Special Component plan	No.	56 wells	98 wells	
9	Tribal Sub Plan	No.	20 wells	19 wells	-

Source: Ground Water Department

Appendix - 4.53
Details of Externally Aided Projects Implemented During the Eighth Plan

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 97-98	Physical Achievement
					6	7	8				
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	140.44			Under surface water, the following civil works are progressing Observation sites -18 Meteorological sites-3 Site Equipment Store-1 Water Quality lab-1 Under ground water, Procured 19 Computers, constructed 269 Piezometers purchased one set of lab equipments. Tank Schemes -43 Lift Irrigation-26 81 Borewells constructed
3	EEC Assisted Kerala Minor Irrigation Project	5 years	1993-94	1998-99	5204	4130	1074	101			
4	Kerala Community Irrigation Project	5 years	1993-94	1998-99	2169	1855	314	248			

Appendix - 4.54
Physical Achievement Under Command Area Development Programme

No.	Item	Unit	Achievement During						Cumulative Achievement up to 3/98
			1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Construction of field channels	ha.	9252	25562	16907	17422	14402	7897	155522
2	Construction of field drain	ha.	1633	—	—	—	4210	16374	28447
3	Warabandhi works	ha.	8140	13453	11117	3983	3721	9113	132429
4	Training programme for farmers	No.	—	303	291	309	384	390	3272
5	Adaptive trails	ha.	6788	1911	2049	1814	Nil	405	21358
6	Large scale demonstration	ha.	7689	7738	7620	8709	8795	16393	65118
7	Subsidy to small & marginal farmers	No.	—	724	452	313	159	361	2455
8	Beneficiary farmers associations organised and registered	No.	259	479	299	145	106	87	3770
9	Detailed soil survey conducted	ha.	1700	1700	700	—	—	—	4100
10	Land levelling & shapping	ha.	—	193	308	279	285	230	1362
11	Bench mark and evaluation survey conducted	ha.	—	2010	2641	2447	1557	2199	26438

Appendix - 4.55
Commodities Handled by MARKETFED

(Rs. In Lakhs)

Sl. No.	Particulars	Sales		
		1995 - 96	1996 - 97	1997 - 98
1	2	3	4	5
1	Spices	335	1263	2341
2	Copra & Coconut Oil	1419	950	1119
3	Fertilizers	1777	1540	1470
4	Pesticides	1235	31	264
5	Areca nut	295	346	439
6	Raw Cashewnut	15	26	21
7	Rubber	70	185	267
8	Others	18	13	
Total:		5164	4354	5922

Source: MARKETFED

Appendix - 4.56
Operation of CAMPCO during 1995-96, 1996-97 and 1997-98

(Quantity in tonnes)

(Value in lakhs of Rs.)

Sl. No.	Commodity	1995-96		1996-97		1997-98	
		Qty	Value	Qty	Value	Qty	Value
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Areca nut						
	a) Procurement	25216	18106	27923	23003	27172	22142
	b) Sales	24469	19009	26055	22328	26990	23217
2	Cocoa						
	a) Cocoa Pods	26	1	17	1	17	1
	b) Wet Beans	5370	1006	4908	956	6339	1255
	c) Dry Beans	17	12	3	2	181	13
3	Copper Sulphate	228	129	250	138	289	155

Source : CAMPCO

Appendix - 4.57
Production and Sales of Chocolate by CAMPCO

Sl. No.	Item	Production (MT)	Sales	
			Qty (MT)	Value (in lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5
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	517
2	Semi finished	642	969.3	696.15
3	Internal Sales for Nestle	2433.2	349.4	467
1997 - 98				
1	Chocolate	1665	7177	2387
2	Internal Sales for Nestle	1823	1823	1473.65

Source : CAMPCO

Appendix - 4.58

Performance details of KERAFED for the year 1995-96, 1996-97 & 1997 - 98

(All Quantities in MT and Values in Rs.Lakhs)

Activity	1995 - 96	1996 - 97	1997 - 98
1	2	3	4
Copra procured			
Quantity	4069	8379	5240
Value	2207	2771	1743
Copra crushed			
Quantity	10460	8161	6203
Sales			
a) Copra			
Quantity	3798	941	
Value	952	246	
b) Coconut Oil			
Quantity	7673	4905	4308
Value	2614	2478	2402
Cococut Oil Cake			
Quantity	375	2721	2348
Value	29	260	220

Source: KERAFED

Appendix - 4.59
General Details - Classification of societies, Membership and Operations as on March 1995/June 1995

Sl. No.	Type of Bank/Society	No. of Societies	Membership		Share Capital		All Reserves			Borrowings	Deposits	Working capital	Loans advanced
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7					8	9
	A. Credit Societies												
1	Kerala State Co-op. Bank	15	1500	269	2232	21607	50159	75014	60247				
2	District Co-op. Bank	14	4950	1562	7350	34180	125417	165699	130030				
3	Kerala State Agricultural and Rural Development Bank	1	1312	91	5683	54219	546	56882	11131				
4	Primary Agricultural Devel. Bank	44	3237	394	2838	53264	1472	72763	11897				
5	Primary Agricultural Credit Societies	1589	15711	1853	13126	50272	244153	535903	284252				
6	Scheduled Caste Societies	629	303	182	287	387	88	2337	117				
7	Scheduled Tribe Societies	89	74	46	57	103	16	574	12				
8	Urban Banks -B.R Act	54	1320	-	2425	338	35633	55216	28520				
9	Urban Banks - Non - B.R Act	19	240	2	206	124	5784	7437	5261				
10	Employees Credit Societies(B.R Act)	4	217	-	161	1	1802	3037	1145				
11	Employees Credit Societies(Non-B.R Act)	881	3953	16	1506	9486	17353	48351	23953				
12	Non- agri. Credit Societies(Others)	45	238	0	84	102	1757	4036	1719				
13	Housing Federation	1	1203	255	969	13782	-	16043	2940				
14	Primary Housing Societies	347	1866	-	679	13934	-	21148	4904				
	Credit Total	3718	14064165	4670	37603	251799	484180	1064240	566128				

1	2	Loans Recovered	Loans Outstanding	Loans Overdue	Sales of Agri. marketed	Sales of Agri. Requisites	Sales of Consumer Goods	Other	Profit			Loss			With out Profit/ Loss
									No.	Amt	No.	Amt	No.	Amt		No.	Amt
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
A. Credit Societies															
1	Kerala State Co-op. Bank	51369	49661	1142	-	-	-	-	1	194	-	-	-	-	-
2	District Co-op. Banks	103100	113695	10975	-	-	-	-	14	714	-	-	-	-	-
3	Kerala State Agricultural and Rural Development Bank	9073	46380	3590	-	-	-	-	1	208	-	-	-	-	-
4	Primary Agricultural Devel. Bank	3882	59768	2601	-	-	-	-	29	262	15	898	-	-	-
5	Primary Agricultural Credit Societies	182216	228392	34486	16508	13277	17600	-	770	4924	785	7600	34	-	-
6	Scheduled Caste Societies	83	531	168	4	55	61	-	48	15	513	279	68	-	-
7	Scheduled Tribe Societies	8	85	34	55	46	76	-	15	15	61	58	13	-	-
8	Urban Bank -B.R Act	27233	32777	3519	-	-	-	-	30	2770	24	1192	-	-	-
9	Urban Bank - Non - B.R Act	3656	3707	427	-	-	-	-	12	98	7	25	-	-	-
10	Employees Credit Societies(B.R Act)	442	1518	73	-	-	-	-	3	66	1	18	-	-	-
11	Employees Credit Societies(Non-B.R Act)	19218	29786	1012	-	-	1629	-	631	3082	158	81	92	-	-
12	Non- agri. Credit Societies(Others)	1420	2536	200	-	-	122	-	31	38	11	10	3	-	-
13	Housing Federation	1820	13844	139	-	-	-	-	1	123	-	-	-	-	-
14	Primary Housing Societies	3483	13646	1386	-	-	-	-	141	218	145	428	61	-	-
Credit Total		407003	596326	59752	16567	13378	19488	-	1727	12727	1720	10589	271	-	-

1	2	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	B. Non - Credit Societies									
15	Kerala Karshaka -Sahakarana Federation	1	936	2386	2263	149	2588	-	1512	-
16	Kerala State SC/ST Federation	1	526	59	54	36	22	-	216	-
17	Rubber Marketing Federation	1	37	186	152	338	2916	-	2277	-
18	General Marketing Federation	1	115	232	220	80	4514	-	4826	-
19	Primary Marketing Societies	389	273285	1054	750	997	1403	503	5838	42
20	Poultry Societies	62	9245	10	5	0	6		19	3
21	Other Livestock Societies	2	530	0		0	1		2	0
22	Collective Farming Societies	11	1425	3	1	24	152		727	
23	Joint Farming Societies	65	9215	9	2	66	1405		201	
24	Irrigation Societies	18	5246	2	-	5	6		19	
25	Other Industrial Societies	1	155	0	-				0	
26	Consumer Federation	1	28	364	300	240	366	139	653	
27	Whole-sale-con, stores	14	45864	390	327	125	1076	35	1657	
28	Primary Consumer Stores	981	267633	249	88	207	306	219	2340	
29	College Stores	148	1161934	61	10	40	8	3	497	
30	School Stores including Regional stores	3602	9291647	200	8	182	17		1037	
31	Central stores	3	114	14	12	36	7	15	54	
32	Labour Contract societies	308	33782	66	7	134	192		985	3
33	Forest Labourers Societies	6	775	1	1	0	2		3	
34	Transport Societies	103	10597	136	50	445	455		1329	14
35	Regional Agro-Industrial Dev. Co-op.	1	2159	89	80	4	157	90	310	
	Page Total	5719	11115246	5511	4330	3108	15599	1004	24502	62

1	2	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	B. Non - Credit Societies												
15	Kerala Karshaka -Sahakarana Federation	0			16083				1	53			
16	Kerala State SC/ST Federation		25	25	182						1	4	
17	Rubber Marketing Federation				886	801		96	1	58			
18	General Marketing Federation				8672	2550			1	47			
19	Primary Marketing Societies	23	46	1	17080	1991	6747		68	167	176	645	145
20	Poultry Societies	3	1					32	5	2	7		50
21	Other Livestock Societies	1									2	1	
22	Collective Farming Societies				49						8	40	3
23	Joint Farming Societies				146				4	1	19	96	42
24	Irrigation Societies								1		14	7	3
25	Other Industrial Societies										1		
26	Consumer Federation						1727		1	8			
27	Whole-sale-con, stores						2645		3	4	10	132	1
28	Primary Consumer Stores						9531		253	66	372	101	356
29	College Stores							373	67	19	57	18	24
30	School Stores including Regional stores							1262	1805	61	1796	63	1
31	Central stores							205	3	2			
32	Labour Contract societies	3	9						94	11	125	52	89
33	Forest Labourers Societies								1				5
34	Transport Societies	4	11						3	5	56	541	44
35	Regional Agro-Industrial Dev. Co-op.					27		1130			1	6	
	Page Total	34	92	26	43098	5369	20650	3098	2311	504	2645	1706	763

1	2	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	C. Other Non-Credit Societies									
	<i>i. Agrl-Societies</i>									
36	Land Colonisation Societies	2	420	0	-	4			12	
37	Better Farming Societies	28	9554	4	0	6	24		84	16
38	Agrl- Other Societies	25	8924	21	12	26	62		111	1
	<i>ii. Non- agrl-Societies</i>									
39	Women's Societies	418	55834	72	29	18	94		477	49
40	AurfolkshaW Societies	50	10423	78	32	20	256		1033	62
41	Hospital Societies	138	58877	265	83	147	379		1232	
42	Literary Societies	14	3333	23	4	14	16		626	
43	Printing Societies	67	10330	25	5	59	52		226	
44	Taxi Drivers Societies	17	2645	60	15	7	123		244	15
45	Social Welfare Societies	42	10611	8	4	11	20		75	7
46	Washerman Societies	6	508	1	0	0	2		2	0
47	Educational Societies	82	74071	212	180	48	44		421	0
48	Chethothozhilali Societies	21	9567	23	-	93	354		635	1
49	Canteen Societies	96	30998	15	2	34	4		175	
50	Ricksha Pullers Societies	1	232	3	-		11		18	3
51	Lime shell Societies	15	6701	6	1	38	11		108	1
52	Lime Burners Societies	1	-	-	-			Dormant		
53	Tailors Societies	42	8545	12	8	1	0		15	0
54	Non- agrl. Others Societies	317	56566	71	14	142	97		817	2
	Total	1382	358139	899	389	668	1549	0	6311	157
	Non- Credit Societies Total	7101	11473387	6410	4719	3776	17148	1004	30813	219
	Credit Societies Total	3718	14064165	36124	4670	37603	251799	484180	1064240	566128
	STATE TOTAL:	10819	25537552	42534	9389	41379	268947	485184	1095053	566347

1	2	10	31	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	C. Other Non-Credit Societies												
	<i>i. Agri-Societies</i>												
36	Land Colonisation Societies								1	1	1	1	
37	Better Farming Societies	12	19						5	1	12	12	11
38	Agri- Other Societies	1	23						6	1	11	5	8
	<i>ii. Non- agri-Societies</i>												
39	Women's Societies	27	114						59	2	294	60	65
40	AutorkshahW Societies	55	737						9	10	29	35	12
41	Hospital Societies								16	27	79	216	43
42	Literary Societies								3	0	7	77	4
43	Printing Societies		4						10	1	34	29	23
44	Taxi Drivers Societies	28	104	85					8	10	8	7	1
45	Social Welfare Societies	1	20	1					13	4	21	33	8
46	Washerman Societies								1	1	1	1	4
47	Educational Societies		2						15	7	50	48	17
48	Chethuthozhiall Societies		21	17					7	2	5	2	9
49	Canteen Societies								14	3	44	21	38
50	Ricksha Pullers Societies	2	3						1	0			1
51	Lime shell Societies		15						8	10	6	0	1
52	Lime Burners Societies												1
53	Tailors Societies		1						6	0	28	3	8
54	Non- agri. Others Societies	2	96	8					45	30	166	152	106
	Total	128	1159	111	0	0	0	0	227	109	796	702	359
	Non- Credit Societies Total	162	1251	137	43098	5369	20650	3098	2538	613	3441	2408	1122
	Credit Societies Total	407003	596326	59752	16567	13378	19488	-	1727	12727	1720	10589	271
	STATE TOTAL:	407165	597577	59889	59655	18747	40138	3098	4265	13340	5161	12997	1393

Financial Year : 1-4-94 to 31-3-95

Cooperative Year : 1-7-94 to 30-6-95

Appendix - 4.60
National Co-operative Development corporation
Release of Fund from '1993-94' to '1997-98'

Sl.No.	Name of Schemes	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Marketing Co-operatives					
	(a) Margin Money to Federation	125.000	218.000	197.000	157.000	
	(b) Share Capital to PAMS	12.000	39.500	26.500	34.500	55.750
2	Agro Custom Hiring-cum-service Centre for RAIDCO	-	-	6.800	2.000	
3	Processing Unit					
	(a) Rubber	63.160	50.090	50.870	40.250	119.190
	(b) Spices Powdering Unit	-	10.800	67.219	8.990	4.990
4	Storage	-	10.802	67.219	45.410	98.005
5	Fisheries (a) Marine	560.840	837.082	697.712	508.190	695.438
	(b) Inland					116.441
6	Coir Co-operatives	222.858	547.692	542.558	426.250	608.434
7	Handloom Co-operatives	-	5.934	115.887	707.390	181.934
	(a) Spinning Mills	-	-	-	86.500	
	(b) Powerloom	-	-	-	262.610	538.675
8	SC/ST Co-operatives	-	10.930	25.750	-	24.320
9	Sugar Factory	-	26.000	78.000	-	
10	Computerisation	-	6.000	6.698	-	
11	Tech/Promo Cell	-	-	3.077	-	
12	Project Reports Study etc. Others	-	0.985	4.900	0.350	
13	EEC-Coconut Development Project(Kerafed Project)	737.814	1714.254	-	-	223.370
14	INTE-Co-operative Development Project(I.C.D.P)	593.663	336.523	564.416	694.590	455.456
15	Consumer Schemes	-	-	46.000	48.100	114.080
16	Student Stores	2.250	5.850	0.150	0.400	1.358
Total:		2317.585	3809.636	2433.116	3022.530	3237.430

Source: NCDC

Appendix - 4.61**NCDC- Activity-wise Cumulative Sanction/Release of Funds to Kerala as on 31-3-1998***(Rs. In Crores)*

Sl. No.	Scheme	Total Sanction from 1962-63 to 1997-98	% to total Sanction	Total Releases From 1962-63 to 1997-98	% to total release
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	MKTG & INPUT Distribution	27.81	7.66	26.07	9.74
2	Agro- Processing				
	a) Sugar	1.15	0.32	1.15	0.43
	b) Spinning Mills	5.26	1.15	2.53	0.95
	c) Oil Processing	88.83	24.47	68.66	25.66
	d) Powerlooms	24.02	6.62	8.01	2.99
	e) Rubber/others	12.51	3.45	9.36	3.50
3	Storage	13.56	3.73	12.10	4.52
4	Rural consumer/Student stor	9.01	2.48	5.82	2.18
5	ICDP	52.25	14.39	36.72	13.72
6	Weaker Section				
	a) Fisheries	76.97	21.20	52.69	19.69
	b) Handloom	12.07	3.32	10.92	4.08
	c) Coir/SC-ST/ Poultry	37.32	10.28	31.31	11.70
7	Promotional/Development Pr	2.35	0.65	2.24	0.84
Total:		362.12	100.00	267.58	100.00

Source: NCDC

Appendix - 5.1
Growth of Kerala Power System at a Glance - 1992,1997 and 1998

Sl. No.	Particulars	Position as on		
		31.3.1992	31.3.97	31.3.98(Provisional)
1	2	3	4	5
1	Installed Capacity -MW	1477.00	1508.5	1775.780
2	Maximum Demand _MW			
	a) System	1264.60	1572.00	1785.80
	b) Internal	1308.80	1235.00	1337.10
3	Generation Per Annum-M.U	5326.00	5502.86	5188.710
4	Import Per Annum -M.U	1855.82	3298.38	4236.190
5	Export Per Annum - M.U	2.17	1.97	0.000
6	Energy Sales Per Annum-M.U	5596.00	7020.77	7715.490
7	Energy losses of percentage of energy available for sales	21.17	19.96	17.870
8	Per capita Consumption- Kwh	192.00	224.18	239.610
9	220 K.V Lines- CT Km	1064.22	1175.89	1742.000
10	110 K.V Lines- CT Km	2329.00	2429.38	2658.952
11	66K.V Lines- CT Km	2531.00	2669.50	2694.459
12	11 K.V Lines- CT Km	21551.00	26444.14	27026.700
13	L.T. Lines- CT Km	108420.00	132864.00	138412.820
14	Step up Transformer Capacity -MVA	1276.00	1699.47	1999.470
15	No of EHT Sub Stations	143.00	157.00	167.000
16	Step down Transformer Capacity -MVA	4994.20	7384.60	8154.400
17	Distribution Transformer			
	a) Numbers	18843	25940.00	26793.000
	b) Capacity - MVA	2293.52	3192.57	3277.870
18	No. of Villages Electrified	1384.00	1384.00	1384.000
19	No. of consumers(in lakhs)	36.98	49.23	52.106
20	Connected Load -M.W	5526.00	6089.41	6460.680
21	No.of Street lights	544744.00	612334.00	629410.000
22	No. of Irrigation Pumps	238206.00	310158.00	333573.000
23	Total Revenue per Annum(Rs. Lakhs)	34326.99	98336.47	130352.160

Source : KSEB

Appendix - 5.2
Profile of on-going Hydro-electric Projects in the State

Sl. No	Name of Schemes	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/'98 (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	Jun-85	Apr-89	290	1399	1210	382.40	31.3.99
2	Kakkad	PTA	262	Sep-76	Apr-78	1860	14599	12389	684.90	Mar-99
3	Lower Periyar	IDK	493	Feb-83	Apr-83	8843	29899	31376	238.10	Partially Commissioned
4	Malampuzha	PGT	5.6	Dec-85	Apr-87	295	608	610	107.12	1998-99
5	Madupetty	IDK	6.4	Dec-85	Nov-86	292	478	477	86.99	Commissioned
6	Malankara	IDK	65	Aug-86	Jan-87	780	4157	133	455.90	March -2000
7	Peppara	TVM	11.5	Aug-86	Jan-87	392	625	563	115.19	Commissioned.
8	Peringalkuthu L.B Extension	TCR	74	May-89	Sep-89	902	3669	3392	308.98	1999
9	Kuttiady Tailrace	KKD	15	May-89	Sep-89	397	1338	963	12.85	1999
10	Vazhikkadavu Diversion	IDK	24	May-89	Sep-89	186	2000	757	757.53	May -2000
11	Kuttiar Diversion	IDK	37	Oct-89	May-91	214	836	387	380.35	May-99
12	Vadakkapuzha Diversion	IDK	12	Oct-89	May-91	131	786	134	500.00	May -2000
13	Kuttiady Extension	KKD	75	Jan-92	Feb-94	3073	11371	7369	957.70	1999
14	Pooyankutty Diesel Plants	EKM	645	Aug-86	-	25000	82000	909	136.00	Eight year after Commencement
15	Brahmapuram DGPP	EKM	553	Feb-93	Oct-93	-	34500	-	-	Partially Commissioned
16	Kozhikode and others	KKD	674	1996	1996	-	35500	40883	-	Nov-99

Source: KSEB

Appendix - 5.3
Power Projects and Power Generation as on 31-3-1998

Sl. No.	Name of Projects and Districts	Installed Capacity (MW)	Firm Power (MW)	Units generated during 1997-98 (M.U) Gross Energy
1	Pallivasal - Idukki	37.50	32.50	211.63
2	Sengulam- Idukki	48.00	20.80	139.30
3	Neriamangalam- Idukki	45.00	27.00	286.73
4	Panniyur -Idukki	30.00	17.00	149.33
5	Peringalkuthu - Thrissur	32.00	19.96	199.65
6	Sabarigiri- Pathanamthitta	300.00	138.50	1088.80
7	Sholayar- Thrissur	54.00	26.60	237.43
8	Kuttiady -Wayanad	75.00	28.00	242.61
9	Idukki - Idukki	780.00	230.00	1842.38
10	Idamalayar-Ernakulam	75.00	36.50	336.72
11	Kallada- Mini-Kollam	15.00	6.05	50.47
12	Kanjikod Wind Farm - Palakkad	2.00	—	1.89
13	Peppara- TVPM	3.00	—	5.01
14	Lower Periyar- Idukki	180.00	56.20	254.81
15	Brahmapuram- Ernakulam	85.28	—	113.20
16	Madupetty - Thrissur	2.00	—	0.88
	Sub- total:	1763.78	639.11	5160.84
17	Maniyar (Private)	12.00	4.10	28.16
	Grand Total:	1775.78	643.21	5189.00

Source: KSEB

Appendix - 5.4
Pattern of Power Consumption and Revenue Collected During 1997-98

Sl. No.	Category	No. of consumers as on 31-3-98	Connected Load as on 31-3-98 (M.W)	Energy Sold (M.U)	Consumption as % to total	Revenue Collected (Rs. Lakhs)	Revenue As percentage to Total
1	Domestic Lights, heat and small power	3959741.00	2913.75	3776.50	48.95	29064.00	30.42
2	Commercial lights, fans, heat and power	831154.00	594.37	652.20	8.45	18253.00	19.10
3	Industrial (Low and Medium Voltage)	91655.00	1300.64	514.23	6.66	8066.00	8.44
4	Industrial (High and Extra High Voltage)	1569.00	925.82	2000.58	25.93	32975.00	34.51
5	Irrigation	323573.00	608.64	340.70	4.42	1861.00	1.95
6	Public lighting	1398.00	36.48	110.70	1.43	1304.00	1.36
7	Water Works and Sewerage	1575.00	49.70	173.26	2.25	2385.00	2.50
8	Bulk Supply to licences	8.00	22.78	138.76	1.80	1512.00	1.58
9	Miscellaneous					87.00	0.09
10	Railway Traction	1.00	8.50	8.56	0.11	48.00	0.05
	Total:	5210674.00	6460.68	7715.49	100.00	95555.00	100.00

Source: KSEB

Appendix - 5.5
Average Realisation from Sale of Power

Sl. No.	Consumer Category	Average Realisation (in paise per unit) (including Electricity duty)	
		1996-97	1997-98
1	2	3	4
1	Domestic	59.77	77.99
2	Commercial	205.02	279.88
3	Public Lighting	111.02	117.84
4	Irrigation and Dewatering	26.99	54.63
5	Public works	129.05	137.65
6	Industrial		
	a) LT	116.83	156.86
	b) HT and EHT	129.42	164.83
7	Bulk Supply	73.23	108.96
8	Outside Supplies	Nil	Nil
9	Railway Traction	Nil	102.00
	TOTAL:	95.56	124.60

Source : KSEB

Appendix - 5.6
Average Tariff Rate

(Ps per Unit)

Sl. No.	Category of Consumer	Average Tariff	
		1996-97	1997-98
1	2	3	4
1	Domestic	68.00	82.00
2	Commercial	260.00	360.00
3	Industrial(low and medium voltage)	115.00	155.00
4	Industrial		
	a)HT	115.00	162.00
	b) EHT		
5	Irrigation	22.00	50.00
6	Public Lighting	20.00	20.00
7	Water Works and Sewerage	115.00	155.00
8	Bulk Supply to Licencees	73.00	103.00
9	Miscellaneous	Nil	Nil
10	Railway Traction	—	80.00
	Total:	92.50	124.00

Source: KSEB

Appendix - 5.7
Outlay and Expenditure during the various Plan Periods on energy Development

(Rs. Lakhs)

Plan Period	Outlay	% to total	Expenditure	Expenditure as percentage Outlay
1	2	3	4	5
I Plan 1951-56	1185	39.5	1060	89.5
II Plan 1956-61	2345	26.9	2192	93.5
III Plan 1961-66	4356	25.6	6084	139.7
Annual Plans 1966-67 to 1968-69	4691	32.9	4195	89.4
IV Plan 1969-74	7625	10.5	10740	140.9
V Plan 1974-75 to 1977-78	12990	22.8	11057	85.1
Annual Plans 1978-80	8378	21.3	7060	84.3
VI Plan 1980-85	28007	18.8	32180	114.9
VII Plan 1985-90	44131	19.9	41912	95
Annual Plan 1990-91	13542	21.3	12493	92.3
Annual Plan 1991-92	15620	19.4	14642	93.7
VIII Plan 1992-97	130000	23.8	179643	138.19
IX Plan 1997-2002	267100	26.5		

Appendix 5.8
Sources of Funding the Power Programmes of KSEB

		(Rs.Lakhs)
Sl.No.	Particulars	1997-98 (Provisional)
1	a) Loan from State Government under Section 64 of Electricity Supply Act 1948	21105
	b) Loan from Rural Electrification Corporation Ltd	3847
2	Borrowings under Section 65	
	a) Loan from LIC of India	5787
	b) Assistance from IDBI	7283
	c) Loan from PFC	5140
	d) Loans from Banks through REC	6479
	e) Loan from SIDBI	272
	f) Foreign Currency Loan	3190
	g) OECF	333
3	Non- SLR Bonds	39641
4	Receipts under OYEC Scheme / Service Connection Charges/ Contribution from Panchayats	7414
5	Borrowings and Reserves	
	a) Pension Fund/ Provident Fund	1108
	b) Deposits and Other Debt Heads	3581
6	Other Internal Resources	-39047.71
Total:		66132.29

Source: KSEB

Appendix 6.1
Index of Industrial Production 1996-97

Base 1980-81=100

Sl. No	Code No.	Item	Weight	Index for the Year	
				1995-96	1996-97
1	2	3	4	5	6
		General Index	100.00	255.49	284.05
1.	20-21	Manufacture of Food Products	8.82	126.64	133.72
2.	22	Manufacture of Beverages, Tobacco And Related Products	1.46	94.56	157.27
3.	23	Manufacture of Cotton Textiles	8.02	166.78	162.57
4.	24	Manufacture of Wool, Silk And Man Made Fiber Products	1.26	115.40	120.45
5.	26	Manufacture of Textile Products	3.26	14.63	14.08
6.	27	Manufacture of Wood And Wood Products	1.35	60.41	65.78
7.	28	Manufacture of Paper And Paper Products	3.16	806.12	841.67
8.	30	Manufacture of Basic Chemicals And Chemical Products (Except Petroleum & Coal)	19.78	213.54	211.79
9.	31	Manufacture of Rubber, Plastic, Petroleum & Coal Products and Processing Of Nuclear Fuels	10.06	205.04	209.01
10.	32	Manufacture of Non-Metallic Mineral Products	3.42	122.85	346.73
11.	33	Basic Metals And Alloys Industries	3.43	119.34	48.91
12.	34	Manufacture of Metal Products And Parts Except Machinery & Equipment	0.50	808.07	722.96
13.	35-36	Manufacture of Machinery And Equipment Other Than Transport Equipment	9.46	887.42	1142.71
14.	37	Manufacture of Transport Equipment And Parts	2.67	58.74	237.84
15.	38	Other Manufacturing Industries	1.42	672.47	545.08
16.	40	Electricity, Generation, Transmission And Distribution	21.93	141.70	114.92

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Thiruvananthapuram

Appendix . 6.2

Growth Of Working Factories And Employment In Kerala - 1989 to 1997

Year	No Of Factories			No Of Employment		
	Private	Public	Total	Private	Public	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1989	11841	265	12106	281066	64739	345805
1990	12035	413	12448	239562	115988	355550
1991	12800	455	13255	243211	125527	368738
1992	14113	495	14608	248198	127538	375736
1993	14646	486	15132	277266	111492	388758
1994	14824	481	15305	281669	108591	390260
1995	14840	491	15331	263878	111270	375148
1996	15414	524	15938	275326	113174	388500
1997	16132	526	16658	286366	112861	399227

Source : Directorate of Economics and Statistics

Appendix 6.3
District Wise Distribution of Registered Working Factories in Kerala from 1989 to 1997

No	Districts	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996 (P)	1997(P)
1	Thiruvananthapuram	565	655	606	712	864	855	809	830	860
2	Kollam	1141	1179	1188	1415	1440	1425	1498	1544	1626
3	Pathanamthitta	339	292	586	329	366	442	363	367	393
4	Alappuzha	723	750	802	901	921	1098	1024	1059	1100
5	Kottayam	928	963	799	1098	1127	1126	1180	1193	1227
6	Idukki	288	278	289	292	302	251	290	303	313
7	Ernakulam	1816	1931	1933	2274	2299	2294	2364	2489	2570
8	Thrissur	1580	1692	1591	1939	1986	1987	1944	1990	2064
9	Palakkad	1313	1220	1330	1574	1638	1692	1620	1754	1928
10	Malappuram	674	672	650	816	856	857	815	843	874
11	Wayanad	134	122	125	129	126	128	128	127	1610
12	Kozhikode	1359	1386	1981	1565	1635	1703	1582	1606	172
13	Kannur	1078	1137	1182	1359	1369	1296	1473	1579	1653
14	Kasargode	168	171	193	205	203	151	241	254	268
	Total	12106	12448	13255	14608	15132	15305	15331	15938	16658

Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics

Appendix - 6.4

District wise No. of Registered Working Factories and Employment in Kerala from 1995 to 1997 (31-12-1997)

Sl.No.	District	No. of Factories			No. of Employment		
		1995	1996	1997	1995	1996	1997
1	Thiruvananthapuram	809	830	860	28431	28668	2939
2	Kollam	1498	1544	1626	103706	104555	1067
3	Pathanamthitta	363	367	393	8522	8649	9770
4	Alappuzha	1024	1059	1100	22366	23719	2423
5	Kottayam	1180	1193	1227	17482	18028	18085
6	Idukki	290	303	313	6269	6368	6500
7	Ernakulam	2364	2489	2570	65626	69008	71141
8	Thrissur	1944	1990	2064	40376	41406	4226
9	Palakkad	1620	1754	1928	19552	22777	2449
10	Malappuram	815	843	874	9144	9684	9863
11	Kozhikode	1582	1606	1610	30358	30555	3122
12	Wayanad	128	127	172	2377	2321	2338
13	Kannur	1473	1579	1653	18595	20286	20683
14	Kasargode	241	254	268	2344	2476	2504
	TOTAL:	15331	15938	16658	375148	388500	39922

Appendix 6.5
Industrial Disputes Arose, Handled, Settled etc. in Kerala (1994-95 to 1997-98)

Sl.No.	Particulars	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	No. of disputes pending at the beginning of the year	5324	4861	3303	2811
2	No. of disputes that arose during the year	6155	5874	5274	5455
3	No. of disputes handled during the year(1+ 2)	11477	10740	8577	8266
4	No. of disputes settled during the year				
	a.By voluntary negotiation between parties	2725	2381	1340	1183
	b. By conciliation	1611	2017	1829	1621
	c. By withdrawal	1787	2538	2150	1303
	d.Referred for Arbitration	0	0	6	0
	e. Referred for Adjudication	493	501	447	315
	f.Total number of disputes settled(a to e)	6616	7437	5766	4422
5	Number of disputes pending at the year (3 - 4)	4861	3303	2811	3844
6	Number of disputes led to				
	a. Strike (including pending previously)	50	23	26	31
	b. Lockout including pending previously	32	36	27	19
	c. Total (a + b)	82	59	53	50
7	No. of workers affected due to				
	a. Strike	41230	21224	20063	69898
	b. Lockout	17068	14861	14313	5285
	c. Total (a + b)	58298	36085	34376	75183
8	Mandays lost				
	a. Strike	1265380	561283	185822	497078
	b.Lockout	1836990	1807195	1247530	214043
	c. Total (a + b)	3102370	2368478	1433352	711121

Source: Office of the Labour Commissioner - Thiruvananthapuram

Appendix - 6.6
Central Sector Investment In Kerala

(Rs. In crores)

Years as on 31st March	Investment All India	Gross Block Kerala	% of column(3) to column(2)
1	2	3	4
1970	3795	116	3.06
1975	6242	202	3.24
1980	18161	423	2.33
1985	47323	831	1.76
1990	113430	1701	1.5
1995	227349	2906	1.28
1996	256200	3390	1.32

Source: Reports of The Enterprises Survey,
Government Of India

Appendix - 6.7
**Capital Investment and Employment in respect of Government of India
Companies functioning in Kerala**

(Rs. Lakhs)

Sl. No	Name of Company	Capital		Employment
		As on 31-3-98	As on 31-3-97	As on 31-3-98
1	2	4	5	6
1	Hindusthan News Print Ltd, Kottayam	8595.21	1587	1555
2	Modern Food Industries(India) Ltd, Kochi	NA	226	224
3	Cochin Refineries Ltd, Kochi	34172	1593	1656
4	Alagappa Textiles (Cochin) Mills, Thrissur	1395.84		930
5	Vijayamohini Mills, Thiruvananthapuram	1042.17		459
6	H.M.T. Ltd, Ernakulam	624.02		1377
7	Instrumentation Ltd, Palakkad	2364.28		524
8	I.T.I. Ltd, Palakkad	NA	NA	813
9	The Fertilizers And Chemicals Of Travancore Ltd, Cochin	80440	8036	7884

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

No	Name of Company	Value of Production			Total Sales Turn over	
		1996-1997	1997-1998	1996-1997	1997-1998	
1	2	3	4	5	6	
1	Hindustan News Print Limited Kottayam	15472	17642	14193.5	18971.58	
2	Modem Food Industries (India) Ltd, Edappally	823.7	1248	2017.7	2091.1	
3	Cochin Refineries Ltd, Kochi	392280	436625	391775	437415	
4	Alagappa Textiles(Cochin) Mill, Thrissur	2140.13	2018.62	2160.59	2038.96	
5	Vijayamohini Mills, Thiruvananthapuram	1319.94	1319.13	1209.17	1264.93	
6	H.M.T. Ltd, Kalamassery	4988	3776	5068	3868	
7	Instrumentation Ltd, Palakkad	3231.4	4105.04	3686.59	4458.74	
8	ITI Ltd, Palakkad	..	..	17576.11	26790.31
9	The Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore Ltd, Aluva	..	..	96036	108876

Source: Reports of the Companies Concerned

Appendix - 6.9
Production And Capacity Utilization In Government Of India Companies Functioning in Kerala

Sl. No	Name of Companies	Name of Products	Units	Installed capacity as on 31-3-97					Production during			Capacity utilization	
				1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Hindusthan news Print Ltd, Kottayam	News print	MT	1 lakh	1 lakh	70287	85038	70.29	85.04				
2	Modern Food Industries (India) Ltd, Edappally	Modern Bread, Bun of 400 gms each	Lakh(sl)	287	287	313.9	292.5	109.37	101.92				
3	Cochin Refineries Ltd, Kochi	Petroleum/Petrochemical products	Million(MT)	7.5	7.5	7.301	7.736	97.35	103.15				
4	Alagappa Textiles(cochin) mills, Thrissur	Cotton,yarn/Blunded yarn	Kgs	49532	49532	19.84 lakh	19.5lakh						
5	Vijayamohini Mills, Thiruvananthapuram	Yarn products	Spindle	30476	30476	10.95 lakh	11.69 lakh						
6	H M T, Ltd, Kalamassery	Machine tools, Accessories and Spares	Nos	725	725	418	274	57.66	37.79				
7	Instrumentation Ltd, Palaghat	1. Process control valves 2. Safety relief valves and pressure reducing valves 3.Orifice plates and flow measuring devices	Nos	7500	7500	4216	3827	56.21	51.03				
8	Indian Telephone Industries, Ltd, Palaghat	4. Misc. items and accessories	as required	1000	as required	16700	26000						
9	The Fertilizers and Chemicals of Travancore Ltd., Aluva	O C B -283 ,Electronic Exchange	Kilo line(Ki)	1000	1000	Lakhs	Lakhs						
		<u>Udhyogamandal Division</u>	KL	-	-	813KL	1285KL						
		Ammonium Sulphate	MT	225000	225000	188088	184556	83.59	82.02				
		Factomfose	MT	148500	148500	139735	124026	94.1	83.52				
		<u>Cochin Division</u>											
		Urea	MT	330000	330000	239183	274200	72.48	83.09				
		Factomfose	MT	485000	485000	518700	518693	106.95	106.95				
		<u>Petrochemical Division</u>											
		Caprolactam	MT	50000	50000	41058	40451	82.12	80.9				
		Nitric Acid	MT	3800	3800	4477	4601	117.82	102.77				
		Soda Ash	MT	4750	4750	5903	5782	124.27	121.73				
		<u>Marketing Division</u>											
		Mixed Manures	MT			44975	37999						

Source : Reports of the companies concerned

Appendix - 6.10

District wise break up of medium and large scale industries in Kerala as on 31-03-1998

Districts	Central sector	State sector	Co operative sector	Joint sector	Private sector	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Thiruvananthapuram	2	13	1	4	26	46
Kollam	3	7	2		15	27
Alappuzha	1	6		3	21	31
Kottayam		2	2		17	21
Pathanamthitta		1	1	1	5	8
Idukki			1	1	9	11
Eranakulam	8	8	1	4	124	145
Thrissur	2	7	1	7	29	46
Palakkad	2	2	2	6	51	63
Malappuram		5	1	2	16	24
Kozhikode		3	1	1	22	27
Wayanad					3	3
Kannur	1	6	2		11	20
Kasargod		1			1	2
TOTAL:	19	61	15	29	350	474

Source: Kerala State Industrial Developmet Corporation (KSIDC), Thiruvananthapuram

Appendix - 6.11

Units assisted by K.S.I.D.C

Sl.No.	Districts	No. of Units		Project Cost(Rs. Lakhs)	
		Public Sector	Private Sector	Public Sector	Private Sector
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Thiruvananthapuram	9	29	12313	11670
2	Kollam	4	8	2592	2007
3	Alappuzha	3	25	2045	21962
4	Pathanamthitta	0	6	0	945
5	Idukki	0	8	0	2678
6	Kottayam	1	13	230	14973
7	Ernakulam	4	96	11131	85741
8	Thrissur	4	27	1324	7149
9	Palakkad	1	53	1320	53488
10	Malappuram	0	18	0	3478
11	Kozhikode	2	16	843	4809
12	Wayanad	0	4	0	392
13	Kannur	1	7	215	3095
14	Kasargode	1	1	84	168
TOTAL:		30	311	32097	212555

Source : KSIDC, Thiruvananthapuram

Appendix - 6.12
Capital Invested and Employment in respect of Govt. owned Companies in Kerala

Sl.No.	Name of Company	Capital Invested (Rs. in lakhs)		Employment (Nos.)	
		3 as on 31-3-1997	4 as on 31-3-1998	5 as on 31-3-1997	6 as on 31-3-1998
1					
1	Kerala Electrical and Allied Engineering Co. Ltd, Kochi	7053.77	7676.1	1554	1499
2	Kerala State Electronics Development Corporation Ltd, Thiruvananthapuram	25725.99	29516.95	..	2346
3	Malabar Cements Ltd, Palakkad	3942.25	3596.33	..	1034
4	Kerala Clays & Ceramics Products Ltd, Kannur	16091	158.57	384	404
5	Sitaram Textiles Ltd, Thrissur	1892.91	2024.86	635	622
6	Kerala Hitech Industries Ltd, Thiruvananthapuram (KELTEC)	5244.49	6175.61	308	285
7	Trivandrum Spinning Mills Ltd, Thiruvananthapuram	833.17	933.17	385	351
8	Autokast Ltd, Alappuzha	4805.77	5633.01	538	517
9	Kerala Automobiles Ltd, Thiruvananthapuram	2544.99	2232.52	413	399
10	Steel Industries Kerala Ltd, Thrissur	5352.5	6286.59	423	416
11	Kerala State Textile Corporation Ltd, Thiruvananthapuram	2427.89	2725.92	1648	1441
12	Travanacore Plywood Industries Ltd, Punalur	872.67	1280.86	519	364
13	Kerala Minerals and Metals Ltd, Kollam	3223.94	3223.94	938	1091
14	Steel and Industrial Forgings Ltd, Thrissur	1575	1451	..	267
15	The Kerala Ceramics Ltd, Kundara	1561.73	1718.57	..	422
16	Scooters Kerala Ltd, Alappuzha	332	472	..	77
17	Kerala Soaps & Oils Ltd, Kozhikode	4295.05	4833.54	240	244
18	Foam Matings India Ltd, Alappuzha	286.39	373.73	221	217

Source : Reports of the Companies Concerned

Appendix 6.13
Performance of Govt.owned Companies in Kerala in terms of value of Production and Sales Turnover

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl.No	Name of Company	Value of Production			Sales Turnover		
		1996-1997	1997-1998	1996-1997	1997-1998	1996-1997	1997-1998
1	2	3	4	5	6	6	
1	Kerala Electrical and Allied Engineering Company Ltd, Kochi	6281.67	67170.83	6587.84		6441.92	
2	Kerala State Electronics Development Corporation Ltd, Thiruvananthapuram	2169.51	3022.88	4951.92		6661.28	
3	Malabar Cements Ltd, Palakkad	8766.65	11020.95	8711.31		11467.9	
4	Kerala Clays & Ceramics Products Ltd, Kannur	213023	212.47	249.07		245.14	
5	Sitaram Textiles Ltd, Thrissur	1298	1096	1282.33		1211.48	
6	Kerala Hitech Industries Ltd, Thiruvananthapuram	801.66*	533.71	594.02		636.74	
7	Trivandrum Spinning Mills Ltd, Thiruvananthapuram	587.4	449.21	584.17		439.04	
8	Autokast Ltd, Alappuzha	704.95	902.11	683.58		838.73	
9	Kerala Automobiles Ltd, Thiruvananthapuram	2282.2	2430.37	2681.78		2946.17	
10	Steel Industries Kerala Ltd, Thrissur	0	0	1828.56		2137.61	
11	Kerala State Textile Corporation Ltd, Thiruvananthapuram	3766.25	4326.69	3787.44		4253.7	
12	Travancore Plywood Industries Ltd, Punalur	51.2	85.5	54.72		117.34	
13	The Kerala Minerals and Metals Ltd, Kollam	7033.01	9391.33	4800.35		11687.408	
14	Steel and Industrial Forgings Ltd, Thrissur	1443	1388	1512		1476	
15	The Kerala Ceramics Ltd, Kundara	523.88	556.58	551.12		558.85	
16	Scooters Kerala Ltd, Alappuzha	0	0	113.36		278.02	
17	Kerala Soaps and Oils Ltd, Kozhikode	0	571.04	1.14		459.16	
18	Foam Mattings IndiaLtd, Alappuzha	0	0	743.76		863.86	

Source: Reports of the Companies Concerned

* Since most of the Systems take very long period for manufacture, production is estimated in terms of value added

Appendix - 6.14

Production and Capacity Utilization of Government owned Companies in Kerala during 1996 -1997 and 1997 -1998

Sl. No.	Name of Company	Name of products	Unit	Installed Capacity as on			Production During			Capacity Utilization		
				5	6	7	8	9	10	9	10	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10			
1	Kerala Electrical and Allied Engineering Co. Ltd, Kochi	Distribution of Transformers HRC Fuses Steel Structures Cast Iron Specials Alternators (TL) Electrical & Wiring Accessories Alternators(G.P) & D.G Sets Various Electronic Products	KVA Nos TON TON Nos Nos Nos	120000 120000 1200 1500 1500 133000 3000	120000 120000 1200 1500 1500 133000 3000	444015 14686 731.93 257.19 1542 277751 1110	465637 17695 557.68 404.97 1815 150032 1104	370 12.24 60.99 17.15 102.8 208.84 37	388.2 14.75 46.47 26.1 121 112.81 36.8			
2	Kerala State Electronics Development Corporation Ltd, Thiruvananthapuram					A multiproduct and multidivisional electronic manufacturing Co. and hence capacity is flexible and manpower oriented. Production is reported in terms of value and not in terms of quantity as the systems/equipments are customs built. Since value varies with the rating of the system, quantity						
3	Malabar Cements Ltd, Palakkad	Portland Cement	M.T	420000	420000	279222	381167	66.48	90.75			
4	Kerala Clays and Ceramic Product Ltd, Kannur	ChinaClay Bricks Laterite Low grade Bauxite	M.T.S Nos M.T.S	N.A N.A N.A	N.A N.A N.A	12655 45559 6465	9103 74787 9703	0 0 0	0 0 0			
5	Sitaram Textiles Ltd, Thrissur	Cotton Yarn Cotton Fibre Rocket Motorcases Titanium Alloy Liquid Engine Control System Components Aerospace Turbojet Aircraft Engine	Kg mts/day Nos Nos Nos Nos Lof Nos	6304(spindles) 104(spindles) 40000 12 60 3 2 Rs. 1 crore 3	40000 12 60 3 2 Rs. 1 crore 3	8.1 27.97 0 0 0 0 0 0	7.09 21.57 0 0 0 0 0 0	0.07 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0.05 0 0 0 0 0 0 0			
Since most of the Systems take very long period for manufacture, Production is estimated in terms of value added.												
7	Trivandrum Spinning Mills Ltd,	Cotton Yarn of different Counts	Spindles	25200	25200	6.09(lakh kg.)	4.34(lakh kg.)	0	0			
8	Autokast Ltd, Alappuzha	GI Castings SGI Castings Steel Castings	MT MT MT	23000	23000	2403 14 nil	2722 49 nil	0 0 0	0 0 0			

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
9	Kerala Automobiles Ltd, Thiruvananthapuram	Authorickshaw	Nos	7200	7200	5690	5775	79.03	80.21
10	Steel Industrials Kerala Ltd, Thrissur	Structural Steel Fabrication Generation of ferrous scraplay breaking ships	MT	3000	NA	552	684	18.4	0
		Cast Iron	MT	10000	NA	85	157	0.85	0
11	Kerala Textile Corporation Ltd, Thiruvananthapuram	Cotton/Blended Yarn	MT	1200	NA	521	410	43.42	0
		Commercial Plywood	Spindles	86236	86236	28.76(lakh kgs.)	30.14(lakh kgs.)	0	0
12	Travancore Plywood Industries Ltd, Punalur		m ²	27.32 lakhs	27.38 lakhs (4mm basis)	72296	82132 m ² (4mm basis)	0	0
13	Kerala Minerals & Metals Ltd, Kollam	Titanium Dioxide	MT	22000	22000	10115.65	14486.55	0	0
		Ilmenite	MT	25000	25000	12103	12298	0	0
		Rutile	MT	2400	2400	612.75	566.05	0	0
		Zircon	MT	1500	1500	132.5	179.8	0	0
		Leucosene	MT	300	0	0	0	0	0
		Monozite	MT	240	0	0	0	0	0
14	Steel and Industrial Forgings Ltd, Thrissur	Steel Forgings	MT	7500	7500	2101	1947	28.01	25.96
15	The Kerala Ceramics Ltd, Kundara	Porcelain	MT	595	595	375.5	360.5	0	0
		Kaolin	MT	18000	18000	8518.85	8430.15	0	0
		Sanitary ware*	MT	1200	1200	0	0	0	0
16	Scooters Kerala Ltd, Alappuzha	Iron & Steel Products	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	Kerala Soaps & Oils Ltd, Kozhikode	Laundry soaps	MT	0	9000	0	1341	0	0
		Toilet soaps	MT	0	0	0	443	0	0
		Shark Liver oil products	MT	0	300	0	37	0	0
		Vanaspathi & Refined Oil	MT	0	3000	0	0	0	0
		Glycerine	MT	0	260	0	0	0	0
		Others	MT	0	0	0	25	0	0
18	Foam Mattings (India) Ltd, Aleppuzha	Backing Plant	1200000 m ²	1200000	1200000	1147607 m ²	1318565 m ²	95.63	109.88
		Matting Plant	475000	475000	475000	257450 m ²	279267	0	0

