

ECONOMIC REVIEW
2001

STATE PLANNING BOARD
THIRUVANANTHAPURAM

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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1. Developments in the National Economy

The national economy is passing through a bad patch brought about by a combination of several unfavourable elements like deceleration of the global economy, poor performance in manufacturing and exports, fall in prices of agricultural commodities and continuing high fiscal deficit of Central and State governments. However it is estimated that GDP grew at 5.4 per cent in 2001-02 showing considerable improvement over the low growth rate of 4 per cent during the previous year. The year under review is the final year of the Ninth Five Year Plan. Figures show that the annual growth during the Ninth Five Year Plan (1997-2002) is 4.5 per cent. This is lower than the targeted growth rate of 6.5 per cent. The key indicators of the national economy are given in Appendix 1.1.

Decomposition of the growth rate shows that it is 5.7 per cent in Agriculture, 3.3 per cent in Industry and 6.5 per cent in Services. Agriculture has shown good improvement from a negative growth rate of - 0.2 per cent in the previous year. But growth of Industries has decelerated. The average annual rate of inflation in terms of the Wholesale Price Index declined from 7 per cent at the beginning of 2001-02 to 4.7 per cent by mid January, 2002. The Gross Fiscal deficit as proportion of GDP is estimated at 5.1 per cent compared to 5.5 per cent of the previous year. The combined Fiscal Deficit of the Central and State Governments comes to 9.6 per cent of the GDP in 2000-01. Further, in spite of tax reforms, tax revenue continues to be below 10 per cent of the GDP. Over the medium term, there have been some positive features.

The balance of payment position has been comfortable during the last two years, the foreign exchange reserve reaching a record 50 billion dollars. But the Reserve Bank of India has indicated that due to slow down of exports the current account deficit for the year may increase to one percent of the GDP from the figure of 0.5 per cent in 2001. An encouraging feature is the steady improvements in India's external debt situation which has decreased from 28.7 per cent of the GDP in March 1991 to 16.3 per cent at the end of September 2001. Consequently the debt service ratio declined from 35.3 per cent of current receipts in 1990-91 to 16.3 per cent in 2001.

came down this year, which is a record low level. And food grain stocks with government reached a high level of 58 million tonnes., also causing several problems in its wake.

At the national level poverty has declined to 26 per cent in 1999-2000, a fall of 9 per cent since 1993-94. However growth of employment has been only around one per cent during this period and employment growth in the organized sector has been only 0.53 per cent. This causes concern.

2. *Developments in the State's Economy:*

a) *The problems*

The State's economy is beset with two major problems, one resulting from the steep fall in agricultural prices and the other due to severe fiscal crisis of the State Government. Cash crops form the backbone of the agricultural economy on the state. The main cash crops like Rubber, Coconut, Arecanut, Ginger, Pepper, Tea and Coffee experienced steep fall in prices. This has depressed the economy considerably.

The state's fiscal situation is described in detail in Chapter 2. Rising expenditures mainly due to salary and pension commitments and interest payments and sluggish growth of revenue due to low demand and suboptimal tax compliance have combined to make the situation very difficult during the current year. Realization of Sales Tax, which is the major revenue item of the State, is likely to fall short of target by about Rs.700 crores. On the eve of the Tenth Five Year Plan the government's financial situation is such that to improve services in the public sphere and to renew the development effort, it is absolutely essential to put in place and implement a programme of expenditure control, efficient resource use and aggressive revenue mobilization. The fiscal crisis has had several serious negative effects like:

- (i) the Plan size had to be pruned by 25 per cent in 2000-01 and 2001-02. Due to restrictions on actual payments from treasuries, the real cut in plan was much higher last year. Thus new investments by government have been severely affected.

- (ii) Since local governments get about 1/3rd of the state's Plan allocation shrinkage of the state plan has resulted in proportionate squeeze of the local government plan shares as well. As local governments provide the spread of investment across regions, focusing on the agricultural sector and social services, reduction in size has affected the local economy in every part of the state, particularly the backward areas.
- (iii) The crisis has caused sharp decline in allocations meant for maintenance of assets with a result that the excellent social and physical infrastructure created by the State is deteriorating.
- (iv) The services provided by the government have come down in quality. This is particularly true of health and education where supply of drugs and provision of teaching aids have been badly hit.
- (v) The financial crisis has resulted in the delayed payment of bills to contractors and other suppliers so much so there is a natural expectation of delay in government payments which is leading to increasingly higher cost of works and procurement as the probable delay is factored in by the bidders.
- (vi) The severe financial difficulties of the KSEB and KWA have resulted in slowing down of works as funds for development were diverted to revenue expenditure or repayment of loan instalments.
- (vii) The poor are the worst affected as they depend on government services like Health, Water Supply etc. The social security assistance is stagnant and is in huge arrears affecting the poorest among the poor. The efficiency of governmental functioning is affected due to ways and means restrictions on office expenses. Training programmes have been seriously hit.

b) Growth of the Economy:

The growth of the state economy sector-wise is summarized in Appendix 1.2. The estimates of growth show that the state has been able to achieve moderate growing during the last seven years.

c) The Price Situation:

In keeping with the national situation, the price situation in the state has been quite stable. The Consumer Price Index for industrial workers, urban non manual employees and agricultural laborers are given in Appendix 1.3:

Towards the Tenth Five Year Plan

On the threshold of the Tenth Five Year Plan, it is the time for a quick stock taking. The Ninth Five Year Plan of Kerala was approved by the Planning Commission for a five year outlay of Rs.16100 crores at constant prices and Rs. 21700 crores at current prices. Major alteration was made to the size of the Plan 2000-2001 and 2001-2002 reducing the size by 25%. At the end of the Plan the expenditure is likely to be a little above two-third of the originally envisaged outlay.

Achievements of the Ninth Five Year Plan.

The salient achievements of the Ninth Plan were :

- Decentralisation of development through local governments by devolving 30.5% of the Plan as practically untied grant-in-aid for local level participatory planning and implementation of projects planned for is the high water-mark of the Ninth Plan. This has made Kerala the pioneering State in the country in the progress towards creation of genuine institutions of local governments as envisaged by the 73rd and 74th Amendments of the Constitution. Through decentralisation considerable achievement has been made in provision of minimum needs infrastructure to the poor especially houses, drinking water, sanitation and infrastructure in Schools and Hospitals.
- Information Technology got a belated boost in the State. E-governance gradually came to be recognized as a thrust area of development. Various Departments started computerization. Treasury computerization has been completed in two districts and is likely to cover the entire State within one year. Introduction of e-governance in the Secretariat and in the offices of the Heads of Departments is nearing commissioning through a wide area network. The introduction of computers in schools has progressed albeit at a slow pace. The Civil Supplies and Registration Departments have advanced in computerizing their work.

Public service centers where people can remit their dues to several public agencies called 'Friends' is an interesting innovation. An ambitious project to link local governments including Village Panchayats through an electronic network has progressed considerably and can be operationalized in one year.

- Tourism has become the sunrise development sector of Kerala holding promise for generating employment and wealth. It is estimated that tourism industry has generated 1.5 lakh jobs directly and 5.5 lakh indirectly. Through a policy of facilitation of private investment and carefully planned marketing Kerala has been developed into a preferred tourist destination. Kerala now figures prominently in the World Tourism Map.
- The State made important strides in reduction of poverty through the twin agencies of local governments and the State Poverty Eradication Mission called 'Kudumbashree'. In the last two years alone Kudumbashree provided self-employment to nearly 25,000 woman. The thrift mobilized by the women groups in the urban local governments and selected Panchayats comes to Rs.64 crores. The scheme, which had started in the urban local governments and in whole of Malappuram District at the beginning of the Ninth Plan, has now been extended to all the Village Panchayats. It has 66,340 Neighbourhood Groups of women working under it.
- Allocation to SC/ST development was stepped up considerably in real terms giving up the concept of notional flows to SCP and TSP. Investible resources to the tune of 11.31 percentage of the State Plan was provided under SCP and TSP which more than doubled the share in the Eighth Plan.
- Drawing lessons from the experiments of some of the Village Panchayats a massive participatory water supply project was launched to cover six districts suggesting a paradigm change in rural water supply. Piped water systems are constructed with 15% capital contribution from the beneficiaries and 10% from the Village Panchayat and the systems have been handed over to beneficiary groups for future maintenance. This is likely to become the model for rural water supply in the coming years.
- Thirteen Power projects were commissioned which added 964.1 MW to the installed capacity. Four long pending Irrigation projects have been completed and two are nearing completion.
- In Education, the DPEP for primary schools and delinking of pre-degree courses from Colleges in line with all-India practices were significant steps.

Shortcomings:

- The fiscal crisis, which started in 1999, got worse during the next year resulting in substantial reduction from the originally envisaged Plan size. This created several problems in programme implementation according to schedule, in stepping up productive investment and in infrastructure development. Delayed payment of bills slowed down the development momentum and increased unit costs.

- The pace of agriculture growth witnessed during the Eighth Plan at 3.8% could not be kept up even though the growth rate of 2.27% in the first three years is higher than the performance in the 80's. Steep fall in the price of cash crops like rubber, coconut, pepper, coffee and tea with prices coming down by more than half affected the agriculture sector. Widespread mono culture aggravated the problem in agriculture.
- Though the power crisis in terms of availability of power was solved to some extent, the increased operational costs, line losses vis-à-vis the cost of power from NTPC etc., and poor project and programme management increased the problems of KSEB and the Board is now facing a very bad financial crisis.
- Kerala Water Authority too faced acute fiscal problems prompting it to divert development funds to meet the establishment costs. This slowed down implementation of projects and consequent benefits to the people.
- Public enterprise reform did not really take off even though Government set up special bodies to regulate budgetary support related to improvement in performance.
- The credit deposit ratio in the economy continued to be low at 43%.
- The 'big-push' decentralisation saw some wasteful and non-productive use of funds especially in the first two years. In the last two years, the financial crunch led to restrictions in transfer of funds affecting the implementation of schemes and projects that had been started!
- The staff, especially engineers and clerks rendered surplus in government departments, could not be transferred in practice to the local governments though a policy decision was taken. This affected the performance of local governments.