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Appendix - 6.15

Capital Invested and Employment in respect of Govt. Majority Companies in Kerala

Sl. No.	Name of Company	Capital Invested (Rs. in lakhs)		Employment (Nos.)	
		3 as on 31-3-1997	4 as on 31-3-1998	5 as on 31-3-1997	6 as on 31-3-1998
1	Forest Industries (Travancore) Ltd, Aluva	157.58	171.02	157	154
2	The Travancore Cements Ltd, Kottayam	50.00	50	673	584
3	Keltron Component Complex Ltd, Kannur	1593.47	1429.91	354	354
4	Keltron Counters Ltd, Thiruvananthapuram	1364.75	1331.66	299	294
5	Keltron Magnetics Ltd, Kannur	152.47	188.73	32	32
6	Travancore Titanium Products Ltd, Thiruvananthapuram	176.75	176.75	1522	1486
7	The Metropolitan Engineering Company Ltd, Thiruvananthapuram	309.59	548.96	144	122
8	Trace Cable Company Ltd, Kochi	5862.02	6144.95	776	755
9	Kerala Construction Components Ltd, Alappuzha	150.59	163.19	N.A	134
10	Keltron Crystals Ltd, Cannanore	526.82	626.36	N.A	119
11	Sidkel Television Ltd, Calicut	N.A	158.95	N.A	52
12	The Metal Industries Ltd, Shoranur	89.3	122.86	124	115
13	Keltron Rectifiers Ltd, Thrissur	1454.21	1559.28	N.A	114
14	Astral Watches Ltd, Kasargode	117.27	122.17	N.A	99
15	United Electrical Industries Ltd, Kollam	399.06	399.06	451	439
16	Steel Complex Ltd, Calicut	2302.2	2788.7	N.A	471
17	The Travancore Cochin Chemicals Ltd, Kochi	5926.31	7177.96	1202	1182
18	Transformers and Chemicals Kerala Ltd, Ernakulam	4314.00	4272.00	1650	1614
19	Keltron Electroceramics Ltd, Malappuram	540.16	512.59	N.A	104

Source: Reports of the Companies Concerned

Appendix - 6.16
Performance of Govt. Majority Companies in Kerala in terms of value of Production and Sales Turnover during 1996-97 and 1997-98

Sl. No	Name of Company	Value of Production (Rs. Lakhs)						Sales Turnover	
		1996-97	1997-98	1996-97	1997-98	1996-97	1997-98		
1	2	3	4	5	6				
1	Forest Industries (Travancore) Ltd, Aluva	246.69	386.5	249.92	422.56				
2	The Travancore Cements Ltd, Kottayam	3001.00	3110.00	2960.00	3018.00				
3	Keltron Component Complex Ltd, Kannur	2180.15	2362.04	2687.16	3151.54				
4	Keltron Counters Ltd, Thiruvananthapuram	424.33	810.41	490.97	810.41				
5	Keltron Magnetics Ltd, Kannur	22.79	70.39	25.73	84.27				
6	Travancore Titanium Products Ltd, Thiruvananthapuram	6136.08	6593.29	5452.38	6499.58				
7	The Metropolitan Engineering Company Ltd, Thiruvananthapuram	241.42	279.76	264.06	276.81				
8	Traco Cable Company Ltd, Kochi	6648.16	5163.53	6800.6	5052.37				
9	Kerala Construction Components Ltd, Alappuzha	101.32	102.63	90.24	65.9				
10	Keltron Crystals Ltd, Cannanore	90.35	74.25	116.6	103.22				
11	Sidkel Television Ltd, Calicut	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil				
12	The Metal Industries Ltd, Shoranur	159.00	187.00	168.00	188.30				
13	Keltron Rectifiers Ltd, Thrissur	189.46	184.39	208.76	200.42				
14	Astral Watches Ltd, Kasargode	47.00	31.00	No Sales					
15	United Electrical Industries Ltd, Kollam	1073.87	1148.68	1092.48	1184.55				
16	Steel Complex Ltd, Calicut	1929.00	1808.00	1646.27	2110.00				
17	The Travancore Cochin Chemicals Ltd, Kochi	6354.36	5638.58	6390.71	5073.71				
18	Transformers and Chemicals Kerala Ltd, Emakulam	8169.00	7192.00	8720.00	8947.00				
19	Keltron Electroceramics Ltd, Malappuram	324.8	554.62	422.41	653.11				

Source: Reports of the Companies Concerned

Appendix 6.17
Production and Capacity Utilization of Government Majority Companies in Kerala during 1996-97 and 1997-98

Sl. No.	Name of Company	Name of Products	Unit	Installed Capacity on			Quantity of Production during			Capacity Utilization %	
				31-3-97	5	6	31-3-98	7	8	1996-97	1997-98
1	Forest Industries (Travancore) Ltd, Aluva	Wooden Furniture and Joineries	m ³	1500m ³	1500m ³	1500m ³	597.838	806m ³	39.86	53.73	
2	Travancore Cements Ltd	1.White Cement	M.T	30000	30000	30000	27344	27478	91.15	91.59	
		2.Cement Paint	M.T	1050	1050	1050	1989	2227	189.43	212.10	
3	Keitron Component Complex Ltd, Kannur	Al. Electrolytic Capacitors	Million Nos.	150	150	150	1004.58	1118.05	66.97	74.54	
4	Keitron Counters Ltd, Thiruvananthapuram	1.Counting Devices	Nos.	10 lakh	10 lakh	10 lakh	107320	91129	10.732	9.11	
		2.Defense Products	Nos.	*	*	*	70516	139168	-	-	
		3.Energy Meters	Nos.	-	-	-	-	2227	-	-	
5	Keitron Magnetics Ltd, Kannur	1.Servo Controlled Voltage Stabilizer	Nos.	500	500	500	151	115	30.2	23	
		2.Uninterrupted Power Supply Systems	Nos.	50	50	50	4	-	8	-	
6	Travancore Titanium Products Ltd, Thiruvananthapuram	3.MPP Capacitors	Nos.	250000	250000	250000	9692	177082	3.88	70.83	
		Titanium Dioxide	M.T	15000	15000	15000	11056	11678	73.71	77.85	
7	The Metropolitan Engineering Company Ltd, Thiruvananthapuram	Switches, Fuses etc. of various types	-	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	
8	Traco Cable Company Ltd, Kochi	AAC & ACSR	M.T	1500.00	1500.00	1500.00	850.61	1249.44	56.71	8.3	
		PVC & Power Cables	McM	32.92	32.92	32.92	4.09	4.7	12.42	14.28	
		JFTC(Jelly filled)	KM	-	-	-	260.06	286.55	-	-	
		JFTC TVLA	LCKM	17.5LCKM	17.5LCKM	17.5LCKM	2980.79	5577.18	-	-	
9	Kerala Construction Components Ltd, Alappuzha	Sand Lime Bricks/ Fly Ash Bricks	nos(000)	120 lakhs	120 lakhs	120 lakhs	55.47	50.61	-	-	
10	Keitron Crystals Ltd, Cannanore	Crystals	nos(000)	2084	2084	2084	421.59	319.04	-	-	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	Sidkel Television Ltd, Calicut								
12	The Metal Industries Ltd, Shoranur	1. Mammatties 2. All Axes 3. Pick Axes 4. Xrow Bar 5. Sledge Hammer 6. Others	Nos Nos Nos Nos Nos Nos	218 MT (Single Shift)	218 MT (Single Shift)	107.87 9.78 65.58 11.90 131.78 13	133.8 8.4 50.78 11.77 151.88 24.37		
13	Keltron Rectifiers Ltd, Thrissur	Below 30 A Above 30 A Equipment Others	K K Nos K	300 20 — —	300 20 — —	577.77 23.52 2 1.38	478.63 23.66 6 38.69		
14	Astral Watches Ltd, Kasargode	HMT Watches	Nos	4 lakhs	4 lakhs	4.05 lakhs	3.5 lakhs	101.25	87.5
15	United Electrical Industries Ltd, Kollam	KWH Meters Meter Control gears and Other Products	Nos Nos Nos	300000 4500 —	300000 4500 —	283804 1234 —	300531 1108 —	94.6 27.42	100.18 24.62
16	Steel Complex Ltd, Calicut	M.S. Billet	MT	55000	55000	14286	17223	25.97	31.31
17	The Travancore Cochin Chemicals Ltd, Kochi	Caustic Soda Chlorine Products	MT MT	52800 46464	66000 58080	37582 32537	39315 33557	71.18 70.03	59.57 57.78
18	Transformers and Electricals Kerala Ltd, Ernakulam	1. Power Transformer 2. Current and Potential Transformer 3. Gas Circuit Breakers	MVA No No	4500 1000 100	4500 1000 100	3451 530 48	2957 462 59	76.69 53 48	65.71 46.2 59
19	Keltron Electroceramics Ltd, Malappuram	1. Ceramic Disc Capacitors 2. Thermistors 3. Buzzer 4. Buzzer(sub contract) 5. Metal Oxide	lakh Nos lakh Nos lakh Nos lakh Nos lakh Nos	900 10 5 0 10	900 10 5 0 10	645.57 3.88 5.55 0.55 0.03	981.16 2.08 5 5.18 0.58	71.73 38.8 111 0 0.3	109.02 20.8 100 0 5.8

Source: Reports of the Companies Concerned

* Total Installed Capacity in terms of value has been fixed at Rs. 8 crores. The Individual cost of defense products vary from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1.79 lakhs. Hence quantity cannot be accurately determined

Appendix 6.18
Sector wise summary of Performance of Public Sector Eenterprises in Kerala - 1997 - 98

Sl. No.	Sector	Rs. In Lakhs															
		No. of Total Units		Paid up Capital		Capital Invested		Units on profit		Units on loss		Net Profit / loss(-)		No. of dividend declared enterprises		Contribution to exchequer	
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	Central	State		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14				
1	Development and Infrastructural	16	5651	53306.44	173596.26	9	3485.10	2	266.19	3218.91	2	3.96	114.83				
2	Ceramics & Refractories	6	1013	1347.5	1877.15	1	59.64	2	73.34	-13.7	1	45.77	20.12				
3	Chemical Industries	11	7467	9223.09	24431.25	5	4802.81	4	1844.62	2958.19	3	7814.19	902.54				
4	Electrical Equipment	5	4452	6702.72	18304.17	2	277.70	3	1719.77	-1442.07	0	3493.87	256.53				
5	Electronics	10	3471	13266.06	23684.21	4	63.08	5	2680.07	-2616.99	0	1379.43	89.19				
6	Engineering	11	3400	8913.93	27819.48	4	1105.14	7	2599.28	-1494.14	1	1579.76	252.17				
7	Plantation & Agro based Units	14	12130	8606.97	12763.41	5	1539.58	8	1081.80	457.78	2	150.34	568.75				
8	Textiles	4	2672	2744.98	5774.10	0	0.00	4	590.74	-590.74	0	382.38	88.99				
9	Wood Based Industries	3	518	86.3	1451.89	1	3.75	1	153.35	-149.6	0	54.26	43.95				
10	Traditional Industries	7	23037	14499.86	23058.06	3	210.88	3	1091.41	-880.53	0	5.43	39.74				
11	Trading Units	3	3165	992.9	20739.68	2	838.29	1	4944.52	-4106.23	2	341.70	46489.77				
12	Welfare Agencies	8	394	3561.54	5583.41	2	12.86	4	46.51	-33.65	0	0.00	0.00				
13	Public Utilities	6	61624	121412.66	586964.38	3	3490.21	3	12586.99	-9096.78	1	0.00	5.07				
14	Others	7	64	56.79	65.88	1	3.38	0	0.00	3.38	0	0.00	0.00				
	Total	111	129058	244721.74	926113.33	42	15892.42	47	29678.59	-13786.17	12	15251.09	48871.65				
	Less: Statutory Companies	9	62762	139130.1	656924.82	4	4676.6	2	12420.78	-7744.18	1	0	5.26				
		102	66296	105591.64	269188.51	38	11215.82	45	17257.81	-6041.99	11	15251.09	48866.39				

Source: Center for Management Development, Thiruvananthapuram

Appendix - 6.19
Particulars of the Joint Stock companies in Kerala at the end of March 1997 and 1998

Sl.No	Particulars	Private Limited			Public Limited		Total
		3	4	5	4	5	
1	Number of Joint Stock Companies in Kerala as on 31.3.97	8176	1234	9410			
2	Number of Companies newly registered during 1997-98	764	63	827			
3	Number of Companies transferred from other States during 1997-98	3	3	6			
4	Number of Companies dissolved up/ struck off/amalgamated during 1997-98	49	12	61			
5	Number of Companies transferred to other States during 1997-98	1	1	2			
6	Net addition to the total No. of Joint Stock Companies in Kerala during '97-98 (Item 2+3)- (4-5)	717	53	770			
7	Total No. of Joint Stock Companies in Kerala as on 31.3.'98 (Item 1+6)	8893	1287	10180*			
8	Total No. of Government Companies registered in Kerala as on 31.3.'98	73	32	105			
9	Total No. of Government Companies registered in Kerala during 1997-98	Nil	1	1			
10	No. of government Companies wound up during 1997-98	Nil	Nil	Nil			
11	Net addition to the total No. of Government Companies in Kerala during '97-98 (Item 9-10)	Nil	1	1			
12	Total No. of Government Companies in Kerala as on 31.3.98 (Item 8+11)	73	33	106			
13	Name of Government Companies, newly registered in Kerala during 1997-98	Kerala Power Finance Corporation Ltd.					

* including 171 companies in liquidation

Source: Reports from the office of the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, Kochi.

Appendix 6.20
District-wise details of Small Scale Industrial Units Registered in Kerala during the year 1997-98

Name of District	Number of SSI Units promoted by						Investment (Rs.in lakhs)	Value of goods and services produced (Rs. In lakhs)	Employment Provided (Number)	Total number of Units commenced commercial operations.			
	SC			ST							Women	Others	Total
	2	3	4	5	6	7								8	9	10
Thiruvananthapuram	31	3	537	1400	1971	2623.990	14301.820	6959.00	1971.00				
Kollam	306	5	563	947	1821	2918.170	4749.300	7448.00	1821.00				
Pathanamthitta	57	6	340	733	1136	1133.610	2834.180	3569.00	1136.00				
Alappuzha	23	3	359	1430	1815	1469.290	1437.100	5534.00	1815.00				
Kottayam	106	31	680	1091	1908	2760.000	2845.000	4529.00	1908.00				
Idukki	22	27	213	192	454	1529.420	2580.360	1524.00	454.00				
Ernakulam	2	1	559	1904	2466	9887.480	35324.930	12982.00	2466.00				
Thrissur	46	nil	311	1564	1921	10209.510	18574.680	7214.00	1921.00				
Palakkad	39	9	407	1245	1700	3402.870	5104.310	5874.00	1700.00				
Malappuram	36	1	215	748	1000	1887.560	12376.760	4161.00	1000.00				
Kozhikode	nil	nil	45	1505	1550	2945.000	2858.000	3855.00	1550.00				
Wayanad	14	54	152	132	352	239.890	328.850	1249.00	352.00				
Kannur	11	nil	142	665	851	1157.000	5754.000	3081.00	851.00				
Kasaragod	6	11	143	442	602	700.800	2759.980	2284.00	602.00				
Sub Total	732	151	4666	13998	19547	42864.59	111829.27	70263	19547				

Source: Directorate of Industries & Commerce

Appendix - 6.21
District-wise details of Small Scale Industrial Units Registered in Kerala as on 31st March 1998.

Name of District	Number of SSI Units promoted by				Total Investment (Rs. In lakhs)	Value of goods and Services (Rs. In lakhs)	Employment provided (Number)
	SC/ST		Women				
	2	3	4	5				6	7	8
Thiruvananthapuram	1089	3446	14998	19533	19168.14	72336.08	79233
Kollam	1550	3668	11454	16672	23381.94	52604.79	140655
Pathanamthitta	581	1986	5261	7828	6052.04	13427.51	29390
Alappuzha	486	2756	13289	16531	17439.42	63397.74	87220
Kottayam	423	3198	14863	18484	18993.54	49969.64	66874
Idukki	360	1588	3137	5085	4766.33	11686.9	17708
Emakulam	848	3291	20308	24447	47127.25	201951.32	121863
Trissur	1105	2289	15520	18914	34239.01	81318.43	80648
Palakkad	661	2079	11201	13941	19866.47	40827.62	70732
Malappuram	737	1122	6575	8434	12744.59	30416.47	33864
Kozhikode	334	1769	11309	13412	13731.28	45645.32	65201
Wayanad	245	1080	1789	3114	2795.15	9384.89	10584
Kannur	273	1033	8007	9313	10268.20	62132.78	77007
Kasaragod	154	671	3558	4383	4560.30	9740.97	28883
Sub Total	8846	29976	141269	180091	235133.66	744840.46	909859

Source: Directorate of Industries & Commerce

Appendix - 6.22
Working Status of Small Scale Units as on 31st March 1998

Name of District	Total No. of Units	No. of Units identified as			Units revived by DIC during 1997-98
		Sick	Registered	Revived	
1	2	3	4	5	6
Thiruvananthapuram	19533	247	217	76	1
Kollam	16672	355	209	91	2
Pathanamthitta	7828	162	52	46	2
Alappuzha	16531	365	182	176	nil
Kottayam	18484	274	239	91	nil
Idukki	5085	61	40	23	nil
Ernakulam	24447	1128	205	204	1
Trissur	18914	214	112	48	4
Palakkad	13941	112	81	26	5
Malappuram	8434	135	54	34	nil
Kozhikode	13412	251	190	82	nil
Wayanad	3114	54	44	14	nil
Kannur	9313	85	81	34	nil
Kasaragod	4383	35	25	6	nil
Sub Total	180091	3478	1731	951	15

Source: Directorate of Industries & Commerce

Appendix 6.23
Details of Entrepreneurship Development Programme conducted during 1997-1998

Name of District	Number of entrepreneurs Trained during 1997-1998					No. of Trained Entrepreneurs who have started SSI Units	No. of Entrepreneurs trained under PMRY	
	SC	ST	Others	Total	6			7
	2	3	4	5				
Thiruvananthapuram	Nil	Nil	88	88	Nil	1419		
Kollam	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	831		
Pathanamthitta	Nil	Nil	42	42	Nil	552		
Alappuzha	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	818		
Kottayam	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	1058		
Idukky	Nil	Nil	26	26	Nil	285		
Emakulam	16	4	162	182	19	1197		
Thrissur	Nil	Nil	30	30	27	1205		
Palakkad	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	1132		
Malappuram	Nil	Nil	30	30	Nil	479		
Kozhikode	Nil	Nil	35	35	Nil	589		
Wayanad	4	6	60	70	Nil	242		
Kannur	2	2	36	40	Nil	681		
Kasargode	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	260		
CFSC Changaniassery	Nil	Nil	53	53	10	Nil		
Sub. Total	22	12	562	596	56	10748		

Source: Directorate of Industries and Commerce

Appendix- 6.24
Achievement under Self Employment Programme during 1997-98

Name of District	Applications sanctioned and amount disbursed during 1997-98			
	No.	Sanctioned amount (Rs. In lakhs)	No.	Disbursement amount (Rs.in lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5
Thiruvananthapuram	1815	973.490	1191	644.56
Kollam	1445	725.710	1020	522.74
Pathanamthitta	724	428.460	493	291.50
Alappuzha	1108	595.720	847	417.86
Kottayam	1412	757.620	931	502.12
Idukki	437	233.660	348	172.56
Ernakulam	1765	1033.890	1267	737.81
Trissur	1684	985.570	1238	727.02
Palakkad	1292	644.400	736	322.37
Malappuram	628	378.000	500	306.00
Kozhikode	1032	625.320	597	328.06
Wayanad	338	177.900	294	128.55
Kannur	828	490.920	582	256.80
Kasaragod	360	202.280	219	128.50
Sub Total	14868	8252.94	10263	5486.45

Source: Directorate of Industries & Commerce

Appendix- 6.25
Industrial Co-operative Societies in Kerala as on 30/6/1998

Name of District	Industrial co-operative Societies registered during 1997-98	Total Number of Industrial Cooperative Societies as on 30/6/1998					Total No. of Societies
		SC	ST	Women	Total		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
Thiruvananthapuram	4	38	2	77	117	290	
Kollam	15	41	2	74	117	246	
Pathanamthitta	3	32	nil	63	95	108	
Alappuzha	14	67	3	58	128	260	
Kottayam	2	18	4	63	85	151	
Idukki	1	26	14	18	58	87	
Emakulam	7	8	1	172	181	193	
Trissur	1	21	nil	54	75	215	
Palakkad	1	49	6	64	119	125	
Malappuram	2	30	1	35	66	120	
Kozhikode	1	23	2	21	46	124	
Wayanad	11	3	32	17	52	66	
Kannur	3	2	nil	65	67	200	
Kasaragod	1	9	2	16	27	74	
Sub Total	66	367	69	797	1233	2259	

Source: Directorate of Industries & Commerce

Appendix - 6.26

District-wise Details regarding the number of Handloom Cooperative Societies in the State

Sl.No	Name of District	No. of Societies		No. of Workers		Government grant as Share Capital (Rs. In lakhs)	
		1996-97	1997-98	1996-97	1997-98	1996-97	1997-98
1	Thiruvananthapuram	359	360	39140	38950	97.702	—
2	Kollam	80	80	11187	10750	20.25	—
3	Pathanamthitta	8	10	623	605	—	—
4	Alappuzha	26	26	2988	2990	0.338	—
5	Kottayam	16	16	2033	2100	1.8	—
6	Idukki	12	12	417	425	—	—
7	Ernakulam	32	32	5523	5750	13	—
8	Trissur	30	30	4488	5505	6.63	—
9	Palakkad	46	47	8076	8552	21.9	—
10	Malappuram	13	13	1914	2025	2.88	—
11	Kozhikode	43	43	9497	10125	23.5	—
12	Wayanad	4	4	132	106	—	—
13	Kannur	73	73	14974	15012	5	18
14	Kasaragode	11	11	2205	2002	7	—
Total		753	757	103197	104897	200	18

Source: Directorate of Handlooms and Textiles

Appendix - 6.27

Production and Productivity under Handloom Industry in Kerala

SI No.	Item	1996-97	1997-98
1	2	3	4(P)
1 Co-operative Sector			
i)	Number of looms	47265	47318
ii	Production of handloom cloth(M.M)	70.35	70.84
iii	Value of Production (Rs.crores)	301.69	310.27
iv	Productivity(M/LA)	1488	1497
v	No.of weavers in the co-operative sector	104570	104620
vi	Employment generated during the period(mandays in Lakhs)]	574	574.6
2 Corporate Sector/Unorganised/ Private Sector			
i	Number of looms	14324	14410
ii	Production of handloom cloth(M.M)	4.01	4.15
iii	Value of Production (Rs.crores)	58.66	60.39
iv	Productivity(M/LA)	1658	1718
v	No.of weavers in the corporate sector	8205	8220
vi	Employment generated during the year(mandays in Lakhs)	36	36
3 Total: Co-operative, corporate and unorganised Sector			
i	Number of looms'	61589	61728
ii	Production of handloom cloth(M.M)	74.36	74.99
iii	Value of Production (Rs.crores)	360.35	370.66
iv	Productivity(M/LA)	1503.26	1212
v	Number of weavers	112775	112840
vi	Employment generated (mandays in Lakhs)	610	610.6
Assistance Extended by way of loan and grant for the development of			
4 Handloom Industry (Rs.lakhs)			
a)	Loan:		
i	State Government	318.52	276
ii	Central Government	198.38	200
iii	N.C.D.C, NABARD,HUDCO	489.31	1495.85
Total(a)		1006.21	1971.85

P: Provisional

1	2	3	4
b)	Grant:		
i	State Government	1922.17	842.41
ii	Central Government	828.03	629.89
iii	N.C.D.C, NABARD, HUDCO		
	Total(b)	2750.2	1472.3
c)	Amount Spent as rebate on the sale of Handloom cloth:		
	State Government	1169.92	750
	Central Government(MDA) 50% CSS	169.85	600
	Total(c)	1339.77	1350
	5 Value of unsold stock (Rs.crores)		
a)	In the Co-operative Sector	32.56	28
b)	In the Corporate Sector	3.83	3.7
c)	Unorganised/ Private Sector	1.76	1.7
	6. Number of Co-operative Societies		
(a)	Factory type:-		
	1 Working	111	111
	2 Dormant	17	17
	3 Under liquidation	2	2
	4 Not started working	5	5
	Total(a)	135	135
(b)	Cottage Type:-		
	1 Working	466	466
	2 Dormant	60	60
	3 Under liquidation	77	77
	4 Societies yet to start functioning	15	17
	Total(b)	618	620
	Grand Total(a+b)	753	757

Source: Directorate of Handlooms & Textiles

Appendix - 6.28
Working Results of Handloom apex Society(Hantex)

Sl.No.	Particulars	1996-97	1997-98
1	2	3	P
1	Sales turnover(Rs. Crores)	27.01	14.99
2	Value of cloth produced(Rs. Crores)	0.63	0.00
3	Value of Yarn Purchased(Rs. Crores)	25.34	14.67
4	Value of Yarn distributed(Rs. In crores)	5.61	0.00
5	a) Production(lakh meters)	10.20	8.00
	b) Value (Rs. In lakhs)	0.78	0.58
6	No.of Exhibitions conducted	43.00	43.00
7	No.of primary societies registered as members(cumulative)	431.00	430.00
8	Paid up share capital(Rs. Lakhs)	924.00	0.00

P: Provisional

Source: Directorate of Handloom and Textiles

Appendix - 6.29
Working Results of Kerala State Handloom Development Corporation Ltd.(Hanveev)

(Rs. In lakhs)			
Sl.No	Particulars	1996-97	1997-98
1	2	3	4
1	Paid up Capital(as at the end of the year)	637.20	737.20
2	Total Borrowing (as at the end of the year)	831.43	870.43
3	Gross Block(as at the end of the year)	236.50	310.97
4	Value of Production through clusters and sponsored societies	527.18	701.48
5	Income through the sales of products(as at the end of the year)	1137.15	1329.00
6	Other Income:-		
	a) Export of Handloom cloth through KSHDC	0.00	0.00
	b) grants, MDA, Interest, Processing charges etc.	152.61	146.47
7	Expenditure of Raw materials	238.50	329.70
	a) Yarn	16.30	22.10
	b) Fabrics	254.57	106.52
8	Expenditure on personal payments	179.62	204.51
9	Provision for Depreciation	10.00	10.00
10	Expenditure towards interest and Bank Charges	143.08	112.50
11	Other Expenses:-		
	a) Trading Expenses	60.50	74.20
	b) Hank yarn subsidy		82.45
	c) Administration and Selling Expenses	105.73	162.10
12	Stock differential	195.45	173.85
13	Net Profit(+), Net loss(-)	-50.27	82.04
14	Accumulated loss at the end of the year	571.27	736.91

Source: Directorate of Handloom & Textiles

Appendix - 6.30
Production and Productivity under Powerloom Industry

Sl.No.	Items	1996-97	1997-98
1	2	3	P
1	Total number of powerlooms in the state	2394	2500
2	Number of looms in the co-operative sector	962	1000
3	Percentage of 2 to 1	40.18	40
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	318
7	Co-operative Sector:-		
	a) Production of cloth(lakh metres)	121.03	130
	b) Value of Production(Rs.lakhs)	2965.24	3000
	c) Productivity(Meter/ loom)	12587.12	13000
8	Unorganised/ Private sector	Nil	0
9	Total (co-operative and unorganised/ private sectors)		
	a) Production of cloth(lakh metres)	121.03	130
	b) Value of Production(Rs.lakhs)	2965.24	3000
	c) Productivity(Meter/ loom)	12587.12	13000

Source: Directorate of Handloom and Textiles

Appendix 6.31
District-wise details of Coir Co-op. Societies
(Position as on 31-3-1998)

Sl. No	Name of District	No. of Coir Societies		
		Working & New	Dormant	Total
1	Thiruvananthapuram	58	12	70
2	Kollam	92	28	120
3	Alappuzha	158	48	206
4	Kottayam	27	6	33
5	Idukki	1	0	1
6	Emakulam	31	6	37
7	Thrissur	32	6	38
8	Malappuram	18	5	23
9	Palakkad	9	0	9
10	Kozhikode	78	11	89
11	Kannur	31	6	37
12	Kasargode	15	4	19
	Total	550	132	682

Source: Directorate of Coir Development - Thiruvananthapuram

Appendix - 6.32
Export of Coir and Coir Products from India during 1995-96 & 1996-97

Sl.No.	Item	1995-96			1996-97			1997-98
		Qty	Value (Rs.lakhs)	Qty	Value (Rs.lakhs)	Qty	Value (Rs. Lakhs)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
1	Coir Fibre	303	27.090	337	49.590	243	27.930	
2	Coir Yarn	14838	3434.480	13645	3263.180	15889	4123.650	
3	Coir Mats	20353	10131.770	21091	11396.680	21039	12467.030	
4	Coir Mattings	7590	4621.290	6578	4126.050	7107	4650.020	
5	Coir rugs&Carpets	2817	1867.910	2306	1705.150	1957	1441.550	
6	Coir rope	121	26.270	78	21.680	92	24.510	
7	Coir(other sorts)	353	176.360	578	256.520	1099	552.690	
8	Rubberised Coir	175	113.400	212	152.320	288	234.120	
9	Curled Coir	1156	112.890	715	85.940	642	80.330	
10	Other Items	583	173.200	-	-	-	-	
11	Coir Geo-textiles	-	-	361	149.460	739	313.310	
12	Coir pith	-	-	468	51.690	755	87.760	
Total		48289	20634.66	46369	21258.26	49850	24002.90	

Source: Directorate of Coir Development, Thiruvananthapuram

Appendix - 6.33
Coir Co-operative Societies in Kerala

Sl.No	Type of Society as on 31.3.97	No. of Societies as on 31-3-1997	No. of Societies as on 31-3-1998
1	2	3	4
1	Primary Coir Co-operative Societies		
	a) Working (Started production)	412	441
	b) New Societies which have not started working	0	2
	c) Dormat societies	134	102
	Total	545	545
2	Manufacturing Societies		
	a) Working (Started production)	21	22
	b) New Societies which have not started	1	2
	c) Dormat societies	28	28
	Total	50	52
3	Small Scale Producers Co-operative Societies		
	a) Working (Started production)	8	9
	b) New Societies which have not started working	0	0
	c) Dormat societies	1	0
	Total	9	9
4	Husk Procurement and Distribution Societies		
	a) Working	2	2
	b) New Societies which have not started working	0	0
	c) Dormat societies	2	2
	Total	4	4
5	Fibre Societies (Defibering Mill Societies)		
	a) Working (Started production)	2	2
	b) New Societies which have not started working	68	70
	c) Dormat societies	0	0
	Total	70	72
6	Co-operative Coir Marketing Federation -1	1	1
7	Total number of coir Co-operative societies'		
	a) No. of societies which have production	445+	476
	b) New Societies which have not started production	69	74
	c) Dormat societies	165	132
	Total	678	682
	d) Societies under liquidation	191	188
	Grand total	870	871

Source: Directorate of Coir Development, Thiruvananthapuram

Appendix - 6.34

Activities of Coir Co-operative Societies

a. Primary Coir Co-operative Societies										
Year	No. of Societies which have production	Husk purchased		Fibre produced		Yarn produced		no. of members to whom work was given ('000)	Wages paid (Rs. In lakhs)	
		No. of members ('000)	Number(in lakhs)	Value(Rs. in lakhs)	Qty(Tonnes)	Value(Rs. in lakhs)	Qty(Tonnes)			Value(Rs. in lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
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	60	764.47
1996-97	412	228	785.00	392.50	1962.00	157.30	11203	2016	72	1044.00
1997-98	440	247	586.00	240.50	2206.00	198.00	12000	2400	73	1204.50
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	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98
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				
1997-98	31	5.45	1675	3.72	265.52	0				

Source: Directorate of Coir Development - Thiruvananthapuram

Appendix - 6.35
Foreign exchange earnings of India from Cashew Industry

Rs. Crores

Year	Export Value		Total	Import Value of Cashewnuts (Rs.Crores)	Net Foreign Exchange earned
	Cashew kernels	Cashewnut shell liquid			
1	2	3	4	5	6
1990-91	442.2	5.6	447.8	134	313.8
1991-92	669.1	4	673.1	266.7	406.4
1992-93	745.5	3.8	749.3	376.3	373
1993-94	1046	2.9	1048.9	482.7	566.2
1994-95	1246.3	2.4	1248.7	690.9	557.8
1995-96	1240.5	1.5	1242	700.1	481.9
1996-97	1285.5	2.8	1288.3	687.6	600.7
1997-98	1383.9	6.7	1390.6	744.4	646.2

Source: Cashew Export Promotion Council, Kochi

Appendix 6.36
Import of Raw Cashewnuts into India

Year	Quantity (M.T)	Index		Value	
		1990-91=100	Rs.Crores	Index 1990-91=100	
1	2	3	4	5	
1990-91	82639	100	134	100	
1991-92	106080	128	266.68	199.01	
1992-93	134985	163	376.33	280.84	
1993-94	191322	232	482.7	360.22	
1994-95	228109	276	690.94	515.63	
1995-96	222819	270	760.08	567.22	
1996-97	212866	258	687.6	513.13	
1997-98	224484	272	744.4	555.52	

Source: Cashew Export Promotion Council, Kochi

Appendix - 6.37
Khadi & Village Industries: Production, Sales, Employment and Wages paid during 1996-97 & 1997-98
(Amount in Rs. Lakhs)

Sl.No.	Schemes	Value of Production					Value of Sales					Employment					Wages Paid				
		1996-97	1997-98	1996-97	1997-98	1996-97	1997-98	1996-97	1997-98	1996-97	1997-98	1996-97	1997-98	1996-97	1997-98	1996-97	1997-98	1996-97	1997-98		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20		
I	Khadi	398.53	479.01	991.96	958.15	8087	7702	269.89	353.09												
II	Village Industries																				
1	Cottage Match	1079.81	1083.09	1283.03	1286.13	8027	8134	258.43	258.9												
2	Agarbathy	213.08	223.85	219.66	233.93	1331	1384	40.54	42.51												
3	Village Leather	1067.6	1549.44	1207.32	1662.76	3817	3880	213.89	217.89												
4	Fibre and Screwpine	738.79	720.36	813.37	785.45	72318	57650	648.16	557.9												
5	Rubber based Industry	691.94	1304.78	736.75	1337.39	1575	1813	47.74	52.64												
6	Hand Made paper	155	178.51	169.8	195.84	1068	1358	42.95	52.3												
7	Village Pottery	1125.24	1276.75	1171.47	1330.52	23044	23728	537.93	446.21												
8	Gurkhandasari	252.9	247.3	270.8	270.98	1544	1495	60.84	56.04												
9	Service Industry			151.79	158.29	565	604	85.59	84.46												
10	Non-Edible oil & soap	518.8	549.71	573.9	606.2	1034	1118	29.43	32.8												
11	Village Oil	1609.13	1091.18	1779.63	1194.13	1785	1233	52.27	96.39												
12	Textile	798.64	908.3	791.16	916.32	4815	5410	178.06	215.83												
13	Palmgur	221.02	214.52	286.66	211.07	13926	13586	34.9	33.99												
14	Bee-keeping	111.14	123.5	146.6	176.83	17790	17809	52.5	55.3												
15	Processing of Cereals and Pulses	644.4	667.39	726.52	755.18	14039	14120	251.47	255.8												
16	Ayurvedic Medicines	38.37	66.69	45.02	78.42	712	752	12.17	17.31												
17	Fruits and Vegetable Preservation	434.3	459.88	495.45	502.27	3352	4274	108.94	115.8												
18	Lime'	1332.91	1363.23	1530.25	1565.54	8494	8714	405.6	478.33												
19	Cane & Bamboo	329.82	336.64	341.53	353.94	5406	5193	792.24	143.17												
20	Carpentry & Blacksmithy	1240.81	1295.96	1505.73	1572.09	8433	8930	384.59	405.92												
21	Aluminium Industry	428.13	443.1	447.58	462	1027	1069	113.44	115.47												
22	Metal Industry	3.93	4.04	4.56	4.69	10	10	0.34	0.34												
23	Electronics	17.3	200.55	38.65	201.14	410	665	1.8	9.65												
24	Polywastra	55.62	64.17	73.11	60.63	888	966	29.25	45.19												
25	P.V.C	..	28	..	33	..	75	..	1.24												
	Sub Total	13108.68	14401.24	14810.34	15954.74	195410	183970	4443.07	3791.38												
	Grand Total	13507.21	14880.25	15802.3	16912.89	203497	191672	4712.96	4144.47												

Source: Khadi & Village Industries Board, Thiruvananthapuram

Appendix 6.38

District wise Number of Sales outlets and Sales under Khadi & Village Industries

Sl. No	Name of District	No. of Khadi Bhavans	1997-98	
				Sales in (Rs. Lakhs)
1	Thiruvananthapuram	6		80.77
2	Kollam	8		43.2
3	Alappuzha	11		34.07
4	Pathanamthitta	6		13.72
5	Kottayam	14		28.92
6	Idukki	1		5.82
7	Ernakulam	7		19.63
8	Thrissur	15		27.84
9	Palakkad	18		53.03
10	Malappuram	12		7.15
11	Kozhikode	29		83.81
12	Wayanad	3		1.04
13	Kannur	1		23.38
14	Payyannur & Kasargode	41		270.15
				692.53

Source: Khadi & Village Industries Board, Thiruvananthapuram

Appendix - 6.39
Progress of Sericulture Development Programme of the State

Sl.No	Item	1997-98	1998-99	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5
		(till date)	(till date)	
1	Mulberry Cultivation (in Acres) (Additional area)	2910	2258	
2	Number of Farmers	4424	3237	
3	Number of rearing units	987	1100	
4	Production of cocoon (MT)	31	16	
5	Silk Worm seed production centres (Nos)			
	a. State Sector	Nil	Nil	
	b. Co-operative Sector	Nil	Nil	
	c. Private Sector	One	One	
	d. Central Sector	One	One	
	Total (5)	1	1	
6	Cocoon purchase centres			All district offices are functioning as cocoon purchase centres
	a. State Sector	14	14	
	b. Co-operative Sector	-	-	
	c. Private Sector	-	-	
	Total (6)	14	14	
7	Silk Reeling Units			
	a. State Sector	2	2	
	b. Co-operative Sector	1	1	
	c. Private Sector	1	1	working on Job work basis
	Total (7)	3	4	
8	Demonstration cum training Centre			
	a. State Sector	1	1	
	b. Central Sector	1	1	
	Total (8)	1	1	
9	Production of Raw Silk Yarn	1554 Kg	860 Kg	
10	Sericulture Co-operative Societies newly organised (Nos)	130	23	

Sources : SERIFED, Thiruvananthapuram

Appendix - 6.40
Physical Achievement under Sericulture for the year 1997 - 98

No	District	Mul. Cultivation (ac.)	No. of Farmers	Dfils supply (Nos.)	Cocoon		Silk Production (in Kg.)
					Production (in Kg.)	Production (in Kg.)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
1	Thiruvananthapuram	169.020	276.000	2397.000	725.556		
2	Kollam	107.640	189.000	1259.000	460.590		
3	Pathanamthitta	130.450	234.000	2536.000	917.930		
4	Alappuzha	179.950	328.000	4201.000	1818.950	804.426	
5	Kottayam	110.700	195.000	1751.000	633.150		
6	Ernakulam	199.680	330.000	3460.000	1398.200		
7	Idukki	169.300	218.000	29421.000	11183.000		
8	Thrissur	204.000	261.000	2327.000	672.599		
9	Palakkad	149.100	196.000	21116.000	10389.450	387.808	
10	Malappuram	180.990	276.000	626.000	184.050		
11	Kozhikode	134.000	261.000	751.000	249.800		
12	Kannur	197.350	275.000	3747.000	1234.131		
13	Wayanad	157.400	215.000	2031.000	497.270		
14	Kasaragod	135.100	183.000	2273.000	936.650	562.519	
	Total	2224.680	3437.000	77896.000	31301.326	1554.753	

Source: SERIFED, Thiruvananthapuram

Appendix - 6.41
Kerala State Industrial Development Corporation - Physical and Financial Performance -
1994-95 to 1997-98

Sl.No.	Particulars	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98
1	Project Completed				
	a. Number of Projects	29	33	49	33
	b. Aggregate Cost (Rs. In crores)	133	115.66	184.34	137.54
2	Projects taken up for implementation.				
	a. Number of Projects	45	112	112	108
	b. Aggregate Cost (Rs. In crores)	182	707	940	1328
	c. Employment Potential (Nos.)	2252	7730	8003	8100
3	Projects cleared by KSIDC				
	a. Number of Projects	51	68	55	41
	b. Aggregate Cost (Rs. In crores)	255	427.51	586.08	244.36
	c. Employment Potential (Nos.)	4587	5586	4381	3100
4	Memoranda of understanding signed with private parties				
	a. Number of Projects	24	71	54	33
	b. Estimated Aggregate Cost (Rs. In crores)	166	2007	5437	514
5	Financial Assistance sanctioned and disbursed				
	a. Gross Sanction (Rs. In crores)	51.89	77.65	94.7	64.7
	b. Disbursement (Rs. In crores)	32.79	43.38	63.82	36.94
6	Net Profit (Rs. In crores)	11.63	6.31	9.23	5.84

Source: Kerala State Industrial Development corporation Ltd., Thiruvananthapuram.

Appendix - 6.42
Kerala Financial Corporation: Loan Operations as on 31.3.1998 (Rs. In Lakhs)

Sl.No	Particulars	During the year 1997-98				Since inception upto 31.3.1998				Total			
		S.S.I		Others		S.S.I		Others		Amount	No.		
		No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount				
1	Application pending as on 1.4.97	97	922.6	91	902.87	188	1825.47	0	0.00	0	0	0	0
2	Application Received during 97-98	1099	12756.53	2046	19308.5	3145	32065.03	24266	117655.71	13047	74562.48	37313	192218.19
3	Total application for consideration	1196	13679.13	2137	20211.37	3333	33890.5	24573	120639.19	13221	75977.32	37794	196616.51
4	Application withdrawn/ rejected or otherwise disposed off	51	1024.27	186	2346.39	237	3370.66	3923	15642.78	1134	8257.51	5057	23900.29
5	Application Sanctioned (gross)	1058	9437.59	1871	16597.42	2929	26035.01	19604	86732.17	12340	68674.79	31944	155406.96
6	A. Application cancelled/reduced out of current years sanction	42	719.67	39	324.57	81	1044.24	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00
	B. Application cancelled/reduced out of previous years sanction	38	675.41	41	182.84	79	858.25	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00
	C. Total cancellation/ reduction (6A+B)	80	1395.08	80	507.41	160	1902.49	2871	12063.71	1134	4455.8	4005	16519.51
7	Application sanctioned effectively (5-6A)	1016	8717.92	1832	16272.85	2848	24990.77	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00
8	Net Sanction (5-6C)	978	8042.51	1791	16090.01	2769	24132.52	16686	74468.46	11238	64318.99	27924	138787.45
9	Amount disbursed along with number of newly assisted units	1000	7466.57	1712	12477.16	2712	19943.73	16645	63198.35	10364	49351.7	27009	112550.05
10	Application pending sanction as at the end of the period	87	1463.15	80	564.71	167	2027.86	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00

Appendix 6.43
District wise details of Disbursement of Loan by KFC 1997-1998

	Rs. In lakhs		
	Effective No.	Sanction Amount	Disbursement No. Amount
Backward Districts			
Category - A			
Kattappana	1887	8080.37	1654 6141.94
Thodupuzha	1040	3339.02	951 2607.51
Category - B			
Alappuzha	1751	7831.85	1591 6090.31
Malappuram	1172	7741.9	1002 5832.17
Kannur	2382	8039.95	2190 6666.57
Kasargode	853	3583.84	764 2857.11
Category - C			
Thiruvananthapuram	3101	14943.67	2981 11896.15
Thrissur	2219	13880.23	2001 11003.68
Total	14408	67440.83	13134 53095.44
Non Backward Districts			
Pathanamthitta	1099	5914.26	1005 4478.16
Kollam	2752	10983.6	2564 8149.5
Kottayam	1987	9225.63	1900 7114.24
Ernakulam	3925	29735.78	3614 22270.08
Palakkad	1765	10985.09	1597 7648.02
Kozhikode	3596	11921.79	3189 9789.58
Union territory of Lakshadweep	6	5.03	6 5.03
Total	15130	78771.18	13875 59454.61
Grand Total	29538	146212	27009 112550.1

Source: Kerala Financial Corporation, Thiruvananthapuram

Appendix 6.44
Industry-wise Classification of Loan sanctioned and Disbursed by the Kerala Financial Corporation as on 31-3-1998 (Rs. Lakhs)

Sl.No	Type of Industry	Amount Sanctioned	% of total loans sanctioned	Amount disbursed	% of total loan Disbursed
1	Mining	3333.05	2.28	1845.26	1.67
2	Crude Petroleum	251.19	0.17	107.73	0.1
3	Petroleum Refining	13.37	0.01	11.31	0.01
4	Sugar	-	-	-	-
5	Other Food Products	10564.79	7.23	8525.65	7.57
6	Textiles	3961.64	2.71	2756.36	2.45
7	Paper & Paper Products	2596.12	1.78	2173.71	1.93
8	Leather & Leather Products	338.18	0.23	275.92	0.24
9	Rubber Products	12100.84	8.28	9617.66	8.55
10	Chemical & Chemical Products	4173.44	2.85	3140.43	2.79
11	Fertilisers	-	-	-	-
12	Cement	110.2	0.07	84.07	0.07
13	Basic Metals	-	-	-	-
	a). Iron & Steel	1617.53	1.11	1238.51	1.1
	b). Non Ferrous	773.11	0.53	603.58	0.53
14	Metal Products	5282.69	3.61	3026.97	2.69
15	Capital Goods	-	-	-	-
	a).Non-Electrical Machinery	910.95	0.62	642.78	0.57
	b). Electrical Machinery	1734.59	1.19	1407.97	1.25
	c). Electronic Machinery	-	-	-	-
	d). Transport Equipment	971.08	0.66	797.87	0.71
16	Electricity Generation	40.5	0.03	32.95	0.03
17	Services	-	-	-	-
	a). Hotels & Shopping Complex	19448.67	13.3	13417.10	11.92
	b.) Hospitals	3170.81	2.17	2471.42	2.19
	c).Others	27361.9	18.71	24057.57	21.37
18	Others	47457.36	32.46	36315.23	32.26
Total		146212.01	100	112550.05	100

Source: Kerala Financial Corporation, Thiruvananthapuram.

Appendix - 6.45
Progress of the Working of Kerala Financial Corporation at a glance

Rs. In lakhs					
Year	Loans sanctioned cumulative	Loans disbursed cumulative	Loans - outstanding	Profit before taxation	Profit after taxation
1	2	3	4	5	6
1992-93	58842	45389	36470	141.14	54.22
1993-94	67001	52231	39773	141.56	56.34
1994-95	77935	59770	44831	188.28	57.91
1995-96	101385	73745	50919	978.51	187.54
1996-97	121221	92606	61549	1453.30	210.90
1997-98	146212	112550	73731	1148.22	224.67

Source: Kerala Financial Corporation, Thiruvananthapuram

Appendix - 6.46
SIDCO - Production Units - Performance during 97-98

Rs. In lakhs					
No	Name of Unit	No. of Labourers	Production	Sales & Other Income	Profit/Loss
1	Sidco Tiles, Amaravila	44	13.9	10.71	-18.13
2	Wood Workshop, Pappanamcode	22	43.63	41.48	2.28
3	Govt. Instrument Workshop, Pappanamcode	21	26.42	28.52	-6.84
4	Pressure Die Casting Unit, Pappanamcode.	21	22.87	21.23	-1.21
5	Sidco Equipment Complex, Manvila	24	5.79	3.64	-12.64
6	Sidco Tools, Umayanalloor	17	15.62	11.36	-4.39
7	Wood Workshop, Kollakadavu	39	40.13	32.46	-8.32
8	Straw Board Factory, Parumala	9	10.51	10.83	42.3
9	Sidco Auto Engineering Unit, Pachalam	16	18.3	17.9	-10.68
10	Service Workshop, Ollur	17	25.07	28.58	-2.6
11	Wood Workshop, Calicut	50	76.09	80.3	-7.19
Total		280	298.33	287.01	-72.02

Source: Kerala State Small Industries Development Corporation

Appendix - 6.47
Small Industries Service Institute (SISI) -
Achievement during 1997-98

Sl.No	Nature of Activity	Unit	Achievement
1	Units visited for providing technical assistance	(No.)	330
2	Visitors rendered assistance at SISI premises	"	2251
	a. Assistance to New units		
	(i). Training	"	521
	(ii). Technical	"	650
	(iii). Consultancy	"	953
	b. Assistance to existing units	"	127
3	Technical Reports prepared	"	5
4	Ancillary Development Programmes undertaken	"	132
5	Preparation of industrial profiles/ potential survey reports/ project profiles etc.	"	81
6	EDPs/ Motivation campaigns/ Management Development Programmes organised	"	22
7	Persons Trained	"	441
8	Common Facility Workshop Lab performance		
	a) Revenue earned	(Rs. Lakhs)	3.65
	b). Units benefited	No.	171
9	Units rendered export assistance	No.	42

Source: SISI, Trissur

Appendix 6.48
Year wise details of performance of SIDBI in Kerala

(Rs Crores)

Period	Sanctions	Disbursement
1990-91	110	91
1991-92	124	109
1992-93	136	119
1993-94	117	100
1994-95	164	129
1995-96	231	186
1996-97	323	258
1997-98	390	290
Total	1595	1282

Source: Small Industries Development Bank of India, Cochin

Appendix 6.49
Production and Sales of Major Minerals (Other than Mineral Sand)
(Qty. in M.T & Value in Rs Lakhs)

Name of Mineral	1997-1998				Value/ Tonne
	Production		Sales consumption		
	Raw	Processed	Raw	Processed	
China Clay	118180	135133	68700	88909	450
Limestone	336217		329237		350
Silica sand	196770		184243		225
Limeshell	73823		73823		800
Quartz	230		230		450
Bauxite	9597		9597		250

Source: Directorate of Mining & Geology, Thiruvananthapuram

Appendix 6.50
Production and Sale of Mineral Sand in Kerala

Name of Mineral	Production 1997-98	
	Production (Tonnes)	Sales/consumption Quantity (Tonnes)
Ilmenite	150115	132495
Rutile	8821	66942
Zircon	13639	9257
Sillimanite	9323	5108
Leucosene	648	391

Source: Directorate of Mining and Geology

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	1998
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1	Road Length (PWD)	KMs.	14870	17408	19107	19836	20283	20414	20663	21651	22114	22863	22273	22258
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	0.57	0.59	0.57
3	Road Length (Panchayats)	KMs.	54812	66158	81515	96951	99022	101067	103888	106277	106920	106920	109058	219805
4	Motor Vehicles	Nos.	119720	174704	319259	581054	647742	708172	781398	887672	1005922	1170241	1334374	1508038
5	Motor Vehicles per 100 sq. km.	Nos.	308	450	821	1495	1667	1822	2011	2276	2588	3011	3433	3880
6	Buses & Stage Carriages	Nos.	7828	8705	12910	20290	21454	22833	25345	30370	34862	381197	39466	55482
7	Goods Vehicles	Nos.	15875	21121	40879	61106	66190	71089	77336	88455	100252	111762	128495	139145
8	Busses owned by KSRTC	Nos.	2212	2935	3239	3313	3413	3534	3456	3511	3005	3505	3750	3783
9	Railways Route length	KMs.	896	916	914	998	998	1055	1198	1198	1198	1198	1198	1198
10	Post Offices	Nos.	4024	4512	4751	4861	4911	4978	5009	5040	5040	5041	5046	5052
11	Telephone Exchanges	Nos.	286	441	561	636	649	675	688	715	727	765	793	818
12	Total Equipped Capacity	Nos.	70410	104595	144462	246190	281607	344536	428212	524006	645283	812371	1062198	1305098
13	Public Call Offices	Nos.	2352	2292	2766	3794	4958	6246	8229	10603	11824	14721	17852	21052

Appendix 7.2
Division-wise and Category-wise Length of Roads Maintained by PWD (R&B) as on 1-4-1998
(in Kms.)

Sl.No	Name of Division	State Highways	Major District Roads	Other District Roads	Village Roads	Total	Per centage to Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Thiruvananthapuram	147.600	258.466	1331.951	95.153	1832.730	8.23
2	Kollam	212.956	409.732	959.564	63.642	1645.894	7.39
3	Alapuzha	136.421	460.705	469.086	102.405	1168.617	5.25
4	Pathanamthitta	187.766	578.695	534.870	67.470	1368.801	6.15
5	Kottayam	409.702	1460.000	152.600	84.600	2106.962	9.47
6	Idukki	898.541	194.143	267.563	342.223	1702.470	7.65
7	Ernakulam	94.402	388.514	475.360	-	908.276	4.08
8	Muvattupuzha	207.541	573.568	399.470	93.985	1274.564	5.73
9	Thrissur	314.000	1068.400	143.000	38.000	1563.400	7.02
10	Palakkad	409.289	557.212	672.464	43.990	1682.955	7.56
11	Manjeri	273.867	312.615	1088.858	249.643	1924.983	8.65
12	Kozhikode	182.334	196.933	728.539	271.653	1379.459	6.20
13	Wayanad	139.795	245.631	130.731	181.043	697.200	3.13
14	Kannur	242.119	207.374	1070.194	333.485	1853.172	8.33
15	Vadakara	63.155	23.770	-	-	86.925	0.39
16	Kasaragode	249.835	1.250	283.281	527.163	1061.529	4.77
	Total	4168.883	6887.008	8707.531	2494.515	22257.937	100.00

Source : P.W.D. (R & B)

Appendix 7.3
Surface-wise and Category-wise Length of P.W.D. Roads added during 1997-98
(in Kms.)

Item	State Highways	Major District Roads	Other District Roads	Village Roads	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
<u>Cement Concrete</u>					
Length as on 1.4.1997	5.951	2.381	-	1.183	9.515
Length added in 97-98	(+) 2.161	(-) 1.859	-	-	(+) 0.302
Length as on 31.3.1998	8.112	0.522	-	1.183	9.817
<u>Black topped</u>					
Length as on 1.4.1997	3519.503	5079.384	10067.358	890.876	19557.121
Length added in 97-98	(+) 349.483	(+) 1674.842	(-) 1741.380	(+) 88.188	(+) 371.133
Length as on 31.3.1998	3868.986	6754.226	8325.978	979.064	19928.254
<u>Water Bound Macadam</u>					
Length as on 1.4.1997	7.490	15.023	94.586	161.621	278.720
Length added in 97-98	(+) 32.630	(+) 9.014	(-) 5.325	(+) 0.024	(+) 36.343
Length as on 31.3.1998	40.120	24.037	89.261	161.645	315.063
<u>Others</u>					
Length as on 1.4.1997	236.055	27.909	332.197	1831.011	2427.172
Length added in 97-98	(+) 15.610	(+) 80.314	(-) 39.905	(-) 478.388	(-) 422.369
Length as on 31.3.1998	251.665	108.223	292.292	1352.623	2004.803
<u>Total</u>					
Length as on 1.4.1997	3768.999	5124.697	10494.141	2884.691	22272.528
Length added in 97-98	(+) 399.884	(+) 1762.311	(-) 1786.610	(-) 390.176	(-) 14.591
Length as on 31.3.1998	4168.883	6887.008	8707.531	2494.515	22257.937

Source : PWD (R&B)

Appendix 7.4
Division-wise and Surface-wise Length of Roads Maintained by P.W.D. as on 1.4.1998

(in Kms.)

Sl.No	Name of Division	Cement Concrete	Black Topped	Water Bound Macadam	Others	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Thiruvananthapuram	-	1732.927	20.400	79.403	1832.730
2	Kollam	0.200	1613.718	13.892	18.084	1645.894
3	Alapuzha	-	975.842	19.344	173.431	1168.617
4	Pathanamthitta	-	1323.119	-	45.682	1368.801
5	Kottayam	-	1964.714	59.271	82.977	2106.962
6	Idukki	-	1119.390	42.538	540.542	1702.470
7	Ernakulam	0.322	855.278	12.398	40.278	908.276
8	Muvattupuzha	-	1247.514	8.800	18.250	1274.564
9	Thrissur	4.000	1551.000	4.000	4.400	1563.400
10	Palakkad	-	1604.595	37.560	40.800	1682.955
11	Manjeri	-	1667.730	54.595	202.658	1924.983
12	Kozhikode	1.183	1184.251	29.175	164.850	1379.459
13	Wayanad	-	674.260	13.090	9.850	697.200
14	Kannur	4.112	1515.575	-	333.485	1853.172
15	Vadakara	-	55.170	-	31.755	86.925
16	Kasaragode	-	843.171	-	218.358	1061.529
Total		9.817	19928.254	315.063	2004.803	22257.937
		(0.04)	(89.53)	(1.42)	(9.01)	(100.00)

Note : Figures in brackets indicate per centage to total

Source : P.W.D. (R &B)

Appendix 7.5

No. of Bridges and Culverts in P.W.D. Roads as on 1.4.1998 (in kms)

Sl. No.	Category of Roads	Bridges	Culverts	Total	Unsafe Bridges	Unsafe Culverts	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	State Highways	456	7492	7948	53	306	359
2	Major District Roads	821	16606	17427	49	479	528
3	Other District Roads	504	18235	18739	10	446	456
4	Village Roads	91	2769	2860	4	116	120
	Total	1872	45102	46974	116	1347	1463

Source : P.W.D. (R & B)

Appendix - 7.6

District-wise details of vehicles newly registered in the State during the year 1997-98

Sl.No	District	Goods Vehicles				Buses			Cars and Station Wagons			Three wheelers			Two Wheelers				Tractors				Total
		Four wheelers & above	Three wheelers including Tempos	Stage carriages	Contract Carriages/ Omni Buses	Cars	Station wagons	Taxis	Jeeps	Auto rickshaws	Motorised Cycle rickshaws	Motorised cycles	Motorised cycles	Scooter/ Motor cycles	Tractors, Articulated	Tractor Trailer	Tractors	Tillers	Trailers	Others			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20				
1	Thiruvananthapuram	348	253	479	589	2236	-	418	358	2201	-	-	14274	33	5	6	-	-	3	21203			
2	Kollam	651	241	5	355	2370	-	242	465	2830	-	562	6383	8	11	16	-	-	6	14145			
3	Pathanamthitta	764	80	49	202	823	-	927	1128	1303	-	-	4880	-	2	3	-	-	7	101687			
4	Alappuzha	392	234	10	156	1182	-	86	83	1284	-	-	7032	3	14	2	-	-	1	104935			
5	Kottayam	761	188	90	746	3270	-	270	1163	3107	-	-	5546	5	9	4	-	-	7	15166			
6	Idukki	100	22	25	98	201	-	15	244	238	-	-	982	12	13	5	-	-	1	1956			
7	Ernakulam	1558	287	127	678	3740	-	289	499	2606	-	-	22224	2	34	76	-	-	13	32133			
8	Thrissur	746	244	68	737	2304	-	248	158	1954	-	-	10517	45	38	79	-	-	7	17145			
9	Palakkad	484	182	70	243	481	-	58	324	1360	-	-	5631	190	257	76	-	-	2	9358			
10	Malappuram	903	817	314	279	256	-	306	575	3575	-	-	2788	102	-	-	-	-	-	9915			
11	Kozhikode	667	-	71	74	905	-	12	404	618	-	-	4890	15	21	4	-	-	3	7693			
12	Wayanad	92	17	7	34	202	-	9	199	630	-	-	784	71	9	58	-	-	2	2114			
13	Kannur	621	48	31	175	1115	-	121	912	1670	-	-	3660	3	-	34	-	-	19	8409			
14	Kasargode	159	16	29	53	352	-	6	213	1122	-	-	1360	1	1	48	-	-	11	3369			
	Total	8246	2629	1375	4419	19437	-	3007	6725	24498	-	562	90951	490	414	421	14	79	163267				

Source : Motor Vehicles Department

Appendix - 7.7
Category-wise Growth of Motor Vehicles in Kerala since 1975

Sl. No	Type of Vehicles	1975	1980	1985	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
I GOODS VEHICLES									
1	Four Wheelers and above	15785	20128	36699	51530	88180	97714	110015	117621
2	Three Wheelers including Tempos	-	993	4170	9576	12072	14048	18480	21524
II BUSES									
1	Stage Carriages	7828	8705	12910	15056	19988	21514	20805	21572
2	Contract Carriages/ Omni buses	-	842	2324	5234	14874	17683	18661	33910
III CARS AND STATION WAGONS									
1	Cars	44497	54381	75731	116676	155150	171801	191587	212670
2	Station Wagons	-	196	507	849	-	-	-	-
3	Taxi Cars	11525	17780	28189	37638	54681	59865	49177	50604
4	Jeeps	5859	7023	12972	24351	37774	42256	65615	67329
IV THREE WHEELERS									
1	Authorickshaws	3125	7397	24383	58165	103465	127893	148801	164834
2	Motorised Cycle rickshaws	-	38	34	62	77	62	-	1
V TWO WHEELERS									
1	Motorised Cycle	-	58	73	70	63	565	597	1160
2	Scooter/ Motor Cycles	25769	50493	11629	248374	496873	592123	693208	798982
VI	Tractor Trailer, Articulated	2735	1864	2104	2661	3388	3903	4097	4494
VII	Tractors	-	1892	3089	4115	5045	5296	5778	5567
VIII	Tillers	-	469	1118	1927	4626	5140	4523	4794
IX	Trailers	-	260	416	580	763	760	669	563
X	Others	2507*	1735	2891	4190	8903	9613	2361	2413
Total		119720	174254	319259	581054	1005922	1170241	1334374	1508038
Per centage increase over the previous year		-	13.01	15.26	11.03	13.3	16.34	14.03	13.01

* Include Tractors, Tillers and Trailers

Source : Motor Vehicles Department.

Appendix 7.8

**Ranking of districts according to the rate of growth of
Motor Vehicles during 1997-'98 and
its comparison with that of the previous year**

Rank	Name of District	Rate of growth (per centage)	
		1997-'98	1996-'97
1	2	3	4
1	Malappuram	22.92	17.47
2	Thiruvananthapuram	21.31	4.25
3	Alappuzha	21.24	12.22
4	Kasargod	17.46	11.78
5	Kottayam	17.02	18.10
6	Wayanad	15.14	16.98
7	Ernakulam	13.42	17.24
8	Thrissur	12.70	16.40
9	Palakkad	12.47	11.82
10	Pathanamthitta	9.87	9.50
11	Idukki	8.80	15.53
12	Kollam	7.70	16.86
13	Kannur	4.59	11.42
14	Kozhikkode	0.06	12.76

Source : *Motor Vehicles Department*

Appendix - 7.9

Number of Motor Vehicles Having Valid Registration as on 31.3.1998

Sl.No.	District	Goods Vehicles														Total				
		Buses				Four Wheelers				Three Wheelers				Two Wheelers			Tractors			
		Four wheelers and above	Three wheelers including Tempos	Stage Carriages / Buses	Contract Carriages / Omnibuses	Cars	Stat-ions wag-ons	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1	Thiruvananthapuram	10428	3682	4769	4566	30576	-	6515	5858	17316	1	1	125395	237	162	125	43	393	210067	
2	Kollam	8119	1015	562	1438	24307	-	2031	3190	14428	-	1110	54195	203	151	262	89	263	111363	
3	Pathanamthitta	7615	414	520	568	12119	-	5852	2448	6787	-	-	30480	47	86	134	20	37	67127	
4	Alapuzha	5194	1595	640	1303	13180	-	2955	2579	9736	-	3	54802	23	290	486	66	9	92861	
5	Kottayam	9475	1798	1388	2805	22563	-	4661	8599	17881	-	-	68354	145	384	79	13	135	138280	
6	Idukki	2420	111	449	789	3927	-	586	5633	2804	-	4	9068	195	132	94	1	1	26214	
7	Ernakulam	24950	3546	2562	2621	35170	-	6636	4076	19086	-	3	160443	446	503	1077	89	167	261375	
8	Thrissur	10920	2732	2973	5557	17800	-	9244	1788	21384	-	33	102568	500	491	1005	120	150	177265	
9	Palakkad	8349	956	1181	1434	8251	-	2012	5201	9151	-	5	47549	930	3158	780	52	94	89103	
10	Malappuram	9354	3273	1864	10069	7788	-	5535	10748	20278	-	-	30762	615	-	-	-	-	100286	
11	Kozhikode	9511	1161	1944	1119	23911	-	1046	4139	12023	-	1	59533	163	141	116	60	803	115671	
12	Wayanad	1534	206	205	229	1435	-	387	3787	3147	-	-	6740	789	45	175	4	23	18706	
13	Kannur	7505	699	1959	1231	6585	-	2401	6305	3121	-	-	34596	178	10	142	6	322	65060	
14	Kasaragode	2247	336	556	181	5058	-	743	2978	7692	-	-	14497	23	14	319	16	16	34660	
	Total	117621	21524	21572	33910	212670	-	50604	67329	164834	1	1160	798982	4494	5567	4794	563	2413	1508038	

Source : Motor Vehicles Department

Appendix - 7.10
District-wise Growth of Motor Vehicles in Kerala and Their Index (Base 1980-81 =100)

Sl.No	District	1980-81		1985-86		1990-91		1995-96		1996-97		1997-98	
		Motor Vehicles (Nos)	Index	Motor Vehicles (Nos)	Index	Motor Vehicles (Nos)	Index	Motor Vehicles (Nos)	Index	Motor Vehicles (Nos)	Index	Motor Vehicles (Nos)	Index
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	Thiruvananthapuram	38676	100	61484	158.98	101980	263.70	166111	429.49	173164	447.73	210067	543.15
2	Kollam	18853	100	34212	181.47	57694	306.02	88484	469.34	103402	548.46	111363	590.69
3	Pathanamthitta	-	-	13316	599.01	35555	1599.42	55797	419.02	61099	458.84	67127	504.12
4	Alappuzha	15549	100	25025	160.94	39545	254.33	68294	439.22	76593	492.59	92861	597.22
5	Kottayam	12647	100	21041	160.37	39758	314.37	100059	791.17	118165	934.33	138280	1093.38
6	Idukki	4656	100	8097	173.90	12812	275.17	20856	447.94	24094	517.48	26214	563.02
7	Ermakulam	34128	100	59611	174.67	105622	309.49	196565	576.07	230444	675.35	261375	766.00
8	Thrissur	19083	100	36693	192.28	70831	371.17	135134	708.14	157293	824.26	177265	928.92
9	Palakkad	11656	100	20041	171.94	37623	322.78	70853	607.87	79224	679.68	89103	764.44
10	Malappuram	7926	100	16605	209.50	30671	386.97	69450	876.23	81584	1029.32	100286	1265.28
11	Kozhikode	17330	100	29448	169.92	55939	322.79	102526	590.05	115604	667.07	115671	667.46
12	Wayanad	-	-	4703	202.11	8379	360.08	13888	295.30	16246	345.44	18706	397.75
13	Kannur	14096	100	24478	173.65	36540	259.22	55824	397.72	62198	443.13	65050	463.45
14	Kasaragode	-	-	6863	124.46	14793	268.28	26400	384.67	29509	429.97	34660	505.03
	Total	194597	100	361617	185.83	647742	332.86	1170241	601.37	1328619	682.75	1508038	774.95

Note: For Pathanamthitta, Wayanad and Kasaragode the years 1982-83, 1981-82 and 1984-85 are taken as base respectively
Source : Motor Vehicles Department.

Appendix : 7.11
Road Accidents in Kerala in which number of persons held during 1996-97 & 1997-98

Sl.No	Name of District	No. of Accidents		Increases / Decreases %		No. of Persons injured		Increases / Decreases %		No. of persons Killed		Increases / Decrease %
		1996-97	1997-98	1996-97	1997-98	1996-97	1997-98	1996-97	1997-98	1996-97	1997-98	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11		
1	Thiruvananthapuram	3779	3586	-5.1	4919	4200	-14.6	275	257	-6.5		
2	Kollam	3144	2903	-7.7	4514	4147	-8.1	230	253	10.5		
3	Pathanamthitta	1332	1353	1.6	1539	1542	0.2	89	117	31.5		
4	Alappuzha	2911	2877	-1.2	3948	3745	-5.1	215	199	-7.4		
5	Kottayam	2905	2578	-11.3	4176	3714	-11.1	183	174	-4.9		
6	Idukki	891	878	-1.5	1559	1478	-5.2	78	58	-25.6		
7	Ernakulam	5513	5678	3.0	6787	6747	-0.6	356	347	-2.5		
8	Trissur	2768	3113	12.5	4135	4281	3.5	288	285	-1.0		
9	Palakkad	2207	2172	-1.6	3617	3471	-4.5	264	248	-6.1		
10	Malappuram	2550	2340	-8.2	4654	4067	-12.6	244	244	0.0		
11	Kozhikode	3211	3139	-2.2	4704	4634	-1.5	200	216	8.0		
12	Wayanad	720	578	-19.7	1271	858	-32.5	43	43	0.0		
13	Kannur	1908	1787	-6.3	3582	3363	-6.1	144	148	2.8		
14	Kasaragode	863	838	-5.7	1763	1421	-19.4	98	78	-20.4		
	Total	34702	33820	-2.6	51168	47668	-6.8	2707	2668	-1.4		

Source : Director General of Police

Appendix - 7.12
Motor Vehicle Accidents in Kerala by Primary Causes of Accidents during 1997-98

Sl.No	Name of District	Fault of Driver of motor vehicles	Fault of driver other than motor vehicles	Fault of Cyclist	Fault of Pedestrian	Fault of passengers	Defect of Motor vehicles	Defect of road surface	Bad weather condition	Other causes	Causes not known	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	Thiruvananthapuram	2567	270	44	173	49	21	-	-	264	198	3586
2	Kollam	2903	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2903
3	Pathanamthitta	1247	-	4	19	20	48	6	-	9	-	1353
4	Alappuzha	2860	-	2	3	5	-	-	-	7	-	2877
5	Kottayam	2550	1	3	1	-	13	1	-	9	-	2578
6	Idukki	832	-	-	-	-	-	46	-	-	-	878
7	Ernakulam	5515	48	21	4	3	20	-	-	53	14	5678
8	Trissur	3113	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3113
9	Palakkad	2169	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2172
10	Malappuram	2340	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2340
11	Kozhikode	3107	5	1	7	19	-	-	-	-	-	3139
12	Wayanad	577	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	578
13	Kannur	1787	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1787
14	Kasaragode	838	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	838
	Total	32405	324	79	207	96	102	53	-	342	212	33820
		(95.82)	(0.96)	(0.23)	(0.61)	(0.28)	(0.3)	(0.16)	-	(1.01)	(0.63)	(100)

Note : Figures in brackets denote percentage to total

Source : Director General of Police

Appendix - 7.13
Type-wise details of Motor Vehicles Involved in Road Accidents in Kerala during 1997-98

Sl.No	District	KSRTC										Miscellaneous		Class not known	Total
		Buses	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12			
1	Thiruvananthapuram	593	253	226	694	97	659	933	98	33	3586				
2	Kollam	171	363	264	564	99	610	642	179	11	2903				
3	Pathanamthitta	46	144	118	192	177	243	205	204	24	1353				
4	Alappuzha	216	251	450	390	105	548	790	121	6	2877				
5	Kottayam	80	421	281	450	281	531	462	69	3	2578				
6	Idukki	16	149	117	269		181	146			878				
7	Ernakulam	134	1024	687	1026	222	889	2085	410	70	6547				
8	Trissur	77	616	488	328	105	625	716	145	13	3113				
9	Palakkad	19	438	270	196	271	366	399	193	20	2172				
10	Malappuram	21	382	242	174	462	630	267	158	4	2340				
11	Kozhikode	39	782	274	298	486	503	579	171	7	3139				
12	Wayanad	16	72	54	156	33	177	87	21	1	617				
13	Kannur	17	492	183	252	184	342	216	99	2	1787				
14	Kasaragode	33	131	90	78	128	212	93	69	4	838				
Total		1478	5518	3744	5067	2650	6516	7620	1937	198	34728				
		(4.26)	(15.89)	(10.78)	(14.59)	(7.63)	(18.76)	(21.94)	(5.58)	(0.57)	(100)				

Note: Figures in Brackets denote percentage to total
Source: Director General of Police

Appendix - 7.14
Motor Vehicle Accidents by time of day during 1997-98

Sl.No	District	Day light	Darkness	Time not known	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Thiruvananthapuram	2323	1252	11	3586
2	Kollam	1375	1517	11	2903
3	Pathanamthitta	952	388	13	1353
4	Alappuzha	2112	764	1	2877
5	Kottayam	1967	611	—	2578
6	Idukki	686	192	—	878
7	Ernakulam	3810	1782	86	5678
8	Thrissur	1904	1153	56	3113
9	Palakkad	1559	613	—	2172
10	Malappuram	1916	422	2	2340
11	Kozhikode	2410	727	2	3139
12	Wayanad	439	139	—	578
13	Kannur	1681	106	—	1787
14	Kasaragode	676	162	—	383
Total		23810	9828	182	33820
		(70.4)	(29.06)	(0.54)	(100)

Note: Figures in brackets denote percentage to total

Source: Director General of Police

Appendix - 7.15
Age-wise details of Buses owned by K S R T C as on 31.10.1998

Sl.No	Age-wise Classification	Number
1	2	3
1	10 years and above	329
2	Above 7 years and below 10 years	885
3	Above 5 years and below 7 years	589
4	below 5 years	2073
Total		3876

Source: K S R T C

Appendix 7.16
K.S.R.T.C. Operational Statistics during 1997-98

Sl.No	Name of Transport Unit	No. of buses held as on		No. of schedule routes as on		Route Distance (kms)	Gross Kms. Operated		Effective Operated Kms.	Passengers carried	Average carrying capacity per bus
		31.3.98	31.3.98	31.3.98	31.3.98		6	7				8	9	10
1	Parassala	54	55	98	4138	5136921	5131871	17426200	62		
2	Neyyattinkara	96	113	206	7842	10318315	10313420	31036864	65		
3	Poovar	64	58	62	2346	4874709	4871894	18079856	65		
4	Vizhinjam	61	55	33	1419	4573660	4571960	18278205	63		
5	Kattakada	81	79	68	2024	6978154	6978154	28496718	65		
6	Thiruvananthapuram City	169	154	89	1328	10577131	10558239	51015160	61		
7	Pappanamcode	141	131	138	2335	8516267	8516267	39380955	66		
8	Thiruvananthapuram Central	137	119	50	9025	19354893	19354893	26100329	62		
9	Peroorkada	97	98	168	2698	6155484	6142972	33869046	61		
10	Nedumangode & Palode	126	127	189	13306	10956495	10926669	37522101	59		
11	Kilimanoor	70	72	205	6854	6406770	6406770	21223859	62		
12	Attingal	117	106	62	2073	10798758	10798758	33246960	63		
13	Kollam	120	119	112	5762	12401818	12401818	35562139	63		
14	Kottarakkara-	119	116	120	7430	11540074	11540074	39980432	60		
15	Punalur	76	74	239	7231	7095261	7095261	21652405	61		
16	Pathanamthitta	48	47	70	4373	5209076	5209076	12267526	66		
17	Adoor+ Pandalam	53	53	94	4752	4967225	4967225	14783443	62		
18	Karunagappally	63	56	135	4454	5369593	5367842	20069350	62		
19	Kayamkulam	71	67	95	4026	6907084	6907084	23588208	65		
20	Harippad	34	29	54	2649	3499403	3499365	9628731	62		
21	Mavelikkara	40	37	26	1645	3617781	3611406	9929022	63		
22	Alappuzha	101	94	72	2937	9625556	9622165	31906042	62		
23	Cherthala	79	69	80	3502	6661934	6659198	22367551	60		
24	Chengannur	48	49	90	3839	4718207	4718207	14658905	64		
25	Thiruvalla	45	48	126	3776	4374825	4373136	15953726	61		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
26	Changanassery	48	47	79	3519	4459867	4458276	15954279	63
27	Kottayam	116	104	122	6800	12269783	12226857	24686300	63
28	Ponkummam	24	14	18	1879	2162884	2162884	4186832	64
29	Pala	53	54	40	3673	5523034	5520318	132222616	61
30	Erattupetta	48	44	27	3291	4153481	4153275	10558495	60
31	Vaikom	38	32	27	1836	3699856	3699856	7508196	62
32	Muvattupuzha	47	51	18	1486	5084542	5083726	15548213	65
33	Thodiupuzha & MLMT	45	40	43	3980	4624194	4624194	6092504	65
34	Kothamangalam +MNR	29	25	29	2999	3161737	3160289	6437160	63
35	Ernakulam	72	49	52	4460	7622547	7622547	9760563	63
36	Aluva	59	56	46	1842	4937540	4937540	17386712	63
37	Ankamaly	33	32	21	1057	3101576	3101576	9742059	63
38	North Paravoor	40	38	44	1795	3708102	3705354	12408220	62
39	Perumbavoor	45	40	13	1294	3974468	3973719	15329309	63
40	Chalakkudy + IJKD	49	44	60	3043	4567397	4566357	11378958	63
41	Mala+ KDRL	43	36	73	4235	4253601	4253601	10048841	63
42	Thrissur + ABLR	80	85	64	3264	11261936	11200438	18692754	63
43	Puthukkadu	13	11	22	763	1247382	1247382	3827454	64
44	Guruvayoor	32	30	25	6266	4364294	4364294	4000791	63
45	Ponnani	18	16	18	1921	2113450	2113105	3025615	61
46	Perinthalmanna	17	15	15	2083	1805926	1803138	3593785	63
47	Palakkad+CTR+VDCY	104	93	114	8786	14112941	14106290	18940182	61
48	Malappuram	30	30	30	6033	3674202	3672814	7369838	62
49	Kozhikode	82	80	47	3873	11113316	11113316	19642260	64
50	Thamarassery	31	36	45	2672	2956550	2955720	9091686	62
51	Sulthan Bathery	78	63	37	3168	6609594	6606033	16208535	63
52	Kannur	100	102	54	6480	11288610	11286743	18637307	61
53	Payannur	55	63	37	2484	4917380	4917380	11918055	63
54	Kasaragode	63	66	34	1975	5035274	5035274	13993084	60
55	Mananthavady	49	46	40	2596	4322948	4322948	10317686	64
56	Kalpetta	29	33	48	2403	2676943	2676943	7352666	61
57	Vikas Bhavan	86	78	78	1548	5657821	5657821	18465592	61
58	Vadakara	17	18	35	1452	1127600	1127600	-	63
Total		3783	3596	4136	216720	362226170	362061432	1003270786	62

Source : KSRTC

Appendix - 7.17**Fare structure of KSRTC during 1998**

Sl.No	Type of service	Basic fare per KM (paise)	Minimum fare (paise)
1	2	3	4
1	City	22	125
2	Ordinary	22	125
3	Fast Passenger	27	200
4	Super Fast	29	300
5	Super Express	34	500
6	Super Deluxe	39	1000

Source : K.S.R.T.C.

Appendix - 7.18
K.S.R.T.C Operational Ratios during 1997-98

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Sl.No	Name of Transport Unit	Average No. of buses held daily	Average Kms. run per bus per day	Percentage vehicular utilisation	Average route length (Kms.)	Average earning per passengers (in Ps.)	Average distance travelled by a passenger (Kms.)	Earning per Km. of buses operated	Earning per vehicles on road per day
1	Parassala	54	305.0	86.1	42.2	303.0	14.4	1029	3144
2	Neyyattinkara	105	314.0	86.9	38.1	312.0	16.3	938	2944
3	Poovar	63	296.6	70.9	37.8	254.3	13.2	944	2799
4	Vizhinjam	58	284.7	75.8	43.0	259.9	12.3	1039	2958
5	Kattakada	78	294.1	82.3	29.8	260.5	12.0	1064	3129
6	Thiruvananthapuram City	138	469.3	81.8	180.5	932.3	36.3	1257	5900
7	Pappanamcode	129	214.1	84.4	16.9	208.0	10.6	962	2059
8	Thiruvananthapuram Central	145	260.6	76.7	14.9	194.5	10.1	940	2449
9	Vikas Bhavan	88	242.7	72.6	19.8	300.2	15.0	980	2373
10	Peroorkada	95	221.4	79.8	16.1	180.6	8.9	996	2205
11	Nedumangad	120	308.5	82.8	70.4	288.9	14.3	992	3062
12	Kilimanoor	68	307.9	83.2	33.4	307.7	14.8	1049	3138
13	Attingal	115	318.1	80.8	33.4	339.9	15.9	1047	3329
14	Kollam	124	336.4	82.0	51.4	345.9	17.1	992	3337
15	Kottarakkara	118	325.9	82.1	61.9	310.9	14.1	1077	3511
16	Punaloor	76	313.5	81.4	30.3	345.6	16.1	1055	3306
17	Pathanamthitta	49	365.9	80.5	62.5	446.7	20.8	1052	3849
18	Adoor+PDLM	51	331.9	81.1	50.5	358.0	16.5	1066	3539
19	Karumagapally	64	306.4	75.2	33.0	301.1	13.1	1126	3450
20	Kayamkulam	70	320.7	83.1	49.4	323.9	14.3	1106	3548
21	Harippad	34	355.1	78.4	49.1	402.3	17.8	1107	3931
22	Mavelikkara	40	329.8	73.8	63.3	385.2	17.8	1059	3493
23	Alappuzha	102	317.6	82.0	40.8	333.0	14.8	1111	3530
24	Cherthala	76	308.2	78.2	43.8	315.2	14.6	1059	3274
25	Chengannur	48	323.2	84.6	42.7	365.4	15.8	1135	3669
26	Thiruvalla	44	315.3	85.5	30.0	303.1	13.4	1106	3487

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
27	Changanassery	44	321.4	86.6	44.5	321.9	13.7	1152	3703
28	Kottayam	111	368.1	81.4	55.7	594.3	24.3	1200	4417
29	Ponkunniam	20	348.6	83.0	104.4	606.3	25.3	1174	4091
30	Pala	50	351.7	86.0	91.8	443.7	24.2	1063	3738
31	Erattupetta	42	344.8	78.0	121.9	445.5	19.3	1133	3905
32	Vaikom	36	362.0	79.4	68.0	387.0	24.1	1014	3671
33	Muvattupuzha	48	339.7	85.3	82.6	499.7	16.0	1183	4020
34	TDPA+ MLMT	45	362.0	79.8	92.6	844.3	27.3	1112	4027
35	KGLM + MNR	28	393.6	78.0	103.4	578.3	24.1	1178	4636
36	Emakulam	70	379.7	78.7	85.8	919.7	38.3	1178	4472
37	Aluva	59	265.2	85.5	43.3	291.0	13.9	945	2506
38	Ankamaly	35	314.7	77.7	-	-	15.6	1050	3306
39	North Paravoor	41	267.1	80.0	40.8	296.5	14.6	993	3733
40	Perumbavoor	45	311.1	77.1	99.5	278.1	12.7	1073	3074
41	CHLDY + IJKD	48	338.1	78.7	50.7	457.6	19.7	1140	4076
42	Mala + KDR	43	431.6	75.1	58.0	455.2	20.7	1075	3387
43	TCR + ABLR	85	440.7	82.1	51.0	597.5	29.7	1190	5246
44	Puthukkad	13	310.7	83.4	34.7	-	16.0	-	-
45	Guruvayoor	32	498.2	75.4	220.6	1210.9	53.5	110	5530
46	Ponnani	18	413.5	75.3	106.7	761.6	34.2	1090	4509
47	Perinthalmanna	18	352.9	77.6	138.9	580.9	24.6	1158	4085
48	PLKD + CTR + VDCY	102	429.4	88.4	77.1	841.2	36.5	1129	4850
49	Malappuaram	32	402.5	79.3	201.1	548.7	24.4	1101	4432
50	Kozhikkode	85	406.0	88.2	82.4	648.3	40.5	1146	4652
51	Thamarassery	32	337.4	75.1	59.4	314.8	15.4	968	3207
52	Sulthan Bathery	76	301.6	79.5	83.6	416.1	20.2	1021	3080
53	Kannur	97	386.5	83.2	120.0	574.5	29.7	949	3667
54	Payyannur	49	328.6	82.6	67.1	367.2	20.2	890	2924
55	Kasaragode	54	313.5	81.8	58.1	342.6	17.6	952	2985
56	Mananthavady	51	338.4	69.4	64.9	449.5	20.5	1073	3631
57	Kalpetta	31	305.6	79.8	50.1	378.0	17.8	1038	3172
58	Vadakara	16	257.4	73.5	41.5	-	-	-	-
	Total	3708	331.2	80.8	52.4	384.0	17.7	1064	3524

Source : KSRTC

Appendix 7.19

Major indicators showing operational efficiency of KSRTC

Sl. No.	Items	Year		Increase / Decrease
		1996-97	1997-98	
1	2	3	4	5
1	Fleet strength (Nos)	3750	3783	(+) 33
2	Gross revenue earnings (Rs. in crores)	345.77	393.11	(+) 47.34
3	Gross revenue expenditure (Rs. in crores)	373.80	444.11	(+) 70.31
4	Gross operating loss (Rs. in Crores)	28.03	51	(+) 22.97
5	No. of schedules operated as on 31st March (Nos.)	3408	3596	(+)188
6	Average earnings per vehicle on road per day (Rs.)	3318	3524	(+) 206
7	Average earnings per Km. of bus operated (Paise)	1022	1067	(+) 45
8	Average earnings per passanger (Paise)	343	384	(+) 41
9	Average route length (Kms.)	52.60	52.40	(-) 20
10	Average Kms. run per bus per day	330	331	(+) 1.00
11	Average number of buses held daily (Nos.)	3560	3708	(+) 148
12	Passangers carried (Lakhs)	9842.25	10032.71	(+) 1.94

Source : KSRTC

APPENDIX - 7.20**Category-wise Staff Position of K S R T C**

Sl.No	Category	As on 1.4.1996	As on 1.4.1997	As on 30.11.1998
1	2	3	4	5
1	Administrative Staff (including watch and ward)	3668	3884	3643
2	Traffic personnel	15915	16886	15180
3	Maintenance personnel	6661	6742	5789
Total		26244	27512	24612
Staff Bus ratio		7.49	7.43	6.35

Source : K S R T C

Appendix - 7.21
No. of ships called at Cochin Port during 1996-97 and 1997-98 and
their net registered tonnage (NRT)

Sl. No.	Types of Vessel	No. of ships		% Variation		Net Registered Tonnage		% Variation Increase (+) Decrease (-)
		1996-97	1997-98	Increase (+) Decrease (-)	1996-97	1997-98		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
1	Container	278	314	(+) 12.9	1133557	1185666	(+) 4.6	
2	Break Bulk	134	120	(-) 10.4	480496	465299	(-) 3.2	
3	Dry Bulk							
	a) Conventional	20	38	(+) 90.0	240215	496413	(+) 106.7	
	b) Mechanical	21	17	(-) 19.0	246966	207519	(-) 16.0	
4	Liquid Bulk							
	a) Crude	165	180	(+) 9.1	3297239	3691541	(+) 12.0	
	b) Product	147	146	(-) 0.7	1611356	1611368	0.0	
	c) Vegetable oil	..	..	..	..	..	..
	d) Others	63	57	(-) 9.5	368153	365510	(-) 0.7	
5	Passenger Carriers	17	21	(+) 23.5	129755	152671	(+) 17.7	
6	Others	95	113	(+) 18.9	140827	186260	(+) 32.3	
	Total	940	1006	(+)7.0	7648564	8362247	(+)9.3	

Source : Planning & Research Division, Cochin Port Trust.

Appendix - 7.22

Commodity -wise cargo handled at the intermediate and minor ports of Kerala during 1997-1998

(In tones)

Name of Port	Commodity	Imports			Exports			Grand Total
		Coastl	Foreign	Total	Coastl	Foreign	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	10
Azhikkal	Timber	..	..	..	988.5	..	988.5	988.5
Neendakara	Ilmenite	..	..	..	..	81390	81390	81390
Vizhinjam	Rice	1056	..	1056	..	..	..	1056
	Aggregate	..	..	..	..	41	41	41
	salt	..	..	..	..	17.7	17.7	17.7
	Perishable items	..	..	..	..	829.3	829.3	829.3
Sub total: (Vizhinjam)		1056	..	1056	988.5	888	888.0	1944
Kozhikode/ Beypore	salt	..	..	..	162	..	162	162
	Copra	129	..	129	..	..	..	129
	Soda	2223	..	2223	..	..	..	2223
	Timber	..	..	..	162	..	162	162
	Fish	189	..	189	..	..	..	189
	Empty Barrel	725	..	725	..	..	..	725
	Wheat	7759	..	7759	..	..	..	7759
	Groundnut Extract	364	..	364	..	..	..	364
	Coir & Fiber	116	..	116	..	..	..	116
	Chock Powder	2150	..	2150	..	..	..	2150
	Other Miscellaneous	193	..	193	..	..	..	193
	Cement	..	..	..	7430	..	7430	7430
	Food Grains	..	..	..	2093	..	2093	2093
	Miscellaneous Horns	..	..	..	560	14	574	574
	Edible	..	..	..	193	..	193	193
	Vegetable, Fruits	..	..	..	180	..	180	180
	Provision and	..	..	..	813	..	813	813
	Stationery	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	HSD oil	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Kerosene, Diesel	..	..	..	8348	..	8348	8348
	Granite Metals Jelly	..	..	..	6097	..	6097	6097
	River Sand	..	..	..	1469	..	1469	1469
	Tiles	..	..	..	2460	..	2460	2460
	Bricks	..	..	..	236	..	236	236
	Iron Steel & Machines	..	..	..	392	..	392	392
	Machinery	..	..	..	89	46	135	135
	Sub Total: Beypore	13848	..	13848	30684	60	30744	44592
	Grant Total:	14904	..	14904	31672.5	82338	114010.5	128914.5

Source: Directorate of Ports

Appendix - 7.23

Number and Tonnage of steamers and sailing vessels which called at the intermediate and minor ports of Kerala during 1997-1998

1	Name of port	Castal / Foreign		Steamers		Sailing Vessels		Total No. of Vessels	Total tonnage
		2	3	4	No.	Tonnage	6			7	8
	Azhikal	Coastal	..	..	23	988.5	23	23	988.5
	Kozhikode / Beypore	Coastal	72	14681	246	30411	318	318	45092
	Neendakara	Foreign	5	75822	..	..	5	5	75822
	Vizhinjam / Kovalam	Coastal	..	..	3	1056	3	3	1056
		Foreign	..	..	..	17	888	17	888
	Total:	Coastal	72	14681	272	32455.5	344	344	47136.5
		Foreign	5	75822	17	888	22	22	76710
	GRAND TOTAL:		77	90503	289	33343.5	366	366	123846.5

Source : Directorate of Ports

Appendix - 7.24
Number of Harbour crafts registered at the Intermediate and Miour ports of Kerala during (1997 - 98)

1	Name of Port	Cargo Boats including Barges		Canoes including Boats		Mechanised Fishing vessels		Others	Total
		2	3	4	5	6			
	Kasargod	..	109	..	..	..	..	..	109
	Kozhikode / Beypore	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	8
	Munambam	..	..	359	..	..	..	..	359
	Alappuzha	..	..	501	..	..	..	..	501
	Neendakara	..	..	545	..	..	..	..	545
	TOTAL:		117	1405	..	..	..	..	1522

Source: Directorate of Ports

Appendix - 7.25
Category-wise break-up of Revenue collected at the Intermediate and Minor Ports of Kerala during 1997-98

Sl. No.	Name of Port	(in Rupees)								
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9		
		Port Dues	Export Import Dues	Tug Hire Charges	Pilotage Fees	Registration and other Fees	Ground rent, Shed rent etc.	Total		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		
1	Kasaragod	..	..	..	..	14925	494780	509705
2	Azhikkal	1422	10102	..	..	..	11612	23136
3	Kannur	..	..	..	..	..	10085	10085
4	Thalassery	..	..	..	..	860	65419	66279
5	Vadakara	..	..	..	..	..	23096	23096
6	Beyyore	729	..	81373	..	68438	906938	1057478		
7	Kozhikode	35008	421994	..	..	6061	507405	970468
8	Ponnani	..	..	..	..	..	16833	16833
9	Munambom	..	..	..	..	130057	..	130057
10	Alappuzha	..	..	..	..	149546	37196	186742
11	Neendakara	79208	635940	1927750	..	177020	1099572	3919490		
12	Valiathura - Thiruvananthapuram	..	..	..	..	..	92099	92099
13	Kovalam - Vizhinjam	6464	19440	..	..	..	94227	120131
14	Directorate of Ports	..	..	..	..	..	66548	66548
TOTAL:		122831	1087476	2009123	..	546907	3425810	7192147		

Source : Directorate of Ports

Appendix No.7.26

Operational Statistics of Inland Water Transport Agencies in Kerala

Sl No	Particulars	State Water Transport Department		Kerala Shipping and Inland Navigation Corporation	
		1996-97	1997-98	1996-97	1997-98
1	Total No. of boats+Jhankars	77.00	78.00	12+2	12+2
2	Boats in operation + Jhankars	54.00	55.00	9+1	9+1
3	No. of trips on schedule	400.00	401.00	34960	34967
4	No. of passengers carried (in lakhs)	266.22	220.95	94.38	99.85
5	Gross route distance (in km)	1493.60	1475.60	478440.00	525717
6	Volume of Cargo carried ('000 tonnes)	Nil	Nil	313.035	493.00
7	Total revenue receipts (in lakhs)	382.190	339.680	418.54	451.64
8	Total revenue expenditure (in lakhs)	702.716	864.300	423.87	441.28
9	No. of employees (Total)	1225.000	1272.000	301.00	314.00
10	Profit/Loss (in lakhs)	(-320.52)	(-524.62)	(-)5.33	(+)10.36

Source : SWT & KSINCO

Appendix - 7.27(A)

Details of Flights by various agencies from Thiruvananthapuram International Airport

Sl. No.	Airlines	1996 - 97				1997 - 98			
		No. of Flights Operated		Passenger Movements		No. of Flights Operated		Passenger Movements	
		DOM	INTL	DOM	INTL	DOM	INTL	DOM	INTL
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Air India	92	2110	52102	282346	148	2478	96821	260702
2	Indian Airlines	1640	1048	168955	104313	1926	828	160353	82421
3	Gulf Air	..	778	..	146282	..	746	..	153680
4	Oman Air	..	528	..	63294	..	522	..	63916
5	Air Maldives	..	516	..	82108	..	570	..	96478
6	Kuwait Airways	..	416	..	66915	..	422	..	62186
7	Air Lanka	..	628	..	80229	..	630	..	78721
8	Qatar Airways	..	20	..	1518	..	266	..	25611
9	Jet Airways	526	..	35291	..	702	..	45762	..
10	Chartered FLT	..	74	..	19550	..	72	..	18503
11	Cargo Freighters	..	42	..	..	..	233	..	..
12	Others	63	12	..	..	61	6	..	..
TOTAL:		2321	6172	256348	846555	2837	6773	302936	842218

Source: Airport Authority of India

Appendix - 7.27(B)**Details of Flights by Various Agencies from Kochi Airport
(Operating only Domestic Flights)**

Sl. No.	Agencies	1996-97		1997-98	
		No of Flights	Passenger Movements	No of Flights	Passenger Movements
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Indian Airlines	1188	193709	1594	231552
2	Jet Airways	668	135650	728	154451
3	East West Travels	73	11623	..	..
4	N.E.P.C.	645	44573	198	8730
5	Modi Flight	166	25887	..	..
6	Skyline	47	4292	41	4822

Source: Airport Authority of India, Kochi

Appendix - 7.27(C)**Details of Flights from Various Agencies from Kozhikode Airport**

Sl. No.	Airlines	1996-97				1997-98			
		No of Flights		Passenger		No of Flight		Passenger	
		DOM	INT	DOM	INT	DOM	INT	DOM	INT
1	Indian Airlines	2694	620	98484	259054	2489	2533	113265	282609
2	Jet Airways	728	..	81453	..	1038	..	99879	..
3	East West Airways	142	..	9295	..	..	..	..	..
4	Modi Lufth	370	51267	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	Skycabs Pvt Ltd (Cargo)	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	..
6	Others*	255	..	N.A.	..	198	..	N.A.	..

Note: * includes Casual and Defence Aircraf and details of passengers not available

Source: Airport Authority of India, Kozhikode

Appendix - 7.28

Number of passports issued from the Passport Offices in Kerala from 1987-88 to 1997-98

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
1987-88	0	91548	79247	170795	0	81149	67929	149078
1988-89	0	145361	115062	260423	0	122943	84738	207681
1989-90	0	153387	132818	286205	0	162949	15449	317398
1990-91	0	125264	100249	225513	0	128834	110028	238862
1991-92	34319	304523	228965	567807	3200	153134	119427	275761
1992-93	156653	N.A.	206917	0	116737	N.A.	341000	0
1993-94	117630	122473	201146	441249	174493	136832	286744	598069
1994-95	92014	90341	N.A.	0	89319	93296	N.A.	0
1995-96	85854	78416	134943	299213	81158	77088	130976	289222
1996-97	79908	90593	142243	312744	75421	88395	134262	298078
1997-98	93062	107201	149017	349280	90296	105975	144134	340405

Note : Thiruvananthapuram Passport Office was upgraded as a full fledged Office on 10-01-1992

Source : Passport Offices Thiruvananthapuram, Kochi And Kozhikode

Appendix - 7.29
Growth of Postal Offices in Kerala during the last Ten years

Category	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Postal Services										
1. Head Post Office	50	50	50	51	51	51	51	51	51	51
2. Sub Offices (Departmental & Extra Departmental	1959	1959	1959	1956	1956	1958	1957	1968	1970	1991
3. Branch Office together with Speed Post Centres	2759	2838	2881	2957	2988	3017	3018	3008	3011	3010
TOTAL:	4768	4847	4890	4964	4995	5026	5026	5027	5032	5052

Source : C P M G Kerala Circle, Thiruvananthapuram.

Appendix - 7.30**Division-wise and category wise Post Offices under Kerala Circle as on 1-4-1998**

Sl. No.	Name of Devison	Head Offices	Sub Officers		Branch Offices	Mobile PO	Total
			Departmental	Extra Deptl.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Thiruvananthapuram (North)	2	77	8	111	..	198
2	Thiruvananthapuram (South)	2	70	15	133	..	220
3	Pathanamthitta	3	79	48	180	..	310
4	Kollam	3	91	28	121	..	243
5	Thiruvalla	2	63	30	61	..	156
6	Kottayam	3	79	44	130	..	256
7	Mavelikkara	2	51	23	47	..	123
8	Changanassery	2	48	12	104	..	166
9	Alappuzha	2	48	30	44	..	124
10	Idukki	2	53	13	230	..	298
11	Ernakulam	2	73	5	58	..	138
12	Lakshadweep	0	6	3	1	..	10
13	Aluva	3	69	33	139	..	244
14	Irinjalakuda	2	62	22	107	..	193
15	Thrissur	3	105	32	156	..	296
16	Ottappalam	1	55	20	142	..	218
17	Palakkad	3	85	21	123	..	232
18	Thirur	2	53	21	96	..	172
19	Malappuram	2	46	21	190	..	259
20	Kozhikkode	3	74	14	216	..	307
21	Vadakara	2	41	37	145	..	225
22	Thalassery	1	43	8	156	..	208
23	Kannur	2	61	25	139	..	227
24	Kasaragod	2	30	16	181	..	229
TOTAL:		51	1462	529	3010	..	5052

Source : C P M G Kerala Circle, Thiruvananthapuram

Appendix - 7.31

Category-wise Offices in Postal and Other Postal Services in Kerala

Category of Office	As on 1st April	
	1997	1998
1	2	3
A) Postal Services		
1. Head Post Offices	51	51
2. Sub Post Offices		
Departmental	1450	1462
Extra Departmental	524	529
3. Branch Offices	3007	3010
Total (a)	5032	5052
B) Speed Post Centres	7	7
C) Other Postal Services		
1. 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
Mail Motor Service Unit	4	4
3. Central Stamp Depot	1	1
Total (c)	92	92

Source: C P M G Kerala Circle, Thiruvananthapuram .

Appendix - 7.32

**District - wise details of area and population served by one Post Office during
1997 - 1998**

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	418	2192	5.24	3236643	7743
2	Kollam	363	2491	6.86	2593220	7144
3	Pathanamthitta	313	2642	8.44	1235704	3948
4	Alappuzha	290	1414	4.88	2105453	7260
5	Kottayam	409	2203	5.39	1929236	4717
6	Idukki	301	5019	16.67	1166657	3876
7	Ernakulam	382	2407	6.30	3043983	7969
8	Thrissur	489	3032	6.20	2979810	6094
9	Palakkad	450	4480	9.96	2671752	5937
10	Malappuram	431	3550	8.24	3778948	8768
11	Kozhikode	418	2344	5.60	2941789	7038
12	Wayanad	162	2131	13.15	779084	4809
13	Kannur	378	2966	7.85	2527296	6686
14	Kasaragod	234	1992	8.51	1254501	5361
TOTAL:		5038	38863	7.71	32244076	6400

Source : C P M G Kerala Circle, Thiruvananthapuram.