In this context the state has to adopt a radical new approach for the Tenth five year plan. The priorities to be followed and issues to be tackled are summarized in the Annexure to this chapter.

ANNEXURE

TENTH FIVE YEAR PLAN FOR KERALA – THE APPROACH*

INTRODUCTION

The National Development Council has approved the approach to the Tenth Five Year Plan prepared by the Planning Commission. Against the general background of this approach, broad approaches to various areas of development are proposed. Part A consists of guidelines, which are applicable to all sectors of development, and Part B consists of sector-specific guidelines.

Part-A

General Guidelines.

As per the approach adopted by the NDC the Tenth Plan is to be as much a Reform Plan as it is a Resource Plan. This implies that going beyond making allocation decisions for resources in terms of projects and programmes importance has to be given to the processes and systems of development. There is need to move away from conventional methods of Plan preparation which have over a period of time got routinised. The Reform Plan requires a relook at institutions and structures which are related to development. Areas which need to be looked into are laws, procedures, systems and administrative and managerial processes. The basic objective of this reassessment is to do away with anachronisms and to improve efficiency through simplification, rationalization and economisation.

Reform Plan calls for basic administrative reforms with a view to cutting the red tape and improving the quality of human resource in government. Essential administrative reforms would be to increase transparency, promote accountability and improve accessibility to the users.

Administrative reforms also would involve a reassessment of manpower needs for carrying out the tasks assigned to a department or an agency. Surplus and redundant staff have to be retrained, reskilled and redeployed. This calls for a massive capacity building exercise. Thus the role of every staff member in government has to be redrawn.

For reforms to be effective, it is necessary to trace the causes of lack of productivity, inefficiency and failure to produce the desired impact and tackle them holistically.

As regards resources for development the participation of private ✓ critical. This calls for setting up a level playing field for the prospectiv

transparent rules of the game need to be evolved as also rigorous accountability systems and effective umpiring systems. Facilitation of private investment in the desired sectors of development would be one of the key objectives of development departments. Plans and reforms have to be carefully designed to draw resources from people as well as financial institutions.

The Credit Deposit Ratio is abysmally low. Through elaborate tripartite consultations and discussions among bankers, development agencies and the beneficiaries an environment for flow of credit has to be created. As a rule of thumb, private investment of all kinds should be at least three times the plan investment.

In order to free resources for development there is an urgent need to contain the revenue deficit for which wasteful non-plan expenditure has to be curtailed. The State should aim at reducing its revenue deficit from around 4% now to a revenue surplus at the end of the Tenth Five Year Plan. In order to augment resources for investment it is necessary to tap non-plan revenues to the maximum without hurting the legitimate interests of the poor and the needy. Those who can afford to pay must pay in the interests of those who cannot pay.

In view of the scarcity of resources return on investment and quick completion of projects must be two inviolable pre-conditions of fixing priorities in investment. By 2005 borrowing should be resorted to only to finance the Plan and that too that part of the plan which ensures proper returns in future or that which goes to the most needy sections of society.

Considering the limited resources available and the need to optimize resource use every existing plan scheme has to be suitably appraised before its continuance is suggested. It is time to give up the incrementalist approach and go in for a zero base approach which calls for full justification if some spending is to be continued. Through this method all sub-optimal schemes and those without any utility or impact may be scrapped.

It is also not necessary to continue the same old sectoral allocations. The needs and priorities of the State have to be redrawn to harmonize them with the development context and development potential.

It is necessary to tap centrally sponsored schemes to the maximum advantage of the State Government. Going beyond the formula based CSS, Project based CSS should be given priority. Wherever required, adequate plan resources have to be set apart to upgrade Centrally Sponsored Schemes to suit Kerala's development requirements. Special priority area would be to formulate viable programmes to access external assistance both bilateral and multi-lateral.

Departmentalism has been the bane of Kerala resulting in a compartmentalised and distorted view of development often leading to duplication of efforts, proliferation of institutions and agencies and more important loosing possible synergies, which are critical to development. The Tenth Plan should aim at greater convergence and more joined up efforts. There is a big need to bring together departments, agencies and institutions for working in partnership. Even if they cannot be merged they can be networked. These integrated projects with clear

and backward and forward linkages would take precedence over isolated sectoral programmes. Also long pending projects, which are in an advanced state have to be given priority for completion within a year or two. But wherever possible, if projects can be closed at the current stages without resulting any infructuous expenditure, that would be the better alternative, if the cost in terms of resources and time to complete it as per the original schedule is not justified economically or socially.

With the advent of local governments multilevel planning has become a necessity. A conscious attempt has to be made to identify the responsibilities of each tier and to achieve organic linkages between tiers. The higher tiers need perform only the higher order functions and this applies to the State Government as well.

The core objective of the plan must be reduction in unemployment and elimination of poverty. For reduction in unemployment a labour intensive growth strategy suited to the needs of the educated labour force of Kerala has to be followed. Diversifying agriculture into high value crops and value addition, tapping the potential of information technology and biotechnology, further strengthening tourism development appropriate to the needs of the State and promoting the new general small-scale industries and positioning the traditional industries in the proper place could form the basic elements of this strategy.

As regards poverty, the first priority would be on the outliers like the tribals who have been denied the benefits of development and even pushed to the margins through the twin process of exploitation and dependence inducing welfarism. The concept of poverty is to be redefined and needs to be construed as the level of access to the agreed set of entitlements, which can be progressively enlarged. Using this logic various schemes of the poor can be identified so that different responses for different levels of poverty could be planned. Elimination of poverty requires both macro as well as micro strategies. At the micro level a convergence of programmes, resources and services is called for. This can be achieved only through a demand-led process, which means the poor have to be organized and empowered to participate in the development process through a strategy of self-help. There is need to evolve an anti-poverty sub-plan which could include setting up of micro enterprises for self-employment enabling people to achieve wage employment through a massive capacity building exercise to enhance the skills and capabilities of the poor. Providing wage employment while creating rural infrastructure, targeting basic services to the most needy and providing direct social security to the most vulnerable. In this anti poverty sub-plan the poorest groups like tribals, traditional fishermen and marginalized artisans have to be given special importance. As far as the tribals are concerned the focus should be on empowerment.

It is necessary to be sensitive to the gender dimensions of development and incorporate them in the plan through a kind of gender budgeting, which promotes gender sensitive schemes in various sectors in a cross-cutting manner.

Part B

1. Multi-sectoral issues.

a) Poverty reduction.

As mentioned earlier there is a need to get a clear picture of poverty in the State and grade it according to its severity. To avoid conflict and unfair competition for anti-poverty funds and schemes, it is necessary to evolve a

transparent poverty index primarily related to access to a prescribed set of entitlements. Using the index different groups of the poor can be graded and this process supplemented with a participatory poverty assessment, which is already under way in the State. Based on this differential strategies can be worked out according to the characteristics of poverty which affects different groups.

A five-fold approach to poverty reduction would be necessary, with components of pro-poor employment generation through macro strategies, direct alleviation through measures for economic and social development, provision of basic services and facilities and social security systems- for the most vulnerable – all implemented in an integrated, convergent manner. The strategies need to be different for different classes of the poor.

Within the overall poverty reduction strategy there have to be separated component plans for the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and the disabled. In the case of these groups the aim must be to prepare family specific plans for improving quality of life and removing barriers to development. In the case of Scheduled Castes and disabled, the prime focus must be on human resource development with the object of equipping them to tap the job market. In the case of Scheduled Tribes protecting and upgrading the land resources, value addition to the non-timber forest produce and high quality education could be the main strategies accompanied by proper health care and social security support. In remote tribal areas the use of animators from among the tribals to function as bare-foot development and service agents may have to be resorted to. Non-conventional institutional options may be tried out in the case of education, health, and economic development and so on where NGOs with fluent track record could play a positive role. To make good the loss of land, joint forest management with higher returns to the participating families could be adopted. Preservation of tribal culture and fostering of their traditional knowledge have to be essential ingredients for the empowerment of tribals.

In conceptualising the plan for reduction of poverty and its implementation the active participation of the stakeholders is absolutely essential and the government has to place a proactive role. In order to identify the opportunities of the poor in the formal and informal economies and to equip them to use the opportunities it may be necessary to use the best expertise available in the country both in the public and private sectors. A close monitoring and a concurrent evaluation through third-party agencies would be required, in addition to social audit.

b) Environment

A broad cross-sectoral approach is suggested to tackle environmental issues. Protection of good quality forests, upgradation of degraded forests and re-emphasizing extractory forestry and dispersed social forestry through local governments would constitute the elements of forestry development. An integrated view of land, water and biomass translating itself into watershed management with building blocks at the local government level built up to river basin level, management plans would be required. For this to become a reality there is need for change of attitudes and infusion of technical skills of a multi-disciplinary nature. Departmental boundaries would have to merge and concerted multi-level action required from the irrigation, water supply, agriculture, animal husbandry and fisheries departments with the active support of institutions like Kerala Agricultural University, CWRDM and CESS.