* Projected population as on 1-3-1998.

Appendix - 7.33
District-wise details of telephone network during 1997-1988

Sl. No.	Name of District	No. of Exchanges	Equipped capacity	Working Conns.	Awaiting List		Total	Area (Sq. Kms)	No of tel. Per (sq. Kms)	No. of Tel. Per 1000 population
					OYT	N.OYT				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Alappuzha	39	83416	65735	604	38361	38965	1414	46	33
2	Kozhikkode	62	110096	86314	4431	59691	64122	2344	37	33
3	Kannur	69	93248	72630	2441	59355	61796	2966	24	32
4	Emakulam	87	215412	129210	737	67056	67793	2407	54	46
5	Idukki	66	31368	26672	380	26216	26596	5019	5	25
6	Kasaragod	46	40932	32484	1699	30758	32457	1992	16	30
7	Kottayam	64	112619	91670	1762	46090	47852	2203	42	50
8	Lakshwadweep	10	5888	5690	0	684	684	32	178	114
9	Malappuram	56	67044	55634	6849	65737	72586	3550	16	18
10	Palakkad	78	66714	55884	994	39511	40505	4480	12	23
11	Pathanamthitta	41	76826	55583	768	32955	33723	2642	21	46
12	Pondicherry (Mahe)	1	5000	2321	575	2669	3244	10	232	77
13	Kollam	63	89555	78360	717	51835	52552	2491	31	33
14	Thrissur	60	136266	121526	977	67502	68479	3032	40	45
15	Thiruvananthapuram	54	151900	130850	396	30946	51542	2192	60	45
16	Wayanad	22	18814	13356	466	15807	16273	2131	6	20
TOTAL:		818	1305098	1084019	23996	655173	679169	38905	28	37

Source : C P M G Kerala Circle, Thiruvananthapuram

Appendix – 7.34

Foreign Tourist Arrivals to India and Kerala (1990-97)

Year	No 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	176855	7.73	23.70	7.73
1997*	2374094	182427	3.77	3.15	7.68

Source: Department of Tourism, Govt. of Kerala.

*Provisional

Appendix - 7.35

Domestic Tourist Arrivals to Kerala (1990 to 1997)

Year	No. of Tourists	Percentage variation over the previous year
1990	866525	36.65
1991	948991	9.52
1992	994140	4.76
1993	1027236	3.33
1994	1284375	25.03
1995	3915656	204.87
1996	4403002	12.45
1997	4953401*	12.50

* Provisional

Source: Department of Tourism,
Government of Kerala

Appendix – 7.36

Earnings from Foreign Tourists from (1990 to 1997)

Year	Earnings (Rs. in crores)
1990	26.99
1991	28.28
1992	59.75
1993	105.72
1994	116.11
1995	158.76
1996	196.38
1997*	795.47*

*Provisional.

Source: Department of Tourism,
Government of Kerala

Appendix - 7.37
Kerala Tourism Development Corporation Limited - Performance for 1997 - 98

Sl. No.	Name of Units	Bed available	Bed occupancy%	Domestic Tourists	Foreign Tourists	Total Income	Operating Expenditure	Administrative Expenditure	Total Expenditure	Net Income
1	Mascot Hotel	2550	40.23	4492	2376	267.84	166.86	50.01	216.87	50.97
2	Hotel Chaithram	64240	62.4	38207	1885	247.71	185.71	47.88	233.59	14.12
3	Hotel Samudra	46720	39.34	2071	2634	319.95	196.55	46.22	242.77	77.18
4	Aranya Nivas & Lake Palace	26280	41.19	4690	6136	221.99	97.71	41.01	138.72	83.27
5	Periyar House	32120	51	12011	4371	88.12	50.45	14.38	64.83	23.29
6	Bolgatty Palace Hotel	4380	48.43	331	864	51.28	43.61	10.41	54.02	-2.74
7	Garden House	12410	50.63	4870	67	68.25	43.32	11.78	55.1	13.15
8	Hotel Nandanam	32850	39.7	13042	31	35.91	28.88	5.42	34.3	1.61
9	Mangalya	13140	42.6	5595	..	62.41	50.47	11.39	61.86	0.55
10	Hotel Aiswarya	21900	38.71	7726	323	54.15	42.59	18.2	60.79(-)	-6.64
11	Malabar Mansion	19592	48.78	3227	218	103.36	67.08	22.48	89.56	13.8
12	Anjanam Cottage	10220	51.83	5313	..	(Attached to Nandanam, Goruvayoor)	..	..	..	..
13	Agasthya House	2920	15.5	469	210	(Attached to Yatri Nivas)	..	..	..	..
14	Yatri Nivas, Kannoor	21900	27.85	6067	25	172.65	..	..	..	..
15	Yatri Nivas, Thrissur	20440	34.7	4390	65	..	122.37	33.93	156.3	16.35
16	Yatri Nivas, Kollam	10950	56.95	4858	1370	..	..	..	..	..
17	Motel Arram, Kannur	1460	39.5	576	2	..	..	..	..	..
18	Motel Araam, Kottarakkara	1460	33.46	490	..	..	..	..	..	..
19	Motel Araam, Alappuzha	1460	34.93	149	45	..	..	..	..	..
20	Motel Araam, Thalapady	1460	18.5	274	..	..	225.44	63.46	288.9	31.43
21	Motel Araam, Sultanbathery	1460	9.6	138	3	..	..	..	..	..
22	Motel Araam, Kayamkulam	1460	18.15	253	6	320.33	..	..	..	..
23	Motel Araam, Vaikkom	1460	14.7	184	..	..	..	..	..	..
24	Motel Araam, Valara	1460	3.05	21	..	..	..	..	..	..
25	Motel Araam, Palaruvi	1460	14.41	737	..	..	..	..	..	..
26	Motel Araam, Palakkad	1460	40.4	590	..	..	..	..	..	..
27	Motel Araam, Vadakara	1460	18.3	250	..	..	..	..	..	..
28	Restaurants & Beer Parlours	1460	..	..	..	1554.99	1130.17	367.69	1497.86	57.13
29	Travel & Tours	1460	..	..	..	109.76	114.52	18.39	132.91	-23.15
	TOTAL:	381672	..	121021	20631	3678.7	2565.73	762.65	3328.38	350.32

Appendix - 8.1
Commodity Composition of Exports

	\$ million			% growth		
	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99
Agricultural & allied products	6868	6411	6395	12.2	-6.7	-0.2
Marine products	1130	1162	1050	11.6	2.8	-9.6
Non-basmati rice	543	431	900	-51.2	-20.6	108.8
Coffee	402	437	500	-10.6	8.6	14.4
Basmati rice	352	451	500	38.1	28.2	10.8
Tea	292	405	500	-16.6	38.7	23.4
Cashew	362	373	325	-2.0	2.9	-12.9
Spices	339	379	400	42.7	11.9	5.5
Tobacco unmanufactured	186	245	200	64.2	31.7	-18.4
Oil meals	985	917	500	40.1	-6.9	-45.5
Meat & preparation	200	216	200	6.5	8.2	-7.4
Castor oil	177	155	200	-20.4	-12.4	29.2
Guargum meal	100	147	200	47.6	46.3	36.0
Ground nuts	92	150	100	33.0	63.4	-33.3
Pulses	37	96	50	-6.0	157.6	-47.9
Cotton raw including waste	444	226	70	628.4	-49.0	-69.1
Others	1227	621	700	41.3	-49.4	12.8
Ores & minerals	1173	1068	900	-0.3	-9.0	-15.6
Iron ore	481	475	400	-6.6	-1.3	-15.8
Mica	7	7	7	-13.8	-5.2	4.8
Coal	23	17	18	-19.0	-27.6	6.8
Processed minerals	339	331	275	2.8	-2.5	-16.9
Other ores & minerals	323	238	200	9.6	-26.2	-16.0
Manufactured goods	24633	25460	25725	3.6	3.4	0.8
Gems & jewellery	4757	5122	6000	-10.0	7.7	17.1
Ready made garments	3756	3780	4200	2.0	0.6	11.1
Textile yarns, fabrics, madeups	4060	4276	3800	15.1	5.3	-11.1
Drugs, pharm & fine chemicals	1224	1409	1500	19.9	15.1	6.5
Leather & leather manufactures	1607	1472	1400	-8.4	-8.4	-4.9
Machinery & instruments	1058	1162	1100	27.3	9.8	-5.3
Manufactures of metals	914	1073	1000	10.5	17.4	-6.8
Transport equipment	970	840	650	4.7	-13.4	-22.6
Electronic goods	784	700	600	16.9	-10.7	-14.3
Handicrafts excl. handmade carpets	476	519	550	9.6	9.1	6.0
Inorg/org/agro chemicals	556	591	525	11.8	6.4	-11.2
Primary iron & steel	616	645	525	17.0	4.8	-18.6
Dyes & intermediates	562	600	500	15.4	6.7	-16.7
Plastic & linoleum products	540	513	450	-7.9	-5.0	-12.3
Carpet handmade	437	406	400	3.7	-7.02	-1.4
Rubber manufactured products	327	327	325	4.3	0.0	-0.7
Glass/glassware/ceramics/cement	195	211	200	-4.8	8.7	-5.2
Pints/enamels/varnishes	149	151	150	19.7	1.1	-0.7
Paper/wood products	190	155	150	-1.6	-18.5	-3.1
Cosmetics/toiletries	157	165	175	-6.1	4.8	6.1
Carpet millmade	135	105	100	6.9	-22.2	-4.7
Aluminium other than products	132	106	50	85.6	-20.0	-52.8
Iron & steel bar/rods	155	125	75	-9.7	-19.2	-40.0
Ferro alloys	96	110	100	-33.6	14.2	-8.8
Others	780	897	1200	-1.2	15.0	33.8
Petroleum & crude products	482	353	200	6.1	-26.8	-43.3
Other commodities	340	728	900	10.2	114.3	23.6
All commodities	33496	34020	34120	5.2	1.6	0.2

Source - CMIE

Appendix - 8.2			
Fastest Growing Commodities : Exports & Imports (1997-98)			
I. EXPORTS		(In US \$ Million)	
Commodities of Exports	1996-97	1997-98	% Change
	(Apr-Jan)	(Apr-Jan)	
1. Tobacco Unmanufactured	120.7	191.5	58.7
2. Tea	238.3	341.1	43.1
3. Manufactures of Metals	740.8	902.5	21.8
4. Primary & semi-finished iron & steel	446.1	514.0	15.2
5. Spices	257.8	294.1	14.1
6. Drugs, Pharmaceuticals & Fine Chemicals	983.2	1109.1	12.8
7. Machinery and Instruments	860.7	947.3	10.1
8. Cotton yarn Fabrics, Made-up, etc.	2560.4	2731.2	6.7
9. Marine Products	948.2	1011.5	6.7
II. IMPORTS		(In US \$ Million)	
Commodities of Imports	1996-97	1997-98	% Change
	(Apr-Jan)	(Apr-Jan)	
1. Cereals	38.4	226.4	489.6
2. Fertilizers	758.4	1037.4	36.8
3. Professional Instruments, Optical goods	449.9	569.1	26.5
4. Coal	760.5	957.9	26.0
5. Pearls, precious & semi-precious stones	2076.9	2589.9	24.7
6. Iron & Steel	1030.6	1201.4	16.6
7. Electrical Machinery & Electronic Goods	265.5	303.8	14.4
8. Chemicals	3011.3	3261.7	8.3
9. Manufactures of Metals	252.7	261.1	3.3

Source : DGCI&S, Calcutta

Appendix - 8.3
Selected Indicators of External Sector

ITEM/YEARS	1985-86	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98*	
1. Growth of Exports - BOP (%)	-5.9	9.0	-1.1	3.3	20.2	18.4	20.3	4.5	2.6 @	
2. Growth of Imports - BOP (%)	10.1	14.4	-24.5	15.4	10.0	34.3	21.6	10.1	5.8 @	
(a) of which POL (%)	-7.8	60.0	-11.0	13.7	-5.7	3.0	27.0	33.4	-20.6	
3. Exports/Imports BOP (%)	54.7	66.2	86.7	77.6	84.8	74.8	74.0	70.2	83.3 @	
4. Import cover of FER (No. of months)	4.5	2.5	5.3	4.9	8.6	8.4	6.0	6.6	7.0	
5. External assistance (net)/TC (%)	31.9	26.3	66.6	44.0	19.2	19.0	29.8	11.7		
6. ECB (net)/TC (%)	22.2	26.8	31.9	-8.5	6.1	12.9	43.0	10.6		
7. NR deposits /TC (%)	33.7	18.3	6.4	47.4	12.2	2.1	37.2	37.3		
8. Short-term debt / FER (%)	-	146.5	76.7	64.5	18.8	16.9	23.2	25.5	19.8 #	
9. Debt service payments as % of Current receipts	18.7	35.3	30.2	27.5	25.6	26.2	24.3	21.4	18.3	
				As per cent of GDPmp						
10. Exports	4.4	6.2	7.3	7.8	8.8	8.8	9.7	9.4		
11. Imports	8.1	9.4	8.3	10.2	10.3	11.7	13.1	13.8		
12. Trade balance	-3.7	-3.2	-1.1	-2.4	-1.6	-2.9	-3.4	-4.0		
13. Invisibles balance	1.4	-0.1	0.7	0.6	1.1	1.9	1.6	3.0		
14. Current account balance	-2.3	-3.2	-0.4	-1.8	-0.4	-1.1	-1.8	-1.0	-1.5	
15. External Debt	17.6	30.4	41.0	39.8	35.8	32.3	28.2	25.9	23.8 #	
16. Debt Service Payments	1.2	3.0	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.6	3.6	3.3	2.8	

* - Projection; @ Based on provisional DGC&S trade data for 1997-98; # Data correspond to end September 1997

Notes :

(I) TC : total capital flows (net)

(II) ECB : External Commercial Borrowing

(III) FER : Foreign Exchange Reserves including gold and SDRs

(IV) GDP mp : Gross domestic product at current market prices

(V) As total capital flows are netted after taking into account some capital outflows, the ratios against item no 5,6 and 7 may, in some years, add up to more than 100 per cent.

(VI) Data for 1985-86 against Items 9,15 & 16 do not include defence and short-term credits and related debt service payment due to non-availability of data for the year.

(VII) Rupee equivalents of BOP components are used to arrive at GDP ratios

Appendix - 8.4
Foreign Trade : Overall Trade in Merchandise and Treasure

Item	(Rs. In Lakhs)										
	1960-61	1970-71	1980-81	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
Merchandise											
Imports (Foreign merchandise)	112162	163420	1254915	3541590	4319286	4785084	6337451	7310101	8997066	12267814	
Exports (Indian merchandise)	63242	152439	669338	2762317	3240565	4397591	5360539	6965583	8260872	10619013	
Re-Exports (Foreign merchandise)	997	1077	1732	5830	14769	6590	8286	9556	6539	16321	
Total exports	64239	153516	671070	2768147	3255334	4404181	5368825	6975139	8267411	10635334	
Balance of trade	-47923	-9904	-583845	-773443	-1063952	-380903	-968626	-334962	-729655	-1632480	
Treasure											
Imports Gold	86	94	13	879	447	11159	3367	1254	35	663	
Qurrency notes(1)	686	333	1	171	148	-	137203	4510	17	42	
Total	772	427	14	1050	595	11159	140570	5764	52	705	
Exports (2)											
Gold	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Qurrency notes(1)	1094	4	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Total	1094	4	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Balance of trade (3)	-86	-94	-13	-879	-447	-11159	-3367	-1254	-35	-663	
Vaible balance of trade	-48009	-9998	-583858	-774322	-1064399	-392062	-1109196	-340726	-729690	-1633143	

Source : Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, Ministry of Commerce

1. Includes Government of India
2. Includes re-exports
3. With respect of gold only

Appendix - 8.5
Commodity-wise Exports Through Kochi Port

Commodity	1995-96			1996-97			1997-1998		
	Quantity	% of Total	Growth rate %	Quantity	% of Total	Growth rate %	Quantity	% of Total	Growth rate %
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Tea	71647	3.0	23.7	75666	3.3	5.6	99829	3.9	31.9
Cashew Kernels	37392	1.6	-6.0	45783	2.0	22.4	48390	1.9	5.7
Sea foods	83724	3.5	-2.8	100678	4.5	20.2	91959	3.6	-8.7
Coir Products	45200	1.9	-2.8	44512	2.0	-1.6	47249	1.9	6.1
Spices	31296	1.3	-22.3	54364	2.4	73.7	48956	1.9	-10.0
Coffee	114036	4.8	31.6	122455	5.4	7.3	104854	4.1	-14.4
Miscellaneous	1994256	83.9	85.0	1811306	80.4	-9.2	2101265	82.7	16.0
TOTAL	2377551	100.0	66.0	2254764	100.0	-5.2	2542502	100.0	12.7

Source : Kochi Port Trust

Appendix - 8.6
Commodity-wise Imports Through Kochi Port

Commodity	1995-96			1996-97			1997-1998		
	Quantity	% of Total	Growth rate %	Quantity	% of Total	Growth rate %	Quantity	% of Total	Growth rate %
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Fertilizers & Raw ma	996028	10.91	9.25	978749	10.32	-1.73	847193	8.66	-13.44
Food Grains	4443	0.04	-80.01	27300	0.29	514	165693	1.69	506.93
Iron, Steel & Machie	23851	0.26	437.42	60433	0.64	153	45369	0.46	-24.92
Newsprint	43936	0.48	123.8	53606	0.56	22	43679	0.44	-18.51
Cashew nuts	10060	0.11	83.57	58055	0.61	477	91374	0.93	57.39
Miscellaneous *	8046897	88.20	29.17	8309293	87.58	3.26	8588421	87.82	3.35
Total	9125215	100.00	26.85	9487436	100.00	3.97	9781729	100	3.1

* - Includes P.O.L.
Source : Kochi Port Trust

Appendix - 8.7
Item-wise Export of Marine Products from Kerala

Sl. No.	Item	1996-97			1997-98			(Qty. in M.Tones, Value in Rs. Crores)		
		Quantity	%	Value	Quantity	%	Value	Quantity	%	Value
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
1	Forzen Shrimp	34800	37.8	569.31	60.5	29781	33.33	529.46	55.85	
2	Forzen Fish	20982	22.8	70.68	7.5	21596	24.2	65.67	6.93	
3	Forzen Squid	15803	17.1	119.21	12.7	15933	17.8	126.26	13.32	
4	Forzen Cuttillie fish	15098	16.4	144.47	15.4	15869	17.8	149.08	15.73	
5	Live Items	118	0.1	2.8	0.3	117	0.13	3.67	0.39	
6	Dried Items	632	0.7	5.87	0.6	38	0.04	0.83	0.08	
7	Others	4750	5.1	28.1	3	6032	6.7	73.05	7.7	
	TOTAL	92183	100	940.44	100	89366	100.0	948.02	100.0	

Source : Marine Products Export Development Authority

Appendix - 8.8**State-wise production of Raw Cashewnuts 1991-92 to 1997-98 (MT)**

State	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98
Kerala	143200	151600	140200	119200	140000	134000	100000
Karnataka	26750	31260	31540	26400	37600	52000	35000
Andhra Pradesh	40360	44880	46570	58700	71700	60000	50000
Tamil Nadu	12710	19190	19200	22000	30930	30000	30000
Goa	14490	15450	16210	16960	17800	20000	25000
Maharashtra	31960	43750	46860	37600	69000	80000	60000
Orissa	31840	39060	43420	37200	43000	40000	45000
West Bengal	3660	3660	3990	3280	6960	6000	6000
Other States	340	340	360	300	840	8000	9000
TOTAL	305310	349190	348350	321640	417830	430000	360000

Source : The Cashew Export Promotion Council of India

Appendix - 8.9**Export of Cashew Kernels : Kerala and India (1990-91 to 1997-98)**

(Quantity in MT - Value in Rs. Crores)

Year	Kerala		India		Share of Kerala (%)	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1990-91	44060	39067	49874	442.20	88	88.3
1991-92	31630	432.46	47738	669.10	66	64.6
1992-93	26981	385.49	53436	745.50	51	51.7
1993-94	30684	454.66	69884	1046.00	44	43.5
1994-95	34379	538.11	77000	1246.30	45	43.2
1995-96	33275	606.55	70334	1240.50	47	48.9
1996-97	38546	731.79	68663	1285.50	56	56.9
1997-98	39441	746.88	76323	1383.90	52	53.9

Source : The Cashew Export Promotion Council of India

Appendix - 8.10**Export of Cashew nut shell Liquid : Kerala and India**

(1990-91 to 1997-98)

(Quantity in MT and Value in Rs. Crores)

Year	Kerala		India	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
1	2	3	4	5
1990-91	2490	1.65	5658	5.56
1991-92	2755	2.16	4542	4.02
1992-93	2628	2.20	4258	3.81
1993-94	2432	1.77	3625	2.89
1994-95	1990	1.21	3807	2.44
1995-96	80	0.15	760	1.45
1996-97	814	0.78	1735	2.77
1997-98	2932	3.59	4181	6.74

Source : The Cashew Export Promotion Council of India

Appendix - 8.11
Import of Raw cashew nut : Kerala and India
(1990-91 to 1997-98)

(Quantity in MT and Value in Rs. Crores)

Year	Kerala		India	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
1	2	3	4	5
1990-91	4898	7.71	82639	134.00
1991-92	1774	4.21	106080	266.68
1992-93	11051	39.05	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	212866	687.60
1997-98	70527	237.46	224484	744.40

Source : The Cashew Export Promotion Council of India

Appendix - 8.12
Import of Raw Cashewnuts into India during 1997-98

Countries	QTY.MT	%of Total Qty.	Value (Rs. Crs.)	% of Total Value
Tanzania	54555	24.30	192.40	25.90
Guinea Bissau	35485	15.80	120.80	16.20
Indonesia	28573	12.70	104.30	14.10
Singapore	19742	8.80	75.60	10.20
Ivory Coast	28724	12.80	75.20	10.10
Mozambique	15073	6.70	45.60	6.10
Benin	13476	6.00	43.90	5.90
Nigeria	11551	5.20	32.70	4.40
Ghana	3001	1.30	9.70	1.30
Vietnam	2647	1.20	8.30	1.10
South Africa	2211	1.00	6.50	0.90
Senegal	1816	0.80	5.90	0.80
Cameroon	1522	0.70	4.60	0.60
Australia	969	0.40	2.40	0.30
Togo	265	0.10	0.70	0.10
Others	4771	2.20	15.10	2.00
Total	224381	100.00	743.70	100.00

Source : The Cashew Export Promotion Council of India

Appendix - 8.13
Export of Coir and Coir Products from India
Year : April - March

Product Name	1992-93		1993-94		1994-95		1995-96		1996-97		1997-98	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
CURLED COIR	934.5	90.15	600	49.33	2007.2	186.05	1155.89	112.89	714.513	85.94	641.62	80.33
COIR FIBER	11.62	4.59	9.17	1.89	779.51	76.88	303.22	27.09	336.73	49.59	243.25	27.93
COIR RUGS	1326.93	573.89	1636.07	839.26	2428.9	1419.96	2817.75	1867.91	2305.78	1705.15	1956.74	1441.55
COIR PITH	47.75	1.83	245.9	2.36	202.68	6.35	108.61	5.39	467.88	51.69	754.99	87.76
COIR ROPE	67.76	13.81	350.81	63.12	76.64	16.58	121.18	26.27	77.89	21.68	92.07	24.51
COIR OTHER SORTS	46.8	15.06	97.13	34.6	195.8	71.22	353.37	176.36	578.42	256.52	1098.78	442.69
COIR YARN	11442.47	1966.18	13648.13	2637.19	16810.09	3487.82	14838.56	3434.48	13645.06	3263.18	15888.94	4123.65
GEO TEXTILES					442.14	151.35	474.12	167.8	361.25	149.46	739.44	313.31
HANDLOOM MATS	13643.02	5031.55	15625.4	6745.5	17693.98	7895.62	19870.17	9899.74	20969.03	11343.72	20763.92	12339.4
HANDLOOM MATTINGS	4001.63	1536.49	4771.1	2149.78	6305	3224.43	7027.27	4246.62	6282.92	3923.37	6794.99	4451.25
POWERLOOM MATS	136.27	48.07	300.05	139.6	250.84	107.43	332.81	166.77	18.95	8.58	178.3	85.16
POWERLOOM MATTINGS	575.76	239.4	491.64	168.27	633.95	364.06	563.47	374.66	295.36	202.68	311.93	198.77
RUBBERISED COIR	111.67	71.54	156.44	98.99	155.17	110.93	174.5	113.4	211.62	152.32	287.9	234.12
RAFTED MATS	7.88	2.76	19.25	6.86	103.93	45.33	135.11	65.26	103.53	44.38	96.9	42.47
TOTAL	32354.06	9595.32	37951.09	12936.75	48085.83	17164.01	48276.03	20684.64	46368.93	21258.26	49849.77	23892.9

Source : Coir Board

Appendix - 8.14
Leading Export Market for Coir Products
during 1997-98

Sl.No.	Countries	Value of Exports (Rs. Lakhs)	Share %
1	U.S.A.	4636.73	19.41
2	Netherlands	2996.54	12.54
3	United Kingdom	2920.75	12.22
4	Italy	1931.25	8.08
5	Germany	1827.78	7.65
6	France	1667.80	6.98
7	Belgium	1405.63	5.88
8	Australia	1239.10	5.19
9	Sweden	663.06	2.78
10	Others	4604.26	19.27
	TOTAL	23892.90	100.00

Source : Coir Board

Appendix - 8.15
Item-wise Export of Spices from India (QTY. in M.T. Value in Rs. Lakhs)

ITEM	1993-94			1994-95			1995-96			1996-97			1997-98 (P)		
	QTY.	VALUE	QTY.	VALUE	QTY.	VALUE	QTY.	VALUE	QTY.	VALUE	QTY.	VALUE	QTY.	VALUE	
Pepper	48743	18909.67	37264	23664.19	26244	19629.84	47893	41231.84	35719	48741.32	48741.32				
Cardomom (Small)	387	1454.83	257	762.61	527	1296.97	226	869.67	297	1063.71	1063.71				
Cardomom(Large)	1797	1256.96	1293	812.74	1677	1224.06	1628	1209.53	1703	1260.05	1260.05				
Chilli	30776	7213.56	20096	5711.63	56165	19546.17	50051	20145.15	42489	13847.41	13847.41				
Ginger	18442	2478.12	12022	1673.03	18483	3892.13	29737	5924.41	28312	7189.75	7189.75				
Turmeric	25436	5256	28286	4517.96	27050	4620.33	23019	5844.61	27204	8015.01	8015.01				
Coriander	13552	2103.51	10702	1793.84	11541	2243.34	12574	3136.58	21188	5926.09	5926.09				
Cumin	3225	1630.36	5618	2449.65	3871	1739.32	6375	3437.8	15744	7928.44	7928.44				
Celery	4130	662.62	2601	777.28	2678	625.12	3780	801.76	3311	774.07	774.07				
Pennel	2637	642.18	2029	581.56	2594	751.73	4850	1788.6	12027	3535.02	3535.02				
Fenugreek	4934	721.41	7956	1224.97	15138	1867.2	8891	1204.57	5529	917.79	917.79				
Other Seeds (1)	1938	402.85	2338	486.86	2493	518.52	3059	842.6	3738	885.91	885.91				
Garlic	2845	354.89	633	122.87	3935	491.26	4889	797.74	3986	814.57	814.57				
Other spices (2)	17318	2648.42	16523	2954.61	23492	3989.63	18955	4429.63	17316	5720.91	5720.91				
Curry Powder	3411	1231.92	4135	1443.27	4246	1755.5	4639	2056.52	4891	2295.48	2295.48				
Mint Oil	1410	3015.72	1583	4356.78	1352	4750.12	2371	13449.5	3016	9593.56	9593.56				
Spice Oil and Oleoresins	1355	7160.99	1672	8676.68	1912	11501.77	2358	15901.21	2351	22321.47	22321.47				
TOTAL	182336	57144.01	155008	62010.53	203398	80443.01	225295	123071.72	228821	140830.56	140830.56				
VALUE IN MILLION US \$		182.57		197.86		241.43		346.97		378.72	378.72				

(E) Estimate

(1) Include Bishops weed (Ajwanseed), dill seed, Poppy seed, Aniseed etc.

(2) Include tamarind, Asafotida, Cinnamon, Cassia, Tejat, Kokam, Saffron etc.

Source : Spices Board

Appendix - 8.16
Market-wise Export of Marine Products from India
 (Qty. in Tonnes & Value in Rs. Crores)

Sl.No.	Market	1996-97			1997-98				
		Qty.	%	value	Qty.	%	value		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Japan	64656	17.1	1886.04	45.8	70955	18.39	2326.09	51.72
2	USA	29792	7.9	436.05	10.6	32914	8.53	383.75	8.53
3	West Europe	71236	18.8	790.69	19.2	34875	9.04	412.53	9.17
4	Middle East	9879	2.6	64.15	1.6	17618	4.57	144.66	3.22
5	S.E. Asia	197405	52.2	879.23	21.3	218263	56.57	1139.09	25.33
6	Others	5231	1.4	64.30	1.5	11193	2.90	91.36	2.03
	TOTAL	378199	100	4120.46	100	385818	100.00	4497.48	100.00

Source : Marine Products Export Development Authority

Appendix - 8.17
Export of Marine Products from India and Kerala

Year	India		Kerala		Kerala's Share(%)	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
1990-91	139419	893.37	50997	313.49	36.58	35.09
1991-92	171820	1375.89	58743	444.47	34.19	32.03
1992-93	209025	1768.56	49094	414.25	23.49	23.42
1993-94	243960	2503.62	63848	622.12	26.17	24.85
1994-95	307337	3573.27	74653	817.09	24.29	22.85
1995-96	296277	3501.11	78895	856.9	26.63	24.48
1996-97	378199	4121.36	92288	936.22	24.4	22.72
1997-98	385818	4697.48	89366	948.02	23.16	20.18

Source : Marine Products Export Development Authority

Appendix - 9.1
District-wise Population Profile - 1991

Sl. No.	District	Area K.M2	Population	Sex ratio	Growth rate 1981-91	Density per K.M2	Effective Literacy rate		
							Total	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Kasargode	1992	1071508	1026	22.78	538	82.51	88.97	76.29
2	Kannur	2966	2251727	1049	16.63	759	91.48	95.54	87.65
3	Wayanad	2131	672128	966	21.32	315	82.73	87.59	77.69
4	Kozhikode	2344	2619941	1027	16.69	1118	91.1	95.58	86.79
5	Malappuram	3550	3096330	1053	28.87	872	87.94	92.08	84.09
6	Palakkad	4480	2382235	1061	16.52	532	81.27	87.24	75.72
7	Thrissur	3032	2737311	1085	12.2	903	90.13	93.77	86.94
8	Emakulam	2407	2817236	1000	11.12	1170	92.35	95.46	89.27
9	Idukki	5019	1078066	975	11.22	215	86.94	90.82	82.96
10	Kottayam	2203	1828271	1003	7.71	830	95.72	97.46	94
11	Alappuzha	1414	2001217	1051	7.28	1415	93.87	96.79	91.12
12	Pathanamthitta	2642	1188332	1062	5.6	450	94.86	96.55	93.29
13	Kollam	2491	2407566	1035	10.68	967	90.47	94.09	87
14	Thiruvananthapuram	2192	2946650	1036	13.5	1344	89.22	92.84	85.76
	KERALA	38863	29098518	1036	14.32	749	89.81	93.62	86.17

Source: Census of India 1991- Kerala - Final Population Totals

Appendix - 9.2
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	0.6	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	19.2	27.88	10.26
1931	9.5	15.59	2.93	21.34	30.89	11
1941	16.1	24.9	7.3	-	-	-
1951	16.67	24.95	7.93	40.47	49.79	31.41
1961	24.02	34.44	12.95	56.85	54.97	38.9
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	7.070	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	Maghalaya	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	57.62	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	Panjab	58.51	65.66	50.41	41.09	49.82	31.03	-	-	-
20	Rajasthan	38.55	54.99	20.44	26.29	42.38	8.310	19.44	33.29	4.42
21	Sikkim	56.94	65.74	46.69	51.03	58.69	42.77	59.01	66.8	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 Island	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	59.4	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	29.6	40.65	18.19

Source: Census of India - Final Population Total (Paper 2 of 1992) Census was not held in J & K

Appendix - 9.4
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	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
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	Panjab	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

Note:- For 1981 and 1991 data related to population aged seven years and above, for 1961 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	64.1
2	Kollam	74.3	65.24	69.71	58.62	47.6	53.11
3	Pathanamthitta	79.09	73.58	76.29	70.5	61.33	65.94
4	Alapuzha	83.02	75.89	79.42	65.97	61.1	63.53
5	Kottayam	83.08	77	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	40.7	43.57
9	Palakkad	63.32	51.07	57.05	34.31	25.1	29.75
10	Malappuram	70.72	62.37	66.49	40.8	31.49	36.09
11	Kozhikode	80.15	71.62	75.85	48.42	40.46	44.37
12	Wayanad	70.13	58.9	64.62	48.29	36.54	42.41
13	Kannur	78.64	70.51	74.56	55.15	44.1	49.65
14	Kasargode	59.05	47.8	53.45	63.55	49.75	56.74
TOTAL:		73.86	65.03	69.38	53.68	43.53	48.62

Source: *Census of India - Kerala - 1991*

Appendix - 9.6
Number of Schools in Kerala - Government Schools

Year	L.P. Sector			U.P. Sector		
	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
1996-97	2521	895	415	961	667	975
1997-98	2516	893	432	962	834	976

Note: Besides there are seven schools for the Handicapped and 38 T.T.Is in the State

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	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	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
1997-98	4041	1285	159	1870	1028	1399

Note: Besides there are 5 Anglo Indian High Schools, 23 schools for the Handicapped, 63 T.T.Is and one Anglo-Indian T.T.I in the State

Source: Directorate of Public Instruction, Thiruvananthapuram

Appendix - 9.8
Number of Schools in Kerala- Unaided Schools

Year	L.P.Sector			U.P. Sector		
	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	151	48	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
1997-98	160	44	97	132	160	217

Note: Besides there are 3 Anglo- Indian H.S. and 3 schools for the Handicapped in the State

Source: Directorate of Public Instruction, Thiruvananthapuram

..... G - Government
 PUA - Private Unaided
 PA - Private Aided

Appendix - 9.9 Number of schools in Different Panchayats, Municipalities and Corporations (1996-97)

Sl. No.	Districts	HS			UPS			LPS			Total						
		G	PA	PUA	Total	G	PA	PUA	Total	G	PA	PUA	Total				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1	Thiruvananthapuram																
	Corporation	25	15	9	49	21	7	2	30	27	9	5	41	73	31	16	120
	Municipality	12	3	5	20	4	2		6	19	6	1	26	35	11	6	52
	Panchayath	82	76	11	169	74	93	15	182	257	166	10	433	413	335	36	784
	Sub Total	119	94	25	238	99	102	17	218	303	181	16	500	521	377	58	956
2	Ernakulam																
	Corporation	16	29	5	50	6	16	6	28	12	47	3	62	34	92	14	140
	Municipality	18	19	13	50	9	6	4	19	31	27	5	63	58	52	22	132
	Panchayath	53	124	15	192	73	78	7	158	143	202	14	359	269	404	36	709
	Sub Total	87	172	33	292	88	100	17	205	186	276	22	484	361	548	72	981
3	Kozhikode																
	Corporation	18	12	7	37	16	20	2	38	26	29	3	58	60	61	12	133
	Municipality	7	3	1	11	1	16	1	18	10	25		35	18	44	2	64
	Panchayath	42	81	9	132	59	205	7	271	149	479	3	631	250	765	19	1034
	Sub Total	67	96	17	180	76	241	40	327	185	533	6	724	328	870	33	1231
4	Kollam																
	Municipality	6	13	3	22	5	8		13	14	18	2	34	25	39	5	69
	Panchayath	70	112	7	189	57	133	7	197	261	172	15	448	388	417	29	834
	Sub Total	76	125	10	211	62	141	7	210	225	190	17	482	413	456	34	903
5	Pathanamthitta																
	Municipality	6	16	2	24	4	5	5	14	15	21	5	41	25	42	12	79
	Panchayath	41	97	5	143	39	78	10	127	150	222	8	380	230	397	23	650
	Sub Total	47	113	7	167	43	83	15	141	165	243	13	421	255	439	35	729
6	Alappuzha																
	Municipality	13	24	2	39	9	7		16	25	32	4	61	47	63	6	116
	Panchayath	45	101	5	151	58	71	3	132	169	166	9	344	272	338	17	627
	Sub Total	58	125	7	190	67	78	3	148	194	198	13	405	319	401	23	743
7	Kottayam																
	Municipality	8	19	4	31	7	6	1	14	10	21	8	39	25	46	13	84
	Panchayath	51	147	12	210	61	122	7	190	159	254	14	427	271	523	33	827
	Sub Total	59	166	16	241	68	128	8	204	169	275	22	466	296	569	46	911

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
8	Iddukki																
	Municipality	2	3	2	2	7	1	1	2	2	2	3	4	9	5	7	6
	Panchayath	52	68	7	7	127	45	62	4	111	71	137	2	210	168	267	13
	Sub Total	54	71	9	9	134	46	63	4	113	73	140	6	219	173	274	19
9	Thrissur																
	Municipality	15	25	4	4	44	4	10	1	15	14	39	1	54	33	74	6
	Panchayath	63	123	15	201	50	155	6	211	107	351	10	468	220	629	31	880
	Sub Total	78	148	19	245	54	165	7	226	121	390	11	522	253	703	37	993
10	Palakkad																
	Municipality	9	10	4	23	9	18	3	30	14	26	2	42	32	54	9	95
	Panchayath	49	67	11	127	55	141	10	206	172	324	7	503	276	532	28	836
	Sub Total	58	77	15	150	64	159	13	236	186	350	9	545	308	586	37	931
11	Malappuram																
	Municipality	10	6	7	23	6	19	1	26	32	34	1	67	48	59	9	116
	Panchayath	72	70	23	165	104	206	13	323	316	446	7	769	492	722	43	1257
	Sub Total	82	76	30	188	110	225	14	349	348	480	8	836	540	781	52	1373
12	Wayanad																
	Municipality	1	1	1	3	1	2	1	4	1	2	2	3	3	5	2	10
	Panchayath	34	21	3	58	34	37	2	73	67	51	6	124	135	109	11	255
	Sub Total	35	22	4	61	35	39	3	77	68	53	6	127	138	114	43	265
13	Kannur																
	Municipality	15	15	4	34	16	52	1	59	18	78	2	98	49	135	7	191
	Panchayath	66	62	6	134	61	235	11	307	96	537	7	640	223	834	24	1081
	Sub Total	81	77	10	168	77	277	12	366	114	615	9	738	272	969	31	1272
14	Kasaragod																
	Municipality	7	2	2	11	9	6		15	11	7	2	20	27	15	4	46
	Panchayath	67	31	6	104	63	66	4	133	123	108	6	237	253	205	16	474
	Sub Total	74	33	8	115	72	72	4	148	134	115	8	257	280	220	20	520
15	KERALA																
	Corporation	59	56	21	136	43	43	10	.96	65	85	11	161	167	184	42	393
	Municipality	129	159	54	342	85	148	18	251	216	339	37	592	430	646	109	1185
	Panchayath	787	1180	135	2102	833	1682	106	2621	2240	3615	118	5973	3860	6477	359	10696
	TOTAL:	975	1395	210	2580	961	1873	134	2968	2521	4039	166	6726	4457	7307	510	12274

Source: Directorate of Public Instruction, Thiruvananthapuram

Appendix - 9.10
District-wise/ Management-wise number of Schools in Kerala -1998

Sl. No.	District	High Schools				U.P.Schools				L.P.Schools				Total
		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	27	240	99	102	15	216	303	181	16	500	956
2	Kollam	76	125	12	213	62	139	7	208	270	190	17	477	898
3	Pathanamthitta	47	113	7	167	43	84	14	141	169	243	13	425	733
4	Alapuzha	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	52	72	10	134	42	60	3	105	69	140	5	214	453
7	Ernakulam	89	174	34	297	92	102	17	211	188	278	22	488	996
8	Thrissur	79	147	20	246	54	164	8	226	120	390	10	520	992
9	Palakkad	58	77	15	150	64	159	13	236	186	350	9	545	931
10	Malappuram	82	76	30	188	111	225	14	350	347	480	8	835	1373
11	Kozhikode	67	96	17	180	76	241	11	328	185	533	6	724	1232
12	Wayanad	35	22	4	61	35	39	3	77	68	53	6	127	265
13	Kannur	81	79	10	170	77	277	12	366	114	615	5	734	1270
14	Kasargode	74	33	8	115	72	72	4	148	134	115	8	257	520
TOTAL:		976	1399	217	2592	962	1870	132	2964	2516	4041	160	6717	12273

Category	G	PA	PUA	Total
H.S	976	1399	217	2592
U.P.S	962	1870	132	2964
L.P.S	2516	4041	160	6717
Ango-India H.S.	-	5	3	8
Handicapped School	7	23	3	33
TOTAL:	4461	7338	515	12314

Source: Directorate of Public Instruction, Thiruvananthapuram

Appendix - 9.11**Progress of Educational Institutions from 1961-62 to 1997-98**

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
1997-98	2592	2964	6717	12273

Source: DPI, Thiruvananthapuram

Appendix - 9.12**District - wise Details of Schools having Building Facilities - Kerala (1998)**

Sl.No.	District	No. of Schools having Pucca Building				No. of Schools having Thatched Sheds			
		L.P	U.P	H.S	Total	L.P	U.P	H.S	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Thiruvananthapuram	188	64	62	314	115	35	57	207
2	Kollam	224	50	72	346	46	12	4	62
3	Pathanamthitta	163	41	47	251	5	2	-	8
4	Alappuzha	177	55	36	268	17	12	22	51
5	Kottayam	156	65	55	276	13	3	4	20
6	Idukki	63	31	41	135	6	11	11	28
7	Ernakulam	187	91	88	366	1	1	1	3
8	Thrissur	107	50	76	233	13	4	3	20
9	Palakkad	173	57	47	277	13	7	11	31
10	Malappuram	314	82	60	456	33	29	22	84
11	Kozhikode	158	54	48	260	27	22	19	68
12	Wayanad	54	17	27	98	14	18	8	40
13	Kannur	100	67	53	220	14	10	28	52
14	Kasargode	126	60	23	209	8	12	51	71
Total:		2190	784	735	3709	326	178	241	745

Source: Directorate of Public Instruction, Thiruvananthapuram

Appendix - 9.13**District - wise Details of Schools having Drinking water/Latrines/Urinal Facilities in Kerala (1998)**

Sl.No.	District	No. of Schools having Drinking Water				No. of Schools having Urinals / Latrines			
		L.P	U.P	H.S	Total	L.P	U.P	H.S	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Thiruvananthapuram	240	86	115	441	288	93	119	500
2	Kollam	204	60	76	340	231	61	76	368
3	Pathanamthitta	114	35	47	226	127	43	47	217
4	Alappuzha	179	64	54	297	182	64	58	304
5	Kottayam	129	60	53	242	131	60	53	244
6	Idukki	58	27	42	127	57	22	42	121
7	Ernakulam	181	90	89	360	188	90	89	367
8	Thrissur	97	46	79	222	98	49	79	226
9	Palakkad	120	49	56	225	112	46	56	214
10	Malappuram	240	96	69	414	246	90	70	406
11	Kozhikode	163	67	65	295	157	64	67	288
12	Wayanad	56	31	31	118	46	32	33	111
13	Kannur	94	70	76	240	91	74	64	229
14	Kasargode	111	37	52	200	92	58	55	195
TOTAL:		2025	843	904	3777	2036	846	908	3790

Source: Directorate of Public Instruction, Thiruvananthapuram

Appendix - 9.14
Enrolment of Students in Schools- District-wise and Stage-wise 1997-98

Districts	L.P.S				U.P.S				HIGH SCHOOLS				TOTAL		
	Boys	Girls	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	95395	94688	190083	81222	78707	159929	71625	74377	146002	248242	247772	496014			
Kollam	72862	71840	144702	68753	65011	133764	63990	63542	127532	205605	200393	405998			
Pathanamthitta	34118	32991	67109	30748	28840	59588	30734	30111	60845	95600	91942	187542			
Alappuzha	56332	54427	110759	52154	48580	100734	51377	50473	101850	159863	153480	313343			
Kottayam	57331	54607	111938	48209	45377	93586	44625	46031	90656	150165	146015	296180			
Idukki	32068	30184	62252	28636	25664	54300	23675	23776	47451	84379	79624	164003			
Emakulam	80645	78613	159258	72878	69332	142210	68000	70034	138034	221523	217979	439502			
Thirissur	99320	94583	193903	82478	77652	160130	69782	73308	143090	251580	245543	497123			
Palakkad	97749	94374	192123	82061	78186	160247	65727	69534	135261	245537	242094	487631			
Malappuram	168689	158824	327513	136166	127870	264036	106603	109900	216503	411458	396594	808052			
Kozhikode	101822	95576	197398	87528	80499	168027	78113	80088	158201	267463	256163	523626			
Wayanad	29047	27430	56477	22623	21337	43960	18089	19259	37348	69759	68026	137785			
Kannur	87294	82631	169925	76159	70329	146488	66131	67199	133330	229584	220159	449743			
Kasargode	48909	45858	94767	38474	35572	74046	31496	30240	61736	118879	111670	230549			
TOTAL:	1061581	1016626	2078207	908089	852956	1761045	789967	807872	1597839	2759637	2677454	5437091			

Source: Directorate of Public Instruction, Thiruvananthapuram

Appendix - 9.15
Enrolment of Students in Government Schools - Kerala - 1998

STANDARDS													
	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	88829	100584	102997	106396	398806	98818	99410	104472	302700	117270	105541	80356	303167
Girls	85049	94933	98058	99635	377675	91252	92912	99130	283294	110878	106536	90826	308240
TOTAL:	173878	195517	201055	206031	776481	190070	192322	203602	585994	228148	212077	171182	611407

Source: Directorate of Public Instruction, Thiruvananthapuram

Appendix - 9.16
Enrolment of Students in Private Aided Schools - Kerala - 1998

STUDENTS													
	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	138939	156611	157723	158435	611708	181711	187168	200677	569556	177746	160232	121162	459140
Girls	136668	150345	150253	151680	588946	172172	176694	198409	537275	172017	163086	138634	473737
TOTAL:	275607	306958	307976	310115	1200654	353883	363862	389086	1106831	349763	323318	259796	932877

Source: Directorate of Public Instruction, Thiruvananthapuram

Appendix - 9.17
Enrolment of Students in Private unaided Schools - Kerala - 1998

STANDARDS													
	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	13019	12954	12995	12099	51067	12835	12101	10897	35833	10571	9269	7820	27660
Girls	12797	12572	12661	11975	50005	11616	10822	9949	32387	9636	8775	7484	25895
TOTAL:	25816	25526	25656	24074	101072	24451	22923	20846	68220	20207	18044	15304	53555

Source: Directorate of Public Instruction, Thiruvananthapuram

Appendix - 9.18
Standardwise Enrolment of Students in Government - Aided and Unaided Schools in Kerala from 1971 to 1998

		STANDARDS												
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	13		
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													
Separate figures are not available														
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		
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	280008	333882	217354	5125894		
1975	Government	278206	290242	302238	359184	218442	171575	153144	137531	85238	107032	2094832		
	Aided	357211	365395	376190	424529	369541	321921	299643	226480	150443	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	340151	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	498513	359839	243448	5193579		

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
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		
1980 Government	268363	287362	290362	276219	207490	188314	182062	191932	170554	113153	2175811		
Aided	367314	373726	369644	357809	370342	350932	352128	308561	280053	191022	3321531		
Unaided	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	635677	661088	660006	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	6072	6507	5379	4279	60429		
Total	631479	662039	645954	655331	603129	553573	538684	495738	468461	349565	5602953		
1982 Government	274709	278413	274879	249415	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	564708	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	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		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
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
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
1991	Government	241675	248853	253511	265248	237583	228333	222592	233577	208871	156329	2296572
	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	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	16000	14258	12545	11588	9788	155392
	Total	575909	624490	605312	615687	640105	643425	649550	596104	539443	416980	5907005
1993	Government	222718	236927	244013	242837	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

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1994	Government	208257	231249	233723	243253	211505	213979	226289	248288	222805	172656	2212004
	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	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
1998	Government	173878	195517	201055	206031	190070	192322	203602	228148	212077	171182	1973882
	Aided	275607	306956	307976	310115	353883	363862	389086	349763	323318	259796	3240362
	Unaided	25816	25526	25656	24074	24451	22923	20846	20207	18044	15304	222847
	Total	475301	527999	534687	540220	568404	579107	613534	598118	553439	446282	5437091

Source: Directorate of Public Instruction, Thiruvananthapuram

Appendix - 9.19
Enrolment of Students in Schools, Kerala - Stage-wise (1973-1998)

Year	L.P.S						U.P.S						H.S				TOTAL
	Govt.	Aided	Unaided	Total	Govt.	Total	Unaided	Total	Govt.	Aided	Unaided	Total	Unaided	Total	Unaided	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	14	14	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	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	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				
1998	776481	1200654	101072	2078207	585954	1106831	68220	1761045	611407	932877	53555	1597839	5437091				

Source: Directorate of Public Instruction, Thiruvananthapuram

Appendix - 9.20
Strength of Pupils studying other than State Syllabus (1997-98)

Std.	C B S E			I C S E			Kendriya Vidyalaya			Navodaya Vidyalaya		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
I	7074	5350	12424	2178	1620	3798	916	758	1674	..	..	..
II	7233	5323	12556	2367	1669	4036	985	782	1767	..	..	..
III	7726	5451	13177	2638	1842	4480	4040	798	1838	..	..	..
IV	7586	5326	12912	2419	1620	4039	981	882	1863	..	..	..
V	7137	5084	12221	2621	1590	4211	1089	840	1929	..	..	..
VI	6577	4334	10911	2396	1526	3922	1252	948	2200	419	267	686
VII	5903	3942	9845	2068	1318	3386	1138	817	1955	510	308	818
VII	4688	3405	8093	1639	1102	2741	1047	752	1799	466	345	811
IX	3902	2816	6718	1361	883	2244	1136	706	1842	446	306	752
X	2998	2236	5234	1138	741	1879	865	643	1508	463	262	725
TOTAL:	60824	43267	104091	20825	13911	34736	10449	7926	18375	2304	1488	3792