In the case of water resources for biomass development large irrigations are no longer relevant. The appropriate micro level water harvesting, water conservation and water management have to be adopted. To start with, probably the old minor irrigation structures have to be rehabilitated through farmer groups and handed over to them. Even in the case of larger schemes farmer management at the distribution level has to be tried out.

In the case of drinking water supply community based approaches are required in the rural areas both for running the old schemes and for managing the new schemes. Only where small schemes are unviable should larger schemes be attempted. Here again unbundling of distribution systems may become necessary.

For upgradation of the quality of environment solid and liquid waste management, again on a decentralized scale with focus on management, right from the source is required. A total plan for solid and liquid waste management is required where the components at the cutting edge level are prepared and implemented by urban local governments and village Panchayats or groups of village Panchayats. Air pollution is another area, which requires attention.

c) Capacity building

For reform measures to be successful the existing staff has to be given massive training. For this a networking of institutions set up by the State government is necessary. In some cases mergers would be advisable. Tie-ups with centres of excellence in and around the State would help enhance the quality of training.

2. Sectoral Approach

(a) Agriculture and Allied Sectors.

In these sectors there is a natural limit to expansion but intensification and quality improvement and optimisation of relative

strength need to be the areas of concentration. The departments of agriculture, animal husbandry and dairy development have to give greater emphasis to extension, transfer of technology, arrangement of inputs and facilitation of farmer led activities. In order to achieve economies of scale, grouping of farmers on the lines of self-help groups could prove useful.

These sectors would have to be seen as part of the watershed oriented approach. The bulk of the investment in common infrastructure and in preparation of locality specific action plans should be from local governments with the State Departments co-financing area specific projects and taking up pilots. Rather than spreading resources thinly, efforts must be made to concentrate on selected geographical areas with maximum potential for returns.

In the case of agriculture, high value crops including horticulture and organic farming deserve special attention. Development of internal markets through farmer controlled storage systems and outlets could be of special priority.

In the case of fisheries, development of inland fisheries needs to be explored. The livelihood issues of traditional fishermen need to be taken up on a holistic basis akin to the strategy suggested for poverty reduction.

The co-operatives have to route more credit to the primary sector. Legislative changes enabling creation of co-operatives without Government control have to be brought about.

(b) Health

In the case of health, difficult decisions have to be taken on resource allocation – between primary health care and secondary and tertiary health care; between first generation and second generation health problems; between needs of the younger population and the aging population. It is necessary to identify a basket of medical services that are cost effective and benefit the most. The levels at which these services are provided also needs to be identified. Beyond this assured level of services payments in a graded manner may have to be thought of except in the case of poor for whom special arrangements are required.

While encouraging the growth of the private sector in providing health services a transparent system of regulation and grading have to be introduced probably through independent professional institutions. The link between various streams of medicine has to be established preferably at the level of the PHC itself.

Some of the reforms in the sector relate to greater autonomy to the tertiary institutions, development of diagnostic treatment and referral

protocols and introduction of generic drugs to bring down the cost of medicine.

(c) Education

In this sector the accent should be on improving quality. In higher education the available infrastructure has to be optimally used through new job oriented courses. The 'Sarva Siksha Abhayan' of Government of India is to be properly integrated with local government plan and education.

Institutions like Polytechnics and ITIs have to move on to modern courses. This calls for retraining of the teachers.

(d) Infrastructure

Top priority should be given to rehabilitation and upgradation of existing infrastructure on a planned basis with the State Government and Local Governments adhering to a commonly agreed priority in the infrastructure sector. As far as possible private sector participation on BOT basis has to be encouraged.

Cost reduction techniques and technologies need to be integrated into the government standards related to infrastructure creation. Reforms like transparency, providing of technical designs by the contractors, performance contracts and third party quality assurance systems could be thought of.

The development of ports, harbours and inland water-ways is to be given special thrust fully utilizing the possibilities of private sector participation.

(e) Power

In the case of power a proper energy mix with due share to hydro power has to be identified with special priority for tapping small hydel power potential. Stand alone projects servicing remote areas could be taken up by local governments with the operation and maintenance being entrusted to the local community.

Power sector reforms should focus on improving efficiency of the Electricity Board in all the three functions of generation, transmission and distribution. Non-conventional energy should continue to be encouraged both to service remote areas and to supplement conventional power in areas where there is scope.

(f) Industries

The accent should be on facilitating private investment especially those which have maximum employment potential. For this to happen procedural delays have to be avoided and attitudinal changes brought about

in the labour force accompanied by strict enforcement of provisions against unfair labour practice as well as management practice.

Kerala enjoys comparative advantage in sectors related to information technology, biotechnology and tourism. The gains of the past have to be consolidated and new methods of facilitation especially in development of infrastructure and creation of qualified manpower adopted.

The cluster based approach to small-scale industries needs to be concretized. The traditional industries like coir, handloom and other village industries need to be re-positioned according to the national and international demand for the products. Upgradation of technology and techniques is critical in the sector.

Public sector reforms should be based on viable revival packages as well as expansion ventures. As a general rule the Consolidated Fund should not be used to bolster loss-making PSUs. A greater autonomy for PSUs with governmental control limited to monitoring performance contract would be advisable.

3. Local Governments

Local governments are expected to plan and implement programmes covering a third of the State's Plan size. Based on the lessons of the past, the gains have to be consolidated and the failures made good. Some of the important areas which demand attention are –

- Developing a long range Plan with focus on productive infrastructure rather than distribution of beneficiary oriented assistance.
- Focus on renewal and upgradation of assets so that they are put to optimum use.
- Improving the running of institutions and delivery of services, which have been brought under the local governments.
- Enhancing the quality of planning through proper techniques and scientific ordering of priority especially in infrastructure creation.
- Integration of plans across tiers of local governments and between local governments and State Government.
- Improving efficiency in spending and ensuring greater accountability.

CHAPTER 2

STATE FINANCES

As per the Constitutional division of responsibilities the State Government bears the main responsibility for bringing about overall development of the State, especially in developing the social and economic infrastructure and maintaining law and order both of which are critical to economic development. Since mid 80's all over India, State Finances have been under pressure as reflected in various fiscal indicators such as fiscal deficit, revenue deficit, primary deficit, level of debt and commitments towards debt services. The gross fiscal deficit has shown an increasing trend with the revenue deficit contributing significantly to it. The increase in revenue deficit itself has come out of the incapacity to increase revenue collection and the inability to control revenue expenditure. Kerala like many other States is faced with the urgent need for fiscal reform.

The following table shows the increasing GFD of 15 States in the country.

TABLE 2.1
GROSS FISCAL DEFICIT AS A RATIO TO NSDP

<u>States</u>	1990-91	1995-96	1997-98	1999-99	1999-2000
<u>1</u>	2	3	4	5	6
1. Andra Pradesh	3.2	3.4	2.8	5.5	4.5
2. Bihar	7.0	4.1	1.9	4.1	9.7
3. Goa	9.4	3.5	3.5	6.6	-
4. Gujarat	7.4	2.7	4.0	6.3	-
5. Haryana	2.6	3.8	3.4	5.9	5.1
6. Karnataka	2.7	2.9	2.5	4.1	5.0
7. Kerala	6.6	3.7	5.0	5.3	-
8. Madhya Pradesh	3.8	2.8	2.6	5.2	-
9. Maharashtra	2.8	2.9	3.8	5.8	5.5
10. Orissa	6.4	6.0	6.6	9.8	11.4
11. Punjab	7.4	4.0	5.8	7.9	5.8
12. Rajasthan	3.0	6.1	4.4	8.9	9.1
13. Tamil Nadu	4.1	1.8	2.3	4.5	4.7
14. Uttar Pradesh	6.2	4.3	5.8	7.8	6.7
15. West Bengal	5.2	4.0	4.5	6.7	9.5

Source:

In order to meet the deficit, States have relied on loans from the Government of India and market borrowings. But, dangerously, there has been reliance on the public account with Kerala showing the worst performance in 1999-2000 and 2000-2001 as is seen from the following table covering 15 States.

TABLE 2.2**FINANCING OF GFD THROUGH PUBLIC ACCOUNT BORROWINGS**

<u>States</u>	1990-91	1999-2000	2000-2001
1	2	5	6
1. Andhra Pradesh	13.7	12.4	6.7
2. Bihar	20.3	24.5	23.8
3. Goa	33.4	32.3	27.8
4. Gujarat	56.6	41.9	13.2
5. Haryana	37.6	32.5	21.7
6. Karnataka	66.2	38.2	23.1
7. Kerala	42.2	63.3	35.0
8. Madhya Pradesh	54.7	27.0	26.0
9. Maharashtra	41.3	41.7	27.6
10. Orrisa	33.5	43.7	29.4
11. Punjab	12.4	38.0	21.9
12. Rajasthan	26.3	29.4	21.4
13. Tamil Nadu	31.7	43.3	17.4
14. Uttar Pradesh	30.6	10.6	34.8
15. West Bengal	28.7	36.6	15.5
<u>All States' Average</u>	32.5	33.4	21.9

Source: Budget Documents of State Governments

A comparative position of various States with reference to the major fiscal indicators such as revenue deficit, gross fiscal deficit and financing of gross fiscal deficit may be seen in Appendix 2.1 to 2.5

The deterioration of the financial situation of the State was rapid during the last three years as is seen from the two tables given below:

TABLE 2.3
CURRENT FINANCIAL SITUATION

RECEIPTS (Rs. Cr.)			EXPENDITURE (Rs. Cr.)		
REVENUE RECEIPTS	ANNUAL	MONTHLY	NON PLAN EXPENDITURE	ANNUAL	MONTHLY
<i>Own Tax Revenue</i>	7010	584	Salaries, Pensions and Interest	8940	745
<i>Per month¹</i>			<i>Per month</i>		
SI Rs.415 cr.			Salaries Rs.400 cr.		
MVT			Pension Rs.145 cr.		
Excise Rs.150 cr.			Interest Rs.200 cr.		
Stamps					
Non Tax Revenue	570	48	Repayments	525	44
<i>Per month</i>					
Forests 12			Grants, POL, TA etc.	1860	155
Others 36					
OTHER RECEIPTS					
Share of Central Taxes and Non Plan grants	1700	142			
TOTAL	9280	774	TOTAL	11325	944
DEFICIT AFTER COMMITTED EXPENDITURE				2045	170

¹ Only Major items are shown. Other items include Basic Tax, Agricultural Income Tax, Building Tax

TABLE - 2.4

FINANCIAL SITUATION (1.4.1998)

REV. RECEIPTS	RECEIPTS (Rs. Cr.)		NON PLAN EXPENDITURE	EXPENDITURE (Rs. Cr.)	
	ANNUAL	MONTHLY		ANNUAL	MONTHLY
Own Tax Revenue	4501	375	Salaries, Pensions and Interest	4823	402
Non Tax Revenue	558	47	Repayments	250	21
OTHER RECEIPTS			Grants, POL, TA etc.	1800	150
Share of Central Taxes and Non Plan grants	1649	137			
TOTAL	6708	559	TOTAL	6873	430
DEFICIT AFTER COMMITTED EXPENDITURE				165	14

In the above context Plan expenditure have been severely affected. The Plan for 2000-2001 originally approved for Rs.3317 crore was brought down by 25% to Rs.2493 crores and actual final expenditure was much less. Similarly the Plan for 2001-02 has again been pruned by 25% from Rs.3015 crore to Rs.2260 crore.

The features of the difficult situation are described below:

- Revenue receipts.** Table 2.5 shows the revenue receipts and Table 2.6 shows the trend of growth. It can be seen that the growth rate of revenue receipts has declined alarmingly.

TABLE 2.5

1957-58	31.50	Revenue Receipts (in Rs. Cr.) (1957-58 and 1970-71 to 1999-2000)			
		1970-71	1980-81	1990-91	2000-01
1970-71	150.79	640.38	2402.94		
1971-72	179.19	850.48	2852.12		
1972-73	197.40	810.20	3318.70		
1973-74	217.71	934.26	3921.76		
1974-75	287.97	1124.99	4666.42		
1975-76	351.56	1371.17	5423.56		
1976-77	386.18	1502.53	6145.07		
1977-78	444.94	1586.09	7118.19		
1978-79	522.15	1897.06	7198.12		
1979-80	591.62	2047.64	7941.75		

TABLE 2.6
Growth Characteristics of Revenue Receipts

30 year Growth Rate	GR	GR 70's	GR 80's	GR 90's	GR 1970-75	GR 1976-80	GR 1981-85	GR 1986-90	GR 1991-95	GR 96-2000
14.87%	16.49%	13.69%	12.67%	17.56%	13.90%	15.13%	10.55%	18.05%	10.00%	

- ii. **Own Tax revenue of the State.** The own tax revenue mobilized by the State during the last three decades can be seen in Table 2.7. This shows that Sales Tax accounts for 68.11%, Excise Duty 12.82%, Stamp Duty 8.19% and Motor Vehicle Tax 6.56%. Table (2.8(a) shows the growth characteristics of the own tax revenue over the three decades. Here again it shows a sharp decline. In relation to the SDP Kerala's share of Own Tax revenue fell from 11.9% in 1993-94 to 8.3% in 1998-99.

		TABLE 2.7 OWN TAX REVENUE (in Rs. cr.) (1957-58 & 1970-71 to 1999-2000) with annual growth rates.							
1957-58	13.29			1980-81	336.55	15.73%	1990-91	1340.36	8.75%
1970-71	67.98			1981-82	374.21	11.19%	1991-92	1673.94	24.89%
1971-72	74.70	9.89%		1982-83	438.34	17.14%	1992-93	1886.94	12.72%
1972-73	82.90	10.98%		1983-84	486.77	11.05%	1993-94	2344.87	24.27%
1973-74	95.45	15.14%		1984-85	621.65	27.71%	1994-95	2799.09	19.37%
1974-75	123.57	29.46%		1985-86	730.50	17.51%	1995-96	3382.68	20.85%
1975-76	159.70	29.24%		1986-87	813.90	11.42%	1996-97	3898.50	15.25%
1976-77	186.50	16.78%		1987-88	925.23	13.68%	1997-98	4501.05	15.46%
1977-78	213.36	14.40%		1988-89	1065.47	15.16%	1998-99	4649.56	3.30%
1978-79	254.24	19.16%		1989-90	1232.51	15.68%	99-2000	5193.50	11.70%
1979-80	290.80	14.38%							

TABLE 2.8

Growth characteristics of major tax revenues

Item	30 year Growth Rate	GR 70's	GR 80's	GR 90's	GR 1970- 75	GR 1976- 80	GR 1981- 85	GR 1986- 90	GR 1991- 95	GR 96- 2000
Own Tax Revenue	16.62%	18.01%	15.63%	14.37%	16.11%	16.16%	16.58%	13.97%	20.21%	11.31%
Sales Tax	17.72%	19.21%	16.15%	15.19%	19.11%	13.52%	16.46%	13.80%	20.06%	13.95%
State Excise	16.12%	22.30%	12.60%	13.41%	11.64%	29.67%	11.36%	13.82%	19.12%	7.10%
Stamps and Registration	14.84%	15.29%	17.90%	8.82%	15.84%	14.64%	13.61%	25.02%	24.79%	-5.71%
Motor Vehicles	15.41%	12.55%	15.04%	17.29%	-0.52%	20.00%	19.26%	10.38%	25.50%	14.33%

- iii) **State's own non-tax revenue.** Table 2.9a shows the amounts, which have accrued by way of non-tax revenues and Table 2.9b shows the comparative growth characteristics. It is seen that non-tax revenues have been stagnating. The comparative figures with that of the southern States (given in Table 2.10) shows that Kerala's share is much less than its neighbours.

TABLE 2.9a

Total Non Tax Revenues, Forest and others (in Rs. cr.)
(1957-58 and 1970-71 to 1999-2000)

Year	Non Tax Revenue	Growth	Forests	Growth	NTR(excl. Forests)	Growth
1957-58	13.94		2.92		11.02	
1970-71	52.58		9.14		43.44	
1971-72	67.72	28.79%	10.61	16.08%	57.11	31.47%
1972-73	70.47	4.06%	10.47	-1.32%	60.00	5.06%
1973-74	74.89	6.27%	14.57	39.16%	60.32	0.53%
1974-75	117.27	56.59%	18.17	24.71%	99.10	64.29%
1975-76	130.15	10.98%	21.92	20.64%	108.23	9.21%
1976-77	134.73	3.52%	26.18	19.43%	108.55	0.30%
1977-78	162.52	20.63%	31.78	21.39%	130.74	20.44%
1978-79	192.75	18.60%	35.06	10.32%	157.69	20.61%
1979-80	164.16	-14.83%	44.01	25.53%	120.15	-23.81%
1980-81	152.43	-7.15%	45.73	3.91%	106.70	-11.19%
1981-82	305.49	100.41%	51.91	13.51%	253.58	137.66%
1982-83	185.91	-39.14%	49.64	-4.37%	136.27	-46.26%
1983-84	238.01	28.02%	40.75	-17.91%	197.26	44.76%
1984-85	270.06	13.47%	33.92	-16.76%	236.14	19.71%
1985-86	432.18	60.03%	42.55	25.44%	389.63	65.00%
1986-87	349.44	-19.14%	48.25	13.40%	301.19	-22.70%
1987-88	371.53	6.32%	40.05	-16.99%	331.48	10.06%
1988-89	394.79	6.26%	33.74	-15.76%	361.05	8.92%
1989-90	359.23	-9.01%	32.16	-4.68%	327.07	-9.41%
1990-91	208.81	-41.87%	37.33	16.08%	167.05	-48.93%
1991-92	234.71	12.40%	55.64	49.05%	174.32	4.35%
1992-93	279.40	21.50%	78.71	41.46%	200.69	15.13%
1993-94	322.92	15.58%	102.96	30.81%	219.96	9.60%
1994-95	396.35	22.74%	136.88	32.94%	259.47	17.96%
1995-96	535.49	35.11%	160.77	17.45%	374.72	44.42%
1996-97	513.80	-4.05%	162.00	0.77%	351.80	-6.12%
1997-98	552.11	7.46%	144.91	-10.55%	407.20	15.75%
1998-99	557.66	1.04%	121.03	-16.48%	436.83	7.28%
1999-00	530.71	-4.83%	109.81	-9.21%	420.83	-3.66%

TABLE 2.9b

Growth Characteristics of Non Tax Revenues, Forest and others

Item	GR 30 yrs	GR - 70s	GR - 80s	GR - 90s	GR 1970- 75	GR 1976- 80	GR 1981- 85	GR 1986- 90	GR 1991- 95	GR 96- 2000
Non Tax Revenue	8.30%	14.03%	2.35%	10.96%	22.21%	5.98%	15.37%	-4.52%	18.01%	-0.22%
Forest	9.79%	18.73%	-1.79%	10.29%	18.74%	19.04%	-7.20%	-6.76%	38.38%	-9.08%
Non Tax Revenue (other than Forests)	7.94%	12.95%	3.36%	11.17%	22.90%	2.65%	21.97%	-4.28%	11.64%	2.94%

TABLE 2.10

Comparative position in four neighbouring states of Non Tax Revenue

(1998-1999 figures)

1998-99 NTR of states (in Rs. Cr.)	AP	Karnataka	Kerala	Tamil Nadu
Total	1846.96	1444.46	557.66	2226.55
Revenue Expenditure (RE)	16943.56	12445.61	9228.08	17697.40
Revenue Receipts (RR)	14259.50	11230.44	7198.12	14260.83
NTR / RE	10.90%	11.61%	6.04%	12.58%
NTR / RR	12.95%	12.86%	7.75%	15.61%

- iv) **Revenue expenditure.** The revenue expenditure for the last three decades is given in Table 2.11 and the growth characteristics in Table 2.12. The revenue expenditure shot up significantly after 1996-97.