Source: Directorate of Public Instruction, Thiruvananthapuram

Appendix - 9.21
Standard-wise Enrolment in 1997-98 and Age Group Children Projected for 2001 AD

Category	Present Enrolment (1997-98)	Age Group Population (2001*)	Actual Decline	Percentage Decline
1	2	3	4	5
I	475301	527587	-52286	-11.00
II	527999	528589	-590	0.11
III	534687	530531	4156	0.78
IV	540220	531194	9026	1.67
Sub.Total: L.P.Level	2078207	2117901	-39694	-1.91
V	568404	532056	36348	6.39
VI	579107	534988	44119	7.62
VII	613534	531653	81881	13.35
Sub.Total: U.P.Level	1761045	1598697	162348	9.22
VIII	598118	526072	72046	12.85
IX	553439	525340	28099	5.08
X	446282	524060	-77778	-17.43
Sub.Total: H.S Level	1597839	1575472	22367	1.40
TOTAL:	5437091	5292070	145021	2.67

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 - 9.22
Enrolment of SC/ST Students at School Level 1998

Section	General	Scheduled Castes	Percentage to Total	Scheduled Tribes	Percentage to Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
Lower Primary	2078207	225552	10.85	29812	1.43
Upper Primary	1761045	191648	10.88	18340	1.04
Secondary	1597839	170402	10.66	13505	0.84
TOTAL:	5437091	587602	10.80	61657	1.13

Source: Directorate of Public Instruction, Thiruvananthapuram

Appendix - 9.23
Standard -wise Strength of SC/ST Students - 1998

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	173878	21902	4023	275307	25993	3408	25816	899	69
II	195517	26346	4429	306956	30912	3884	25526	888	71
III	201055	27186	3912	307976	31353	3282	25656	851	61
IV	206031	27369	3594	310115	31067	3023	24074	786	56
V	190070	24116	3239	353883	36284	2917	24451	607	54
VI	192322	24110	3078	363862	38624	2798	22923	524	83
VII	203602	25201	3039	389086	41677	3082	20846	505	50
VIII	228148	28375	3093	349763	37278	2507	20207	452	72
IX	212077	25641	2576	323318	34019	2026	18044	416	55
X	171182	19060	1771	259796	24784	1363	15304	377	37
TOTAL:	1973882	249306	32759	3240362	331991	28290	222847	6305	608

Source: Directorate of Public Instruction, Thiruvananthapuram

Appendix - 9.24
Number of School Teachers as on 31-3-1998

Category	Teachers			Of which SC/ST					
				SC			ST		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
L.P. School Teachers	18632	47137	65769	692	1582	2274	53	150	203
U.P. School Teachers	20054	39344	59398	703	1242	1945	51	67	118
High School Teachers	22966	38955	61921	665	1055	1720	13	20	33
TTI School Teachers	187	268	455	1	1	2	..	..	..
TOTAL:	61839	125704	187543	2061	3380	5941	117	237	354

Source: Directorate of Public Instruction, Thiruvananthapuram

Appendix - 9.25
Number of Teachers in Kerala (excluding T.T.I. Teachers) - (1971 - 1998)

Year	L.P.Schools			U.P. Schools			High Schools		
	Govt.	Private aided	Private Unaided	Govt.	Private aided	Private Unaided	Govt.	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	19698	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
1998	15933	27662	1057	14852	33545	948	35490	51397	5709

Source : Directorate of Public Instruction, Thiruvananthapuram

Appendix- 9.26**District- wise Number of Higher Secondary Schools in Kerala**

Sl. No.	District	Number of Higher Secondary Schools			Total
		Government	Aided	Un aided	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Thiruvananthapuram	27	25	1	53
2	Kollam	19	22		41
3	Pathanamthitta	9	20		29
4	Alappuzha	17	22		39
5	Kottayam	15	33		48
6	Idukki	12	17		29
7	Ernakulam	21	34		55
8	Thrissur	24	19	1	44
9	Palakkad	22	10		32
10	Malappuram	19	19	6	44
11	Kozhikode	24	15		39
12	Wayanad	8	5		13
13	Kannur	28	12		40
14	Kasargode	11	7		18
TOTAL:		256	260	8	524

Source: DHC, Thiruvananthapuram

Appendix - 9.27

District-wise and Management -wise Details of Higher Secondary Schools in Kerala (1998)

Sl. No.	District	No. of Higher Secondary Schools	No. of batches sanctioned		
			Science	Humanities	Commerce
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Thiruvananthapuram				
	<i>Government</i>	27	37	19	14
	<i>Aided</i>	25	44	17	14
	<i>Unaided</i>	1	2		1
	Total	53	83	36	29
2	Kollam				
	<i>Government</i>	19	27	16	13
	<i>Aided</i>	22	40	14	12
	<i>Unaided</i>	..	..	..	..
	Total	41	67	30	25
3	Pathanamthitta				
	<i>Government</i>	9	11	7	6
	<i>Aided</i>	20	34	12	16
	<i>Unaided</i>	..	..	..	..
	Total	29	45	19	22
4	Alapuzha				
	<i>Government</i>	17	21	17	8
	<i>Aided</i>	22	40	11	16
	<i>Unaided</i>	..	..	..	..
	Total	39	61	28	24
5	Kottayam				
	<i>Government</i>	15	18	13	9
	<i>Aided</i>	33	63	18	20
	<i>Unaided</i>	..	..	..	..
	Total	48	81	31	29
6	Idukki				
	<i>Government</i>	12	14	10	8
	<i>Aided</i>	17	32	10	9
	<i>Unaided</i>	..	..	..	..
	Total	29	46	20	17
7	Emakulam				
	<i>Government</i>	21	25	16	16
	<i>Aided</i>	34	59	18	26
	<i>Unaided</i>	..	..	..	..
	Total	55	84	34	42
8	Thrissur				
	<i>Government</i>	24	30	20	14
	<i>Aided</i>	19	33	12	10
	<i>Unaided</i>	1	1	1	1
	Total	44	64	33	25

1	2	3	4	5	6
9	Palakkad				
	<i>Government</i>	22	29	18	12
	<i>Aided</i>	10	18	7	4
	<i>Unaided</i>	..	..	..	..
	Total	32	47	25	16
10	Malappuram				
	<i>Government</i>	19	22	19	9
	<i>Aided</i>	19	34	13	13
	<i>Unaided</i>	6	6		
	Total	44	62	32	22
11	Kozhikode				
	<i>Government</i>	24	32	17	15
	<i>Aided</i>	15	25	10	10
	<i>Unaided</i>	..	..	..	..
	Total	39	57	27	25
12	Wayanad				
	<i>Government</i>	8	7	9	4
	<i>Aided</i>	5	9	4	1
	<i>Unaided</i>	..	..	..	..
	Total	13	16	13	5
13	Kannur				
	<i>Government</i>	28	41	20	16
	<i>Aided</i>	12	20	6	8
	<i>Unaided</i>	..	..	..	..
	Total	40	61	26	24
14	Kasargode				
	<i>Government</i>	11	10	13	6
	<i>Aided</i>	7	12	3	2
	<i>Unaided</i>	..	..	..	..
	Total	18	22	16	8
14	KERALA				
	<i>Government</i>	256	324	214	150
	<i>Aided</i>	260	463	155	161
	<i>Unaided</i>	8	9	1	2
	Total	524	796	370	313

Source: Directorate of HSE, Thiruvananthapuram

Appendix - 9.28**Intake of Students under Higher Secondary (plus Two) Courses 1st and 2nd years - XI and XII standard**

Year	No. of Students			No. of Students		
	First Year			Second Year		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1995-96	4987	6579	11566	..	..	..
1996-97	5247	7009	12256	..	..	..
1997-98	8719	11373	20092	2351	3690	6041
1998-99	28184	34644	62828	8719	11373	20092

Source: Directorate of Higher Secondary Education, Thiruvananthapuram

Note: 1995-96 & 1996-97 include XI and XII Std students

Appendix - 9.29**District-wise Number of Vocational Higher Secondary Schools in Kerala - 1997-98**

Sl.No.	District	No. of Schools		
		Government	Aided	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1	Thiruvananthapuram	26	8	34
2	Kollam	17	26	43
3	Pathanamthitta	8	10	18
4	Alappuzha	12	5	17
5	Kottayam	19	5	24
6	Idukki	11	2	13
7	Ernakulam	21	9	30
8	Thrissur	24	7	31
9	Palakkad	17	5	22
10	Malappuram	22	2	24
11	Kozhikode	20	7	27
12	Wayanad	5	1	6
13	Kannur	15	1	16
14	Kasargode	14	3	17
	TOTAL:	231	91	322

Source: Directorate of VHSE, Thiruvananthapuram

Appendix - 9.30
Vocational Higher Secondary Courses Offered - 1997-98

Sl.No.	Name of Courses	No. of Sections
<i>(Group - A)</i>		
I	Engineering Technology	
1	Civil construction	26
2	Maintenance and Repairs of Two Wheelers & Three Wheelers	12
3	Maintenance and Repairs of Automobiles	9
4	Maintenance and Repairs of Radio and Television	72
5	Maintenance and Repairs of Domestic Appliances	53
6	Mechanical Servicing (Agromachinery)	3
7	Refrigeration and Air-conditioning	16
8	Electroplating	1
9	Printing Technology (Pre-Press Operation)	11
10	Printing Technology (Press Work and Finishing)	10
11	Rubber Technology	3
12	Textile Dyeing and Printing	1
13	Textile Weaving	1
14	Data Processing and console Operation	36
15	Horology	1
16	Plastic Materials & Products	1
<i>(Group - B)</i>		
II	Agriculture	
17	Agriculture (Plant Protection)	47
18	Agriculture (Fruits & Vegetables)	22
19	Agriculture (Nursery Management & Ornamental Gardening)	50
20	Agriculture (Sericulture)	3
III	Animal Husbandry	
21	Livestock Management (Dairying)	16
22	Livestock Management (Poultry Husbandry)	10
23	Dairying (Milk Products)	5
IV	Fisheries	
24	Fisheries (Aquaculture)	9
25	Fisheries (Fishing Craft and Gear Technology)	4
26	Fisheries (Maintenance & Repairs of Marine Engines)	6
27	Fisheries (Fish Processing Technology)	12
V	Paramedical	
28	Medical Laboratory technician	101
29	Maintenance and Operation of Bio-Medical Equipments	27
30	ECG Audiometric Technician	7
31	Domestic Nursing	12
32	Dental Technonogy	2
33	Physiotherapy	1
VI	Physical Education	
34	Physical Education	4
VII	Home Science	
35	Clothing & Embroidery	17
36	Cosmetology and Beauty Parlour Management	4
37	Creche and Pre-School Management	3
<i>(Group - C)</i>		
VIII	Business & Commerce	
38	Travel and Tourism	15
<i>(Group - D)</i>		
39	Office Secretaryship	58
40	Accountancy and Auditing	70
41	General Insurance	14
42	Marketing and Salesmanship	23
43	Reception, Book-keeping and Communication	5
44	Catering and Restaurant Management	3
45	Banking Assistance	8
TOTAL:		814

Source: Directorate of VHSC, Thiruvananthapuram

Appendix - 9.31
Enrolment of Students under Vocational Higher Secondary Education from
1992-93 to 1996-97

year	No. of Students enrolled					
	Class XI			Class XII		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1992-93	7900	4270	12170	7440	4560	12000
1993-94	8690	4720	13410	7870	4260	12130
1994-95	8993	5282	14275	8159	5216	13375
1995-96	10553	6747	17300	8422	5853	14275
1996-97	9209	8166	17375	9405	7695	17100

Source: Directorate of VHSE, Thiruvananthapuram

Appendix - 9.32
University - wise Number of Arts & Science Colleges in Kerala
(1998)

Name of University	No. of Colleges		
	Government	Private Aided	Total
1	2	3	4
Kerala	9	37	46
Mahatma Gandhi	7	55	62
Calicut	16	44	60
Kannur	6	12	18
Total:	38	148	186

Source: Directorate of Collegiate Education, Thiruvananthapuram

Appendix - 9.33
District-wise Number of Arts & Science Colleges in Kerala
(1997-98)

Sl. No.	District	Government	Private aided	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1	Thiruvananthapuram	8	12	20
2	Kollam	1	12	13
3	Pathanamthitta	—	9	9
4	Alappuzha	—	12	12
5	Ernakulam	4	21	25
6	Kottayam	1	20	21
7	Idukki	2	6	8
8	Thrissur	3	17	20
9	Malappuram	3	9	12
10	Palakkad	3	7	10
11	Kozhikode	6	8	14
12	Wayanad	2	4	6
13	Kannur	2	9	11
14	Kasargode	3	2	5
	TOTAL:	38	148	186

Source: Directorate of Collegiate Education, Thiruvananthapuram

Appendix - 9.34
Enrolment in Arts & Science Colleges in Kerala - University-wise & Stage-wise- 1998 (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	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	17	
1 Kerala	26060	33765	8412	254	15308	29985	2605	315	1191	3317	456	13	42559	67067	3061	328
2 Calicut	23839	25471	9743	253	15370	21903	2788	130	1042	1865	352	47	40251	49239	3140	177
3 Mahatma Gandhi	27999	37938	4669	411	13697	20040	2385	334	1096	2547	422	71	42792	60525	2807	405
4 Kannur	8267	10299	1670	171	4450	5138	550	116	223	252	103	36	12940	15689	653	152
TOTAL:	86165	107473	24494	1089	48825	77066	8328	895	3552	7981	1333	167	138542	192520	9661	1062

Source: Directorate of Collegiate Education, Thiruvananthapuram

Appendix - 9.35

Enrolment of P.D.C Students during 1997-98

Name of Group	Boys	Girls	Total
1	2	3	4
First Group	26210	19536	45746
Second Group	17219	36717	53936
Third Group	22378	29998	52376
Fourth Group	18448	18474	36922
Fifth Group	1910	2748	4658
TOTAL:	86165	107473	193638

Source: Directorate of Collegiate Education

Appendix - 9.36

Details of Enrolment of Degree Students in Colleges during 1997-98

Category	First Year			Second Year			Third Year			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
B.A	7853	14325	22178	6507	11309	17816	6427	10616	17043	20787	36250	57037
B.Sc	8035	12661	20696	6133	10223	16356	5816	9335	15151	19984	32219	52203
B.Com	2842	3133	5975	2638	2829	5467	2574	2635	5209	8054	8597	16651
TOTAL:	18730	30119	48849	15278	24361	39639	14817	22586	37403	48825	77066	125891

Source: Directorate of Collegiate Education

Appendix - 9.37

Details of Enrolment of Post-Graduate Students in Colleges During 1997-98

Category	First Year			Second Year			Total		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
M.A.	832	1948	2780	816	1792	2608	1648	3740	5388
M.Sc.	625	1780	2405	513	1597	2110	1138	3377	4515
M.Com.	398	444	842	368	420	788	766	864	1630
TOTAL:	1855	4172	6027	1697	3809	5506	3552	7981	11533

Source: Directorate of Collegiate Education

Appendix- 9.38

Number of Teachers in Arts & Science Colleges (1995-97)

Sl. No.	Name of University	Number of Teachers								
		1995			1996			1997		
		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

Source: Directorate of Collegiate Education, Thiruvananthapuram

* Includes Kannur University

Appendix - 9.39
Year-wise Break up of Private Registration (1987 to 1997)

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	..	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	24100	4010	5800	6490	2090	610	43100	39282	15000	..	11500	3600	800	1378	71560	21931	2204	..	6762	..	30897									

Source: Universities in Kerala

Appendix - 9.40

University-wise and Management-wise Details of Training Colleges in Kerala (1998)

Sl. No.	Name of University	No. of Training Colleges			Student Strength			Number of Teachers		
		Govt:	Pvt: Aided	Total	Govt:	Pvt: Aided	Total	Govt:	Pvt: Aided	Total
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Kerala	1	7	8	202	1017	1219	16	51	67
2	Calicut	2	2	4	241	318	559	19	23	42
3	Mahatma Gandhi		6	6		1004	1004		58	58
4	Kannur	1		1	120		120	8		8
TOTAL:		4	15	19	563	2339	2902	43	132	175

Source: Directorate of Collegiate Education, Thiruvananthapuram

Appendix - 9.41

Details on Cochin University of Science and Technology (1997-98)

Sl.No.	Department or School	Courses of Study and Research	Intake
1	2	3	4
I	DEPARTMENT OF APPLIED CHEMISTRY	1. M.Sc Applied Chemistry 2. M.Phil. Chemistry 3. M.Tech. (industrial Catalysis) 4. Ph.D.	14 10 16
II	DEPARTMENT OF BIO-TECHNOLOGY	1. M.Sc. Biotechnology 2. Ph.D	12
III	DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS	1. M.Sc. Mathematics 2. M.Sc. (Operations Research and Computer Applications) 3. M.Phil. Mathematics 4. Ph.D.	17 26 11
IV	DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS	1. M.Sc. Statistics 2. M.Phil. Statistics 3. Ph.D.	16 17
V	DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICS	1. M.Sc. Physics 2. M.Phil. Physics 3. Ph.D.	28 28
VI	DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN LANGUAGES	1. Certificate courses a. German b. Russian c. French 2. Diploma Courses a. German b. Russian 3. PG. Diploma in Functional Arabic 4. PG. Certificate course Japanese	42 32 25 25
VII	DEPARTMENT OF HINDI	1. M.A Hindi 2. M.Phil. Hindi 3. PG. Diploma in Translation, Administrative Drafting & Reporting in Hindi 4. PG. Certificate in Functional Hindi 5. PG. Diploma in Functional Hindi 6. Ph.D	29 10 28 28 28
VIII	SCHOOL OF LEGAL STUDIES	1. LL.M 2. LL.B 3. Ph.D.	35 100
IX	SCHOOL OF ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES	1. M.Sc. Environmental Studies 2. Ph.D	11
X	SCHOOL OF MARINE SCIENCES	1. M.Sc Marine Biology 2. Ph.D	18

1	2	3	4
XI	SCHOOL OF INDUSTRIAL FISHERIES	1. M.Sc. Industrial Fisheries 2. Ph.D.	23
XII	DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICAL OCEANOGRAPHY	1. M.Sc. Oceanography 2. Ph.D.	12
XIII	DEPARTMENT OF ATMOSPHERIC SCIENCES	1. M.Sc. Meteorology 2. M.Tech. (Atmospheric Science) 3. Ph.D.	12 18
XIV	DEPARTMENT OF MARINE GEOLOGY AND GEOPHYSICS	1. M.Sc. Marine Geology 2. M.S.c (Tech) Marine Geophysics 3. Ph.D.	11 11
XV	DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICAL OCEANOGRAPHY	1. M.Sc. Hydro-Chemistry 2. M.Phil. 3. Ph.D.	11
XVI	DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE, SCHOOL OF COMPUTER SCIENCE STUDENTS	1. M.Tech. (Computer and Information Science)	19
XVII	DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER APPLICATIONS	1. M.C.A 2. Ph.D.	34
XVIII	DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS	1. M.Tech. Electronics a. Digital Electronics b. Microwave & Radar Electronics 2. M.Sc. Electronic Science with specialisation in Artificial Intelligence, Robotics Microwave Electronics and Computer Technology 3. M.Sc. (Tech.) Electronics 4. Ph.D.	29 29 11
XIX	DEPARTMENT OF POLYMER SCIENCE & RUBBER TECHNOLOGY	1. B.Tech. (Polymer Science and Rubber Technology) 2. M.Tech. (Polymer Technology) 3. B.Tech. (Polymer Science) 4. Ph.D.	20 14
XX	DEPARTMENT OF SHIP TECHNOLOGY	1. B.Tech. Naval Architecture & Ship Building 2. M.Tech. Computer Aided Structural Analysis and Design 3. Ph.D.	20 15
XXI	DEPARTMENT OF INSTRUMENTATION	1. B.Tech. In Instrumentation 2. Ph.D.	
XXII	INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL OF PHOTONICS	1. M.Tech. Opto Electronics & Laser Technology 2. Ph.D.	12

1	2	3	4
XXIII	SCHOOL OF ENGINEERING	1. M.Tech. Civil	15
		2. M.Tech. Electrical	15
		3. M.Tech. Mechanical	15
		4. M.Tech. Chemical	15
		5. M.Tech. Printing Technology	15
		6. M.Tech. Fertilizer Engineering	
		7. M.Tech. Petrochemical Engineering (Courses 67,68,69 are subject to approval and in collaboration with industries and Confederation of Indian Industries)	15
		8. B.Tech. Electronics and Communication Engineering	60
		9. B.Tech. Computer Science and Engineering	60
		10. B.Tech. Information Technology	
		11. B.Tech. In Civil Engineering (Habitat Engineering and Constn. Management	40
		12. B.Tech. In Mechanical Engineering Computer Aided Design and Manufacture)	40
		13. B.Tech in Safety Engineering (Subject to approval)	30
XXIV	DEPARTMENT OF APPLIED ECONOMICS, SCHOOL FO SOCIAL SCIENCES	1. M.Phil. Applied economics	12
		2. M.A. Applied Economics	15
		3. Ph.D.	
XXV	DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SCIENCES	1. M.B.F.	25
		2. M.Phil. Commerce	7
		3. Ph.D.	
XXVI	SCHOOL OF MANAGEMENT STUDIES	1. Diploma in Export Management MIB	30
		2. M.B.A. (Full-time)	57
		3. M.B.A. (Part-time)	30
		4. Ph.D.	
	TOTAL:		1423

Source: Cochin University of Science & Technology

Appendix - 9.42
Distribution of Total Seats in Various Engineering Colleges (Branch-wise) - 1998

Sl.No.	Name of Course	TVM	TCR	KNR	KTM	TKM	MAC	NSS	MES	MDL	CHN	ADR	KSD	SCT	UCE	TOTAL
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1	Civil Engineering	122	90	50	50	90	90	90	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	582
2	Mechanical Engineering	121	100	50	50	100	100	100	60	..	60	60	60	..	..	801
3	Electrical & 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 & Instrumentation Engineering	50	..	..	..	..	..	..	60	..	..	..	..	..	..	110
7	Architecture	40	..	..	..	40	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30
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	120	60	..	..	..	240
14	Electronics Engineering	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	60	120	120	..	..	..	300
15	Bio-medical Engineering	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	40	..	..	..	..	..	40
16	Mechanical Engineering(automobile)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	60	..	60
17	Mechanical Engineering(Production)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	60	..	60
18	Polymer Engineering	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	60	60
	TOTAL:	563	460	200	200	500	380	380	240	160	240	240	240	240	180	4223*

* Excluding the seats in REC, Calicut

Appendix - 9.43
Number of Degree Institutions imparting Technical education and by type of Institutions, type of Management, Location and details of Hostel facilities (1995-96)

1	Number of Institutions				5	6	7	8	Hostel Accommodation					
	Institutions		Col. 5 as % to Col. 4	Men					Women			Total		
	Rural	Urban		Capacity					Act. Resds.	Col. 8 as % to Col. 7	Capacity		Act. Resds.	Col. 11 as % to Col. 10	Capacity	Act. Resds.	Col. 14 as % to Col. 13
2	3	4	Total	No. of Institutions having Hostel facilities	Col. 4	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1. Central Govt:	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	100.0	1430.0	1243.0	86.9	205.0	216.0	105.4	1635.0	1459.0	89.2
2. State Govt:	1.0	3.0	4.0	3.0	75.0	1113.0	1013.0	91.0	428.0	428.0	100.0	1541.0	1441.0	93.5
3. Autonomous Body	1.0	1.0	2.0	1.0	50.0	150.0	133.0	88.7	175.0	473.0	98.9	325.0	306.0	94.2
4. Quzi Govt:	1.0	2.0	3.0	2.0	66.7	339.0	159.0	46.9	70.0	54.0	77.1	409.0	213.0	52.1
5. Private Aided	2.0	1.0	3.0	3.0	100.0	1171.0	1155.0	98.6	580.0	580.0	100.0	1751.0	1735.0	99.1
6. Private Unaided	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	100.0	327.0	287.0	87.8	223.0	220.0	98.7	550.0	507.0	92.2
TOTAL:	7.0	7.0	14.0	11.0	78.6	4530.0	3990.0	88.1	1681.0	1671.0	99.4	6211.0	5661.0	91.1

Source: Annual Technical Manpower Review - Kerala (1994-97)

Appendix - 9.44

Intake into Regular Whole Time Engineering Courses in the year 1995-96 by Discipline, Level and by Sex

Discipline	Level of Education												
	Graduate			Post Graduate			Diploma			Total			
	M	W	T	M	W	T	M	W	T	M	W	T	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
Applied Chemistry				5	5	10					5	5	10
Applied Electronics							29	10	39	29	10	39	
App.Els. & Instrumentation	65	39	104				47	10	57	112	49	161	
Architecture	49	31	80				26	34	60	75	65	140	
Automobile	55	5	60				187	5	192	242	10	252	
Business Administration				44	20	64				44	20	64	
Bio-Medical	21	18	39							21	18	39	
Chemical	57	25	82	3	2	5	72	7	79	132	34	166	
Civil	396	296	692	33	61	64	532	430	962	961	757	1718	
Computer Science	433	231	664	10	5	15	295	195	490	738	431	1169	
Computer Aided Structural Analysis & Design				5	3	8				5	3	8	
Computer Application				103	44	147				103	44	147	
Computer Hard Ware Maintenance							116	29	145	116	29	145	
Commercial Practice							19	239	258	19	239	258	
Computer Appln. & Business Mangt.								60	60		60	60	
Electrical	421	239	660	40	21	61	783	109	892	1244	369	1613	
Electronics & Avionics							25	5	30	25	5	30	
Electronics & Communication	199	83	282				500	329	829	699	412	1111	
Electronics & Prodn. Technology							58	71	129	58	71	129	
Electronics	425	185	610	38	17	55	105	105	210	568	307	875	
Electronics (M.Sc)				28	25	53				28	25	53	
Housing				5		5				5		5	
Electronics & Instrumentation							90	43	133	90	43	133	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Fine Arts	38	5	43							38	5	43
Instrumentation & Control	24	6	30							24	6	30
Information Tech.	45	31	76							45	31	76
Instrument Tech.							52	23	75	52	23	75
Mechanical	885	21	906	54	4	58	1154	5	1159	2093	30	2123
Medical							23	4	27	23	4	27
Instrumentation												
Naval Architecture & Ship Building	29		29							29		29
Pharmacy	10	11	21	5	3	8	144	357	501	159	371	530
Polymer Tech.	12	6	18	5	5	10	94	30	124	111	41	152
Printing Tech.							50	17	67	50	17	67
Production Engg.	77	11	88							77	11	88
Textile Tech.							130	22	152	130	22	152
Tool & Die							77	3	80	77	3	80
Wood Tech.							19	1	20	19	1	20
TOTAL:	3241	1243	4484	378	185	563	4627	2143	6770	8246	3571	11817
			37.9			4.8			57.3	69.8	30.2	100.0

Source: Annual Technical Manpower Review - Kerala (1994-97)

Appendix - 9.45
Course-wise Annual Intake of Students in Engineering
Colleges at Post Graduate Level - 1998

Sl.No.	Name of Course	No.of Students
1	2	3
1	Civil Engineering	57
2	Mechanical Engineering	42
3	Electrical Engineering	41
4	Electronics Engineering	5
5	Chemical Engineering	6
6	Production-cum-Plant Engineering	..
7	Instrumentation & Control System	10
8	Production Engineering	6
9	Applied Electronics and Instrumentation	5
10	Achitecture	5
11	Industrial Engineering	5
12	Electrical Communication	..
13	Computer Science	..
14	Production & Management	..
15	M.C.A	120
TOTAL:		302

Source:DTE, Thiruvananthapuram.

Appendix - 9.46
Number of Students and Teachers in Engineering Colleges - 1997-1998

Sl. No.	Type of Institutions	Student Enrolment						Teachers					
		1997			1998			1997			1998		
		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	14
<i>Government</i>													
1	Engineering College, Thiruvananthapuram	372	191	563	..	..	563	175	77	252	170	82	252
2	Engineering College, Thrissur	316	144	460	..	..	460	109	40	149	108	45	153
3	Engineering College, Kannur	138	62	200	..	..	200	32	16	48	34	18	52
4	R.I.T.Kottayam	131	69	200	110	72	182	26	16	42	26	16	42
5	Regional Engineering College Kozhikode	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Private Aided</i>													
1	T.K.M College, Kollam	366	134	500	..	..	500	133	66	199	133	66	199
2	M.A. College, Kothamangalam	276	104	380	..	..	380	1	35	116	81	35	116
3	N.S.S.College of Engineering, Palakkad	289	91	380	..	..	380	100	42	142	100	42	142
TOTAL:		1888	795	2683	110	72	2665	656	292	948	652	304	956

Source: Directorate of Technical Education, Thiruvananthapuram.

Appendix - 9.47

Annual intake and students strength in polytechnics in Kerala - (1995-96 to 1998-99)

year	No.of Polytechnics			Students Strength			Annual Intake		
	Govt:	Private	Total	Govt:	Private	Total	Govt:	Private	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1995-96	32	6	38	14516	3758	18274	5380	1280	6660
1996-97	32	6	38	14661	3850	18511	5380	1280	6660
1997-98	32	6	38	15171	3965	19136	5380	1280	6660
1998-99	36	6	42	15591	3992	19583	5800	1280	7080

Source: Directorate of Technical Education

Appendix - 9.48

Total students and staff strength in polytechnics (1997 & 1998)

Year	Students						Teachers					
	1997			1998			1997			1998		
	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
Government	10309	4352	14661	10716	4455	15171	840	230	1070	890	282	1172
Private	2726	1124	3850	2753	1212	3965	324	48	372	237	74	311
TOTAL:	13035	5476	18511	13469	5667	19136	1164	278	1442	1127	356	1483

Source: Directorate of Technical Education

Appendix - 9.49

Number of SC/ST Students and SC/ST Teachers in Polytechnics

year	Students			Students		
	Total	SC	ST	Total	SC	ST
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1996	1759	1162	285	1429	78	4
1997	18511	1343	108	1442	86	5
1998	19136	1384	112	1483	88	5

Source: Directorate of Technical Education

Appendix - 9.50**Total students and staff in Technical High Schools - (1994 - 1998)**

Year	Students			Teachers		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Men	Women	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1994	6302	608	6910	818	198	1016
1995	6233	692	6925	818	198	1016
1996	5639	616	6255	818	198	1016
1997	5593	562	6155	826	190	1016
1998	5410	476	5886	837	192	1029

Source: Directorate of Technical Education

Appendix - 9.50(A)
Details of Computer Course in Kerala

Course	Duration	Engg. Colleges	University Depts. / Colleges	Annual Intake				Private Instns (Universal & Tandem)	Total	Remarks
				Poly technics	ITI / ITC	Autono mous instns.				
M. Tech (Computer Science)	3 Semesters		25					25	CUSAT - 17, Kerala - 8	
B.Tech (Computer Science & Engg.)	8 Semesters	490	60					550	DTE-430, REC - 60, CUSAT-60	
B.Tech (Computer Engg.)	8 Semesters	240						240		
B.Tech (IT)	8 Semesters	50						50	CUSAT	
M.C.A.	6 Semesters	120	64				100	284	CUSAT - 64, TANDOM (IGNOU) - 100	
M.Sc. (Computer Science)	4 Semesters		45					45	Kerala - 20, MG - 25	
B.Sc. (Computer Science)	3 Years		530					530	UIT (Kerala) - 200, Colleges - 330	
B.C.A.	3 Years		305				200	505	COLLEGES - 305, TANDOM - 200	
Diploma in Comp. Engg.	3 Years			840				840		
Diploma in Computer Hardware Maintenance	3 Years			130				130		
Diploma in Computer Application and Business Management	3 Years			170				170		
Diploma in Computer Applications	1 Year					2000	2600	4600	IHRDE - 1000, LBS - 1000, Univ - 2520, Tandem - 80	
Diploma in Data Processing and Office Automation	1 Year					500		500	IHRDE	
P.G. Diploma in Computer Applications / Science	1 Year					3490	630	4120	ER&DC - 490, IHRDE - 2000, LBS - 1000, Univ - 630	
P.G. Diploma in Software Tech.	1 Year					30		30	CDIT (NCST)	
P.G. Diploma in IT Engg.	6 Months					60		60	IMG	
NCVT Course - Data Preparation and Computer Software	6 Months					60		60	IMG	
NCVT Course - Computer Operator & Programming Asst.	1 Year			1776				1776		
Data Entry and Software Operation	1 Year			3408				3408		
TOTAL:	3 Months			1000				1000	LBS	
								18923		

Appendix - 9.51
Medical Institutions and beds under Allopathy System in Kerala - 1966 to 1998

Year	No. of Medical Institutions	No. of beds	Growth Index	No. of beds per lakh of population (Govt. Sector Only)
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
1998*	1316	43672	236	137

Source : *Economic Review, SPB and Statistics for Planning, various volumes.* * Projected population furnished by the Department of Economics and Statistics is used to calculate the number of beds per lakh of population.

Appendix - 9.52
Growth of Institutions and Beds (Allopathy) 1950-51 to 1997-98

Year	Govt. Hospitals	Govt. 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
1996-97	150	73	956	36	95	1310	43165
1997-98	149*	74	962	36	95	1316	43672

* : Excluding Kannur Medical College.

Appendix - 9.53**Spatial Distribution of Medical Institutions and Beds under Allopathy/District-wise**

District	No.of Medical Institutions		No.of Beds	
	1997	1998	1997	1998
1	2	3	4	5
Thiruvananthapuram	115	115	7216	7167
Kollam	88	88	2070	2078
Pathanamthitta	63	64	941	962
Alappuzha	90	90	4006	4016
Kottayam	84	85	3354	3378
Idukki	64	63	840	840
Ernakulam	116	117	4038	4137
Thrissur	122	122	4119	4119
Palakkad	112	112	2188	2208
Malappuram	123	123	2161	2165
Kozhikode	95	96	4395	4729
Wayanad	39	40	811	811
Kannur	103	105	2115	2151
Kasargode	60	60	689	689
TOTAL:	1274	1280	38943	39450

Source: Directorate of Health Services

Appendix - 9.54**District-wise institutions and beds per lakh of Population 1998**

District	No.of Institutions	No.of Beds	Population(1991) in lakhs	No.of beds per lakh of Population
1	2	3	4	5
Thiruvananthapuram	115	7167	29.4	244
Kollam	88	2078	24.08	86
Pathanamthitta	64	962	11.88	81
Alappuzha	90	4016	20.01	201
Kottayam	85	3378	18.28	185
Idukki	63	840	10.78	78
Ernakulam	117	4137	28.17	147
Thrissur	122	4119	27.37	150
Palakkad	112	2208	23.82	93
Malappuram	123	2165	30.96	70
Kozhikode	96	4729	26.2	180
Wayanad	40	811	6.72	121
Kannur	105	2151	22.52	96
Kasargode	60	689	10.72	64
STATE	1280	39450	290.91	136

Source: Directorate of Health Services

Appendix - 9.55
Medical Institutions and Beds in Kerala - Category-wise - 1998

District	Hospitals		PHCs including MCH Centres		Community Health Centres		Dispensaries		T.B. Clinics/Centres		Leprosy Control Clinics/ Units/ Leprosy Sanatorium
	No.	Beds	No.	Beds	No.	Beds	No.	Beds	No.	Beds	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Thiruvananthapuram	19	6257	79	420	8	428	7	34	1	28	1
Kollam	11	1636	66	266	6	176	..	..	2	..	3
Pathanamthitta	7	518	52	257	3	175	1	..	1	12	1
Alappuzha	12	3442	67	266	6	232	2	..	2	76	..
Kottayam	13	2501	64	451	6	366	..	..	2	60	..
Idukki	3	328	55	374	3	138	1	..	1	..	..
Ernakulam	22	2991	80	643	8	395	3	68	4	40	..
Thrissur	19	3405	88	469	7	239	5	6	1	..	2
Palakkad	8	1151	88	737	6	320	8	..	1	..	1
Malappuram	8	1337	98	570	6	206	6	..	2	52	3
Kozhikode	11	4235	72	237	7	257	3	..	1	..	2
Wayanad	3	374	25	216	5	221	6	..	1	..	..
Kannur	10	1715	81	224	5	156	8	56	1	..	..
Kasargode	3	433	47	123	4	133	3	..	1	..	2
TOTAL:	149	30323	962	5253	80	3442	53	164	21	268	15

Source: Directorate of Health Services

Appendix - 9.56
Rural Health Infrastructure -1986-1998

Year	Primary Health Centre		Community Health Centre		Sub Centre	
	No.	Beds	No.	Beds	No.	Beds
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1986	299	2880	..	..	2774	..
1987	444	3400	..	..	3374	..
1988	577	3274	29	2226	3874	..
1989	740	3686	29	2292	4374	..
1990	883	4480	54	3127	5094	..
1991	908	4714	54	3159	5094	..
1992	907	5031	54	3216	5094	..
1993	918	5116	54	3285	5094	..
1994	924	5228	51	2772	5094	..
1995	940	5371	52	2797	5094	..
1996	961	5338	60	3007	5094	..
1997	956	5100	80	3442	5094	..
1998	962	5253	80	3348	5094	..

Source: Directorate of Health Services

Appendix - 9.57
Medical and Paramedical personnel in the Health Services Department

Sl.No.	Category	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Medical Officers	2905	3134	3251	3284	3365	3460	3474
2	Dentists	66	66	66	70	69	71	79
3	Senior Nurses	1954	1954	1954	1954	1958	1954	1969
4	Junior Nurses Lady Health	4137	4137	4195	4195	4201	4707	4824
5	Inspectors	894	923	923	923	913	912	942
6	Pharmacists Junior PH	1681	1681	1681	1681	1680	1757	1762
7	Nurses(ANMS) Junior Health	5281	5508	5533	5911	5926	5911	5911
8	Inspectors	4505	4505	4505	4505	4502	4505	4505
9	Health Inspectors	845	845	845	845	850	845	874
TOTAL:		22268	22753	22953	23368	23464	24122	24340

Source: Directorate of Health Services

Appendix - 9.58
District-wise Number of Medical and Paramedical Personnel Under DHS - 1998

District	Medical Officers	Dentists	Senior Nurses	Junior Nurses	Lady Health Inspect ors	Pharma cists	JPHN (ANMS)	Junior Health Inspectors	Health Inspectors
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Thiruvananthapuram	424	11	465	811	71	180	508	296	75
Kollam	284	5	86	248	79	101	427	291	88
Pathanamthitta	144	4	42	127	44	79	216	184	43
Alappuzha	256	6	161	553	71	134	382	213	53
Kottayam	234	5	145	460	46	108	330	211	51
Idukki	122	3	26	104	58	64	316	222	54
Ernakulam	388	9	224	414	74	154	418	268	65
Thrissur	305	8	220	511	99	160	499	328	79
Palakkad	256	5	86	261	81	135	517	295	72
Malappuram	283	6	55	277	97	137	589	335	83
Kozhikode	293	8	284	483	67	NA	NA	NA	66
Wayanad	105	2	29	89	34	NA	203	126	30
Kannur	254	4	113	353	81	122	426	292	77
Kasargode	126	3	33	133	40	58	283	168	38
TOTAL:	3474	79	1969	4824	942	1432**	5114*	3229*	874

Source: Directorate of Health Services

** : Except Kozhikode and Wayanad.

* : Except Kozhikode.

Appendix - 9.59**District-wise availability of Vehicles under DHS -1998**

Sl. No.	Disrtict	Vehicles in Running condition	Vehicles in workshop	Others	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Thiruvananthapuram	122	2	27	151
2	Kollam	39	6	7	52
3	Pathanamthitta	32	6	8	46
4	Alappuzha	48	14	10	72
5	Kottayam	42	7	1	50
6	Idukki	35	20	..	55
7	Ernakulam	46	5	13	64
8	Thrissur	55	3	14	72
9	Palakkad	60	..	21	81
10	Malappuram	70	5	30	105
11	Kozhikode	52	5	17	74
12	Kannur	37	9	20	66
13	Kasargode	53	..	11	64
14	Wayanad	35	..	..	35
	TOTAL:	726	82	179	987

Source: Directorate of Health Services

Appendix - 9.60**Statement showing No.of attack and death due to principal communicable diseases during 1997**

Sl.No.	Name of Diseases	Attack-1997	Death-1997
1	2	3	4
1	Acute Diarrhoeal Diseases	554695	53
2	Diphtheria	7	..
3	Acute Poliomyelitic	5	1
4	Tetanus-Others	20	3
5	Neonatal Tetanus	3	..
6	Whooping Cough	405	..
7	Measles	4855	..
8	Acute Respiratory Infection	3696147	178
9	Pneumonia	21871	38
10	Enteric Fever	5963	2
11	Viral Hepatitis	19908	8
12	Japanese Encephalitis	67	15
13	Menningococal Menningitis	35	4
14	Rabies	125	5
15	Syphillis	259	..
16	Gonococcal Infection	420	..
17	Pulmonary Tuberculosis	37512	20
18	All Other Diseases	14202899	3879
19	Gunica Worm	..	..

Source: Directorate of Health Services

Appendix - 9.61
Prevalence rate of Public Health Diseases in Kerala 1998

Sl.No	Name of Diseases	Prevalence rate per 1000 Population in Kerala
1	2	3
1	Leprosy	0.16
2	Tuberculosis	0.69
3	Filaria	0.34
4	Acute diarrhoeal diseases	173.3
5	Diphtheria	0.012
6	Polio Mylitis	NA
7	Tetanuc	0.03
8	Whooping Cough	0.31
9	Measles	1.74
10	Acute Respiratory Infection including Pneumonia	949.63
11	Malaria	0.27

Appendix - 9.62
Morbidity Rates per 1000 for Chronic Illness

Illness	Females	Males
1	2	3
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
Paralysis	2	1.9
Diabetes	1.6	1.3
Hypertension	2.3	1.7
Goiter	0.48	0.21
Allergy	3	2.6
Others	58	50.6
Total:	209.2	203.4

Source: Health and Development in Rural Kerala (KSSP)

Appendix - 9.63
Chronic Illness to Women and Men (per 1000)

Illness	Females	Males
1	2	3
Leprosy	0.37	0.5
Tuberculosis	4.05	8.6
Filaria	0.78	0.74
Bronchitis Asthma	16.8	16.3
Hypertension	14.6	8.9
Heart Disease	4.4	5.6
Cancer	1	0.81
Peptic ulcer	4.4	9.9
Diseases of Uterus	9.1	..
Urinary diseases	4.8	4.7
Bone and Joint disease	22.5	13.9
Goitre	3.2	0.99
Diabetes	2.9	3.9
Others	66.4	61.9
TOTAL:	155.8	137.5

Source: Health and Development in Rural Kerala (KSSP)

Appendix - 9.64**Medical College wise distribution of Hospital beds, Inpatients and Out patients treated during 1997**

Medical College	No.of Beds	No.of Inpatients	No.of Outpatients
1. Thiruvananthapuram			
M.C.H	2358	N.R	N.R
S.A.T	766	44876	207293
2. Kozhikode			
M.C.H	1473	64780	110515
I.M.C.H	740	49093	222114
Institute of Chest Diseases	100	1841	35320
3. Kottayam	1101	55223	665906
4. Alappuzha including Vandanam	936	45781	274534
5. Thrissur	885	NR	NR

Source: Directorate of Medical Education

Appendix - 9.65**Number of delivery cases attended by Medical colleges**

Medical College Hospitals	No.of delivery cases attended	
	Normal	Caesarean
1	2	3
1. Thiruvananthapuram	8974 (normal) 5537 (abnormal)	3749
2. Kozhikode	20779	4102
3. Kottayam	6451	2664
4. Alappuzha	5663	1026
5. Thrissur	4568	N.R

Source: Directorate of Medical Education

Appendix - 9.66

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	1998
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Director and Professor	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	Professor	186	188	188	190	191	198	207	233
3	Associate Professor	193	194	195	202	212	214	240	265
4	Assistant Professor	422	425	425	432	438	461	379	536
5	Tutor/Lecture	687	692	697	714	729	822	611	924
Nursing Education									
6	Director	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
7	Professor	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	7
8	Associate Professor	16	16	16	16	16	16	15	15
9	Assistant Professor	22	22	22	22	22	22	23	23
10	Tutor	37	37	37	37	37	37	42	42
M.L.T. Course									
11	Director	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
12	Assistant Professor	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
13	Tutor	4	4	4	4	4	14	14	14
14	Tutor Technician	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14
Dental									
15	Principal	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
16	Professor	18	19	19	19	19	19	16	16
17	Associate Professor	4	4	4	4	6	6	6	6
18	Assistant Professor	24	25	25	24	23	23	25	25
19	Tutor/Lecture	36	36	36	36	36	34	44	44
Pharmacy									
20	Director	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
21	Professor	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	4
22	Associate Professor	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	5
23	Assistant Professor	10	10	11	11	11	11	11	11
24	Lecture	26	26	26	26	26	26	27	26
TOTAL:		1721	1734	1741	1773	1806	1939	1699	2223

Source: Directorate of Medical Education

Appendix - 9.67

Medical and Para-medical courses conducted in the Medical College with an annual intake of Students

Name of Courses	No. of seats in Medical Colleges					
	Thiruvananthapuram	Kozhikode	Kottayam	Alappuzha	Thrissur	Kannur
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. M.B.B.S.	200	200	100	100	100	100
2. B.D.S	40	40	—	—	—	—
3. B.Sc. Nursing	50	50	50	—	—	—
Sub. Total	290	290	150	100	100	100
<i>Post Graduate Courses</i>						
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	1	2	—	—	—	—
6. M.D.Dermatology and Venerology	3	3	2	—	—	—
7. M.D.General Medicine	10	9	6	1	—	—
8. M.D.Microbiology	2	1	—	—	—	—
9. M.D.Obstetrics and Gynaecology	0	0	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	1	—	—	2	—
16. M.D.Radiotherapy	2	—	—	—	—	—
17. M.D. Community Medicine	2	2	1	—	—	—
18. M.D.T.B. And Respiratory Diseases	3	2	—	—	—	—
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	5	3	2	—	—	—
Sub - Total	114	76	34	2	2	—
<i>Super Speciality course</i>						
1. Mch.Paediatric Surgery	2	2	—	—	—	—
2. Mch.Plastic Surgery	2	2	1	—	—	—
3. Mch. Genito Urinary surgery	2	2	1	—	—	—
4. Mch. Thorasic 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	—	—	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
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	—	—	—
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(2 years)	40	50	15	15	15	—
	20*					—
5. Diploma in Radiological Technology (2 Years)	10	30	15	10	15	—
	30*					—
6. Ophthalmic Assistant Certificate(2 Years)	10	20	15	5	5	—
	20*					—
7. D.Pharm(2 years)	20	50	30	35	—	—
	30*					—
8. Dental Mechanic Certificate Course(2 Years)	10	—	—	—	—	—
	10*					—
9. Dental Hygienist Certificate Course	10	—	—	—	—	—
10. Certificate Course in Nursing SC/ST (3 Years)	30	30	—	—	—	—
Sub - Total	190	180	75	65	35	—
	110*					—
TOTAL:	673	611	293	167	137	100
	110*					

* Courses conducted in the Priyadarsini Institute of Para-Medical Sciences, Thiruvananthapuram (SC/ST only)

Source: Directorate of Medical Education

Appendix - 9.68
Annual Intake of Nursing Courses on different Categories during 1997-98

Sl. No.	Institutions	Number of Institutions	Total Annual Intake
1	2	3	4
I Integrated (General Nurse-cum-Mid-wives) 3 Years 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 months course)			
a)	Government Nursing Schools	13	515
b)	Private Nursing Schools	18	501
III B.Sc Nursing (4 years Course)			
a)	Medical College, Thiruvananthapuram	1	50
b)	Medical College, Kottayam	1	50
c)	Medical College, Kozhikode	1	50
IV M.Sc. Nursing			
a)	Medical College, Thiruvananthapuram	1	16
b)	Medical College, Kozhikode	1	8

Source: Directorate of Health Services

Appendix - 9.69**Medical Parctitioners, Hospitals, Dispensaries and Beds
under Ayurveda During 1975-1998**

Year	No.of Medical Practitioners	No.of Hospitals	No.of Dispensaries	No.of Beds
1	2	3	4	5
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
1997-98	NA	109	623	2369

Appendix - 9.70
District-wise distribution of Insitutions,Beds and Patients treated under Ayurvedic system of
Medicine in Kerala (1997 and 1998)

Sl. No.	District	No. of Hospitals		No. of Beds		No. of Dispensaries		Total NO. of Institutions		Total No. of Patients treated in 1998		Total Number of Doctors
		1997	1998	1997	1998	1997	1998	1997	1998	Inpatients	Outpatients	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	Thiruvananthapuram	13	13	255	255	53	54	66	67	4534	2111117	92
2	Kollam	9	9	190	190	40	41	49	50	2348	1430688	64
3	Alappuzha	10	10	180	180	45	46	55	56	1296	596238	69
4	Pathanamthitta	4	4	80	80	35	36	39	40	354	1046786	50
5	Kottayam	8	8	150	150	36	36	44	44	1151	1223258	58
6	Idukki	3	3	110	110	28	29	31	32	1286	825049	48
7	Emakulam	13	13	230	230	51	51	64	64	3460	883322	80
8	Thrissur	14	14	243	243	71	72	85	86	3217	1101202	104
9	Palakkad	5	5	130	130	57	58	62	63	2493	1865462	78
10	Malappuram	10	11	200	220	57	57	67	68	2017	1938645	79
11	Kozhikode	6	6	170	170	42	43	48	49	1495	1432668	57
12	Wayanad	2	2	100	100	20	20	22	22	1108	674384	32
13	Kannur	6	6	211	211	48	49	54	55	1811	1218675	67
14	Kasargode	5	5	100	100	31	31	36	36	876	772636	44
TOTAL:		108	109	2349	2369	614	623	722	732	27446	17120130	922

Source: Directorate of Ayurveda

Appendix - 9.71**Number of Medical Institutions and beds- Homoeopathy (1970-71 to 1997-98)**

Year	Hospitals	Dispensaries	Total No.of Institutions	Beds
1	2	3	4	5
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
1997-98	31	445	476	970

Appendix - 9.72
District-wise Distribution of Institutions and Beds under Homoeopathy (1997-1998)

Sl.No.	District	No. of Hospitals		No. of Beds						No. of dispensaries			Total No. of Institutions			Total No. of Patients treated in 1998		Total Number of Doctors
		1997		1998		1997		1998		1997		1998		Inpatients		Outpatients		
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13						
1	Thiruvananthapuram	4	4	175	185	43	43	47	47	47	47	47	47	3367	1577046	53		
2	Kollam	3	3	75	75	32	32	35	35	35	35	35	35	1130	946688	38		
3	Pathanamthitta	1	1	25	25	21	21	22	22	22	22	22	22	388325	22	22		
4	Alappuzha	3	3	75	75	35	35	38	38	38	38	38	38	811	1012433	41		
5	Kottayam	3	3	175	175	38	38	41	41	41	41	41	41	2612	1332923	48		
6	Idukki	2	2	50	50	28	28	30	30	30	30	30	30	2410	101508	32		
7	Ernakulam	3	3	75	85	44	44	47	47	47	47	47	47	865	1083509	50		
8	Thrissur	1	1	25	25	33	33	34	34	34	34	34	34	361	594479	35		
9	Palakkad	1	1	25	25	32	32	33	33	33	33	33	33	211	309819	34		
10	Malappuram	2	2	50	50	36	36	38	38	38	38	38	38	413	920945	40		
11	Kozhikode	3	3	75	75	38	38	41	41	41	41	41	41	396	901588	44		
12	Wayanad	1	1	25	25	16	16	17	17	17	17	17	17	128	205870	18		
13	Kannur	1	1	25	25	31	31	32	32	32	32	32	32	231	30817	33		
14	Kasargode	3	3	75	75	18	18	21	21	21	21	21	21	331	251187	24		
TOTAL:		31	31	950	970	445	445	476	476	476	476	476	476	13266	9657137	512		

Source: Directorate of Homoeopathy

Appendix - 9.73
Number of Practitioners (Numbers Cum)

Sl.No.	System	Class of Registration	1997	1998
1	2	3	4	5
1	Modern Medicine	A	25843	27156
		B	635	635
		Listed	204	204
	Sub. Total		26682	27995
2	Homoeopathy	A	6091	6272
		B	1489	1489
		Listed	279	279
	Sub. Total		7859	8040
3	Ayurveda	A	6831	6945
		B	6112	6112
		Listed	603	603
	Sub. Total		13546	13660
4	Sidha	A	123	127
		B	1218	1218
		Listed	41	41
	Sub. Total		1382	1386
5	Unani	A	3	4
		B	51	51
		Listed	5	5
	Sub. Total		59	60
	Grand. Total		49528	51141

Source: T.C. Medical Council

Appendix - 9.74
List of Registered Para-medical Practitioners(Number cum)

Sl. No.	Category	1997			1998		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Nurse	454	18201	18655	672	21197	21869
2	Midwife		18221	18221		21387	21387
3	Nurses & Midwives(integrated)		22873	22873		25025	25025
4	Auxiliary Nurse		11291	11291		11850	11850
5	Health Visitors						
	TOTAL:	454	70586	71040	672	79459	80131

Source: T.C. Medical Council

Appendix - 9.75**District - wise Number of Family Welfare Centres (1998)**

Sl.No.	District	Rural Main Centres (PHC, CHC)	Sub Centres
1	2	3	4
1	Thiruvananthapuram	85	455
2	Kollam	71	449
3	Alappuzha	69	368
4	Pathanamthitta	53	260
5	Kottayam	69	359
6	Idukki	58	231
7	Ernakulam	86	351
8	Thrissur	95	492
9	Palakkad	93	471
10	Malappuram	103	508
11	Kozhikode	79	389
12	Wayanad	30	204
13	Kannur	86	352
14	Kasargode	51	205
	KERALA	1028	5094

Source: Directorate of Health Services

Appendix - 9.76**Target and Achievement of Family Welfare Programme**

Sl. No.	Item	Unit	1996 - 97		1997 - 98	
			Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
I	Family Welfare Programme					
a)	Sterilization(Vasectomy, Tube	Nos	121539	125126	125126	139804
b)	I.U.D.Insertion	Nos	81613	75373	75373	79407
c)	C.C.Users	Nos	258728	223511	223511	182685
d)	O.P. Users	Nos	35806	34614	34614	32506
II	M.C.H. Programme					
a)	Immunisation Programme					
(i)	Polio	Dose	548300	565942	548300	601754
(ii)	B.C.G.	Dose	548300	591591	548300	640981
(iii)	Measles	Dose	548300	501418	548300	524929
(iv)	T.T for Pregnant women	Dose	582700	507257	582700	522039
(v)	D.P.T	Dose	589600	377029	589600	340851
(vi)	T.T. for 10 Years	Dose	611300	375403	611300	352250
(vii)	T.T. for 16 Years	Dose	595000	351567	595300	329825
b)	Prophylaxiz against nutritional anaemia					
(i)	Women	Dose	582700	649936	582700	572391
(ii)	children	Dose		934770	1683636	482003
c)	Prophylaxiz against Blindness vitamin A deficiency in childrer	Dose	1723500	1374671	1723500	1508102

Source: Directorate of Health Services

Appendix - 9.77
Family Welfare Programme in 1998 - District - wise

District	1	Vasectomy	2	PPS	3	4	5	6	7 to 8	9	10	11	12
Thiruvananthapuram	13	14746	1989	2681	19416	6669	6669	2401760	39366	2649			
Kollam	2	14073	923	302	15298	5345	5345	654177	42084	1128			
Pathanamthitta	2	4428	408	1331	6167	2621	2621	371818	14916	886			
Alappuzha	71	6398	1808	17	8223	5174	5174	600296	27618	213			
Kottayam	23	4625	358	1276	6257	7759	7759	843202	29632	1037			
Idukki	2	2977	452	1198	4627	3748	3748	806412	14738	400			
Ernakulam	50	11124	553	1597	13274	7046	7046	995429	29619	1345			
Thrissur	31	8954	1542	394	10890	6598	6598	1213505	39100	956			
Palakkad	3	7496	594	3742	11832	7702	7702	1039767	33609	787			
Malappuram	7	8389	509	576	9474	6871	6871	798982	38310	1782			
Kozhikode	99	12229	2609	208	15046	7043	7043	1067503	34841	2993			
Wayanad	32	5059	366	3	5428	3269	3269	635680	18519	327			
Kannur	21	10181	747	18	10946	6238	6238	1121353	43316	3168			
Kasargode	4	2266	300		2566	3324	3324	607638	16926	344			
TOTAL:	360	112945	13156	13343	139444	79407	79407	13157522	422594	18015			

Source: Directorate of Health Services

Appendix- 9.78
List of institutions under DHS transferred to Local Bodies as on 31.3.1998

Category	1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Dispensaries						
2. Primary Health Centres	29					
3. Community Health Centres						
4. Hospitals						
(a) Government Hospitals						
(b) Taluk Hospitals						
(c) District Hospitals						
5. Maternity & Child Health						
6. M.M. Units						
TOTAL:	41	1087	18	61	1207	

Appendix - 9.79

List of institutions transferred to Local Bodies as on 31-03-1998 - Aurveda

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	50	10			2		2	1	54	11
2	Kollam	41	7						1	41	8
3	Pathanamthitta	35	2					1	1	35	3
4	Alappuzha	42	4						5	45	9
5	Kottayam	36	4						3	36	7
6	Idukki	27	2							27	2
7	Ernakulam	51	6			2	1	1	5	54	12
8	Thrissur	70	10					2	3	72	13
9	Malakkad	57	2					1	2	58	4
10	Malappuram	56	5					2	4	56	9
11	Kozhikode	44	4						1	44	5
12	Wayanad	20								20	1
13	Kannur	49	2						3	49	5
14	Kasargode	31	3						1	31	4
TOTAL:		609	61	1	4	1	9	30	622	93	

Source: Directorate of Ayurveda

Appendix - 9.80
List of Institutions transferred to Local Bodies as on 31-03-1998 (Homoeopathy)

S.N o.	Name of District	Grama Panchayat			Block Panchayat			Corporation			Municipality			Total	
		Dispensaries (Nos)	Hospitals (Nos)	Hospitals (Nos)	Dispensaries (Nos)	Hospitals (Nos)	Hospitals (Nos)	Dispensaries (Nos)	Hospitals (Nos)	Hospitals (Nos)	Dispensaries (Nos)	Hospitals (Nos)	Dispensaries (Nos)	Hospitals (Nos)	Dispensaries (Nos)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12				
1	Thiruvananthapuram	40	1	3	1	3	1		2	43	4				
2	Kollam	29	1					3	2	32	3				
3	Pathanamthitta	21	1							21	1				
4	Alappuzha	35							3	35	3				
5	Kottayam	38	1						2	38	3				
6	Idukki	28	1						1	28	2				
7	Ernakulam	40	1	3	1	3	1	1	1	44	3				
8	Thrissur	32						1	1	33	1				
9	Palakkad	32							1	32	1				
10	Malappuram	35						1	2	36	2				
11	Kozhikode	37	3	1						38	3				
12	Wayanad	16	1							16	1				
13	Kannur	28						3	1	31	1				
14	Kasargode	17	3					1		18	3				
	TOTAL:	428	13	7	2	7	2	10	16	445	31				

Source: Directorate of Homoeopathy

Appendix - 9.81
DETAILS OF INFRASTRUCTURE IN THE DIRECTORATE OF INSURANCE MEDICAL SERVICE - District wise

Name of District	Name of Hospitals	Name of Beds	Name of dispensaries	No. of doctors			No. of Nurses as on 31-03-98			No. of other Paramedical Staff as on 31-3-98			No. of patients treated during 1997		
				Hospital	Dispensaries	Hospital	Hospital	Dispensaries	Hospital	Dispensaries	Hospital (OP)	Dispensaries (OP)	Hospital (IP)		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13			
Thiruvananthapuram	1	128	11	27	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13			
Kollam	3	377	33	61	99	66	28	57	159	58,40	2173516	11556			
Kottayam	1	65	7	15	13	15	6	6	20	11993	270851	1461			
Alappuzha	1	60	14	12	18	11	6	7	39	3378	536718	1396			
Emakulam	2	220	21	42	44	37	14	15	70	56539	804574	5404			
Thrissur	2	212	15	19	26	23	7	28	41	16612	428787	2501			
Palakkad	1	50	7	10	9	7	2	6	17	5381	72901	1065			
Kozhikode	1	100	16	18	31	10	14	6	58	18787	280963	2015			
Kannur	1	50	12	11	16	8	3	7	28	7371	109546	754			
TOTAL:	13	1262	136	215	278	199	87	144	464	178804	4939602	29218			

Source: Directorate of Insurance Medical Services

Appendix - 9.82
District-wise Population covered by Rural Water Supply Schemes

Sl.No	District	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Thiruvananthapuram	879000	964000	988288	1165278	1222386	1225081	126211
2	Kollam	807000	843000	849650	878900	1014518	1045668	1061368
3	Pathanamthitta	295000	325000	328500	418564	454839	466131	469031
4	Alappuzha	803000	853000	881993	917105	945334	978998	981648
5	Kottayam	674000	705000	709244	743999	790170	796419	798231
6	Idukki	321000	331000	335700	379600	430673	461778	475678
7	Ernakulam	717000	747000	933535	1036495	1090607	1145815	1169470
8	Thrissur	1109000	1147000	1163010	1171027	1317716	1377252	1406387
9	Palakkad	1098000	1151000	1163000	1204790	1218965	1238125	1268477
10	Malappuram	591000	627000	638645	646570	1067030	1096017	1271715
11	Kozhikode	379000	228000	254577	257287	332357	342432	392632
12	Wayanad	162000	188000	200220	220730	253035	278177	296842
13	Kannur	220000	236000	262491	315043	363897	366777	383551
14	Kasargode	281000	290000	304478	328458	367071	371396	378316
	TOTAL:	8336000	8635000	9013331	9683846	10868598	11190066	11616257

Appendix - 9. 83
District-wise Population covered under Urban Water Supply Schemes

Sl.No	District	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Thiruvananthapuram	721140	728200	728700	728700	733000	733000	733000
2	Kollam	309000	312400	312850	333490	463490	463490	463490
3	Pathanamthitta	84350	85200	85200	85200	85200	95700	105200
4	Alappuzha	489000	494700	494700	494700	494700	494700	494700
5	Kottayam	246000	248000	848250	363310	363310	363310	363310
6	Idukki	10600	38900	38900	38900	38900	53900	53900
7	Ernakulam	895600	904500	905100	905295	1060996	1071496	1071496
8	Thrissur	535400	540700	541300	542270	542270	542270	542270
9	Palakkad	230600	232800	233100	233900	256750	256750	256750
10	Malappuram	176000	177700	178050	187234	238334	256334	265634
11	Kozhikode	554000	559400	559866	560116	596850	602850	611250
12	Wayanad	11000	11500	11500	11500	11500	11500	11500
13	Kannur	485100	489200	489550	504356	577503	577503	588103
14	Kasargode	223600	225800	225800	228850	228850	228850	228850
	TOTAL:	4971390	5399100	5652866	5217821	5691653	5751653	5789453

Appendix - 9.84

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	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Trivandrum Corporation	524006	544006	140	200	60
2	Neyattinkara	30419	32500	70	140	70
3	Nedumangadu	49875	54375	70	140	70
4	Attingal	32634	39134	70	150	80
5	Varkala	38987	44737	20	150	130
6	Kollam	139852	148942	135	150	15
7	Pathanamthitta	35882	41254	139	120	..
8	Adoor	26639	28770	96	140	44
9	Paravoor	37185	40159	20	105	85
10	Punaloor	46279	50166	100	..	..
11	Thodupuzha	40652	70000	79	120	50
12	Moovattupuzha	27595	30439	110	120	10
13	Kothamangalam	35535	39799	134	140	6
14	Perumbavoor	24667	27134	70	115	45
15	Kochi Corporation	564529	277434	..	200	..
16	Thrippunithura	51078	56500	50	140	90
17	Kalamassery	54000	60000	120	140	20
18	Paravoor	27904	29613	70	90	20
19	Aluva	24763	28237	200	150	..
20	Angamaly	34252	38431	125	125	..
21	Kottayam	64431	83760	120	180	60
22	Vaikkom	21788	24400	35	140	105
23	Pala	19263	21890	70	140	70
24	Thiruvalla	54780	60258	107	150	43
25	Changanassery	52445	57444	70	150	80
26	Palakkad Municipality	123289	135993	120	150	30
27	Chittur	32048	35298	140	140	..
28	Thalassery	103577	116627	70	..	..
29	Kuthuparamba	28908	32550	55	..	..
30	Mattannur	40450	45569	55	..	..
31	Vadakara	72434	81126	74	140	66
32	Thrissur	74604	84017	154	170	16
33	Kunnamkulam	19657	21996	81.8	110	28.2
34	Guruvayoor	20216	22622	66.3	110	43.7
35	Chavakkad	37789	42286	7.1	148.5	141
36	Kannur	65238	80000	30	..	..
37	Tirur	49450	55680	80	125	45
38	Ponnani	51754	58275	45	125	80
39	Kalpetta	22949	27996	16	125	190
40	Irinjalikuda	27489	30788	110	125	15
41	Kodungalloor	31159	34898	87	125	38
42	Chalakkudy	45059	50466	80	125	45
43	Malappuram	49692	53668	130	140	10
44	Manjeri	69334	78558	40	140	100
45	Perithalmanna	39027	41865	50	140	90
46	Kanhangad	57165	61281	27.66	140	112
47	Kasargode	50126	55000	82	140	58
48	Ottappalam	44186	48793	71	152	81
49	Shornur	39550	45000	58	125	67
50	Kozhikode Corporation	469834	449219	12.91	70	57.1
51	Payyannur	64032	69332	1.25	135	134
52	Thaliparamba	60226	64726	2.65	135	..
TOTAL:		3878839	4243261	4021.51	687	687

Appendix - 9.85

Service level of the existing water supply system in corporations / Municipalities in Kerala through house taps and stand posts as on 30-10-98

Name of Corporation / Municipality	No.of Stand Post installed	Name of Corporation / Municipality	No.of Stand Post installed
1	2	1	2
Corporation of Thiruvananthapuram	1551	Kothamangalam	300
Corporation of Kochi	6431	Thodupuzha	377
Corporation of Kozhikode	1628	Thrissur	1560
Total:	9610	Chavakkad	122
Neyyattinkara	260	Kunnamkulam	149
Varkala	188	Guruvayoor Township	77
Attingal	278	Irinjalakuda	271
Nedumangad	209	Chalakyudy	245
Punalur	320	Kodungallur	529
Paravur	331	Palakkad	986
Kollam	773	Chittur	555
Adoor	151	Shoranur	205
Pathanamthitta	369	Ottappalam	322
Thiruvalla	628	Kalpetta	218
Changanachery	294	Ponnani	475
Kottayam	960	Tirur	288
Vaikom	294	Malappuram	465
Palai	248	Manjeri	356
Muvattupuzha	1850	Perinthalmanna	235
Cherthala	452	Vadagara	453
Kayamkulam	748	Quilandy	163
Mavelikara	485	Kannur	306
Chengannur	221	Thalassery	500
Thrippunithura	452	Kuthuparamba	67
Paravoor	377	Mattannur	19
Kalamassery	525	Payyannur	43
Aluva	316	Thaliparamba	104
Ankamaly	272	Kasaragode	68
Perumbevoor	341	Kanhangad	80
Muvattupuzha	323	TOTAL:	21203

Appendix - 9.86

Plan and Non-Plan Expenditure of Kerala Water Authority

Schemes	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98
1	2	3	4	5	6
PLAN EXPENDITURE					
Plan Schemes other than ARP/LIC/HUDCO	4679.00	5705.00	6713.00	7138.98	12087.00
ARP Schemes	976.00	1193.00	1498.00	2874.75	3639.00
LIC/HUDCO	2376.00	2096.00	3236.00	2472.93	673.00
Other Capital Expenditure	286.00	389.00	132.00	288.23	171.24
Total Plan Expenditure	8317.00	9383.00	11579.00	12774.89	16570.24
NON - PLAN EXPENDITURE					
Salary Establishment	2744.00	3057.00	5490.00	4742.00	5351.00
Power Charges	1357.00	1729.00	1940.00	2101.00	2900.00
Operation and Maintenance	1472.00	1658.00	1826.00	2191.00	2329.00
Interest on Loans (Excluding GOK Loans)	1421.00	1816.00	2225.00	2637.00	3020.00
Repayment of Loans (Excluding GOK Loans)	624.00	772.00	884.00	948.00	1172.00
Others	294.00	269.00	372.00	413.00	542.00
Total NP Expenditure	7912.00	9301.00	12737.00	13032.00	15314.00

Note:- Establishment reduced to the extent of share Debit Transferred to plan expenditure

Appendix - 3.87
Financing of water supply from various sources

(Rs. in lakhs)

Year	Revenue from water /	State Government		Government of India		World Bank	Netherland	Danida	LIC	HUDCO
		Plan	Non-Plan	5	6					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
1985-86	1512.75	2741.00	711.00	..	..	781.30	Nil	..	..
1986-87	1400.37	4164.94	1060.50	..	8.40	263.23	140.00	..	..
1987-88	1657.61	3967.52	1137.20	..	217.70	739.45	371.00	..	..
1988-89	1699.36	3918.49	2164.00	..	473.90	142.39	315.00	..	..
1989-90	2109.72	4800.00	2350.00	..	435.33	136.11	163.00	..	..
1990-91	2197.29	5967.59	2585.00	..	..	543.06	170.00	..	..
1991-92	2221.44	6693.00	2799.94	..	1527.00	227.03	300.00	..	..
1992-93	3066.00	8007.00	2858.00	..	873.73	380.62	120.00	1000	1395	
1993-94	3891.00	9128.00	3440.00	..	601.55	760.68	748.00	1230	1174	
1994-95	4387.00	9123.00	3440.00	..	1454.16	496.44	500.00	2151	1449	
1995-96	4836.00	10635.00	3440.00	2469.00	..	173.32	..	2028	1060	
1996-97	5814.00	11097.00	3440.00	2414.00	..	925.92	..	2266	798	
1997-98	6697.00	16816.00	3440.00	4071.00	..	385.26	..	2783	1272	

Appendix - 9.88
Houses Constructed in Kerala - District-wise

Sl.No	District	1991-92	19292-93	1993-94	1994-95	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
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	Kasargode	6019	4439	5117	5323	20898
	TOTAL:	139499	121534	125955	126053	513041

Appendix - 9.89

Housing Schemes Implemented by Kerala State Housing Board

Sl.No	Name of Schme	Number of Houses Constructed			
		Up to March 1997	During 1997 - 98	During 1998-99 Completed	Up to 10/98 Progress
1	2	3	4	5	6
I	<i>Public Housing Schemes</i>				
1	Layout Housing Scheme (GI)	10601	249	94	858
2	Rental Housing Scheme	1713	42		78
3	Working Journalists HS	23			54
4	NRI Housing Scheme	69			154
5	Housing Complexes (EWS)	3590	45		149
6	Working Womens' Hostel				2
7	Slum Clearance Scheme	616			
8	Kerala Village at Latur	167			
II	<i>Loan Schemes</i>				
					<i>(Total Sanctioned during 1998-99)</i>
	EWS / Maithri Housing Scheme				
9	Scheme	29214	30487	24351	19015
10	LIG Cash Loan Scheme	11648	1707	1032	1084
11	MIG Cash Loan Scheme	5927	2076	986	918
12	HIG Cash Loan Scheme	1920	663	194	145
13	Repair & Renewal - EWS	1742			
14	Repair & Renewal - LIG	702	114	161	221
15	Repair & Renewal - MIG	459	105	125	161
16	Repair & Renewal - HIG	114	33	25	33
17	MLA's / MP's Housing Scheme	74	10	5	4
18	Housing Scheme for Flood Victims (1992)	7127	3285	3994	531
19	Working Journalist HS (Subsidy)	308	21	13	
20	Jubilee HS (1998 - 99)		20	138	89
21	Central Govt: Employees HS. Govt: Employees & Teachers	7			
22	Housing Scheme -LIG Govt: Employees & Teachers	681			
23	Housing Scheme - MIG Govt: Employees & Teachers	336			
24	Housing Scheme - HIG	89			
25	Co-operative HS for EWS	55495			
26	SASH for EWS	17950			
27	H.S for Handloom Workers	68			
28	H.S for Beedi Workers	434			
29	Rehabilitation Housing Scheme	170977			
30	H.S for Plantation Workers	26			
31	Kairali Housing Scheme	21567			
	TOTAL:	343645	38857	31118	23496

Appendix - 9.90
Major Housing Schemes - Achievements at a Glance

Sl. No.	Schemes	Upto													
		31-3-1986	1986-87	1987-88	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	Provision of House sites to rural landless workers	7863	5517	1869	2903	2179	2634	2585	2214	2402	3364	2322	937	1583	
2	Huts/Houses for rural workers	8440	974	366	852	335	396	335	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	Village Housing Project	10453	..	..	..	29	52	72	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	Low Income Group Housing	10698	..	..	..	28	66	2240	1131	3767	5169	6184	1701	1821
5	Middle income group housing	4515	59	22	27	53	68	1119	603	1621	714	1018	1367	2181	
6	Co-operative housing scheme for economically weaker sections	51964	2625	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	Subsidised aided self help housing scheme with co-operation of voluntary agencies	27585	2090	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	Rental Housing Scheme	4889	..	..	11	78	258	84	..	16	..	..	..	42
9	Public Housing Scheme	11645	613	544	488	278	276	878	822	188	2878	68	449	249	
10	Kudidappukar Housing	7094	212	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11	Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes Development Corporation	24917	2215	1916	675	1283	1249	739	1060	1683	2805	2515	771	322	
12	Tribal Welfare Department	4250	90	350	377	286	404	583	626	880	871	628	583	342	
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	3857	
15	Kerala State Co-operative Housing Federation	25612	8387	8658	6716	3502	4577	5313	5563	6231	9386	2236	8360	8228	
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 / Indira Awas Yojana	..	..	..	..	22932	14225	22182	16533	16999	16283	29368	29952	17803
20	Other Schemes Implemented by KSHB	..	..	..	..	..	..	4755	6045	2256	11123	1967	5922	4032
21	Completed / Discontinued Schemes	12308	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
22	ROMHS Housing complex	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	996	1486	903	205	45
23	EWS (Maithri) Housing Scheme	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	27689	30487
	TOTAL:	274622	136000	47201	59216	39450	56845	47172	43776	40648	56946	49915	78703	70992	

Appendix - 9.91
Growth of ITIs and ITCs with seat strength since inception

Year	No.of ITIs	Seat strength	No.of ITCs	Seat strength
1	2	3	4	5
1951-56	2	696	..	..
1956-61	4	1816	4	2532
1961-66	9	5030	21	6634
1967-69	9	5258	26	7594
1969-74	10	5454	41	11194
1974-78	13	6016	69	16594
1978-80	15	6232	119	17210
1980-85	22	8164	198	23210
1986-90	28	9872	236	26310
1990-91	28	10204	246	27270
1991-92	28	10548	256	28070
1992-97	30	11600	308	32270
1997-98	32	12152	365	36078

Appendix - 9.92
District-wise No. of ITIs and seat Strength in Kerala as on 31-12-1998

Sl. No.	District	No. of institution				Total	Seat Strength		
		Govt. I.T.I		Private I.T.I			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	2608	3840	6448
2	Kollam	3	2	41	41	44	1648	5008	6656
3	Pathanamthitta	1	1	31	31	32	176	2916	3092
4	Alappuzha	2	1	46	46	48	712	5868	6580
5	Kottayam	2	2	30	30	32	1152	2864	4016
6	Idukki	1		8	8	9	224	760	984
7	Ernakulam	2	1	54	54	56	928	6990	7918
8	Thrissur	3	2	30	30	33	1116	2884	4000
9	Malappuram	2	1	11	11	13	348	880	1228
10	Palakkad	3	2	14	14	17	816	872	1688
11	Kozhikode	3	2	19	19	22	1168	1456	2624
12	Wayanad	1	1	4	4	5	144	160	304
13	Kannur	2	1	24	24	26	1040	1368	2408
14	Kasargode	2	1	4	4	6	72	212	284
	TOTAL:	32	21	365*	365	397	12152	36078	48230

* The Defunct ITCs in private sector , 41 ITCs under S.C. Development Department and one ITC under S.T. Development Department have been excluded as they are not affiliated to N.C.V.T.

Appendix - 9.93
Trade wise Seat Strength in ITIs and ITCs as on 31-12-98

Sl. No.	Name of Trade	Industrial Training Institutes				Total Intakes	Industrial Training Centres <small>(one year Course)</small>			
		Total Intake	of which girls	Schedule Castes	Schedule Tribes		Total Intakes	of which girls	Schedule Castes	Schedule Tribes
1	Forger & Heat Treater	368	..	30	2	16	..	2	..	
2	Carpenter	384	..	30	4	32	..	2	1	
3	Mechanic Diesel	176	..	14	3	860	..	80	6	
4	Moulder	240	..	20	3	32	..	2	1	
5	Plumber	378	..	30	8	1392	..	120	14	
6	Sheet Metal Worker	256	22	21	4	32	7	5	1	
7	Welder	708	..	70	1	296	..	28	2	
8	Steno(Eng)	390	210	30	9	1688	1388	163	5	
9	Data Preparation & Computer Software	360	200	27	6	3820	2100	350	30	
10	Steno (Hindi)	80	80	6	2	32	32	3	..	
11	Secretarial Practice	48	48	3	1	240	200	20	4	
12	Dress Making	96	96	8	2	48	48	4	1	
13	D.T.P.O	60	60	5	1	80	50	7	2	
14	Plastic Processing Operator Trade	80	10	5	1	..	..	..	..
15	Mechanic Tractor	96	..	7	2	..	..	..	..
16	Upholstry	32	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
17	Hair & Skin Care	16	16	2	..	48	41	4	1	
18	Cutting and Tailoring	..	..	..	..	208	208	18	2
	TOTAL:	3768	742	311	49	8824	4074	888	76	

Appendix - 9.94
Trade wise seat strength in ITIs and ITCs as on 31-12-98

(Two year Course)

Sl. No.	Name of Trade	Industrial Training Institutes				Industrial Training Centres			
		Total	of which	Schedule	Schedule	Total	of which	Schedule	Schedule
		Intake	girls	Castes	Tribes	Intakes	girls	Castes	Tribes
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Draftman Civil	672	184	59	3	7004	3320	651	48
2	D/Mechanic	192	..	8	..	624	112	54	8
3	Electrician	704	..	44	7	4836	..	460	21
4	Fitter	1216	..	98	8	4414	..	360	41
5	Mechanic (Motor Vehicle)	512	..	48	3	1892	..	170	18
6	Machinist	564	..	48	5	72	..	7	2
7	Mechanic (Radio & TV)	864	330	75	8	1736	418	142	28
8	Wireman	672	..	61	6	496	..	35	14
9	Turner	588	..	55	5	96	..	7	2
10	Electronics Mechanic	1024	410	92	9	4460	2360	410	50
11	Mechanic (Refrigeration & Air Conditioning)	448	..	38	5	1216	..	98	21
12	Instrument/Mechanic	160	..	16	..	..	..	..	..
13	Surveyor	352	86	16	2	112	40	7	3
14	Watch & Clock Mechanic	96	48	8	1	..	..	..	..
15	Painter General	128	..	9	2	32	..	2	1
16	Electro Plater	32	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
17	Mill wright Mechanic	32	..	2	1	..	..	..	..
18	Mechanic in Agriculture Machinery	64	..	6	1	..	..	..	..
TOTAL:		8304	1058	685	66	27222	6250	2405	258

Appendix 10.1
Physical Targets and Achievements during 1992-93 to 1997-98 under Rural Employment

Sl. No	Name of Scheme	1992-93		1993-94		1994-95		1995-96		1996-97		9th Plan		1997-98	
		Unit	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
I.1	IRDP-Total														
	Families Assisted	No.	46950	50517	49538	536998	40767	46294	36704	43357	36704	48690	76000	25800	44191
2	SC/ ST Assisted	No.	23475	25663	24919	26908	20383	20936	18352	18706	18352	19293	38000	12900	15556
3	Women Assisted	No.	18780	23770	19935	25579	16306	22518	14682	20114	14681	23501	30400	10320	22050
II.	TRYSEM	No.	7570	7919	6682	5549	6080	5854	6080	4800	6080	5036	18000	1358	3846
1	Youths Trained														
III.	DWCRA	No.	260	241	800	551	797	753	720	797	1080	962	4800	720	1355
	Groups Organised														
IV.	JRY	LMD	138	134	113	120	97	101	108	127	59	105	300	59	42
1	Employment Generated														
V.	EAS-Employment	LMD	10	2	10	2	30	27	32	32	32	28	275	70	47
	Generated														
VI.	IAY	No.	-	-	-	75	-	190	-	596	-	878	-	-	-
	Furniture Supplied														
2	Latrine	No.	-	-	-	1601	-	2079	-	1333	-	1760	-	-	-
	Constructed														
3	Houses	No.	-	-	-	-	-	-	2528	29368	16554	23202	60000	12454	12834
	Constructed														
VII.	MWS	No.	-	-	-	40	-	77	-	44	-	25	-	-	-
1	Furniture Supplied														
2	Wells Constructed	No.	-	3893	-	3064	-	3218	3000	3468	2250	2268	25000	6364	3976

Appendix 10.2
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	Outlay	Expenditure	Outlay	Expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Soil Conservation	232.270	232.270	246.450	242.660	243.080	244.370
2	Agriculture Development	62.700	62.700	62.120	62.820	53.650	53.400
3	Animal Husbandry	9.050	9.050	12.140	12.090	16.560	16.560
4	Dairy Development	68.970	68.970	57.960	58.110	62.740	62.550
5	Forestry	215.000	208.380	215.000	208.940	200.000	179.310
6	Afforestation	9.870	9.870	5.820	5.940	1.800	1.750
7	Horticulture Development	29.850	29.850	23.350	24.040	19.060	19.060
8	Minor Irrigation	183.240	183.240	221.970	218.500	234.580	237.090
9	Village and Small Scale Industries	16.530	16.530	21.650	20.950	25.440	25.440
10	Water Supply and Sanitation	40.380	40.380	10.500	12.500	10.000	10.000
11	Foot Bridges	57.520	53.200	52.700	55.500	61.990	61.990
12	Eco-Restoration	-	-	-	-	50.000	50.000
13	Survey, Studies and Evaluation	6.900	6.770	10.000	6.520	6.660	6.460
14	Non-Conventional Source of Energy	6.810	6.810	2.240	2.240	3.320	3.320
15	Western Ghats Cell	6.410	6.810	8.000	6.080	7.350	7.220
Total		945.500	934.830	949.900	936.890	996.230	978.520

Appendix 10.3

Physical Achievements under Western Ghats Development Programme during 1995-96, 1996-97, 1997-98

Sl.No	Sector	Unit	Achievement		
			1995-96	1996-97	1997-98
1	2	3	4	5	6
I.	Soil Conservation	Ha.	1734	1945	1560
II.	Dairy Development				
1	Supply of Milk Cows	No.	684	731	903
2	Construction of Cattle sheds	No.	887	1059	705
3	Pasture/Fodder Development	Ha.	140	170	22
4	Supply of Milk Goats	No.	-	260	480
III.	Poultry Development				
1	Supply of Poultry Units	No.	3471	2017	3370
IV.	Agriculture Development				
a.	Seedlings				
1	Coconut Seedlings	No.	27270	15900	8345
2	Areca nut Seedlings	No.	55550	45600	44200
3	Cashew Seedlings	No.	-	-	3200
4	Pepper Cuttings	No.	35500	17170	-
5	Other Seedlings	No.	165000	164000	5800
b.	Supply of Sprayers	No.	154	254	279
V.	Minor Irrigation				
1	Check Dams/Cross Bars/ Weirs	No.	120	133	30
2	Wells/Ponds/Tanks	No.	256	470	155
3	Pump Sets	No.	304	315	77
VI.	Infrastructure Development				
1	Foot Bridges	No.	48	76	52

Appendix - 10.4
Social Security and Welfare Schemes implemented by the Social Welfare Department

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	Nature of Care	Year of	No. of persons served			
			Starting	1995	1996	1997	1998
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
I WELFARE INSTITUTIONS RUN BY GOVERNMENT							
a)	<u>Mahila Mandir</u>	Welfare of the Destitute Women or Girls					
	1 Thiruvananthapuram		1961	25	25	25	25
	2 Kollam		1961	25	25	25	25
	3 Kottayam		1961	25	25	25	25
	4 Ernakulam		1961	25	25	25	25
	5 Thrissur		1961	25	25	25	25
	6 Alapuzha		1961	25	25	25	25
	7 Palakkad		1961	25	25	25	25
	8 Malappuram(Manjeri)		1975	25	25	25	25
	9 Kozhikode		1975	25	25	25	25
	10 Kannur(Thalasseri)		1975	25	25	25	25
	11 Kasaragode		1998	25	25	25	25
b)	<u>Government Balasadan</u>	Welfare of children, Orphans etc					
	1 Kozhikode		1960	100	100	100	100
	2 Alapuzha		1966	100	100	100	100
c)	<u>Rescue Homes</u>	Detention of the women/Girls under Provision of ITP in women & Girls Act					
	1 Thavannur		1967	100	100	100	100
	2 Alapuzha		1967	100	100	100	100
	3 Ernakulam		1967	100	100	100	100
d)	<u>After care Hostel (for Women)</u>	Detention of the women/Girls under Provision of ITP in women & Girls Act					
	1 Thiruvananthapuram		1961	50	50	50	50
e)	<u>Care Home</u>	Welfare & Rehabilitation of the old age and Ex-convicts					
	Thiruvananthapuram		1957	100	100	100	100
f)	<u>Custodial care Home</u>	Welfare & Protection of the Mentally retarded children					
	Manjeri		1974	15	15	15	15
g)	<u>Home for Mentally Deficient children</u>	Givecare and special training to Mentally Deficient children					
	1 Thiruvananthapuram		1962	50	50	50	50
	2 Kozhikode		1976	50	50	50	50
h)	<u>Care Home for Disabled children</u>	Giving Protection to the disabled children up to the age of 16					
	1 Kollam		1960	25	25	25	25
	2 Alapuzha		1981	25	25	25	25
	3 Thalasseri		1981	25	25	25	25

i)	Home for physically Handicapped	For the welfare of the physically handicapped men, women, old and infirm				
	1 Thiruvananthapuram		1976	25	beneficiaries in each home	
	2 Alapuzha		1961			
	3 Ernakulam		1979			
	4 Palakkad		1961			
	5 Kozhikode		1979			
	6 Wayanad		1991			
	7 Idukki		1991			
j)	Children's Home Noomadu	for the Welfare of the children who are sons & Daughters of Leprosy patients	1962	50	50	50
						50
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		1995-96	100	beneficiaries in each home	
	2 Kottayam					
	3 Kannur					
	4 Kasargode					
	5 Pathanamthitta					
	6 Ernakulam					
	7 Thrissur					
	8 Malappuram					
	9 Kozhikode					
II	INSTITUTIONS RUN BY VOLUNTARY ORGANISATION					
a)	Orphanages (plan)	Welfare of orphan, aged infirm, begger etc		42517	44728	44728
						44728
b)	Fondling Home			440	440	440
c)	Home for the Aged Infirm			4721	4721	4920
d)	Begger Homes			365	365	365
III	OTHER SCHEMES NOT COVERED UNDER THE ABOVE CATEGORY					
a)	After care Home	for the reformation and rehabilitation of girls and boys				
	1 Kozhikode		1961	100	100	100
	2 Thalasseri		1976	Beneficiaries in each home		
	3 Adolescent Girls, Kollam		1967			
	4 Adolescent Boys, Kottayam		1967			

IV CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS						
a. 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	Alapuzha	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				
b. Special Home for Boys		For their care, Protection,treatment, training, rehabilitation of the delinquent & Neglected children				
	Thiruvananthapuram	1987	100	100	100	100
c. Juvenile Home		For their care, Protection,treatment, training, rehabilitation of the delinquent & Neglected children				
		1987				
1	Kollam(for Boys)		100	100	100	100
2	Kottayam(for Boys)		150	150	150	150
3	Thrissur (for Boys)		200	200	200	200
4	Kozhikode(for Boys)		200	200	200	200
5	Kozhikode (for Girls)		100	100	100	100
(Juvenile Justice Institutions are transferred from Jail Department in the Year 1987)						

Appendix - 10 .5
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. Lakhs) (1997-98)	No. of Persons Assisted
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/-	1980	Rs. 100/-p.m	4301.00	300784
2	Kerala Destitute Pension Scheme	A person who has lost her husband through death/ divorced and not remarried and Monthly income not to exceed Rs. 300/-	1973	Rs. 110/-p.m	2072.04	145226
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 below Rs.75 or family income not to exceed Rs.5000/-annum	1982	Rs. 110/-p.m	1253.53	99300
4	II nd World War Veterine	Any person who participated in the 2nd world war and non recipient of any other assistance	1997	Rs.200/-p.m	151.07	7132
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.400/-p.m 60 to 70 yrs. Below 60 yrs, Rs 400. Per month*, 60 to 70 years Rs.600 per month 70 Yrs and above Rs.800/-p.m	6.79	174
6	Financial assistance 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	1976	Rs.200/-p.m	67.46	44.75
7	Welfare fund for Journalists/Dependents in distress	Living Journalists who are unemployed due to ill health & overage	1976	Rs.500/-p.m	10.50	216
8	Welfare fund for cine artistes	1.Financial assistance is given to cine Artistes is in distress. The annual family income should not exceed Rs.12,000 2. Working journalists person scheme	1981	Rs.500/-p.m	8.00	192
9	Kerala Cashew workers Relief and welfare Scheme	Cashew workers above the age of 60. Super annuation at 58/60 years	1993	Rs.1000/-p.m	7.00	70
10(a)	Kerala Coir workers welfare fund scheme	Coir workers above the age of 60	1989	125/- to workers 200/- to staff	249.66	15132
(b)	Member pension	Member workers who has completed the age of 60 years and pays to the final contribution	1989	Rs.100/-p.m Rs.100 p.m	445.14	40000
					31.03	337

80 to 70 years Rs. 600 per month

11 Kerala Construction workers welfare scheme	1. Construction workers having one year service and attained 60 years of age	1991	Rs. 150/-p.m	190.11	11360
	2. Invalid pension	1993	Rs. 150/-p.m	1.23	62
	3. Family pension	1996	Rs. 100 p.m	0.10	56
12 Kerala Khadi Workers welfare scheme	Khadi workers having ten years service and 60 yrs of age.	1990	Rs. 180/- p m	1.48	72
13 Kerala Handloom workers welfare scheme	Handloom workers above the age of 60 with at least 3 years service	1989	Rs. 100/-p.m	48.50	3264
14 Kerala Abkari workers welfare fund scheme	A worker shall be entitled to become a member under the schemes from the date of 1.1.90 on which he has completed 3 months continuous service.	1993	Rs. 200/-p.m	2.86	104
15 Kerala Toddy workers welfare scheme	1. Worker who have not less than 10 yrs. memberships 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	40.38	3733
	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. 1000/-	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	Rs. 10000 for normal death and Rs. 20000 for accidental death.	4.7	41
	2. Invalid pension	1990	Rs. 150/-p.m	0.08	5
	3. Family Welfare Scheme	1987		2.48	351
	4. Terminal benefits	1984		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	1331	39758
19 Kerala Autorickshaw workers welfare fund	"	-	Rs. 60000 if continued as member for 15 years		
20 Kerala Fishermen's Welfare Scheme	Benefited fishermen who has completed 60 years of age	1987	Rs. 100/-p.m	379.26	26967

21	Financial assistance to widows for the marriage of their daughter	Yearly income of the family should not exceed Rs.10000 and income of the individual is below Rs.6000/-	1978	Rs.2000/-	97.86	8000
22	Tree Climbers welfare scheme	financial assistance is given to workers in the event of total accidents and permanent total disability following the accidents.	1980	Rs. 10000 in lumpsum paid	44.10	441
23	Students Accident insurance scheme	All students	1989	Rs. 10000 in the case of total accidents which causes total disability. In the case of minor injury assistance is subject to the maximum of Rs. 500 in a year	57.76*	4629*
24	Unemployment Assistance	Finanacial assistance is given to those who wait for employment in the live register of employment exchange for more than 3 years	1982	Rs.100/-p.m	3594.00	263715
25	Self employment scheme	Unemployed Persons	1982	Rs. 600/- as seed money and Rs. 5000/- as bank loan	9.11	1518
26	National Old age pension scheme	Above 65 years of age with family income below Rs. 11000/-	1995	Rs.110/-		96795
					13056.91	1025654

* The marked figures stands for 1997 as 1998 datas are not available

Appendix - 10.6

District wise List of ICDS Projects under Social Welfare Department

Sl.No.	Name of Project	Year Sanctioning	Type of Project	No.of AWCs sanctioned	No.of AWCs functioning
ALAPUZHA					
1	Kanjikuzhy	82-83	Rural	114	114
2	Harippad	82-83	Rural	117	117
3	Champakkulam	82-83	Rural	116	116
4	Thycattusery	79-80	Rural	111	102
5	Pattanakkad	80-81	Rural	191	191
6	Ambalapuzha	81-82	Rural	117	106
7	Alappuzha	82-83	Urban	169	147
8	Muthukulam	83-84	Rural	144	144
9	Mavelikkara	93-94	Rural	117	96
10	Bharanikavu	93-94	Rural	150	137
11	Chengannur	94-95	Rural	171	46
ERANAKULAM					
1	North Paravur	80-81	Rural	113	113
2	Vadavucode	82-83	Rural	127	127
3	Mattancheri	79-80	Urban	110	110
4	Vypin	83-83	Rural	122	122
5	Mulamthuruthy	89-90	Rural	144	98
6	Vyttila	93-94	Rural	50	50
7	Kochi	94-95	Urban	463	154
IDUKKI					
1	Elamdesom	79-80	Rural	110	110
2	Devikulam	83-84	Rural	112	110
3	Idukki	82-83	Rural	123	122
4	Arudai	86-87	Rural	195	150
5	Kattappana	88-89	Rural	202	184
6	Adimaly	90-91	Rural	158	155
7	Nedumkandam	91-92	Rural	161	158
8	Thodupuzha	93-94	Rural	79	79
KASARAGODE					
1	Kanhangad	80-81	Rural	195	194
2	Kasaragode	85-86	Rural	176	168
3	Manjeswaram	93-94	Rural	211	25
KOZHICODE					
1	Kozhikode	77-78	Urban	101	98
2	Kozhikode	83-84	Urban	111	108
3	Melady	82-83	Rural	122	122
4	Koduvally	82-83	Rural	158	157
5	Kunnamangalam	83-84	Rural	134	134
6	Perambra	83-84	Rural	144	142
7	Balussery	89-90	Rural	244	220

Sl.No.	Name of Project	Year Sanctioning	Type of Project	No.of AWCs sanctioned	No.of AWCs functioning
KOLLAM					
1	Oachira	80-81	Rural	107	107
2	Sasthamcotta	82-83	Rural	87	87
3	Anchalummoodu	82-83	Rural	114	114
4	Chavara	78-79	Rural	152	152
5	Vettikkavala	82-83	Rural	179	179
6	Ithikkara	83-84	Rural	138	138
7	Chittumala	85-86	Rural	123	123
8	Pathanapuram	88-89	Rural	186	164
9	Anchal	93-94	Rural	190	21
10	Kottarakara	93-94	Rural	144	47
11	Chadayamangalam	94-95	Rural	203	33
KANNUR					
1	Edakkad	82-83	Rural	143	140
2	Thaliparamba	81-82	Rural	170	169
3	Koothuparamba	83-84	Rural	138	131
4	Kannur	82-83	Urban	37	33
5	Peravoor	86-87	Rural	136	130
6	Payyannur	93-94	Rural	342	296
7	Kannur	93-94	Rural	156	118
8	Irikkur	93-94	Rural	214	213
9	Iritty	93-94	Rural	163	26
10	Thalassery	93-94	Rural	197	15
KOTTAYAM					
1	Vaikom	79-80	Rural	108	108
2	Lalam	82-83	Rural	100	100
3	Pampady	82-83	Rural	122	122
4	Madappally	85-86	Rural	189	185
5	Kanjirappally	89-90	Rural	226	207
MALAPPURAM					
1	Ponnani	80-81	Rural	108	96
2	Tirur	82-83	Rural	140	136
3	Vengara	75-76	Rural	135	135
4	Kondotty	81-82	Rural	138	138
5	Manjeri	83-84	Rural	127	127
6	Perinthalmanna	83-84	Rural	134	133
7	Thanur	83-84	Rural	124	123
8	Tirurangadi	85-86	Rural	192	185
9	Wandoor	90-91	Rural	253	252
10	Kuttippuram	91-92	Rural	157	150
11	Mankada	93-94	Rural	228	224
12	Malappuram	93-94	Rural	174	157
13	Nilambur	93-94	Rural	211	207
14	Andathodu	93-94	Rural	133	133

Sl.No.	Name of Project	Year Sanctioning	Type of Project	No.of AWCs sanctioned	No.of AWCs functioning
PALAKKAD					
1	Kuzhalmannam	80-81	Rural	112	112
2	Attappady	79-80	Tribal	115	115
3	Kollamgode	81-82	Rural	132	128
4	Alathur	83-84	Rural	138	138
5	Sreekrishnapuram	83-84	Rural	138	137
6	Chittur	86-87	Rural	160	159
7	Ottappalam	86-87	Rural	174	166
8	Palakkad	90-91	Rural	303	294
9	Manarkkad	88-89	Rural	250	250
10	Thrithala	89-90	Rural	186	186
11	Pattambi	91-92	Rural	226	226
12	Nenmara	93-94	Rural	71	71
PATHANAMTHITTA					
1	Parakkode	82-83	Rural	152	152
2	Pulikezhu	85-86	Rural	121	116
3	Konni	88-89	Rural	178	178
4	Kulanada	89-90	Rural	141	85
5	Pandalam	93-94	Rural	232	71
6	Ranni	93-94	Rural	208	194
7	Elanthur	94-95	Rural	105	22
THRISSUR					
1	Anthicad	80-81	Rural	101	101
2	Mala	82-83	Rural	118	118
3	Chavakkad	78-79	Rural	198	197
4	Chalakydy	83-84	Rural	138	138
5	Thalikkulam	85-86	Rural	109	109
6	Pazhayannur	86-87	Rural	166	166
7	Irinjalakkuda	89-90	Rural	135	132
8	Mullassery	88-89	Rural	96	95
9	Vadakkanchery	93-94	Rural	174	174
10	Vellangallur	93-94	Rural	96	96
11	Chowwannur	94-95	Rural	159	157
THIRUVANANTHAPURAM					
1	Thiruvananthapuram Urban I	77-78	Urban	101	101
2	Perumkadavila	82-83	Rural	122	122
3	Athiyannoor	82-83	Rural	126	125
4	Nemom	82-83	Rural	115	115
5	Chirayinkeezhu	81-82	Rural	121	121
6	Thiruvananthapuram Rural	82-83	Rural	122	113
7	Vamanapuram	86-87	Rural	219	214
8	Varkala	93-94	Rural	130	79
9	Kilimannoor	93-94	Rural	164	38
10	Kazhakuttam	94-95	Rural	230	17
11	Thiruvananthapuram Urban II	94-95	Urban	410	58
WAYANAD					
1	Manathavady	78-79	Rural	184	184
2	Kalpetta	82-83	Rural	161	159
3	Sulthanbathery	82-83	Rural	171	171

Appendix - 10.7
District-wise Details of Enrolment of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe Students

at School Level as on 1.7.1998										
Sl. No.	District	LPS			UPS			HS		
		General	SC	ST	General	SC	ST	General	SC	ST
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Thiruvananthapuram	155749	25103	1089	134243	21887	1071	125401	19905	1084
2	Kollam	116277	20923	513	109744	19786	582	104536	19552	499
3	Pathanamthitta	53715	9970	391	49039	9454	315	49608	10242	311
4	Alapuzha	94881	1150	243	86647	10502	236	88902	11374	259
5	Kottayam	97412	8618	998	81479	8331	1239	81188	9023	1097
6	Idukki	42407	10490	3034	42079	8731	2086	38629	7053	1791
7	Ernakulam	136527	15803	767	121122	14065	592	122404	13172	480
8	Thrissur	162014	24585	530	134247	20665	344	122636	17652	202
9	Palakkad	149819	32547	3161	129846	27123	1278	116933	20819	636
10	Malappuram	294545	24214	1281	239383	20063	559	206398	17674	275
11	Kozhikode	178766	13447	415	153935	11379	350	146524	11373	343
12	Wayanad	39475	2997	12057	35133	2466	6368	31291	2093	4132
13	Kannur	156751	6729	1924	135246	6178	1108	125570	5597	839
14	Kasargode	81716	7907	2407	65806	5420	1878	56144	3904	1685
Total		1760054	204483	28810	1517949	186050	18006	1416164	169433	13633

Appendix - 10.8

Admission Details of Scheduled Caste / Scheduled Tribe Students in
Medical / Para Medical Courses during 1995-96 to 1997-98

Sl.No.	Courses	1995-96			1996-97			1997-98		
		SC	ST	Total	SC	ST	Total	SC	ST	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	MBBS	43	11	54	43	11	54	43	11	54
2	BDS	5	1	6	5	1	6	5	1	6
3	B.Pharm	1	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	1
4	B.Sc.Nursing (Men)	2	-	2	2	-	2	2	-	2
5	B.Sc.Nursing (Women)	10	2	12	10	2	12	10	2	12
6	B.Sc.(MLT)	2	-	2	2	-	2	2	-	2
	Para Medical Course									
7	MLT	20	-	20	19	1		20	-	20
8	CRA	30	-	30	28	2	30	28	2	30
9	Ophthalmic Assisat	20	-	20	20	-	20	20	-	20
10	Dental Mechanic Course	10	-	10	10	-	10	10	-	10
11	D.Pharm Course	30	-	30	30	-	30	30	-	30
12	Certificate course in Nursing	30	-	30	30	-	30	30	-	30

Appendix - 10.9**Number of Houses Constructed by the SC Development Department**

District	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98
1 Thiruvananthapuram	242	365	766
2 Kollam	195	521	684
3 Pathanamthitta	149	160	321
4 Alappuzha	85	215	382
5 Kottayam	52	143	378
6 Idukki	106	174	363
7 Eranakulam	91	162	486
8 Thrissur	215	360	676
9 Palakkad	312	471	761
10 Malappuram	170	391	473
11 Kozhikode	119	239	375
12 Wayanad	30	49	57
13 Kannur	21	93	207
14 Kasaragod	45	199	286
Total	1832	3542	6215

Appendix - 10.10
Number of Houses Constructed by the ST Development Department

Sl.No	District	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Thiruvananthapuram	11	37	46	11	11	4
2	Kollam	5	11	18	20	7	7
3	Pathanamthitta	8	8	12	3	12	16
4	Alapuzha	14	1	26	15	-	12
5	Kottayam	28	18	42	6	32	31
6	Idukki	27	105	139	19	219	63
7	Ernakulam	2	11	24	5	8	-
8	Thrissur	8	16	4	-	11	1
9	Palakkad	41	130	28	17	118	10
10	Malappuram	-	37	67	-	51	104
11	Kozhikode	5	15	13	-	37	1
12	Wayanad	346	390	349	270	487	101
13	Kannur	36	82	5	28	11	79
14	Kasargod	95	19	73	49	74	58
Total		626	880	846	443	1078	487

Appendix - 10.11
District-wise Details of Institutions under SC Development Department as on 31.12.1998

Sl. No.	District	Nursery schools	Boy's Hostels	Girl's Hostels	Other Institutions			Civil services coaching centre
					ITC	PCTC	PETC	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Thiruvananthapuram	16	7	7	9	-	1	1
2	Kollam	7	7	5	3	-	-	-
3	Pathanamthitta	7	2	4	2	-	-	-
4	Alapuzha	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	Palakkad	8	13	6	3	-	-	-
10	Malappuram	7	7	4	4	-	-	-
11	Kozhikode	4	6	4	2	-	1	-
12	Wayanad	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
13	Kannur	3	6	3	1	1	-	-
14	Kasargod	6	6	2	2	-	-	-
TOTAL		102	66	53	41	3	3	1

Appendix - 10.12

District-wise details of Institutions under the ST Development Department during 1997-98

Sl.No	District	Balawadies/Feeding Centre/Kinter Garten	Boys' Hostel	Girls' Hostel	Schools	Other Institutions
1		2	3	4	5	6
1	Thiruvananthapuram	7	2	1	1	9
2	Kollam	2	2	2	—	4
3	Pathanamthitta	1	—	1	—	—
4	Alapuzha	—	—	1	—	4
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	Kasargod	4	2	—	—	1
Total		58	81	32	4	57 *

* 27 training centres, 20 dispensaries, 1 Hospital, 5 Midwifery centres, 2 Mobile Medical Units and 2 Mobile Employment Exchanges.