TABLE 2.11

Revenue Expenditure (in Rs. Cr.) (1957-58 and 1970-71 to 1999-2000)	
1957-58	32.90
1970-71	163.80
1971-72	186.51
1972-73	204.35
1973-74	237.37
1974-75	287.66
1975-76	355.05
1976-77	389.48
1977-78	415.89
1978-79	479.94
1979-80	533.78
1980-81	667.61
1981-82	754.50
1982-83	783.39
1983-84	992.44
1984-85	1138.66
1985-86	1445.34
1986-87	1654.77
1987-88	1780.68
1988-89	2061.00
1989-90	2298.09
1990-91	2824.98
1991-92	3216.47
1992-93	3656.14
1993-94	4293.36
1994-95	5066.30
1995-96	5826.38
1996-97	6788.10
1997-98	8241.09
1998-99	9228.08
99-2000	11565.96

TABLE 2.12
Growth Characteristics of Revenue Expenditure

30 year Growth Rate	GR		GR		GR		GR		GR		GR 96-	
	GR	70'S	GR	80'S	GR	90'S	1970-75	1976-80	1981-85	1986-90	1991-95	2000
15.79%	15.03%		15.93%		14.69%		15.12%	10.73%	14.28%	12.29%	15.72%	18.70%

- v) **Capital expenditure.** The capital expenditure of the State over 30 years is given in Table 2.13 and the growth characteristics in Table 2.14. Of course part of the sharp decline in the last five years is owing to the transfers to local governments. But even including about 50% of local government expenditure as capital the share would only come to around 10%.

TABLE 2.13

Capital Expenditure (in Rs. cr.) (1957-58 and 1970-71 to 1999-2000)						
1957-58	8.44					
1970-71	23.41		1980-81	121.86	1990-91	255.97
1971-72	30.97		1981-82	132.92	1991-92	286.12
1972-73	34.24		1982-83	128.47	1992-93	277.90
1973-74	39.45		1983-84	208.13	1993-94	363.33
1974-75	32.11		1984-85	167.04	1994-95	446.01
1975-76	47.39		1985-86	205.82	1995-96	563.47
1976-77	56.80		1986-87	211.04	1996-97	622.52
1977-78	74.91		1987-88	167.40	1997-98	738.87
1978-79	67.14		1988-89	180.29	1998-99	651.63
1979-80	104.17		1989-90	232.29	99-2000	648.18

TABLE 2.14

Growth characteristics of Capital Expenditure

30 year Growth Rate	GR		GR		GR		GR		GR		GR 96-	
	GR	70'S	GR	80'S	GR	90'S	1970-75	1976-80	1981-85	1986-90	1991-95	2000
12.31%	16.82%		8.13%		12.06%		8.22%	21.76%	8.20%	3.07%	14.89%	3.56%

- vi) **Revenue deficit.** Revenue deficit indicates the extent of additional funds needed to meet the day to day expenditure of the state government. The growth in revenue deficit is presented in Table 2.15. Here again the increase is high even taking into account the transfers to local governments which is classified as revenue expenditure.

TABLE 2.15

Revenue deficit [RD] (in Rs. cr.) with annual growth rates [GR] (1970-71 to 1999-2000)								
Year	RD	GR	Year	RD	GR	Year	RD	GR
1970-71	13.01		1980-81	27.23	-147.08%	1990-91	422.04	68.51%
1971-72	7.32	-43.74%	1981-82	95.98	-452.48%	1991-92	364.35	-13.67%
1972-73	6.95	-5.05%	1982-83	26.81	-72.07%	1992-93	337.44	-7.39%
1973-74	19.66	182.88%	1983-84	58.18	-317.01%	1993-94	371.60	10.12%
1974-75	-0.31	-101.58%	1984-85	13.67	-76.50%	1994-95	399.88	7.61%
1975-76	3.49	-1225.81%	1985-86	74.17	442.57%	1995-96	402.82	0.74%
1976-77	3.30	-5.44%	1986-87	152.24	105.26%	1996-97	643.03	59.63%
1977-78	-29.05	-980.30%	1987-88	194.59	27.82%	1997-98	1122.90	74.63%
1978-79	-42.21	45.30%	1988-89	163.94	-15.75%	1998-99	2029.96	80.78%
1979-80	-57.84	37.03%	1989-90	250.45	52.77%	99-2000	3624.21	78.54%

- vii) **Gross fiscal deficit.** GFD is a measure of the amount that a State government has to borrow to support its total expenditure. It is the sum of revenue deficit, capital expenditure and the loans disbursed. The GFD and its growth characteristics are given in Tables (2.16 and 2.17). Here again there is an abnormal increase in recent years.

TABLE 2.16

Gross Fiscal Deficit (in Rs. cr.) (1957-58 and 1970-71 to 1999-2000)					
1957-58	9.84	1970-71	47.41	1980-81	128.99
		1971-72	65.63	1981-82	61.70
		1972-73	57.63	1982-83	122.88
		1973-74	63.81	1983-84	299.31
		1974-75	50.69	1984-85	22.26
		1975-76	59.08	1985-86	22.31
		1976-77	69.93	1986-87	440.78
		1977-78	60.40	1987-88	448.09
		1978-79	55.77	1988-89	412.13
		1979-80	85.88	1989-90	604.53
				99-2000	4008.17

TABLE 2.17
Growth Characteristics of Gross Fiscal Deficit

<i>30 year Growth Rate</i>	<i>GR</i>	<i>70'S</i>	<i>GR 80'S</i>	<i>GR 90'S</i>	<i>GR 1970-75</i>	<i>GR 1976-80</i>	<i>GR 1981-85</i>	<i>GR 1986-90</i>	<i>GR 1991-95</i>	<i>GR 96- 2000</i>
16.02%		7.48%	22.18%	19.08%	1.69%	9.80%	6.73%	17.03%	8.55%	32.44%

- viii) **Net transfers to the State.** At the same time transfers to the State from Government of India have shown a declining trend in the last three decades as may be seen in Table 2.18.

TABLE 2.18

Grant in Aid and Loans and Advances (Net) (in Rs. cr.) (1970-71 to 1999-2000)									
<i>Year</i>	<i>Grant in Aid</i>	<i>Loans and Advances (Net)</i>	<i>Total Transfers</i>	<i>GR</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Grant in Aid</i>	<i>Loans and Advances (Net)</i>	<i>Total Transfers</i>	<i>GR</i>
1970-71	54.91	10.99	65.90		1985-86	471.94	42.32	514.26	22.02%
1971-72	64.98	27.34	92.32	40.09%	1986-87	524.78	77.50	602.28	17.12%
1972-73	79.48	16.44	95.92	3.90%	1987-88	472.33	86.10	558.43	-7.28%
1973-74	82.72	4.70	87.42	-8.86%	1988-89	650.23	67.90	718.13	28.60%
1974-75	109.23	18.89	128.12	46.56%	1989-90	640.69	121.79	762.48	6.18%
1975-76	128.99	8.20	137.19	7.08%	1990-91	853.77	120.56	974.33	27.78%
1976-77	131.89	9.83	141.72	3.30%	1991-92	943.46	152.98	1096.44	12.53%
1977-78	150.94	14.54	165.48	16.77%	1992-93	1152.36	116.68	1269.04	15.74%
1978-79	175.88	30.84	206.72	24.92%	1993-94	1253.96	200.52	1454.48	14.61%
1979-80	178.81	39.55	218.36	5.63%	1994-95	1470.97	262.76	1733.73	19.20%
1980-81	207.19	29.90	237.09	8.58%	1995-96	1505.39	336.37	1841.76	25.83%
1981-82	243.94	24.76	268.70	13.33%	1996-97	1732.78	276.93	2009.71	9.12%
1982-83	258.43	21.22	276.65	2.96%	1997-98	2065.06	552.08	2617.14	30.22%
1983-84	329.21	33.00	362.21	30.93%	1998-99	1990.90	330.61	2321.51	-11.30%
1984-85	369.97	51.55	421.47	16.36%	99-2000	2217.53	264.22	2481.75	6.90%

- ix) **The effect of the Eleventh Finance Commission Award.** By changing formula for devolution of funds the State has suffered severe losses and this is summarized in Table 2.19.

TABLE 2.19
LOSS IN A NUTSHELL

% shown are with respect to the total estimated amounts in the reports of the EFC and TFC

	Eleventh FC	Tenth FC
Population Share	3.490%	3.438%
Share of Taxes	3.057%	3.498%
Share of Grants	1.387%	2.489%
Share of Total Transfers	2.832%	3.407%
Estimated Loss in Rs. Cr. over that of the Tenth FC	Rs.3664 cr.	