Appendix - 10.13
Statement showing the Physical Achievements of Major Schemes
Implemented for Scheduled Castes
(From 1992-93 onwards)

Sl. No	Scheme	Unit	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-9	1997-9	Total (col.4 to 8)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Prematriculation Studies	Students	658366	620391	575392	579987	572700	565999	3572835
2	Balawadies	Children	2238	1948	1541	1114	690	381	7912
3	Nursery Schools	Children	1393	1595	1265	1319	2275	2410	10257
4	Prematric Hostels	Students	2952	2977	2837	2716	2570	2743	16795
5	Boarding Grant	Students	578	676	581	539	544	538	3456
6	Postmatric Hostels	Students	945	944	907	804	961	1001	5562
7	Upgradation of performance in Sports and Games	Students	70	60	70	70	64	64	398
8	Cloth Supply	Students	3665	3635	3417	3215	3077	2944	19954
9	Special Incentive to Talented Students	Students	244	222	517	539	1120	1308	3950
10	Tutorial system	Students	1084	1291	1732	1716	1533	1812	9168
11	Dormitories	Students	377	144	211	62	—	—	794
12	Bharat Darshan	Students	41	44	42	45	42	48	262
13	House Construction & Rehabilitation	Families	819	1088	1173	1172	263	2000	6515
14	Housing Programme	Families	1459	738	684	647	56	2142	5726
15	Improvement of Housing Facilities	Families	—	114	662	153	222	—	1151
16	Thatching Grant	Families	5340	1610	1600	1600	1807	1881	13838
17	Tiling Grant	Families	117	105	105	95	82	98	602
18	Industrial Training Centres	Students	946	1075	1304	1215	1304	1304	7148
19	Production-cum-Training Centres	Students	22	24	36	25	36	36	179
20	Inter-Caste Marriage Grant	Couples	592	594	572	519	622	363	3262
21	Temple Entry Proclamation Fund	Students	88	93	106	77	106	80	550
22	Assistance for Marriage and Assistance for Major Treatment	Persons	974	1174	3222	1196	2679	3006	12251
23	Better Education	Students	141	182	194	215	237	231	1200
24	Dependants of persons engaged in Unclean Occupation in the Past	Students	998	1084	838	1189	1266	1475	6850
25	Intensive Habitat Development Programme	Habitats	324	324	193	292	336	—	1469
26	Prevention of Atrocities Act	Persons	—	—	152	158	120	153	583
27	Pre-Examination Coaching Centre	Students	22	25	30	22	29	28	156

Appendix - 10.14
Major Physical Achievement under Special Component Plan
and Tribal Sub Plan 1997-98

Sl. No.	Item	Achievement during 1997-98		
		Units	SCP	TSP
1	2	3	4	5
1	Agriculture	Beneficiaries	573	—
2	IRDP	Families benefited	14460	1096
3	TRYSEM	Families benefited	1430	117
4	JRY(Jawahar Rogar Yojana)	Lakh Man Days	13.84	2.22
5	IAY(Indira Awaz Yojan)	Families benefited	7122	926
6	MWS(Million Well Scheme)	Families benefited	2475	329
7	Supplementary Assistance to IAY, JRY Houses	Families benefited	6851	—
8	Minor Irrigation	Families benefited	—	750
9	Construction of Latrines	Nos.	800	—
10	Supply of Furniture	Nos.	2400	50
11	Industries	(i) Societies assisted	58	—
		(ii) Beneficiaries	1030	223
12	Kerala Water Authority	Works Completed	139	11
13	Power	(i) No.of colonies electrified	248	46
		(ii) Distribution of Solar lante	—	100
14	Employment & Training	No. of Students benefited	309	—

Appendix - 10.15
Development Schemes Implemented by KSDC for SC/ST Ltd. Up to 31-3-1998

Sl. No	Schemes	Achievement	
		Financial (Rs. In lakhs)	(Beneficiaries)
1	2	3	4
1	Agricultural Land Purchase scheme	5.41	22
2	Foreign Employment Scheme	4.90	31
3	Co-operative Society	6.45	2
4	Ambedkar Rural Housing Scheme	0.05	—
5	New Ambedkar Rural Housing Scheme	22.96	184
6	Margin Money Deposit Scheme	183.01	1181
7	Margin Money Loan Scheme	3.15	4
8	Training Programme & Others	2.84	103
9	Traditional Occupation	18.84	206
10	Vegetable Stall Scheme	0.17	2
11	Scavenger Rehabilitation Scheme	0.53	2
12	Professional Service Scheme	6.68	14
13	Hollow Bricks	3.71	3
14	Poultry Farm	8.83	9
15	Individual Scheme	9.44	7
16	Photocopier/ STD Booth/ Typewriter/DTP/Lamination	12.61	29
17	Milch Animal Scheme	22.82	46
18	TV VCR Repairing / Service Centre	1.50	3
19	Two/Three Wheeler Workshop	2.10	5
20	Transport Scheme No. V(Jeep/ Taxi)	40.26	8
21	Transport Scheme No. TSI,TSIV,TSVI,TSIX and Hire purchase of Autorikshaw	85.45	150
22	Transport Scheme No.II(Autorikshaw, Jeep, Taxi &Tem	154.78	47
23	Transport Scheme No.X(Load Carrier Scheme)	24.04	45
24	Transport Scheme No.XII (Jeep & Car)	160.11	44
25	Autorikshaw Load Carrier (Transport Scheme No.IC)	33.80	8
26	Floor Polishing	0.95	4
27	Ironing Unit	0.70	7
28	Mini Hotel	1.60	2
29	Cool Bar	2.60	10
30	Cycle Hiring & Workshop	1.15	6
31	Tailoring Unit	4.01	10
32	Tent House	0.75	1
33	Hair Dressing Unit	3.57	6
34	Piggery	3.29	9
35	Readymade Garments	6.24	7
36	Autoriksha - Transport Scheme - XIII	46.06	84
37	Income Generation Linked Housing Scheme	257.84	38
TOTAL		1143.20	2339

Appendix -10.16
Financial and Physical (No.of beneficiaries) Achievements of
Kerala State Development Corporation for Christian Converts as on 31-03-1998

Sl.No.	Name of Scheme	1992-93		1993-94		1994-95		1995-96		1996-97		1997-98	
		F	P	F	P	F	P	F	P	F	P	F	P
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	Foreign Employment Scheme	1.60	16	0.90	9	0.90	9	1.00	10	0.10	1	0.20	2
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	0.63	198
6	House Construction	--	--	--	--	0.45	5	26.80	209	0.47	3	0.17	--
7	House Revamping	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.16	27	--	--	--	--
	Total	7.90	368	28.46	578	33.09	457	38.08	445	8.94	119	1.00	200

F-Financial; P-Physical

Appendix 10.17
Achievement of Kerala State Backward Classes Development Corporation

Sl.No.	Name of Scheme	Financial (Rs. Lakhs)		Physical	
		1996-97	1997-98	1996-97	1997-98
I. NBCFDC Assisted Scheme					
1	Dairy Unit	29.83	39.14	177	95
2	Tourist Taxi Car	44.89	--	15	--
3	Copra production unit	125.80	84.70	262	37
4	Stationery shop	--	238.48	--	776
5	Furniture mart	109.04	144.51	170	47
6	Tourist Taxi/Jeep	--	31.37	--	10
7	Textile unit	--	168.72	--	291
8	Tourist Trekker	--	29.26	--	13
9	Poultry unit	--	33.82	--	42
10	Tailoring Shop	--	113.27	--	355
11	Pottery unit	--	2.09	--	5
	Sub Total	309.56	885.36	624	1671
II. NMDFC Assisted Scheme					
1	Vegetable Shop	29.02	12.78	130	51
2	Welding shop	10.49	3.14	31	6
3	Stationery shop	91.94	23.09	298	35
4	Pickup Autorikshaw	17.15	30.60	37	66
5	Photo copier unit	7.62	64.12	7	61
6	Provision/General store	--	29.51	--	65
7	Tailoring/Readymade Garments	--	32.02	--	62
8	Cycle repairing shop	--	0.46	--	6
	Sub Total	156.22	195.72	503	352
III. State Assisted Scheme					
1	Financial assistance for person seeking foreign employment	--	8.91	--	46
2	Weaving unit	--	12.64	--	66
3	Cycle work shop	--	0.27	--	5
4	Small business	--	5.20	--	47
5	Mini Hotel/Restaurant	--	0.27	--	3
6	Banana chips manufacturing	--	0.29	--	2
	Sub Total	--	27.58	--	169
	Grant Total	465.78	1108.66	1127	2192

Appendix - 12.1
State-wise Financial Assistance Disbursed by All India Financial Institutions During 1997-98

Sl. No	States	(Rs. Crores)																			
		IDBI	% To Total	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	
1	Andhra Pradesh	1788.8	11.8	302.3	5.4	1244.8	7.9	65.6	1.9	5.9	0.8	36.3	0.9	400.7	10.2	10.5	3.3	3855.0	7.9		
2	Assam	14.7	0.1	37.7	0.7	19.2	0.1	-	-	0.4	0.1	-	-	81.3	2.1	1.7	0.5	155.1	0.3		
3	Bihar	335.2	2.2	5.5	0.1	316.4	2.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	159.7	4.1	0.1	0.0	816.9	1.7		
4	Gujarat	3184.5	21.1	1343.8	23.8	4363.7	27.6	44.8	1.3	196.3	27.4	394.6	10.1	231.1	5.9	13.7	4.3	9772.5	20.0		
5	Haryana	439.4	2.9	114.8	2.0	398.3	2.5	-	-	2.0	0.3	4.0	0.1	256.8	6.5	3.4	1.1	1218.8	2.5		
6	Karnataka	1179.4	7.8	341.1	6.0	1105.8	7.0	85.0	2.5	56.2	7.8	85.3	2.2	290.9	7.4	32.4	10.2	3176.0	6.5		
7	Kerala	102.6	0.7	41.8	0.7	84.6	0.5	10.0	0.3	10.8	1.5	1.7	0.0	204.4	5.2	32.4	10.2	488.3	1.0		
8	Madhya Pradesh	777.7	5.1	257.8	4.6	414.0	2.6	-	-	3.3	0.5	11.2	0.3	159.0	4.1	14.6	4.6	1637.5	3.4		
9	Maharashtra	2792.3	18.5	997.7	17.7	4487.3	28.4	240.0	7.0	294.3	41.0	1982.1	50.7	332.6	8.5	105.1	33.1	11231.4	23.0		
10	Orissa	140.0	0.9	212.8	3.8	68.9	0.4	-	-	6.8	0.9	7.0	0.2	128.3	3.3	2.6	0.8	566.4	1.2		
11	Punjab	337.3	2.2	380.9	6.7	111.2	0.7	-	-	-	-	16.0	0.4	286.9	7.3	14.4	4.5	1146.7	2.3		
12	Rajasthan	644.6	4.3	142.8	2.5	204.2	1.3	40.0	1.2	8.3	1.2	9.1	0.2	274.7	7.0	8.6	2.7	1332.3	2.7		
13	Tamil Nadu	994.9	6.6	453.3	8.0	858.2	5.4	-	-	33.9	4.7	23.4	0.6	313.6	8.0	15.6	4.9	2692.9	5.5		
14	Uttar Pradesh	789.9	5.2	515.7	9.1	638.4	4.0	-	-	17.3	2.4	47.4	1.2	542.4	13.8	28.5	9.0	2579.6	5.3		
15	West Bengal	809.6	5.4	67.0	1.2	878.1	5.6	21.7	0.6	67.6	9.4	144.7	3.7	141.0	3.6	16.5	5.2	2146.2	4.4		
Total	All India	14330.9	94.9	5215.0	92.3	15193.1	96.1	507.1	14.9	703.1	98.0	2762.8	70.7	3803.2	97.0	300.1	94.6	42815.4	87.7		
		15106.3	100.0	5650.1	100.0	15806.9	100.0	3411.5	100.0	717.5	100.0	3909.9	100.0	3921.9	100.0	317.4	100.0	48841.5	100.0		

Source : 1. IDBI - Report on Development Banking in India (1997-98)

2. NABARD - (1997-98)

Appendix - 12.1(a)
State-wise Financial Assistance Disbursed by All India Financial Institutions During 1996-97

Sl. No	States	(Rs. Crores)																			
		IDBI	% To Total	IFCI	% To Total	ICICI	% To Total	UTI	% To Total	GIC	% To Total	LIC	% To Total	NABA	% To Total	RD	% To Total	NCDC	% To Total	Grand Total	% To Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	19	20
1	Andhra Pradesh	910.5	8.0	298.9	5.8	869.3	7.8	0.5	0.0	5.5	1.1	38.3	1.4	354.0	10.0	16.9	7.2	2493.9	6.6		
2	Assam	25.3	0.2	107.5	2.1	97.1	0.9	-	-	-	-	2.8	0.1	65.5	1.9	0.5	0.2	298.7	0.8		
3	Bihar	59.1	0.5	13.5	0.3	83.9	0.8	-	-	-	-	0.5	0.0	140.8	4.0	0.1	0.0	297.9	0.8		
4	Gujarat	1956.1	17.2	1188.1	23.0	1893.2	16.9	200.7	6.5	121.5	24.0	319.5	11.6	196.4	5.6	28.0	12.0	5903.6	15.6		
5	Haryana	349.4	3.1	154.1	3.0	244.5	2.2	-	-	8.0	1.6	17.0	0.6	205.8	5.8	10.6	4.5	981.4	2.6		
6	Karnataka	848.6	7.4	319.9	6.2	880.7	7.9	-	-	12.7	2.5	63.9	2.3	277.7	7.9	15.7	6.7	2406.5	6.4		
7	Kerala	166.6	1.5	38.4	0.7	140.6	1.3	-	-	7.0	1.4	27.0	1.0	183.8	5.2	30.2	12.9	586.6	1.6		
8	Madhya Pradesh	739.3	6.5	272.3	5.3	461.7	4.1	-	-	2.1	0.4	26.6	1.0	151.2	4.3	18.2	7.8	1669.3	4.4		
9	Maharashtra	1940.7	17.0	789.8	15.3	3591.3	32.1	86.9	2.8	192.1	37.9	1123.8	40.8	360.0	10.2	49.0	20.9	8133.6	21.5		
10	Orissa	170.6	1.5	82.3	1.6	51.4	0.5	-	-	8.3	1.6	22.4	0.8	116.1	3.3	0.7	0.3	443.5	1.2		
11	Punjab	243.3	2.1	182.6	3.5	27.2	0.2	-	-	4.6	0.9	2.8	0.1	224.6	6.4	2.3	1.0	682.7	1.8		
12	Rajasthan	758.3	6.7	208.4	4.0	264.3	2.4	-	-	8.5	1.7	51.6	1.9	235.9	6.7	7.8	3.3	1526.3	4.0		
13	Tamil Nadu	999.5	8.8	481.5	9.3	1030.3	9.2	-	-	71.5	14.1	135.4	4.9	298.0	8.5	16.6	7.1	2961.3	7.8		
14	Uttar Pradesh	1303.5	11.4	541.7	10.5	759.5	6.8	-	-	8.0	1.6	57.7	2.1	483.5	13.7	0.6	0.2	3146.5	8.3		
15	West Bengal	326.9	2.9	238.1	4.6	335.7	3.0	6.1	0.2	35.9	7.1	91.2	3.3	124.2	3.5	18.0	7.7	1176.0	3.1		
	Total	10797.7	94.8	4917.1	95.3	10730.7	96.0	294.2	9.6	485.7	95.7	1980.5	72.0	3417.5	97.0	215.0	92.0	32838.4	86.8		
	Total: All India	11394.7	100.0	5157.1	100.0	11180.9	100.0	3079.2	100.0	507.3	100.0	2751.1	100.0	3523.1	100.0	233.8	100.0	37827.2	100.0		

Source : 1. IDBI - Report on Development Banking in India (1997-98)

2. NABARD - National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development - Annual Report 1996-97

Appendix - 12.2
State-wise Financial Assistance Disbursed by All India Financial Institutions as at the end of March 1998

Sl. No	States	(Rs. Crores)																	
		IDBI	% To Total	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
1	2	3	% To Total	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
1	Andhra Pradesh	9044.9	9.1	2219.6	7.2	4877.9	7.1	469.1	1.5	607.5	3.9	3800.4	10.9	246.4	6.0	21265.8	7.5		
2	Assam	526.1	0.5	275.8	0.9	288.5	0.4	35.2	0.1	32.0	0.2	492.1	1.4	78.6	1.9	1728.3	0.6		
3	Bihar	1600.2	1.6	228.9	0.7	1133.4	1.7	164.5	0.5	350.7	2.2	1551.0	4.4	92.6	2.3	5121.3	1.8		
4	Gujarat	15124.7	15.2	5151.5	16.7	12606.4	18.4	1790.1	5.7	1877.0	12.0	1895.6	5.4	134.7	3.3	38580.0	13.6		
5	Haryana	2742.7	2.8	924.2	3.0	1395.9	2.0	76.8	0.2	53.3	0.3	1943.8	5.6	83.7	2.0	7220.4	2.5		
6	Karnataka	6647.1	6.7	1701.7	5.5	4561.2	6.7	556.0	1.8	575.9	3.7	2730.9	7.8	285.0	7.0	17057.7	6.0		
7	Kerala	1820.9	1.8	275.0	0.9	655.1	1.0	36.3	0.1	79.2	0.5	1496.3	4.3	270.3	6.6	4633.1	1.6		
8	Madhya Pradesh	5880.7	5.9	2105.4	6.8	2799.8	4.1	346.3	1.1	279.0	1.8	2103.1	6.0	372.0	9.1	13886.3	4.9		
9	Maharashtra	17954.1	18.1	4951.5	16.1	20561.8	30.1	6196.1	19.8	5447.1	34.9	3674.7	10.5	871.4	21.3	59656.7	21.0		
10	Orissa	2202.1	2.2	705.3	2.3	555.6	0.8	86.7	0.3	162.6	1.0	1036.0	3.0	110.9	2.7	4859.2	1.7		
11	Punjab	2487.9	2.5	1671.0	5.4	802.3	1.2	107.4	0.3	107.4	0.7	2460.6	7.0	203.8	5.0	7840.4	2.8		
12	Rajasthan	4979.6	5.0	1470.1	4.8	2787.4	4.1	203.6	0.7	258.7	1.7	1897.2	5.4	265.3	6.5	11861.8	4.2		
13	Tamil Nadu	9306.5	9.4	2539.0	8.3	6176.4	9.0	523.8	1.7	666.7	4.3	2549.7	7.3	335.2	8.2	22097.3	7.8		
14	Uttar Pradesh	8390.4	8.5	3692.3	12.0	3958.1	5.8	842.4	2.7	508.7	3.3	5378.5	15.4	421.1	10.3	23191.4	8.2		
15	West Bengal	4292.5	4.3	1069.4	3.5	2604.4	3.8	439.5	1.4	708.9	4.5	1272.8	3.6	155.9	3.8	10543.4	3.7		
Total		93000.4	93.8	28980.7	94.2	65764.2	96.1	11873.8	38.0	11714.7	75.0	34282.5	98.0	3926.8	96.1	249543.1	87.8		
Total: All India		99179.2	100.0	30756.8	100.0	68400.0	100.0	31221.6	100.0	15617.2	100.0	34988.0	100.0	4087.1	100.0	284249.9	100.0		

Source : 1. IDBI - Report on Development Banking in India (1997-98)
2. NABARD - (Annual Report 1997-98)

Appendix - 12.2(a)																			
State-wise Financial Assistance Disbursed by All India Financial Institutions as at the end of March 1997																			
(Rs. Crores)																			
Sl. No	States	IDBI	% To Total	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
			% To Total	ICICI	% To Total	UTI	% To Total	LIC	% To Total	NABARD	% To Total	NCDC	% To Total	Grand Total	% To Total				
1	Andhra Pradesh	7261.8	8.6	1917.3	7.6	3436.9	6.4	403.5	1.5	571.2	4.9	3399.6	10.9	235.9	6.3	17226.2	7.3		
2	Assam	511.4	0.6	238.1	0.9	251.2	0.5	35.2	0.1	32.0	0.3	410.8	1.3	76.8	2.0	1555.5	0.7		
3	Bihar	1265.0	1.5	223.4	0.9	809.5	1.5	164.5	0.6	350.7	3.0	1391.4	4.5	92.4	2.5	4296.9	1.8		
4	Gujarat	11915.7	14.2	3807.8	15.2	8252.8	15.4	1745.4	6.3	1482.4	12.7	1664.5	5.4	121.1	3.2	28989.7	12.2		
5	Haryana	2303.3	2.7	809.4	3.2	1075.1	2.0	76.8	0.3	49.3	0.4	1687.0	5.4	80.3	2.1	6081.2	2.6		
6	Karnataka	5461.4	6.5	1360.6	5.4	3652.4	6.8	471.0	1.7	490.7	4.2	2440.0	7.9	252.6	6.7	14128.7	6.0		
7	Kerala	1718.3	2.0	233.2	0.9	458.0	0.9	26.3	0.1	77.5	0.7	1291.9	4.2	237.9	6.3	4043.1	1.7		
8	Madhya Pradesh	5102.3	6.1	1847.6	7.4	2348.7	4.4	346.3	1.2	267.8	2.3	1944.1	6.3	357.5	9.5	12214.3	5.1		
9	Maharashtra	15131.6	18.0	3953.8	15.7	16869.7	31.4	5956.1	21.4	3465.0	29.6	3342.1	10.8	766.3	20.3	49484.6	20.9		
10	Orissa	2062.2	2.5	492.5	2.0	516.6	1.0	86.7	0.3	155.6	1.3	907.8	2.9	108.3	2.9	4329.7	1.8		
11	Punjab	2150.6	2.6	1290.2	5.1	751.5	1.4	107.4	0.4	91.4	0.8	2173.6	7.0	189.4	5.0	6754.1	2.8		
12	Rajasthan	4334.9	5.2	1327.2	5.3	2506.4	4.7	163.6	0.6	249.6	2.1	1622.4	5.2	256.7	6.8	10460.9	4.4		
13	Tamil Nadu	8311.6	9.9	2085.7	8.3	5400.8	10.0	523.8	1.9	643.3	5.5	2236.1	7.2	319.6	8.5	19520.9	8.2		
14	Uttar Pradesh	7600.0	9.0	3176.3	12.7	3278.5	6.1	842.4	3.0	461.2	3.9	4836.1	15.6	392.5	10.4	20587.0	8.7		
15	West Bengal	3480.7	4.1	1002.3	4.0	1862.3	3.5	417.7	1.5	564.2	4.8	1131.8	3.6	139.4	3.7	8598.5	3.6		
	Total	78610.8	93.6	23765.4	94.7	51470.4	95.8	11366.7	40.9	8951.9	76.5	30479.2	98.1	3626.7	96.2	208271.1	87.8		
	Total: All India	83995.5	100.0	25106.6	100.0	53746.7	100.0	27810.1	100.0	11707.3	100.0	31066.0	100.0	3769.7	100.0	237202.0	100.0		

Source : 1. IDBI - Report on Development Banking in India (1997-98)

Appendix - 12.3
State-wise Per Capita Assistance Disbursed by All India Financial Institutions during 1995-96 to 1997-98

Sl. No.	STATE	(Rupees)																				
		IDBI	IFCI	ICICI	LIC	UTI	GIC	TOTAL														
		1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
1	Andhra Pradesh	122.1	125.3	243.1	40.9	41.1	41.1	73.9	119.7	169.2	1.6	5.3	4.9	0.1	0.1	8.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	239.6	292.3	468.0
2	Assam	17.5	9.9	5.7	6.1	42.2	14.5	11.7	38.1	7.4	0.3	1.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.2	35.7	91.3	27.8
3	Bihar	8.3	6.0	33.6	3.3	1.4	0.6	3.4	8.6	31.7	2.6	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17.6	16.1	65.9
4	Gujarat	388.7	437.6	704.0	142.9	265.8	297.1	294.2	423.5	964.7	19.7	71.5	87.2	13.4	44.9	9.9	6.8	27.2	43.4	865.6	1270.5	2106.3
5	Haryana	161.1	193.3	240.1	80.6	85.3	62.7	73.1	135.3	217.6	-	9.4	2.2	-	-	-	8.7	4.4	1.1	300.1	427.7	523.7
6	Karnataka	151.1	172.4	236.6	60.4	65.0	68.4	117.4	179.0	221.8	30.0	13.0	17.1	18.7	-	17.1	1.5	2.6	11.3	379.0	432.0	572.3
7	Kerala	36.0	52.9	32.2	1.3	12.2	13.1	12.2	44.6	26.5	1.6	8.6	0.5	-	-	3.1	-	2.2	3.4	52.3	120.5	78.8
8	Madhya Pradesh	84.1	100.7	104.4	70.1	37.1	34.6	39.7	62.7	55.6	3.8	3.6	1.5	0.1	-	-	2.0	0.3	0.4	199.6	204.6	196.5
9	Maharashtra	236.1	225.4	319.7	66.3	91.7	114.2	241.5	417.2	513.8	74.3	130.5	226.9	3.9	10.1	27.5	25.9	22.3	33.7	646.9	897.2	1235.8
10	Orissa	36.1	49.1	39.7	13.8	23.7	60.4	4.4	14.8	19.6	2.5	6.4	2.0	0.1	-	-	0.8	2.4	1.9	52.5	96.4	123.6
11	Punjab	103.9	112.4	154.2	88.1	84.4	174.2	43.0	12.6	50.9	0.3	1.3	7.3	-	-	-	4.1	2.1	2.1	239.6	212.8	386.6
12	Rajasthan	95.9	149.1	124.0	42.5	41.0	27.5	108.7	52.0	39.3	7.3	10.1	1.8	-	-	7.7	3.1	1.7	1.6	257.2	253.9	201.9
13	Tamil Nadu	216.2	166.9	164.3	71.2	80.4	74.9	112.6	172.0	141.8	3.3	22.6	3.9	-	-	-	2.5	11.9	5.6	405.7	453.8	390.5
14	Uttar Pradesh	56.0	83.1	49.4	48.4	34.5	32.3	28.6	48.4	39.9	6.2	3.7	3.0	6.4	-	-	3.0	0.5	1.1	14.8	170.2	125.7
15	West Bengal	42.1	43.9	107.3	22.3	32.0	8.9	35.7	45.1	116.4	5.5	12.2	19.2	0.7	0.8	2.9	5.3	4.8	9.0	111.6	138.8	263.7
Total: All India		114.8	121.4	158.5	49.4	55.0	59.3	77.1	119.2	165.8	23.4	29.0	41.0	28.7	32.8	35.8	5.0	5.4	7.5	297.7	363.1	467.9

Source : 1. IDBI - Report on Development Banking in India (1997-98)

Appendix - 12.3(a)
State-wise Per Capita Assistance Disbursed by All India Financial Institutions during 1995-96 to 1997-98

Sl. No.	STATE	IDBI		IFCI		ICICI		LIC		UTI		GIC		TOTAL								
		1994-95	1995-96	1994-95	1995-96	1994-95	1995-96	1994-95	1995-96	1994-95	1995-96	1994-95	1995-96	1994-95	1995-96	1994-95	1995-96					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
1	Andhra Pradesh	135.0	122.1	125.3	39.1	40.9	41.1	41.8	73.9	119.7	1.9	1.6	5.3	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.9	0.8	218.6	239.6	292.3
2	Assam	10.9	17.5	9.9	3.5	6.1	42.2	7.3	11.7	38.1	1.4	0.3	1.1	5.4	-	-	0.6	-	-	31.7	35.7	91.3
3	Bihar	8.1	8.3	6.0	2.3	3.3	1.4	9.2	3.4	8.6	1.6	2.6	0.1	2.1	-	-	-	-	-	25.3	17.6	16.1
4	Gujarat	375.8	388.7	437.6	100.9	142.9	265.8	267.9	294.2	423.5	51.6	19.7	71.5	30.7	13.4	44.9	2.6	6.8	27.2	829.5	865.6	1270.5
5	Haryana	117.4	161.1	193.3	34.8	80.6	85.3	85.1	73.1	135.3	0.2	-	9.4	-	-	-	0.3	8.7	4.4	241.0	300.1	427.7
6	Karnataka	120.5	151.1	172.4	19.2	60.4	65.0	104.0	117.4	179.0	5.7	30.0	13.0	6.1	18.7	-	0.9	1.5	2.6	256.3	379.0	432.0
7	Kerala	28.7	36.0	52.9	4.2	1.3	12.2	10.5	12.2	44.6	1.4	1.6	8.6	0.5	-	-	1.3	-	2.2	46.5	52.3	120.5
8	Madhya Pradesh	89.8	84.1	100.7	23.3	70.1	37.1	48.8	39.7	62.7	4.3	3.8	3.6	3.6	1.4	0.1	2.1	2.0	0.3	169.5	199.6	204.6
9	Maharashtra	293.0	236.1	225.4	69.1	66.3	91.7	217.4	241.5	417.2	27.9	74.3	130.5	110.7	3.9	10.1	14.0	25.9	22.3	732.1	646.9	897.2
10	Orissa	42.4	36.1	49.1	15.2	13.8	23.7	15.1	4.4	14.8	5.5	2.5	6.4	4.2	0.1	-	0.4	0.8	2.4	82.9	52.5	96.4
11	Punjab	93.3	103.9	112.4	63.3	88.1	84.4	96.0	43.0	12.6	6.6	0.3	1.3	2.5	-	-	1.4	4.1	2.1	263.1	239.6	212.8
12	Rajasthan	110.7	95.9	149.1	25.4	42.5	41.0	104.3	108.7	52.0	2.6	7.3	10.1	-	-	-	2.6	3.1	1.7	245.7	257.2	253.9
13	Tamil Nadu	158.2	216.2	166.9	47.4	71.2	80.4	115.4	112.6	172.0	4.0	3.3	22.6	4.7	-	-	1.5	2.5	11.9	331.3	405.7	453.8
14	Uttar Pradesh	51.0	56.0	83.1	25.4	48.4	34.5	28.4	28.6	48.4	5.0	6.2	3.7	7.4	6.4	-	1.0	3.0	0.5	117.8	14.8	170.2
15	West Bengal	57.8	42.1	43.9	6.9	22.3	32.0	22.6	35.7	45.1	2.5	5.5	12.2	1.0	0.7	0.8	0.8	5.3	4.8	91.6	111.6	138.8
	All India	115.9	114.8	121.4	31.3	49.4	55.0	75.8	77.1	119.2	11.4	23.4	29.3	47.4	28.7	32.8	3.0	5.0	5.4	284.8	297.7	363.1

Source : 1. IDBI - Report on Development Banking in India 1995-96 and 1996-97

Appendix - 12.4 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				
		Jun-69	Mar-94	Mar-95	Mar-96	Mar-96	Mar-97	Jun-69	Mar-94	Mar-95	Mar-96	Mar-97	Mar-97	Jun-69	Mar-94	Mar-95	Mar-96	Mar-97					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17							
1	Andhra Pradesh	567	4749	4784	4851	4897	6.9	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.7	11	14	13	15			
2	Assam	74	1226	1225	1232	1233	0.9	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.9	198	16	18	20	20	16	18	20	20			
3	Bihar	273	4910	4911	4934	4955	3.3	7.9	7.9	7.9	7.8	207	14	18	20	19	14	18	20	19			
4	Gujarat	852	3460	3470	3512	3516	9.1	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.6	34	10	12	13	13	10	12	13	13			
5	Haryana	172	1312	1335	1361	1400	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.2	97	10	12	14	14	10	12	14	14			
6	Karnataka	756	4364	4381	4445	4492	9.2	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.1	38	9	10	11	11	9	10	11	11			
7	Kerala	601	2948	3009	3073	3121	7.3	4.8	4.9	4.9	4.9	35	9	10	10	10	9	10	10	10			
8	Madhya Pradesh	343	4439	423	4421	4401	4.2	7.1	7.1	7.0	6.9	116	12	15	17	17	12	15	17	17			
9	Maharashtra	1118	5724	5745	5854	5976	13.5	9.3	9.3	9.3	9.4	44	11	14	15	15	11	14	15	15			
10	Orissa	100	2144	2142	2154	2145	1.2	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.4	212	12	15	16	16	12	15	16	16			
11	Punjab	346	2206	2236	2275	2378	4.2	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.0	42	8	9	10	10	8	9	10	10			
12	Rajasthan	364	3138	3156	3191	3234	4.4	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	70	11	14	15	16	11	14	15	16			
13	Tamil Nadu	1060	4438	4465	4567	4615	12.8	7.2	7.2	7.3	7.3	37	11	13	13	13	11	13	13	13			
14	Uttar Pradesh	747	8608	8620	8670	8715	9.0	13.9	13.9	13.8	13.7	119	13	16	18	18	13	16	18	18			
15	West Bengal	504	4265	4262	4291	4321	6.1	6.9	6.9	6.8	6.8	87	13	16	17	18	13	16	17	18			
	Total	7777	57931	58164	58831	59399	94.1	93.7	93.7	93.6	93.6	93.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	65	11	14	15			
	Total: All India	8262	61852	62100	62849	63456	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	65	11	14	15	15	11	14	15	15			

Source : Report on Currency and Finance 1997-98 Vol.II

Appendix - 12.5
Banking Statistics of Kerala (1988-1998)

(Rs. Crores)

Ending March	STATE BANK GROUP										Other Nationalised Banks										Gramin Banks				
	Total		Of which		Total		Of which		Total		Of which		Total		Of which		Total		Of which		Total		Of which		
	Deposit	Advance	NRE Deposit	Advance	CD Ratio	Deposit	Advance	NRE Deposit	Advance	CD Ratio	Deposit	Advance	NRE Deposit	Advance	CD Ratio	Deposit	Advance	NRE Deposit	Advance	CD Ratio	Deposit	Advance	NRE Deposit	Advance	CD Ratio
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	
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	135.32													
1994	5312.22	2369.60	2404.91	45.27	5753.17	2418.40	2126.10	36.96	211.59	Nil	262.75	124.17													
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													
1998	8965.43	4310.78	4131.40	46.18	9728.35	4763.39	4084.84	41.99	404.99	Nil	515.73	127.34													
1998 (Sept)	9519.59	4885.44	4166.10	43.76	10308.69	4908.95	3975.58	38.57	429.29		544.00	126.72													

Appendix - 12.5 (Continued)

Ending March	Total Public Sector Bank										Private Banks										Grand total					
	Total		Of which NRE		Total		Of which NRE		Total		Of which NRE		Total		Of which NRE		Total		Of which NRE		Total		Of which NRE		Total	
	Deposit	Advance	Deposit	Advance	CD Ratio	Deposit	Advance	CD Ratio	Deposit	Advance	CD Ratio	Deposit	Advance	CD Ratio	Deposit	Advance	CD Ratio	Deposit	Advance	CD Ratio	Deposit	Advance	CD Ratio	Deposit	Advance	CD Ratio
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		
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	56.26	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	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	6377.30	44.25	5710.33	1903.88	2583.61	45.24	20171.30	8103.40	8960.91	44.42														
1997	16452.17	7521.76	7306.33	44.41	6576.22	2434.92	3175.50	48.28	23029.09	9956.68	10481.83	45.52														
1998	19078.77	9074.17	8731.97	45.77	8065.02	3385.64	3542.40	43.92	27143.79	12459.81	12274.37	45.22														
1998 (Sept)	20257.57	9794.39	8685.68	42.88	8534.32	3474.78	3527.33	41.33	28791.89 +	13269.17 +	12213.01 +	42.14														
									454.09 *		315.14 *	110.47 *														

* - Relating to Foreign Banks

Appendix – 13.1

Distribution of Total outlay of Grama Panchayats during 1997-98

(Data of 990 Grama Panchayats) – (Amount in Rs.)

District	No. of Projects	State Assistance	Internal Funds	State Sponsored Schemes	Centrally Sponsored Schemes	Loan from Co-op. Institutions	Loan from fin. Institutions	Voluntary Contribution	Beneficiary Contribution	Others	Total
Trivandrum	4125	396959472	33004576	14818554	10862076	09601387	70136602	33168851	253607282	11116300	833275100
		47.64	3.96	1.78	1.30	1.15	8.42	3.98	30.44	1.33	100.00
Kollam	4179	400793680	96128478	35166250	34642464	48796536	118506202	49506601	344658337	56265334	1184463882
		33.84	8.12	2.97	2.92	4.12	10.01	4.18	29.10	4.75	100.00
Puthanamthitta	2711	196759015	44204307	17962567	6796297	9053000	17052505	14649887	98381082	6851158	411709818
		47.79	10.74	4.36	1.65	2.20	4.14	3.56	23.90	1.66	100.00
Alapuzha	3695	275658091	30375760	18997461	8840520	5106613	46566466	18037735	207186753	22004186	632773585
		43.56	4.80	3.00	1.40	0.81	7.36	2.85	32.74	3.48	100.00
Idukki	2337	202875779	17674152	4456090	6756960	3264615	23968925	24692724	124903650	9926951	418519846
		48.47	4.22	1.06	1.61	0.78	5.73	5.90	29.84	2.37	100.00
Kottayam	3016	268197107	54064733	15087539	12558422	7500160	34811022	20699356	194856075	12524631	620299045
		43.24	8.72	2.43	2.02	1.21	5.61	3.34	31.41	2.02	100.00
Emakulam	4317	333305856	87835871	49414643	30772187	22080991	93158690	38934929	208668022	20428748	884599937
		37.68	9.93	5.59	3.48	2.50	10.53	4.40	23.59	2.31	100.00
Thrissur	4550	433643273	51237920	33545416	20860410	11516284	97701839	51969015	238434831	41500891	980409879
		44.23	5.23	3.42	2.13	1.17	9.97	5.30	24.32	4.23	100.00
Palaghat	5117	415296443	42290338	43958669	42675596	30809774	85698615	38170082	183274776	17202581	899376874
		46.18	4.70	4.89	4.75	3.43	9.53	4.24	20.38	1.91	100.00
Malappuram	4756	447942464	70903588	35896269	24985287	12473950	101017128	40463845	254039299	9035491	996757321
		44.94	7.11	3.60	2.51	1.25	10.13	4.06	25.49	0.91	100.00
Kozhikode	4082	321044043	22068636	3344150	4239660	2611250	37255681	27902280	272514526	18479530	709459756
		45.25	3.11	0.47	0.60	0.37	5.25	3.93	38.41	2.60	100.00
Wayanad	1498	118077500	31568521	20234500	21791209	5460000	23713400	9979927	47546130	18645640	297016827
		39.75	10.63	6.81	7.34	1.84	7.98	3.36	16.01	6.28	100.00
Kannur	4471	279543493	40173938	21353182	9573283	22757490	114324369	48112408	238782948	18534952	793156063
		35.24	5.07	2.69	1.21	2.87	14.41	6.07	30.11	2.34	100.00
Kasargode	1672	156911888	11158298	7565718	2808000	7029350	18160251	16802682	57507392	5198685	283142264
		55.42	3.94	2.67	0.99	2.48	6.41	5.93	20.31	1.84	100.00
Total	50526	4247008104	632689116	321801008	238162371	198061400	882071695	433090322	2724361103	267715078	9944960197
		42.71	6.36	3.24	2.39	1.99	8.87	4.35	27.39	2.69	100.00

Source : Consolidated from Appendix Forms, 1997-98.

Appendix – 13.2

Distribution of Total outlay of Block Panchayats during 1997-98

(Data of 152 Block Panchayats) – (Amount in Rs.)

District	No. of Projects	State Assistance	Internal Funds	State Sponsored Schemes	Centrally Sponsored Schemes	Loan from Co-op. Institutions	Loan from fin. Institutions	Voluntary Contribution	Beneficiary Contribution	Others	Total
Trivandrum	649	100497991	986000	4034400	36044500	1780758	11682160	5403900	28205164	2246350	190881223
		52.65	0.52	2.11	18.88	0.93	6.12	2.83	14.78	1.18	100.00
Kollam	644	96340680	1040000	12925176	62587951	7051000	40119315	4795379	27793038	2609500	255262039
		37.74	0.41	5.06	24.52	2.76	15.72	1.88	10.89	1.02	100.00
Pathanamthitta	373	46051000	0	18520165	36075350	141258	18844300	1347656	3398942	204000	124582671
		36.96	0.00	14.87	28.96	0.11	15.13	1.08	2.73	0.16	100.00
Alapuzha	593	67862000	0	7559700	67389258	0	25837400	3195874	17466100	3850609	193160941
		35.13	0.00	3.91	34.89	0.00	13.38	1.65	9.04	1.99	100.00
Idukki	516	58329925	2337800	16220642	51101548	0	43644400	2976780	18932981	2232345	195776421
		29.79	1.19	8.29	26.10	0.00	22.29	1.52	9.67	1.14	100.00
Kottayam	365	65401636	570000	4450000	4520000	800000	1132750	5003120	12351430	2527450	96756386
		67.59	0.59	4.60	4.67	0.83	1.17	5.17	12.77	2.61	100.00
Ernakulam	909	78541540	381717	16267934	106167140	2629250	54074669	4366008	23104327	3285575	288818160
		27.19	0.13	5.63	36.76	0.91	18.72	1.51	8.00	1.14	100.00
Thrissur	677	108544650	204400	11295260	36981100	4570200	20908900	3055764	24354165	5851000	215765439
		50.31	0.09	5.23	17.14	2.12	9.69	1.42	11.29	2.71	100.00
Palghat	780	112202500	107500	9303650	54737821	4878160	31834960	10666837	18488945	3571000	245791373
		45.65	0.04	3.79	22.27	1.98	12.95	4.34	7.52	1.45	100.00
Malappuram	790	109859000	0	14711445	98794281	5740000	32152650	5104081	33194053	3981210	303536728
		36.19	0.00	4.85	32.55	1.89	10.59	1.68	10.94	1.31	100.00
Kozhikode	1138	82792601	1423842	11911245	147546827	2364000	61990485	3277605	23138214	10507200	344952019
		24.00	0.41	3.45	42.77	0.69	17.97	0.95	6.71	3.05	100.00
Wayanad	488	47206000	0	11467875	56256261	0	17385200	1414875	4360592	0	138090803
		34.18	0.00	8.30	40.74	0.00	12.59	1.02	3.16	0.00	100.00
Kannur	646	65015000	0	11397000	88497129	237900	75167814	8669126	52855732	1841700	303681401
		21.41	0.00	3.75	29.14	0.08	24.75	2.85	17.40	0.61	100.00
Kasargode	230	43025200	0	2986900	56000	0	175000	1436450	5234200	30000	52943750
		81.27	0.00	5.64	0.11	0.00	0.33	2.71	9.89	0.06	100.00
Grand Total	8798	1081669723	7051259	153051392	846755166	30192526	434950003	60713455	292877883	42737939	2949999348
		36.67	0.24	5.19	28.70	1.02	14.74	2.06	9.93	1.45	100.00

Source : Consolidated from Appendix Forms, 1997-98.

Appendix – 13.3

Distribution of Total Outlay of District Panchayats during 1997-98

(Data of 14 District Panchayats) – (Amount in Rs.)

District	No. of Projects	State Assistance	Internal Funds	State Sponsored Schemes	Centrally Sponsored Schemes	Loan from Co-op. Institutions	Loan from fin. Institutions	Voluntary Contribution	Beneficiary Contribution	Others	Total
Trivandrum	225	108851000	200000	0	0	6250000	6015000	14055000	18268000	800000	154439000
		70.48	0.13	0.00	0.00	4.05	3.89	9.10	11.83	0.52	100.00
Kollam	232	98728400	0	57334300	7016625	7076935	21425950	15189248	20220972	17842750	244835180
		40.32	0.00	23.42	2.87	2.89	8.75	6.20	8.26	7.29	100.00
Pathanamthitta	225	52559252	100000	4339280	0	0	2691000	539465	2359109	60000	62648106
		83.90	0.16	6.93	0.00	0.00	4.30	0.86	3.77	0.10	100.00
Alapuzha	221	68853600	3040000	420000	2996000	2817500	3103100	1183430	5481240	11628000	99522870
		69.18	3.05	0.42	3.01	2.83	3.12	1.19	5.51	11.68	100.00
Idukki	344	93519315	0	1020000	0	480000	3473745	1284350	22494871	25000	122297281
		76.47	0.00	0.83	0.00	0.39	2.84	1.05	18.39	0.02	100.00
Kottayam	54	73802000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	73802000
		100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00
Ernakulam	157	81895276	0	3825000	0	0	420000	2872570	7514345	70000	96597191
		84.78	0.00	3.96	0.00	0.00	0.43	2.97	7.78	0.07	100.00
Thrissur	225	111103247	0	7200	0	0	1230000	1460000	6037100	465000	120302547
		92.35	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	1.02	1.21	5.02	0.39	100.00
Palaghat	196	129299000	0	0	0	0	1839000	2120000	5008500	79533000	217799500
		59.37	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.84	0.97	2.30	36.52	100.00
Malappuram	351	117690600	35000	9385000	7894000	0	0	2770955	5967750	2025941	145769246
		80.74	0.02	6.44	5.42	0.00	0.00	1.90	4.09	1.39	100.00
Kozhikode	257	83919700	0	20250000	12444500	0	22473000	1000000	27717800	4912600	172717600
		48.59	0.00	11.72	7.21	0.00	13.01	0.58	16.05	2.84	100.00
Wayanad	499	101222000	0	21695500	3118018	0	0	0	0	13941760	139977278
		72.31	0.00	15.50	2.23	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	9.96	100.00
Kannur	205	74287950	0	3185000	0	0	0	4797500	15540000	8821000	106631450
		69.67	0.00	2.99	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.50	14.57	8.27	100.00
Kasargode	169	54294250	0	0	0	0	0	60000	9467065	0	63821315
		85.07	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.09	14.83	0.00	100.00
Grand Total	3360	1250025590	3375000	121461280	33469143	16624435	62670795	47332518	146076752	140125051	1821160564
		68.64	0.19	6.67	1.84	0.91	3.44	2.60	8.02	7.69	100.00

Source : Consolidated from Appendix Forms, 1997-98.