- x) **State's borrowing in relation to SDP.** Public finance experts suggest that a prudent limit for GFD would be 3% of the SDP. In 1999-2001 it stood at 6.41% of the SDP which is an unsustainable level.
- xi) **Debt servicing, pension etc.** The details in this category are given in (Table 2.20 and 2.21). Here again the growth rate has been very high since 80's.

TABLE 2.20

Interest, Pensions and Salaries (in Rs. Cr.) (1957-58 and 1970-71 to 1999-2000)											
Year	Interest	Pension	Salaries	Year	Interest	Pension	Salaries	Year	Interest	Pension	Salaries
1957-58	2.01	1.08									
1970-71	18.91	5.51		1980-81	48.71	31.87	296.21	1990-91	340.64	293.14	1682.65
1971-72	21.59	6.80		1981-82	59.83	44.37	327.87	1991-92	483.42	338.96	1383.59
1972-73	23.17	6.56		1982-83	63.76	54.90	384.19	1992-93	542.51	371.87	1419.46
1973-74	27.64	8.61		1983-84	93.46	63.87	454.67	1993-94	687.16	464.72	1836.13
1974-75	28.53	9.48		1984-85	122.51	76.04	503.71	1994-95	819.67	565.45	2194.25
1975-76	34.24	13.73		1985-86	127.46	103.02	635.43	1995-96	924.16	716.85	2230.40
1976-77	37.82	14.93	207.90	1986-87	177.28	172.21	739.71	1996-97	1103.41	753.67	2616.66
1977-78	41.94	15.37	212.71	1987-88	213.17	183.03	804.85	1997-98	1286.09	913.02	2803.26
1978-79	44.01	18.27	218.68	1988-89	244.44	186.32	922.03	1998-99	1446.26	1154.32	3254.68
1979-80	47.91	25.38	274.80	1989-90	293.00	209.59	1356.06	1999-2000	1952.27	1808.29	4502.86

TABLE 2.21

Growth Characteristics of Interests, Pensions and Salaries

ITEM	30 year Growth Rate	GR 70'S	GR 80'S	GR 90'S	GR 1970-75	GR 1976-80	GR 1981-85	GR 1986-90	GR 1991-95	GR 96-2000
Interest	17.26%	10.51%	23.08%	16.65%	10.83%	8.76%	25.93%	23.13%	24.55%	20.56%
Pension	21.80%	20.57%	22.95%	18.39%	14.53%	16.60%	24.28%	19.43%	17.85%	26.03%
Salaries	N.A	12.03%	17.85%	11.30%	NA	NA	14.19%	20.87%	6.86%	19.20%

- xii) **Debt profile of the State.** Debt obligations of the State and the growth characteristics are given in (Tables 2.22 and 2.23) Expert opinion is that Debt-SDP Ratio should be below 30%. Now it has crossed this figure in the State. The debt profile of the State is given in (Table 2.24). The analysis of gross retention (excess of receipts over disbursements) and net retention (defined as gross retention - interest repayments) suggests that Kerala is facing a debt trap.

TABLE 2.22

Debt of the State (1970-71 to 1999-2000)

(in Rs. cr.)

Year	Debt	Growth Rate	Year	Debt	Growth Rate	Year	Debt	Growth Rate
1970-71	217.34		1980-81	1041.60	9.87%	1990-91	4716.79	19.66%
1971-72	282.40	29.93%	1981-82	1133.20	8.79%	1991-92	5466.56	15.90%
1972-73	351.39	24.43%	1982-83	1505.18	32.83%	1992-93	6297.13	15.19%
1973-74	399.96	13.82%	1983-84	1740.94	15.66%	1993-94	7198.67	14.32%
1974-75	463.37	15.85%	1984-85	1929.90	10.85%	1994-95	8820.87	22.53%
1975-76	524.40	13.17%	1985-86	2319.48	20.19%	1995-96	10113.54	14.65%
1976-77	577.43	10.11%	1986-87	2596.65	11.95%	1996-97	11420.91	12.93%
1977-78	662.61	14.75%	1987-88	2964.40	14.16%	1997-98	12868.14	12.67%
1978-79	755.85	14.07%	1988-89	3359.08	13.31%	1998-99	15700.28	22.01%
1979-80	947.99	25.42%	1989-90	3941.87	17.35%	99-2000	20176	28.51%

TABLE 2.23

Growth characteristics of debt

30 year Growth Rate	GR 70'S	GR 80'S	GR 90'S	GR 1970-75	GR 1976-80	GR 1981-85	GR 1986-90	GR 1991-95	GR 96-2000
17.48%	15.65%	16.67%	16.73%	20.84%	14.33%	18.06%	17.13%	16.12%	22.98%

TABLE 2.24

Debt Profile of the State (1990-91 to 1999-2000) (in Rs. cr.)

	Year	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	99-2000
Loans and Advances from Government of India	Receipts	408.42	575.03	529.55	595.85	749.42	655.45	539.94	567.15	869.59	1072.97
	Disbursements	138.58	305.91	248.29	202.67	137.59	143.25	165.65	189.18	211.96	246.95
	Interest	138.33	231.15	237.62	278.16	330.70	418.07	494.16	550.71	606.54	703.74
	GROSS RETENTION	269.84	269.12	286.26	393.18	611.83	512.20	374.29	377.97	657.63	826.02
	NET RETENTION	131.51	37.97	48.64	115.02	281.13	94.13	-119.87	-172.74	51.09	122.28
Small Savings and Deposits	Receipts	786.85	996.95	1268.78	1629.29	1880.90	1887.17	1988.28	2396.71	3875.61	6986.41
	Disbursements	709.16	905.35	1142.05	1504.39	1581.54	1824.76	1809.58	2168.57	2935.66	4981.87
	Interest	23.14	27.37	40.19	45.79	103.26	64.62	62.46	76.70	78.92	273.00
	GROSS RETENTION	77.69	91.60	126.73	124.90	299.36	62.41	178.70	228.14	939.95	2004.54
	NET RETENTION	54.55	64.23	86.54	79.11	196.10	-2.21	116.24	151.44	861.03	1731.54
State Provident Funds	Receipts	382.04	369.22	405.07	692.14	773.16	800.90	880.10	972.17	1128.11	1713.92
	Disbursements	180.41	226.38	337.98	368.82	428.20	513.36	636.32	779.95	770.01	859.97
	Interest	77.73	89.97	101.92	174.13	159.33	176.04	214.66	253.69	276.33	364.19
	GROSS RETENTION	201.63	142.84	67.09	323.32	344.96	287.54	243.78	192.22	358.10	853.95
	NET RETENTION	123.90	52.87	34.83	149.19	185.63	111.50	29.12	-61.47	81.78	489.76
Internal Debt	Receipts	1355.50	1859.13	2162.62	1143.35	509.32	427.64	623.01	947.81	3101.91	4858.25
	Disbursements	1143.87	1635.48	1831.94	1102.81	164.68	20.68	138.44	333.54	2262.67	4118.37
	Interest	97.56	124.61	154.98	180.90	216.41	253.63	318.08	388.50	465.38	589.23
	GROSS RETENTION	211.63	223.65	330.68	40.54	344.64	406.96	484.57	614.27	839.24	739.88
	NET RETENTION	114.07	99.04	175.70	-140.36	128.23	153.33	166.49	225.77	373.86	150.65
TOTAL DEBT	Receipts	2932.81	3800.33	4366.02	4060.63	3912.80	3771.16	4031.33	4883.84	8975.22	14631.55
	Disbursements	2172.02	3073.12	3555.26	3178.69	2312.01	2502.05	2749.99	3471.24	6180.30	10207.16
	Interest	336.76	473.10	534.71	678.98	809.70	912.36	1089.36	1269.50	1427.16	1930.16
	GROSS RETENTION	760.79	727.21	810.76	881.94	1600.29	1269.11	1281.34	1412.60	2794.92	4424.39
	NET RETENTION	424.03	254.11	276.05	202.96	791.09	356.75	191.98	143.00	1367.76	2494.23

- xiii) **Contingent Liabilities.** The details of contingent liabilities are given in (Table 2.25) In the context of poorly performing PSUs and co-operatives the high contingent liabilities constitute a serious threat of Rs.7952 cr. if invoked.

TABLE 2.25

Guaranteed amounts (in Rs. cr.) (1980-81 to 1999-2000)

Year	Maximum amount		Year	Maximum amount	
	guaranteed	Amount outstanding		guaranteed	Amount outstanding
1980-81	487.85	342.84	1990-91	2373.69	1405.26
1981-82	700.58	491.74	1991-92	2833.1	1744.43
1982-83	718.66	560.67	1992-93	2732.51	2295.73
1983-84	928.94	676.33	1993-94	3680.76	2319.99
1984-85	972.86	739.68	1994-95	4407.14	3228.64
1985-86	1158.27	655.79	1995-96	5167.48	2082.32
1986-87	1273.06	765.42	1996-97	5867.82	1948.97
1987-88	1508.77	913.67	1997-98	6656.89	3292.29
1988-89	1438.27	988.02	1998-99	9078.16	5112.96
1989-90	2211.56	1101.9	99-2000	11431.59	7952.24

- xiv) **Losses of PSUs.** Kerala has the largest number of PSUs -- 111. The total capital invested in them as on 31-3-2000 was Rs.48.51 crore not taking into account the amounts released to cover losses in many cases. However the return from PSUs as given in (Table 2.26) shows that the rate of return is just 0.2%. The accumulated losses of PSUs are shown in (Table 2.27).

TABLE 2.26**Dividends from PSUs (1990-91 to 1999-2000) (in Rs. Cr.)**

Year	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000
Amount	2.70	3.58	3.86	3.93	4.62	5.81	3.92	5.92	7.13	10.01

TABLE 2.27**Accumulated losses of PSUs (1990-91 to 1999-2000) (in Rs. Cr.)**

Year	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00
Amount	765.27	1017.12	1182.76	1219.92	1373.58	1443.84	1684.27	1922.33	2263.42	2615.98

- xv) **Maintenance expenditure.** Kerala had created excellent social and economic infrastructure. But now the fiscal stress has starved this infrastructure of the minimum required maintenance funds. Table 2.28 shows that maintenance expenditure is also coming down and this has serious implications for sustainability of development.

TABLE 2.28.**Maintenance Expenditure (1990-91 to 1999-2000) (in Rs. Cr.)**

Year	Medical	Education	Buildings	Roads and Bridges	Total	Revenue Expenditure	Total/ Revenue Expenditure
1990-91	39.16	11.57	6.10	40.76	97.60	2824.95	3.45%
1991-92	11.02	12.28	6.94	40.94	71.19	3216.46	2.21%
1992-93	38.89	29.35	7.79	45.22	121.25	3656.13	3.32%
1993-94	48.30	32.43	9.01	61.07	150.80	4293.36	3.51%
1994-95	60.01	34.27	9.46	60.37	164.11	5066.30	3.24%
1995-96	67.09	37.72	12.71	104.17	221.68	5826.38	3.80%
1996-97	85.57	54.02	12.17	116.02	267.78	6788.11	3.94%
1997-98	73.21	28.87	11.29	136.26	249.64	8241.12	3.03%
1998-99	79.68	36.16	13.41	156.74	285.99	9228.08	3.10%
1999-00	89.66	34.78	25.46	197.18	347.08	11565.96	3.00%

CONCLUSION

The analysis of the difficult situation of Kerala shows, as stated earlier, that there is urgent need for aggressive revenue mobilization both tax and non-tax and prudent control of expenditure by sharply focusing on expenditure that gives maximum social and economic returns, by removing waste and feather-bedding.

CHAPTER 3

INSTITUTIONAL AND BANK FINANCE

There is a clear need for taking aggressive policy and procedural measures to increase absorption of credit in the State as the State is blessed with high bank deposits particularly due to remittances from Keralites working abroad and other parts of the country. This potential needs to be fully exploited to get over the problem of cash crunch squeezing development initiatives. The limitations to budgetary resources also makes the flow of funds from financial institutions including banks very critical to the development of the State.

INSTITUTIONAL FINANCE

Among the Financial Institutions NABARD and NCDC have a significant role in providing institutional finance to Kerala. During 2000-01, the credit disbursed by NABARD and NCDC improved substantially. In the period under review, NABARD disbursed a total of Rs.6158.10 crore, of which Kerala received Rs.236.65 crore, amounting to 3.84%. NCDC disbursed a total of Rs.647.83 crore in 2000-01, of which Kerala's share was Rs.69.04 crore, 10.66%. Taking NABARD and NCDC together, Kerala got a total of Rs.305.69 crore, which is 4.49% of the total disbursements by the two institutions.

The cumulative disbursements by NABARD and NCDC as at the end of March 2001, stood at Rs.56744.20 crore. Out of this cumulative disbursement of Rs.56744.20 crore, the major share of Rs.50882.03 crore (89.67%) was accounted for by NABARD and Rs.5862.17 crore (10.33%) by NCDC. Uttar Pradesh remained at the top in credit absorption by availing of Rs.8342.78 crore (14.70%) followed by Maharashtra, Rs.6470.82 crore (11.40%) and Andhra Pradesh, Rs.5638.32 crore (9.94%). Kerala could absorb an amount of Rs.2547.23 crore, which is only 4.49% of the total disbursements.

During the period 1999-2000, all India financial institutions such as IDBI, IFCI, ICICI, UTI, GIC, LIC, NABARD, and NCDC disbursed an aggregate amount of Rs.62436.9 crore. This amount was higher by Rs.10161.6 crore than that of the previous year. Kerala's share during 1999-2000 increased by Rs.92.70 crore from Rs.608.7 crore in 1998-99 to Rs.701.4 crore in 1999-2000. This is only 0.91% of the total increase.

BANK FINANCE

Kerala has an excellent banking infrastructure. As on 31st March 2001 there were 49 Commercial Banks, 2 Regional Rural Banks (RRBs), 44 PCARDBs, 14 District Co-operative Banks and one State Co-operative Bank together having 3813 branches well spread over the State. Of these, 2956 are Commercial Bank branches. In addition there are also 1593 Primary Agriculture Credits Co-operatives in the State. The average population covered by a bank comes to 5402 as against the national average of 15,000. The increase in the number of banks took place after the nationalization in 1969 when the State had only 516 branches.

Table 1

Banking Statistics as on 31 March 2001

Particulars	SCB	DCBs	PCARDBs	RRBs	CBs	PACs*
No. of Banks	1	14	44	2	42	1593
No. of Branches	20	436	76	325	2956	--
Total Deposits	154179	397653	--	79685	4405331	534181
Total Advances	101906	232502	108436	96716	1821311	440191
CD Ratio	66.09%	58.47%	--	121.37%	41.34%	82.05%

* Information pertains to 1335 PACs out of 1593 PACs upto March 2000

At the national level the number of bank branches grew from 8262 in 1969 to 65908 showing an eight-fold increase with 32533 (49.36%) branches in rural areas, 14508 (22.01%) in semi-urban areas and 10354 (15.71) in urban areas and 8513 (12.92%) in metropolitan areas. The largest number of branches are in Uttar Pradesh which has 8096 branches. Kerala stands eleventh in respect of number of bank branches.

During the period July 2000 to June 2001, 43 new branches were opened in Kerala out of a national total of 498.

In Kerala most of the branches are in semi-urban areas (71.2%) and 18.2% in urban areas, with the rural areas having only 10.6%.

The expansion of bank branches naturally resulted in a growth in business. The volume of business of nationalized banks which was only Rs.6932 crore in 1969 increased to Rs.11,81,871 crore in June 2001, a 170 fold increase. During this period while deposits increased 196 times the credit increased only by 140 times.

There has been a national decline in the Credit Deposit Ratio of public sector banks which stood at 55.88 in June 2001 compared to 99.67 in June 1969. The major States having CD Ratio above the national level are Maharashtra (84.30), Tamilnadu (79.00) & Andhra Pradesh (64.26)

The banks in Kerala held a total deposit of Rs.55,710 crore and an outstanding advance amount of Rs.28,011 crore as on 31st March 2001. It is estimated that about 5% of the total deposits in the country are mobilized by the commercial banks of Kerala. However the Credit Deposit Ratio of the Commercial banks is only around 41 though the RRBs have 121 and PACs 82. Details of State-wise Deposits, Credit and Credit Deposit Ratio are presented in Appendix 3.1..

Within Kerala, Ernakulam has the largest number of branches followed by Thrissur and Thiruvananthapuram; and Wayanad has the least number. Ernakulam mobilized and disbursed the highest amount - during 2000-2001 - Rs.7,674.67 crore as deposits and 5117.49 crore as advances; Though Wayanad stood last in mobilization of deposits (Rs.240.03 crore) and disbursement of loans (384.71 crore), the District has a high CD Ratio (160.2) along with Idukki (88.70). This could be attributed to the cash crop and plantation economy of the districts.

The State has been witnessing a steady fall in CD ratio from the high of 62.87 in 1990. It touched the lowest figure of 41.28 in March 2000 and marginally improved to 42.76 in March 2001. The Avari Committee had recommended achievement of the CD Ratio of 60 by 2000-2001 and there is still a long way to go.

NRE DEPOSIT

Recently NRE deposits in the State are showing a fluctuating trend in growth. The NRE deposits mobilized by the banks in the State have shown an annual average growth rate of 25.40% till 1998. The growth rate which nose-dived to 4.66% in 1999 jumped up to 40.48% in 2000. During 2001 the NRE deposits marked a growth rate of 14.40%. While during the period total deposits and domestic deposits grew by 16.13% and 17.71% respectively. The amount of NRE deposit has increased by Rs.2707 crore from Rs.18,724 crore in March 2000 to Rs.21,431 crore in 2001.

PRIORITY SECTOR LENDING

The total priority sector credit disbursed during 2000-01 was Rs.7,247 crore against the target of Rs.6,495 crore recording an achievement of 112%. Although the share of priority sector in the State income has been continuously declining and has reached a level of about 27 percent, it continued to enjoy 40 percent of the aggregate priority sector credit provided by the financing institutions in 2000-01. The total credit flow to primary sector rose significantly from about Rs.500 crore during early nineties to over Rs.2,908 crore in 2000-01. The rate of growth of primary sector was 20% during 2000-01 as compared to 26% in the previous year. The agency-wise/broad sector-wise credit flow to the priority sector during the last four years is given in Appendix 3.2.

It may be seen from the above Annexure that the achievements for the past four years have been more than the targets set forth under the Annual Credit Plan except during the last year (2000-01) when the achievement was about 95%. On a sectoral base analysis it can be observed that achievement under Crop Loan and Non-Farm Sector (NFS) has been more than the target for the past four years, whereas, achievements under Term Loan and Other Priority Sector (OPS) fell short of the target. Agency wise analysis indicates that commercial banks continue to be leading in priority sector lending with a total lending of Rs.4212 crore during 2000-01 accounting for 58% of the total.

Crop loan accounts for almost 79% of the total credit under primary sector leaving a meager 21% for term lending. Flow of term credit was found to be dwindling over a period of time, which is a matter of concern. However, a marginal increase under term lending to agricultural sector was observed during 2000-01 over the previous year with a growth of about 17%.