Appendix - 13.4
Distribution of Total Outlay of Municipalities during 1997-98

(Data of 55 municipalities) - (Amount in Rs.)

DISTRICT	No. of Projects	State Assistance	Internal Funds	State Sponsored Schemes	Centrally Sponsored Schemes	Loan from Co-op. Institutions	Loan from Fin. Institutions	Voluntary Contribution	Beneficiary Contribution	Others	Total Outlay
TRIVANDRUM	294	38287850	26085538	6440437	2700000	632000	47843033	4684317	15263880	5180580	147117635
		26.03	17.73	4.38	1.84	0.43	32.52	3.18	10.38	3.52	100.00
KOLLAM	389	54688132	8139355	5729917	450000	2432373	14048165	5139672	23638932	121000	114387546
		47.81	7.12	5.01	0.39	2.13	12.28	4.49	20.67	0.11	100.00
PATHANAMT	284	30364940	11131042	2406450	2943200	918000	3998491	2566704	17112768	0	71441595
		42.50	15.58	3.37	4.12	1.28	5.60	3.59	23.95	0.00	100.00
ALAPUZHA	461	74253000	15921667	3444768	9514652	87650	20896478	9746856	33231378	5431932	172528381
		43.04	9.23	2.00	5.51	0.05	12.11	5.65	19.26	3.15	100.00
IDUKKI	95	8939993	2198000	2187400	948230	0	1538475	1013925	3385870	304868	20516761
		43.57	10.71	10.66	4.62	0.00	7.50	4.94	16.50	1.49	100.00
KOTTAYAM	171	39004430	24227173	4627975	3273800	600000	6060420	7772083	6038929	1395000	92999810
		41.94	26.05	4.98	3.52	0.65	6.52	8.36	6.49	1.50	100.00
ERNAKULAM	589	64514501	52037852	5832843	11524000	6363393	29736611	8186938	18997917	6563406	203757461
		31.66	25.54	2.86	5.66	3.12	14.59	4.02	9.32	3.22	100.00
THRISSUR	271	74283100	45360993	2801000	1105600	2458000	20298600	10384911	28125480	21309250	206126934
		36.04	22.01	1.36	0.54	1.19	9.85	5.04	13.64	10.34	100.00
PALAGHAT	303	61839000	19143050	5890250	16743000	0	35484200	5064160	40733900	1083780	185981340
		33.25	10.29	3.17	9.00	0.00	19.08	2.72	21.90	0.58	100.00
MALAPPURA	359	59742360	22183843	9622579	1130000	0	14263390	7528795	17579984	112700	132163651
		45.20	16.79	7.28	0.86	0.00	10.79	5.70	13.30	0.09	100.00
KOZHIKODE	190	24986000	3086390	0	0	0	9637750	7586759	1946058	275250	47518207
		52.58	6.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	20.28	15.97	4.10	0.58	100.00
WAYANAD	35	8444000	897707	0	95040	0	6819000	787250	10384012	3057000	30484009
		27.70	2.94	0.00	0.31	0.00	22.37	2.58	34.06	10.03	100.00
KANNUR	636	76441100	32790470	5277090	4320250	3219000	26429450	15588234	34446845	178860	198691299
		38.47	16.50	2.66	2.17	1.62	13.30	7.85	17.34	0.09	100.00
KASARGODE	137	22650000	8212960	0	0	0	5348075	3126285	2190435	481100	42008855
		53.92	19.55	0.00	0.00	0.00	12.73	7.44	5.21	1.15	100.00
TOTAL:	4214	638438406	271416040	54260709	54747772	16710416	242402138	89176889	253076388	45494726	1665723484
		38.33	16.29	3.26	3.29	1.00	14.55	5.35	15.19	2.73	100.00

Source: Consolidated from Appendix Forms of local bodies, 1997-98

Appendix - 13-5
Distribution of Total Outlay of Corporations during 1997-98

DISTRICT	No. of Projects	State Assistance	Internal Funds	State Sponsored Schemes	Centrally Sponsored Schemes	Loan from Co-op. Institutions	Loan from Fin. Institutions	Voluntary Contribution	Beneficiary Contribution	Others	Total Outlay
TRIVANDRUM	131	126706000 30.68	14110500 3.42	52513500 12.72	9180000 2.22	7320000 1.77	88353200 21.40	26174600 6.34	81757300 19.80	6846000 1.66	412961100 100.00
COCHIN	315	118688600 31.62	39824560 10.61	4007500 1.07	200000 0.05	2050000 0.55	117896500 31.41	15080425 4.02	53421125 14.23	24204222 6.45	375372932 100.00
KOZHIKODE	443	92532000 50.66	45426800 24.87	4890000 2.68	600000 0.33	1780000 0.97	7141250 3.91	5663400 3.10	20812855 11.39	3808100 2.08	182654405 100.00
TOTAL ALL	889	337926600 34.80	99361860 10.23	61411000 6.32	9980000 1.03	11150000 1.15	213390950 21.98	46918425 4.83	155991280 16.07	34858322 3.59	970988437 100.00

Source: Consolidated from Appendix Forms of local bodies, 1997-98

Appendix - 13.6
Distribution of State Assistance & Total Outlay of Grama Panchayats during 1997-98

(Amount in Rs.)

Code	Items	No. of Projects	State Assistance	% from Total Stat Assistance	Total Outlay	% from Total Outlay
1.1	<i>Paddy</i>	1117	157829903	3.72	599687031	6.03
1.2	<i>Other crops</i>	4912	374699457	8.82	1560753650	15.69
1.4	<i>Animal husbandry & Dairy Development</i>	5943	392659063	9.25	1281401376	12.88
1.6	<i>Fisheries</i>	668	40721960	0.96	146558966	1.47
1.7	<i>Forestry</i>	75	1784248	0.04	4005864	0.04
1.8	<i>Other Agricultural development programme</i>	1047	57109083	1.34	134719439	1.35
1.9	<i>Co-operation</i>	283	12164541	0.29	129381388	1.30
5.1	<i>Small-scale Industries</i>	881	59781858	1.41	229255770	2.31
5.2	<i>Handicrafts</i>	60	2401169	0.06	8760911	0.09
5.3	<i>Handloom</i>	29	2780188	0.07	12524676	0.13
5.4	<i>Coir</i>	79	8022421	0.19	26817932	0.27
5.5	<i>Khadi</i>	55	2995341	0.07	9796350	0.10
5.6	<i>Sericulture</i>	20	302350	0.01	4463320	0.04
5.7	<i>Others</i>	671	66269782	1.56	189038410	1.90
3.1	<i>Minor Irrigation</i>	3634	402379408	9.47	698888816	7.03
3.2	<i>Flood control</i>	260	28071005	0.66	40197215	0.40
	Productive Sector	19734	1609971777	37.91	5076251114	51.04
10.1	<i>Housing Services</i>	305	42311981	1.00	131877285	1.33
10.2	<i>Other General Services</i>	634	36676058	0.86	96994428	0.98
7	<i>Environment</i>	8	498250	0.01	743600	0.01
8.1	<i>Tourism</i>	17	1131673	0.03	2621328	0.03
8.2	<i>Public distribution</i>	13	623750	0.01	3803400	0.04
8.3	<i>other Public distribution</i>	15	467460	0.01	1043325	0.01
9.1	<i>Primary Education</i>	2962	121420761	2.86	221660856	2.23
9.2	<i>High school</i>	303	10114343	0.24	28894639	0.29
9.3	<i>Technical Education</i>	103	5307641	0.12	7788828	0.08
9.4	<i>Youth services</i>	81	2466096	0.06	5511675	0.06
9.5	<i>Art & Culture</i>	1451	62822941	1.48	121707716	1.22
9.6	<i>Public Health</i>	1562	96086660	2.26	191671286	1.93
9.7A	<i>Drinking water</i>	3851	350797691	8.26	548912449	5.52
9.7B	<i>Sanitation</i>	1727	201360311	4.74	455036773	4.58
9.8	<i>Housing</i>	2597	568821432	13.35	1088170726	10.94
9.12	<i>Employment & Labour welfare</i>	255	18528862	0.39	27651819	0.28
9.13	<i>Women & Children Welfare</i>	1290	62522295	1.47	137238699	1.38
9.14	<i>Nutrition</i>	88	4043314	0.10	7489008	0.08
9.15	<i>Social Welfare</i>	867	45665757	1.08	84530015	0.85
2.1	<i>Integrated Rural Development</i>	38	1206822	0.03	8242465	0.08
2.2	<i>Training of rural youth for self-employment</i>	127	4347815	0.10	10080147	0.10
2.3	<i>Development of women & children in rural ar</i>	149	6317249	0.15	22125708	0.22
2.4	<i>Supply of tool kits to poor rural artisans</i>	57	2471660	0.06	3863094	0.04
2.5	<i>Barren Land Development</i>	6	82200	0.00	397750	0.00

Code	Items	No.of Projects	State Assistance	% from Total Stat Assistance	Total Outlay	% from Total Outlay
2.6	<i>Jawahar Employment scheme</i>	40	319000	0.01	10723220	0.11
2.7	<i>Employment Assurance Scheme</i>	12	744640	0.02	3026367	0.03
2.8	<i>Other employment development programmes</i>	104	6036596	0.14	10533543	0.11
2.9	<i>Social development programme</i>	39	4329115	0.10	8658344	0.09
2.10	<i>Million Well Scheme</i>	13	438800	0.01	1383555	0.01
2.11	<i>Others</i>	11	283984	0.01	819080	0.01
	Service sector	18725	1654243157	38.95	3243201128	32.61
4.2	<i>Power Distribution</i>	2319	118994131	2.80	184892710	1.86
4.3	<i>Development of non-conventional energy</i>	210	8446115	0.20	32486367	0.33
4.4	<i>Integrated rural energy development</i>	505	13825153	0.33	52411569	0.53
6.1	<i>Roads, Bridges</i>	8867	831389392	19.58	1331257619	13.39
6.2	<i>Inland water transport</i>	28	3024141	0.07	5206005	0.05
6.3	<i>Other modes of transport</i>	138	7114238	0.17	19253685	0.19
	Infrastructure Sector	12067	982793170	23.14	1625507955	16.35
	Grand Total	50526	4247008104	100.00	9944960197	100.00

Source: Consolidated from Appendix Forms of local bodies, 1997-98.

Appendix- 13.7
Distribution of State Assistance & Total Outlay of Block Panchayts during 1997-98

(Amount in Rs.)

Code	Items	No. of Projects	State Assistance	% from Total Stat Assistance	Total Outlay	% from Total Outlay
1.1	<i>Paddy</i>	56	11121999	1.03	28938566	0.98
1.2	<i>Other crops</i>	278	35401078	3.27	71282160	2.42
1.4	<i>Animal husbandry & Dairy</i>	458	64712316	5.98	137170543	4.65
1.6	<i>Fisheries</i>	118	10740636	0.99	40700201	1.38
1.7	<i>Forestry</i>	5	209600	0.02	588300	0.02
1.8	<i>Other Agricultural development programme</i>	206	21315481	1.97	34226944	1.16
1.9	<i>Co-operation</i>	61	5260508	0.49	52168378	1.77
5.1	<i>Small-scale Industries</i>	90	10605635	0.98	22238040	0.75
5.2	<i>Handicrafts</i>	3	855000	0.08	905550	0.03
5.3	<i>Handloom</i>	5	446000	0.04	4686000	0.16
5.4	<i>Coir</i>	17	3277710	0.30	8921350	0.30
5.5	<i>Khadi</i>	5	220375	0.02	261000	0.01
5.7	<i>Others</i>	218	62889858	5.81	104682959	3.55
3.1	<i>Minor Irrigation</i>	786	117969429	10.91	224922104	7.62
3.2	<i>Flood control</i>	23	3073750	0.28	7578500	0.26
	Productive Sector	2329	348099375	32.18	739270595	25.06
10.1	<i>Housing Services</i>	79	15697995	1.45	37173524	1.26
10.2	<i>Other General Services</i>	87	6542356	0.60	10532331	0.36
7	<i>Environment</i>	4	150000	0.01	191000	0.01
8.1	<i>Tourism</i>	4	687000	0.06	737000	0.02
8.2	<i>Public distribution</i>	1	251800	0.02	251800	0.01
8.3	<i>other Public distribution</i>	3	169500	0.02	1137000	0.04
9.1	<i>Primary Education</i>	337	28204785	2.61	39862674	1.35
9.2	<i>High school</i>	152	9954808	0.92	11719399	0.40
9.3	<i>Technical Education</i>	5	581311	0.05	591256	0.02
9.4	<i>Youth services</i>	19	689400	0.06	812910	0.03
9.5	<i>Art & Culture</i>	246	16368117	1.51	21008171	0.71
9.6	<i>Public Health</i>	428	51784712	4.79	80933390	2.74
9.7A	<i>Drinking water</i>	453	65064346	6.02	91658748	3.11
9.7B	<i>Sanitation</i>	205	29328685	2.71	56308005	1.91
9.8	<i>Housing</i>	565	226935382	20.98	399953261	13.56
9.12	<i>Employment & Labour welfare</i>	198	22204598	2.05	43125626	1.46
9.13	<i>Women & Children Welfare</i>	261	15263352	1.41	28492661	0.97
9.14	<i>Nutrition</i>	2	42000	0.00	559440	0.02
9.15	<i>Social Welfare</i>	124	10395854	0.96	12217819	0.41
2.1	<i>Integrated Rural Development</i>	121	1986800	0.18	384880256	13.05
2.2	<i>Training of rural youth for self-employment</i>	70	1332310	0.12	15328406	0.52

Code	Items	No. of Projects	State Assistance	% from Total Stat Assistance	Total Outlay	% from Total Outlay
2.3	Development of women & children in rural ar	97	926156	0.09	56897346	1.93
2.4	Supply of tool kits to poor rural artisans	49	507975	0.05	5469493	0.19
2.6	Jawahar Employment Scheme	212	353000	0.03	48936818	1.66
2.7	Employment Assurance Scheme	1016	1427000	0.13	393192793	13.33
2.8	Other employment development programmes	6	56000	0.01	7626000	0.26
2.9	Social development programme	43	520000	0.05	27442000	0.93
2.10	Million well Scheme	81	260800	0.02	44368300	1.50
2.11	Others	67	84000	0.01	66665800	2.26
	Service Sector	4935	507770042	46.94	1888073227	64.00
4.1	Powerproduction	2	50000	0.00	100000	0.00
4.2	Power Distribution	148	12694328	1.17	22610988	0.77
4.3	Development of non-conventional energy	49	3883990	0.36	15970090	0.54
4.4	Integrated rural energy development	66	2940070	0.27	14571165	0.49
6.1	Roads, Bridges	1257	204311458	18.89	267232631	9.06
6.2	Inland water transport	5	1056640	0.10	1149640	0.04
6.3	Other modes of transport	7	863820	0.08	1021010	0.03
	Infrastructue Sector	1534	225800306	20.88	322655524	10.94
	Grand Total	8798	1081669723	100.00	2949999346	100.00

Source: Consolidated from Appendix Forms, 1997-98

Appendix - 13.8
Distribution of State Assistance & Total Outlay of District Panchayts during 1997-98

(Amount in Rs.)

Code	Items	No. of Projects	State Assistance	% from Total Stat Assistance	Total Outlay	% from total Outla
1.1	<i>Paddy</i>	26	12941291	1.04	22247400	1.22
1.2	<i>Other crops</i>	104	41990112	3.36	71981577	3.96
1.4	<i>Animal husbandry& dairy</i>	160	60051298	4.81	119861133	6.59
1.6	<i>Fisheries</i>	56	14284933	1.14	32470163	1.78
1.7	<i>Forestry</i>	2	258000	0.02	258000	0.01
1.8	<i>Other Agricultural development programme</i>	79	25443925	2.04	42933920	2.36
1.9	<i>Co-operation</i>	74	16731504	1.34	45171754	2.48
5.1	<i>Small-scale Industries</i>	58	25305300	2.03	43052000	2.37
5.2	<i>Handicrafts</i>	29	9739150	0.78	26115650	1.44
5.3	<i>Handloom</i>	2	1075000	0.09	1375000	0.08
5.4	<i>Coir</i>	7	2970000	0.24	4055500	0.22
5.5	<i>Khadi</i>	7	1647500	0.13	2580000	0.14
5.6	<i>Sericulture</i>	2	198000	0.02	6180250	0.34
5.7	<i>Others</i>	71	24900282	1.99	79093032	4.35
3.1	<i>Minor Irrigation</i>	460	151729002	12.15	168872943	9.28
3.2	<i>Flood control</i>	22	4274200	0.34	6020605	0.33
	<i>Productive Sector</i>	1159	393539497	31.51	672268927	36.95
10.1	<i>Housing Services</i>	15	11254000	0.90	12054000	0.66
10.2	<i>Other General Services</i>	15	6670125	0.53	17140125	0.94
7	<i>Environment</i>	5	1232100	0.10	1256100	0.07
8.1	<i>Tourism</i>	13	3375588	0.27	4087340	0.22
8.2	<i>Public distribution</i>	4	1127000	0.09	4228000	0.23
8.3	<i>Other Public distribution</i>	1	28060	0.00	84060	0.00
9.1	<i>Primary Education</i>	131	27262610	2.18	42824860	2.35
9.2	<i>High school</i>	209	75794430	6.07	87242850	4.80
9.3	<i>Technical Education</i>	19	6846000	0.55	7956000	0.44
9.4	<i>Youth services</i>	5	837000	0.07	837000	0.05
9.5	<i>Art & Culture</i>	67	10513620	0.84	14444870	0.79
9.6	<i>Public Health</i>	71	17470680	1.40	27007866	1.48
9.7A	<i>Drinking water</i>	345	103946821	8.32	141911621	7.80
9.7B	<i>Sanitation</i>	36	29528800	2.36	39481200	2.17
9.8	<i>Housing</i>	101	179957470	14.41	213738500	11.75
9.12	<i>Employment & Labour welfare</i>	48	15145250	1.21	23678710	1.30
9.13	<i>Women & Children Welfare</i>	44	13201547	1.06	16243047	0.89
9.14	<i>Nutrition</i>	3	481000	0.04	481000	0.03
9.15	<i>Social Welfare</i>	70	17469825	1.40	19829929	1.09
2.6	<i>Jawahar employment scheme</i>	13	0	0.00	10890000	0.60

Code	Items	No.of Projects	State Assistance	% from Total Stat Assistance	Total Outlay	% from otal Outlay
2.8	<i>Other employment development programmes</i>	1	17172	0.00	17172	0.00
2.11	<i>Others</i>	4	551859	0.04	1551859	0.09
	<i>Service Sector</i>	1220	522710957	41.85	686986109	37.76
4.1	<i>Powerproduction</i>	7	6831145	0.55	81831145	4.50
4.2	<i>Power Distribution</i>	81	10480613	0.84	28890863	1.59
4.3	<i>Development of non-conventional energy</i>	47	8788820	0.70	8886320	0.49
4.4	<i>Integrated rural energy development</i>	3	465800	0.04	556800	0.03
6.1	<i>Roads, Bridges</i>	832	298746558	23.92	332391300	18.27
6.2	<i>Inland water transport</i>	6	6872200	0.55	6881200	0.38
6.3	<i>Other modes of transport</i>	1	550000	0.04	650000	0.04
	<i>Infrastructue Sector</i>	977	332735136	26.64	460087628	25.29
	<i>Grand Total</i>	3356	1248985590	100.00	1819342664	100.00

Source: Consolidated from Appendix Forms of local bodies, 1997-98

Appendix - 13.9
Distribution of State Assistance & Total Outlay of Municipalities during 1997-98

(Amount in Rs.)

Code	Items	No. of Projects	State Assistance	% from Total Stat Assistance	Total Outlay	% from Total Outlay
1.6	Fisheries	56	7588629	1.33	30733750	2.28
1.7	Forestry	7	222500	0.04	624550	0.05
1.8	Other Agricultural development programme	41	4458830	0.78	9849175	0.73
1.9	Co-operation	32	3768945	0.66	16365940	1.21
5.1	Small-scale Industries	97	20503483	3.61	77454598	5.74
5.2	Handicrafts	22	1794396	0.32	26197146	1.94
5.3	Handloom	30	2781037	0.49	17266237	1.28
5.4	Coir	14	1627277	0.29	3622445	0.27
5.5	Khadi	7	1308750	0.23	1694000	0.13
5.6	Sericulture	1	100000	0.02	2114600	0.16
5.7	Others	41	11406925	2.01	33409160	2.47
3.1	Minor Irrigation	105	21154185	3.72	30276008	2.24
3.2	Flood control	24	4794817	0.84	7908127	0.59
	Productive Sector	477	81509774	14.33	257515736	19.07
10.1	Housing Services	39	16874050	2.97	67154100	4.97
10.2	Other General Services	85	17036863	3.00	47668619	3.53
7	Environment	5	505000	0.09	3392500	0.25
8.1	Tourism	9	3252875	0.57	4367000	0.32
8.2	Public distribution	5	567993	0.10	1769377	0.13
8.3	other Public distribution	2	0	0.00	8804000	0.65
9.1	Primary Education	225	14166827	2.49	26257938	1.94
9.2	High school	142	13464142	2.37	25178346	1.86
9.3	Technical Education	11	607200	0.11	2232150	0.17
9.4	Youth services	7	133700	0.02	801200	0.06
9.5	Art & Culture	105	14003480	2.46	29484140	2.18
9.6	Public Health	197	36430077	6.41	72911745	5.40
9.7A	Drinking water	246	37382017	6.57	59484956	4.41
9.7B	Sanitation	119	44475870	7.82	97213402	7.20
9.8	Housing	186	90751735	15.96	176484520	13.07
9.9	Town planning	81	31086608	5.47	104097681	7.71
9.12	Employment & Labour welfare	19	4324400	0.76	6499400	0.48
9.13	Women & Children Welfare	164	12578282	2.21	29038356	2.15
9.14	Nutrition	3	285730	0.05	497380	0.04
9.15	Social Welfare	91	9671171	1.70	18527756	1.37
2.1	Integrated Rural Development	17	3120500	0.55	4508440	0.33
2.2	Training of rural youth for self-employment	8	1829300	0.32	2920860	0.22
2.3	Development of women & children in rural areas	2	900000	0.16	1196000	0.09
2.7	Employment Assurance Scheme	2	56000	0.01	210000	0.02
2.8	Other employment development programmes	4	119000	0.02	157000	0.01

Code	Items	No. of Projects	State Assistance	% from Total Stat Assistance	Total Outlay	% from Total Outlay
2.9	<i>Social development programme</i>	3	78000	0.01	104800	0.01
	<i>Service Sector</i>	<i>1777</i>	<i>353700820</i>	<i>62.19</i>	<i>790961666</i>	<i>58.57</i>
4.1	<i>Powerproduction</i>	2	109000	0.02	109000	0.01
4.2	<i>Power Distribution</i>	222	18368975	3.23	32213332	2.39
4.3	<i>Development of non-conventional energy</i>	23	2454650	0.43	6219880	0.46
4.4	<i>Integrated rural energy development</i>	38	2118790	0.37	7303243	0.54
6.1	<i>Roads, Bridges</i>	1062	106108620	18.66	233499073	17.29
6.3	<i>Other modes of transport</i>	9	3368950	0.59	8836200	0.65
6.4	<i>Bus stand, waiting shed</i>	5	1000000	0.18	13725000	1.02
	<i>Infrastructue Sector</i>	<i>1361</i>	<i>133528985</i>	<i>23.48</i>	<i>301905728</i>	<i>22.36</i>
	<i>Grand Total</i>	<i>3615</i>	<i>568739579</i>	<i>100.00</i>	<i>1350383130</i>	<i>100.00</i>

Source: Consolidated from Appendix Forms of local bodies, 1997-98.

Appendix - 13.10
Distribution of State Assistance & Total Outlay of Corporations during 1997-98

(Data of 3 corporations) - (Amount in Rs.)

Code	Items	No. of Project	Total State Assistance	% from Total State Assistance	Total Outlay	% from Total Outlay
1.1	<i>Paddy</i>	1	223000	0.07	237700	0.02
1.2	<i>Other crops</i>	24	7798000	2.31	23812500	2.45
1.4	<i>Animal husbandry & Dairy</i>	24	11754750	3.48	35088240	3.61
1.6	<i>Fisheries</i>	19	6214500	1.84	19602000	2.02
1.8	<i>Other Agricultural development programme</i>	1	100000	0.03	100000	0.01
1.9	<i>Co-operation</i>	11	5132000	1.52	18609000	1.92
5.1	<i>Small-scale Industries</i>	3	280700	0.08	1470000	0.15
5.7	<i>Others</i>	12	19158250	5.67	45270000	4.66
3.1	<i>Minor Irrigation</i>	11	5912000	1.75	7777200	0.80
3.2	<i>Flood control</i>	60	15196604	4.50	77384575	7.97
	<i>Productive Sector</i>	166	71769804	21.24	229351215	23.62
10.1	<i>Housing Services</i>	1	336000	0.10	420000	0.04
10.2	<i>Other General Services</i>	3	107000	0.03	317000	0.03
7	<i>Environment</i>	1	25000	0.01	25000	0.00
9.1	<i>Primary Education</i>	21	7530700	2.23	24051000	2.48
9.2	<i>High school</i>	16	9020200	2.67	27785775	2.86
9.3	<i>Technical Education</i>	2	246520	0.07	1325270	0.14
9.4	<i>Youth services</i>	2	1100000	0.33	12400000	1.28
9.5	<i>Art & Culture</i>	29	14858200	4.40	31410050	3.23
9.6	<i>Public Health</i>	25	19686000	5.83	35757800	3.68
9.7A	<i>Drinking water</i>	73	28395050	8.40	72502090	7.47
9.7B	<i>Sanitation</i>	27	36420410	10.78	153773390	15.84
9.8	<i>Housing</i>	24	33496500	9.91	120356500	12.40
9.9	<i>Town development</i>	12	20239000	5.99	32023200	3.30
9.12	<i>Employment & Labour welfare</i>	12	3565000	1.05	10276000	1.06
9.13	<i>Women & Children Welfare</i>	27	17391302	5.15	43127974	4.44
9.14	<i>Nutrition</i>	1	146000	0.04	146000	0.02
9.15	<i>Social Welfare</i>	14	1227500	0.36	2451900	0.25
2.1	<i>Integrated Rural Development</i>	4	303250	0.09	1625000	0.17
	<i>Service Sector</i>	294	194093632	57.44	569773949	58.68
4.2	<i>Power Distribution</i>	15	14907375	4.41	20428375	2.10
4.3	<i>Development of non-conventional energy</i>	7	2492000	0.74	5910000	0.61
4.4	<i>Integrated rural energy development</i>	4	1066000	0.32	8961300	0.92
6.1	<i>Roads, Bridges</i>	403	53597789	15.86	136563598	14.06
	<i>Infrastructue sector</i>	429	72063164	21.33	171863273	17.70
	Grand Total	889	337926600	100.00	970988437	100.00

Source: Consolidated from Appendix Forms of local bodies, 1997-98

Appendix - 13.11
Distribution of Total Outlay of SCP projects during 1997-98 of Local Bodies

(Data of 1214 local bodies) - (Amounts in Rs.)

DISTRICT	No. of Projects	State Assistance	Internal Funds	State Sponsored Schemes	Centrally Sponsored Schemes	Loan from		Voluntary Contribution	Beneficiary Contribution	Others	Total Outlay
						Co-op. Institutions	Fin. Institutions				
TRIVANDRUM	1333	222147523	4805942	5190843	2024601	4398770	23812783	9163439	58287446	2426380	332257727
		66.86	1.45	1.56	0.61	1.32	7.17	2.76	17.54	0.73	100.00
KOLLAM	961	193434435	7911869	53591008	3276550	17813500	5864899	4355665	30112945	2688450	319049321
		60.63	2.48	16.80	1.03	5.58	1.84	1.37	9.44	0.84	100.00
PATHANAMTHITTA	808	102391296	4761950	4730245	4129115	80000	3082300	2559493	17921054	792129	140447582
		72.90	3.39	3.37	2.94	0.06	2.19	1.82	12.76	0.56	100.00
ALAPUZHA	841	127574543	4647621	3899146	4051561	196113	9736000	3356412	24966171	3956781	182384348
		69.95	2.55	2.14	2.22	0.11	5.34	1.84	13.69	2.17	100.00
IDUKKI	699	110133390	534282	8706500	1860845	53750	5187300	6673143	30359994	3134881	166644085
		66.09	0.32	5.22	1.12	0.03	3.11	4.00	18.22	1.88	100.00
KOTTAYAM	519	92928764	7518625	1647750	977250	0	5296100	1451431	13574356	3022400	126416676
		73.51	5.95	1.30	0.77	0.00	4.19	1.15	10.74	2.39	100.00
ERNAKULAM	1036	161104129	20209673	9083424	8020544	1609030	14649067	3851072	25180037	3434715	247141691
		65.19	8.18	3.68	3.25	0.65	5.93	1.56	10.19	1.39	100.00
THRISSUR	1308	201895059	6617104	6536578	10281710	1179000	16978424	7061473	41088295	12844339	304481982
		66.31	2.17	2.15	3.38	0.39	5.58	2.32	13.49	4.22	100.00
PALAGHAT	1675	254972789	4870497	8763780	5940250	5895610	20186897	10129026	40637905	8279438	359676192
		70.89	1.35	2.44	1.65	1.64	5.61	2.82	11.30	2.30	100.00
MALAPPURAM	1192	177818389	5222945	14311464	15638817	1127500	9470548	5348524	36638361	963375	266539923
		66.71	1.96	5.37	5.87	0.42	3.55	2.01	13.75	0.36	100.00
KOZHIKODE	914	123315535	976936	3088500	6457642	210000	8071710	5175507	33476083	3298046	184069959
		66.99	0.53	1.68	3.51	0.11	4.39	2.81	18.19	1.79	100.00
WAYANAD	209	21710750	2191779	1302000	1730400	265000	675500	220500	4895587	706092	33697608
		64.43	6.50	3.86	5.14	0.79	2.00	0.65	14.53	2.10	100.00
KANNUR	698	63354821	2964525	2836810	2384780	729000	4772230	3880359	9259192	313637	90495354
		70.01	3.28	3.13	2.64	0.81	5.27	4.29	10.23	0.35	100.00
KASARGODE	345	51742774	839110	1694000	0	250000	175000	1583632	5604920	188000	62077436
		83.35	1.35	2.73	0.00	0.40	0.28	2.55	9.03	0.30	100.00
GRAND TOTAL	12538	1904524197	74072858	125382048	66774065	33807273	127958758	64809676	372002346	46048663	2815379884
		67.65	2.63	4.45	2.37	1.20	4.54	2.30	13.21	1.64	100.00

Source: Consolidated from Appendix Forms of local bodies, 1997-98.

Appendix - 13.12
Distribution of Total Outlay of TSP projects during 1997-98 of Local Bodies

(Data of 1214 local bodies) - (Amount in Rs.)

DISTRICT	No. of Projects	State Assistance	Internal Funds	State Sponcered Schemes	Centrally Sponcered Schemes	Loan from Co-op. Institutions	Loan from Fin. Institutions	Voluntary Contribution	Beneficiary Contribution	Others	Total Outlay
TRIVANDRUM	159	18238568	248180	5000	104000	0	1540312	905390	2562311	1000	23624761
		77.2857258	1.050508	0.0211642	0.44021609	0	6.51990511	3.832377394	10.84587057	0.004233	100
KOLLAM	58	3880000	38270	204756	0	0	0	263000	64900	110700	4561626
		85.0573896	0.838955	4.4886626	0	0	0	5.765488008	1.422738296	2.426766	100
PATHANAMTHITTA	101	6905360	376550	50000	116000	0	0	9133	237200	0	7694243
		89.7471005	4.893919	0.6498365	1.5076207	0	0	0.118699136	3.082824392	0	100
ALAPUZZHA	57	3373200	90200	0	60000	0	70000	11339	152200	28650	3785589
		89.1063451	2.38272	0	1.58495811	0	1.8491178	0.299530667	4.020510415	0.756817	100
IDUKKI	388	61208127	306496	1192800	290000	349900	1864545	1199255	16007769	2100230	84519122
		72.4192651	0.362635	1.4112783	0.34311762	0.41398916	2.20606291	1.418915592	18.93981932	2.484917	100
KOTTAYAM	108	21721285	455497	7000	5300	0	30800	305600	1325200	88250	23938932
		90.7362325	1.902746	0.0292411	0.02213967	0	0.12866071	1.276581595	5.535752389	0.368646	100
ERNAKULAM	77	6013950	318550	152000	108000	10000	596550	160250	284795	75000	7719095
		77.91004	4.126779	1.9691428	1.39912775	0.12954887	7.72823757	2.07602057	3.689486915	0.971616	100
THRISSUR	56	6487288	292900	137000	0	0	9000	52646	285652	100000	7364486
		88.0888089	3.977195	1.8602792	0	0	0.12220812	0.714863196	3.878777148	1.357868	100
PALAGHAT	229	42961615	931205	570650	3416320	145000	1578150	1444630	1457130	1299699	53804399
		79.8477742	1.730723	1.060601	6.349518	0.26949469	2.93312448	2.684966335	2.708198636	2.4156	100
MALAPPURAM	53	12723125	369548	212840	150000	0	0	252940	164836	60000	13933289
		91.3145848	2.652267	1.5275647	1.07655845	0	0	1.815364628	1.183037257	0.430623	100
KOZHIKODE	89	6870300	117950	138400	20000	0	0	307775	707695	620350	8782470
		78.2274235	1.343016	1.5758665	0.22772637	0	0	3.504424154	8.05804062	7.063503	100
WAYANAD	617	138895445	1558403	5543000	4872500	1048000	2121500	2104050	6612741	1719598	164475237
		84.4476333	0.9475	3.3701122	2.96245203	0.63717798	1.28985982	1.279250323	4.020508571	1.045506	100
KANNUR	182	21699386	240723	75250	823000	0	165000	342458	473700	91200	23910717
		90.7517161	1.006758	0.3147124	3.44197123	0	0.69006714	1.432236432	1.981120014	0.381419	100
KASARGODE	129	34314026	121000	0	0	0	205000	87300	883300	64400	35675026
		96.1850063	0.339173	0	0	0	0.57463168	0.244709002	2.475961755	0.180518	100
Total:	2303	385311675	5465472	8288696	9965120	1552900	8180857	7445766	31219429	6359077	463788992
		83.0790902	1.178439	1.7871696	2.14863228	0.33482899	1.76391789	1.605421027	6.731386371	1.371114	100

Source: Consolidated from Appendix Forms of local bodies, 1997-98.

Appendix - 13.13

Distribution of Total Outlay of women component projects during 1997-98 of Local Bodies

(Data of 12/14 local bodies) - (Amount in Rs.)

DISTRICT	No. of Projects	State Assistance	Internal Funds	State Sponcered Schemes	Centrally Sponcered Schemes	Loan from Co-op. Institutions	Loan from Fin. Institutions	Voluntary Contribution	Beneficiary Contribution	Others	Total Outlay
THIRUVANANTHAPURAM	425	44860794	1016926	2010590	620000	5441123	18493456	2358351	48125132	693900	123620272
		36.2891889	0.822621	1.626424184	0.501535865	4.401481175	14.95988943	1.907738077	38.92980595	0.561315704	100
KOLLAM	339	27420520	1378263	2243420	4803827	494500	20118865	2837806	29895193	2097450	91289844
		30.0367695	1.509766	2.45746942	5.262170237	0.541681285	22.03844822	3.108567038	32.74755623	2.297572115	100
PATHANAMTHITTA	164	11070676	1143930	1445650	203000	25000	3329775	216400	12635476	88025	30157932
		36.7090025	3.793131	4.793597916	0.673123078	0.082896931	11.0411251	0.717555832	41.89768715	0.291880093	100
ALAPUZHA	390	29728393	1541868	667200	1178750	1763525	13449800	1600475	31798009	2272400	84000420
		35.3907671	1.835548	0.794281743	1.403266793	2.099424027	16.01158661	1.905317854	37.85458335	2.705224569	100
IDUKKI	199	13038991	296700	493500	639130	1702150	4554300	1280961	9800430	275048	32081210
		40.6437008	0.92484	1.538283625	1.992225356	5.305753742	14.19616031	3.99286997	30.54881658	0.857349208	100
KOTTAYAM	212	11687412	882800	1019500	1537000	884760	6274450	396795	15712695	864667	39260079
		29.7692014	2.248595	2.596785401	3.914918256	2.253586907	15.98175592	1.010683142	40.02206669	2.202407693	100
ERNAKULAM	433	29570222	2037546	6064353	6451670	2583325	20646113	2196026	39039851	2748686	111337792
		26.559016	1.830058	5.44680552	5.794681109	2.320258875	18.54367024	1.972399453	35.06433018	2.468780771	100
THRISSUR	499	39169506	2327446	2563806	2290400	1676640	8803670	3760837	27152603	4442168	92187076
		42.4891511	2.524699	2.781090486	2.484513122	1.818736501	9.549787651	4.079570763	29.45380652	4.818645078	100
PALAGHAT	471	29645899	1261870	2658637	815850	11448290	24213594	793462	28115137	6880875	105833614
		28.0117988	1.192315	2.512091291	0.770879845	10.8172532	22.87892578	0.749725886	26.56541333	6.501596931	100
MALAPPURAM	383	32296684	2267158	5258308	4414357	484500	21550840	2303452	39552525	2714935	110842759
		29.1373873	2.045382	4.743934604	3.982539807	0.437105684	19.44271344	2.078125825	35.68345407	2.449357111	100
KOZHIKODE	325	24048632	448071	69000	1710300	2667900	16050000	1051371	18533630	2759413	67338317
		35.7131468	0.665403	0.102467663	2.539861517	3.961934481	23.83486953	1.561326518	27.52315595	4.097834818	100
WAYANAD	89	4277171	179000	1031000	483000	220000	1569500	188950	2186050	1982000	12116671
		35.2998856	1.477303	8.50893781	3.986243416	1.815680231	12.95322783	1.559421726	18.04167168	16.35762826	100
KANNUR	426	18922959	4310910	1680150	3514352	4238597	17593788	2535680	20121843	1422300	74340579
		25.4544143	5.798865	2.260071179	4.727367001	5.701592666	23.6664662	3.410896221	27.06710557	1.91322158	100
KASARGODE	57	6323500	2398750	699475	0	800000	5831580	219500	1928400	262670	18463875
		34.2479572	12.99158	3.788343454	0	4.332784965	31.58372768	1.188807875	10.44417816	1.422615784	100
Total:	4412	322061359	21491238	27904589	28661636	34430310	182479731	21740066	324596974	29504537	992870440
		32.4374003	2.164556	2.810496503	2.88674482	3.467754564	18.37900734	2.18961761	32.69278255	2.971640187	100

Source: Consolidated from Appendix Forms of local bodies, 1997-98.

Appendix -13.14
Distribution of State Assistance & Total Outlay of SCP projects during 1997-98

(Data of 1214 local bodies) -(Amount in Rs.)

Code	Items	No. of Projects	State Assistance	% from Total State Assistance	Total Outlay	% from Total Outlay
1.1	<i>Paddy</i>	34	3532556	0.19	5401991	0.19
1.2	<i>Other crops</i>	686	41840769	2.21	95903439	3.42
1.4	<i>Animal husbandry&dairy</i>	1434	148404764	7.82	300770552	10.73
1.6	<i>Fisheries</i>	98	7130878	0.38	9528769	0.34
1.7	<i>Forestry</i>	7	169860	0.01	291610	0.01
1.8	<i>Other Agricultural developme</i>	174	17499065	0.92	30825325	1.10
1.9	<i>Co-operation</i>	91	11761142	0.62	44041969	1.57
5.1	<i>Small-scale Industries</i>	208	24901108	1.31	50123880	1.79
5.2	<i>Handicrafts</i>	24	3538570	0.19	4252765	0.15
5.3	<i>Handloom</i>	4	199000	0.01	461300	0.02
5.4	<i>Coir</i>	18	1567710	0.08	3340050	0.12
5.5	<i>Khadi</i>	12	1412500	0.07	2158490	0.08
5.6	<i>Sericulture</i>	1	198000	0.01	198000	0.01
5.7	<i>Others</i>	187	24614416	1.30	49777087	1.78
3.1	<i>Minor Irrigation</i>	386	69168872	3.65	86866943	3.10
3.2	<i>Flood control</i>	21	3427670	0.18	4889487	0.17
	<i>Productive Sector</i>	3385	359366880	18.94	688831657	24.58
10.1	<i>Housing Services</i>	39	15748033	0.83	19321905	0.69
10.2	<i>Other General Services</i>	93	7653447	0.40	13445621	0.48
7	<i>Environment</i>	1	120000	0.01	120000	0.00
8.1	<i>Tourism</i>	1	250248	0.01	287000	0.01
8.2	<i>Public distribution</i>	3	167400	0.01	272400	0.01
8.3	<i>other Public distribution</i>	3	55000	0.00	57500	0.00
9.1	<i>Primary Education</i>	523	42208821	2.22	49452727	1.76
9.2	<i>Technical Education</i>	157	19654731	1.04	20452958	0.73
9.3	<i>High school</i>	59	5516301	0.29	7376501	0.26
9.4	<i>Youth services</i>	28	1730725	0.09	2729897	0.10
9.5	<i>Art & Culture</i>	211	17204852	0.91	22034194	0.79
9.6	<i>Public Health</i>	227	26994358	1.42	33242631	1.19
9.7A	<i>Drinking water</i>	1290	171075623	9.02	233794154	8.34
9.7B	<i>Sanitation</i>	754	120495764	6.35	182710521	6.52
9.8	<i>Housing</i>	1579	593418515	31.28	862517367	30.77
	<i>Town Planning</i>	6	12885868	0.68	19922250	0.71
9.12	<i>Employment & Labour welfar</i>	277	35320716	1.86	55992113	2.00
9.13	<i>Women & Children Welfare</i>	197	16965280	0.89	21966438	0.78
9.14	<i>Nutrition</i>	53	3310441	0.17	4101016	0.15
9.15	<i>Social Welfare</i>	353	34773065	1.83	44784983	1.60
2.1	<i>Integrated Rural Development</i>	16	984377	0.05	5450050	0.19

Code	Items	No. of Projects	State Assistance	% from Total State Assistance	Total Outlay	% from Total Outlay
2.4	Supply of tool kits to poor rur	29	1327925	0.07	1473380	0.05
2.6	Jawahar Employment scheme	12	0	0.00	2539992	0.09
2.7	Employment Assurance Sche	6	618780	0.03	720650	0.03
2.8	Other employment developme	69	4560959	0.2	6687022	0.24
2.9	Social development program	15	1392813	0.	1932237	0.07
2.1	Million Well Scheme	8	167000	0	865940	0.03
2.11	Others	8	16480	10	1004330	0.04
	Service Sector	6017	1134617522	.81	1615255777	57.63
4.2	Power Distribution	724	52072213	.74	79650576	2.84
4.3	Development of non-conventi	60	6416372	1.34	7844175	0.28
4.4	Integrated rural energy devel	92	3103586	0.16	5806277	0.21
6.1	Roads, Bridges	2168	337736834	17.80	401131865	14.31
6.2	Inland water transport	2	284800	0.15	2866000	0.10
6.3	Other modes of transport	12	9596	0.05	1278700	0.05
	Infrastructue Sector	3058	4031366	21.25	498577593	17.79
	Grand Total	12460	18971216	100.00	2802665027	100.00

Source: Consolidated from Appendix Forms of local bodies, 1997-98.

Appendix - 13.15
Distribution of State Assistance & Total Outlay of TSP projects during 1997-98

(Data of 1214 local bodies) - (Amounts in Rs)

Code	Items	No. of Projects	State Assistance	% from Total State Assistance	Total Outlay	% from Total Outlay
1.1	<i>Paddy</i>	12	1221700	0.32	3687250	0.80
1.2	<i>Other crops</i>	134	13408497	3.48	17869620	3.85
1.4	<i>Animal husbandry & dairy</i>	182	16124345	4.18	35182876	7.59
1.6	<i>Fisheries</i>	10	287858	0.07	395918	0.09
1.7	<i>Forestry</i>	2	206000	0.05	212000	0.05
1.8	<i>Other Agricultural developm</i>	37	5885930	1.53	6634233	1.43
1.9	<i>Co-operation</i>	19	3756377	0.97	5299289	1.14
5.1	<i>Small-scale Industries</i>	21	7381288	1.92	8384800	1.81
5.2	<i>Handicrafts</i>	4	432500	0.11	446900	0.10
5.4	<i>Coir</i>	1	18000	0.00	18000	0.00
5.5	<i>Khadi</i>		438800	0.11	749000	0.16
5.6	<i>Sericulture</i>		22475000	5.83	22475000	4.85
5.7	<i>Others</i>		4808604	1.25	5786269	1.25
3.1	<i>Minor Irrigation</i>	15	31090895	8.07	33135875	7.14
3.2	<i>Flood control</i>	4	390300	0.10	455300	0.10
	<i>Productive Sector</i>	691	107926094	28.01	140732330	30.34
10.1	<i>Housing Services</i>	8	3951395	1.03	4068395	0.88
10.2	<i>Other General Services</i>	17	1011815	0.26	1106815	0.24
8.1	<i>Tourism</i>	1	730340	0.19	730340	0.16
9.1	<i>Primary Education</i>	114	0008549	2.60	10918577	2.35
9.2	<i>High school</i>	40	545400	2.48	9926900	2.14
9.3	<i>Technical Education</i>	3	63000	0.07	263000	0.06
9.4	<i>Youth services</i>	4	5273	0.08	330273	0.07
9.5	<i>Art & Culture</i>	34	7483	0.69	2993129	0.65
9.6	<i>Public Health</i>	51	135	1.48	6908640	1.49
9.7A	<i>Drinking water</i>	223	29	7.23	29587342	6.38
9.7B	<i>Sanitation</i>	111	6	2.25	13333553	2.87
9.8	<i>Housing</i>	319	11	30.85	142768218	30.78
9.9	<i>Town Planning</i>	12	1	0.37	1896000	0.41
9.12	<i>Employment & Labour welfar</i>	37	3	0.97	5669850	1.22
9.13	<i>Women & Children Welfare</i>	33	15	0.39	1784907	0.38

Code	Items	No.of Projects	State Assistance	% from Total State Assistance	Total Outlay	% from Total Outlay
9.14	Nutrition	9	528496	0.14	528496	0.11
9.15	Social Welfare	58	3627603	0.94	4045162	0.87
2.1	Integrated Rural Developmen	4	58250	0.02	380000	0.08
2.2	Training of rural youth for se	9	272000	0.07	457800	0.10
2.3	Development of women & chi	4	129365	0.03	160365	0.03
2.4	Supply of tool kits to poor rur	3	24400	0.01	36000	0.01
2.6	Jawahar Employment scheme	1	0	0.00	135000	0.03
2.9	Social development program	2	200000	0.05	383080	0.08
2.11	Others	1	359551	0.09	209551	0.05
	Service Sector	1098	201437833	52.28	238621393	51.45
4.1	Power production	3	300000	0.08	526000	0.11
4.2	Power Distribution	116	6242257	1.62	7006301	1.51
4.3	Development of non-conventi	38	3407553	0.88	3026343	0.65
4.4	Integrated rural energy devel	9	195180	0.05	231840	0.05
6.1	Roads, Bridges	335	61933958	16.07	69719985	15.03
6.2	Inland water transport	13	3868800	1.00	3924800	0.85
	Infrastructue Sector	514	75947748	19.71	84435269	18.21
	Grand Total	2303	385311675	100.00	463788992	100.00

Source: Consolidated from Appendix Forms, 1997-98

Appendix - 13.16

Distribution of State Assistance & Total Outlay of women component projects during 1997-98

(Data of 1214 local bodies) - (Amount in Rs.)

Code	Items	No. of Projects	State Assistance	% from Total State Assistance	Total Outlay	% from Total Outlay
1.1	Paddy	12	1112695	0.35	3523884	0.35
1.2	Other crops	445	30761895	9.55	136500770	13.75
1.4	Animal husbandry & dairy	1147	91248459	28.33	309918430	31.21
1.6	Fisheries	54	5947132	1.85	17586215	1.77
1.7	Forestry	1	10000	0.00	26700	0.00
1.8	Other Agricultural developm	21	2036030	0.63	6261170	0.63
1.9	Co-operation	78	5947689	1.85	35517220	3.58
5.1	Small-scale Industries	421	26654302	8.28	105050051	10.58
5.2	Handicrafts	21	1446089	0.45	4480500	0.45
5.3	Handloom	8	530384	0.16	2117900	0.21
5.4	Coir	45	4049977	1.26	11829875	1.19
5.5	Khadi	17	1343913	0.42	3356800	0.34
5.6	Sericulture	4	113460	0.04	2544200	0.26
5.7	Others	213	16413901	5.10	51558292	5.19
3.1	Minor Irrigation & Soil conse	35	2878341	0.89	6939051	0.70
3.2	Flood control	1	7500	0.00	20000	0.00
	Productive Sector	2523	190501767	58.15	697231058	70.22
10.1	Housing Services	13	1646000	0.51	4072700	0.41
10.2	Other General Services	26	1480271	0.46	2609585	0.26
8.2	Public distribution	1	251800	0.08	251800	0.03
9.1	Primary Education	89	3755815	1.17	6525025	0.66
9.2	High school	15	773855	0.24	1418798	0.14
9.3	Technical Education	4	249130	0.08	828330	0.08
9.4	Youth services	3	450000	0.14	644500	0.06
9.5	Art & Culture	21	689990	0.21	948290	0.10
9.6	Public Health	46	2968549	0.92	5103148	0.51
9.7A	Drinking water	14	896615	0.28	1212650	0.12
9.7B	Sanitation	22	2387025	0.74	4648970	0.47
9.8	Housing	51	11283967	3.50	34796751	3.50
9.9	Town Planning	1	120000	0.04	160000	0.02
9.12	Employment & Labour welfar	126	14409277	4.47	21889321	2.20
9.13	Women & Children Welfare	1015	63329643	19.66	140352195	14.14