An attempt has been made to analyse the district wise/sector wise GLC achievement vis-à-vis State Action Plan (SAP) target and Potential Linked Plan (PLP) projection and it is presented in Appendix. Except Idukki and Thrissur districts, all the districts have achieved targets set forth under crop loan during 2000-01. The PLP projection for crop loan has been lower than the SAP achievement in respect of districts

like Kollam, Alappuzha, Pathanamthitta, Kottayam, Palakkad and Wayanad indicating thereby unrealistic estimation of the PLP projection under crop loan. As regards term loan

under agriculture, districts that achieved the SAP targets include Alappuzha, Pathanamthitta, Kottayam and Ernakulam. In all the districts except Pathanamthitta and Kottayam. PLP projections for 2000-01 were much above the SAP achievement indicating thereby the existence of a better scope for exploitation of the potential existing under the term loans for agriculture and allied activities across the districts in the State. As regards Non Farm Sector, few districts like Kollam, Alappuzha, Kottayam, Ernakulam and Kannur only could achieve the target during 2000-01. Here again, the potential estimated has been much higher than the SAP achievement in all the districts except Alappuzha. Most of the districts barring Kollam, Kottayam and Kozhikode have not only achieved the targets set forth under OPS but also surpassed with a fair margin. Under OPS, the achievement has been much more than the PLP projections in most of the districts excepting Alappuzha, Ernakulam and Kozhikode districts.

The credit flow per hectare of net cropped area increased from about Rs.3,300 in 1993-94 to about Rs.12,800 per ha., during 2000-01. More than two-thirds of this credit has been for production credit for supporting agricultural operations. This indicates that capital formation in agriculture is poor. The production credit has increased from Rs.547 crore in 1993-94 to Rs.2,312 crore in 2000-01. The production credit per ha., of gross cropped area during this period has increased from Rs.1,800 to Rs.7,930. It is expected to increase further by 16 percent to Rs.9,199 per ha., during 2001-02.

The investment Credit flow for agriculture has increased from Rs.209 crore in 1993-94 to Rs.499 crore in 2000-01. There was however a marginal decline in investment credit as compared to the previous year. Per hectare investment credit has increased from Rs.930 to Rs.2,209 during this period. Considering the predominance of capital-intensive perennial crops in the cropping system practiced in Kerala, the average investment is low.

Credit flow for secondary and tertiary sectors registered a growth rate of 19% and 28% respectively in 2000-01 as compared to the performance of 16% and 43% during 1999-00. The secondary and tertiary sectors accounted for 18% and 42% of the priority sector credit respectively during 2000-01.

The total priority sector outstanding as on 31 March 2001 was Rs.8,894 crores forming 46% of the total advances. An amount of Rs.2,747 crores represents direct loans to agriculture, which forms only 1.4% of the net bank credit as against the RBI stipulation of 18%. Advances to weaker sections was Rs.1,948 crores representing 10% of the total Advances under DRI were only Rs.13 crore, which is far less than the stipulation of 1% made by RBI.

Among the public sector banks, SBT ranks first with a priority sector loan outstanding of Rs.2,107 crore followed by SBI with Rs.987 crore. Canara Bank with Rs.875 cr. Federal Bank with Rs.1043 crore is the leader among private sector banks in lending for priority sector followed by South Indian Bank (Rs.342 crore). Among RRBs, SMGB has a priority sector loan outstanding of Rs.454 crore and NMGB has Rs.384 crore.

Sub-sector wise details of Ground Level Credit disbursements under agriculture and allied activities to all agencies for the past five years are given in Appendix 3.3.

The district-wise, sector-wise PLP projections, SAP targets and SAP achievements during the period 1997-98 to 2001-02 for major sub-sectors such as Crop Loan, Term Loan, NFS and OPS are set out in Appendix.3.4.

The performance in terms of priority lending can be seen in Appendix 3.5 . Analysing the performance, the following issues need to be flagged:

- 1) But for Centrally Sponsored Schemes which have a compulsory credit component, the State Government has not been able to align its development programmes in such a way as to attract institutional finance. This is particularly true of beneficiary oriented programmes in the primary sector.
- 2) At the micro level certain investments in infrastructure development like irrigation and connectivity can boost absorption of credit. Planning for such infrastructure to realize the potential for credit absorption has not been very successful.
- 3) Though local governments spend several times the amount spent by Government in the primary sector they are nowhere in the picture as far as ensuring credit linkages for development programmes is concerned. A formal linkage between the banking system and the local governments has not yet been established.
- 4) There are several Committees functioning at the Block, District and State levels to monitor the progress of Bank Finance. The functioning of such Committees at the Block level has become ineffective. The District level Committees are also not functioning up to the expected level.
- 5) Decreasing share of term loans in the primary sector suggests that at least a good portion of the Crop Loan is diverted for non-productive consumption purposes.
- 6) Flow of credit to the weaker sections particularly, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is very poor. The off take under the Differential Rate of Interest is much below the potential.
- 7) Realisation of dues under Government Sponsored Schemes particularly the erstwhile IRDP and different self-employment programmes for youth is below the satisfactory level.

RURAL INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT FUND

The "Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF) was set up under the management of NABARD in 1995-96 with contribution from the commercial banks which were not able to fulfill the commitment of channelising at least 18% of their total lending to agriculture. The fund's objective is to finance the State Governments to create rural infrastructure and thereby unlock the potential, for income and employment generation to rural population. The culmination of this public investment in the much-needed rural infrastructure is expected to provide an impetus to the private initiative for capital investment in agriculture and rural industries and services, thereby catapulting agricultural growth. The Honourable Finance Minister in his budget speech for 2000-01 announced enhancing the corpus of RIDF VI to Rs.4500 crore from Rs.3500 crore provided under

RIDF V since the fund had emerged as a popular and effective scheme for financing rural infrastructure projects. The scope of RIDF had been widened in 1999-2000 to include lending to Grama Panchayats, Self Help Groups and Non-Government organizations for implementing village level infrastructural projects.

Financing under RIDF has been under way in Kerala for the past 5 years. A total of 1363 projects with an assistance of Rs.715.11 crore were sanctioned as on 31 December 2001.

SANCTIONS AND DISBURSEMENTS – TRANCHE-WISE

RIDF I

During RIDF I, a total of 136 projects were sanctioned with a RIDF assistance of Rs.99.72 crore. Disbursement at the close of RIDF I was Rs.86.26 crore (90.01%). The activities assisted during the tranche were Medium Irrigation Projects (4), Minor Irrigation Schemes (92) and Soil and Water Conservation Projects (40). Of the 136 projects sanctioned, 1000 projects have been closed/completed while 36 have been dropped/withdrawn. Of the 36 projects, 33 were Minor Irrigation Schemes and 3 were Soil and Water Conservation Projects.

RIDF II

The activities assisted during this tranche were Medium Irrigation Projects (2), Minor Irrigation Schemes (129), Rural Bridges (21), Soil and Water Conservation Projects (32). The total sanctions were at Rs.89.427 crore and the disbursements were at Rs.68.191 crore accounting for 79.56%. 19 projects were dropped/withdrawn. Of these, 13 were Minor Irrigation Schemes and 6 were Soil and Water Conservation Schemes. 153 schemes were completed and 12 are ongoing.

RIDF III

A total of 317 projects were sanctioned. Of this, 101 were Minor Irrigation Schemes, 33 were Rural Bridges, 143 Rural Roads (Panchayats) and 40 Soil and Water Conservation Projects. Of these, 8 MI schemes, 18 Rural Roads and 2 Soil and Water conservation projects were dropped. 213 projects were closed/completed. 74 schemes are ongoing. Total sanction during this tranche was Rs.93.63 crore and the disbursement was Rs.58.246 crore (66.70%).

RIDF IV

Around 86 Minor Irrigation Schemes, 39 Rural Bridges and 37 Rural Roads (Panchayat) were sanctioned during this tranche with a total assistance of Rs 64.55 crore. One MI Project was dropped, 80 in all have been closed/completed. 49 projects are ongoing. The disbursement so far under RIDF IV has been at Rs 33.578 crore (52.24%),

RIDF V

Around 133 Minor irrigation schemes, 61 Rural Roads (Panchayat), 22 Rural Bridges, 20 PWD Roads and one inland Navigation Project were sanctioned during this tranche. 2 panchayat roads have been dropped. A total of 108 projects were completed and 86 are ongoing. The total sanction was at Rs 127.57 crore and the disbursement was Rs 61.254 crore (48.26%)

RIDF VI

Around 94 Minor Irrigation Schemes, 73 Rural Roads (Panchayat), 30 PWD roads, 29 Rural Bridges, 20 Soil and Water Conservation Projects, 9 Flood Protection Projects and one Reclamation Project were sanctioned during this tranche. The total number of schemes is 256 with a sanction of Rs.186.33 crore. The disbursement till date is Rs.51.397 crore (27.62%). 3 MI schemes have been dropped. 28 schemes in total have been completed and 96 are ongoing.

RIDF VII

The sanction so far during the current tranche has been 40 Soil and Water Conservation Projects, 15 Panchayat Roads, 10 Rural Bridges and 6 PWD roads. Rs.53.88 crore have been sanctioned. There has not been any release so far.

On the whole, 1363 projects with a total assistance of Rs.715.10 crore were sanctioned and a sum of Rs.358.93 crore has been disbursed which accounts for 51.27%. 682 projects have been completed, 317 projects are ongoing and 89 projects have been dropped/withdrawn.

IMPACT OF RIDF

On the basis of a study conducted by the RO for Soil and Water Conservation projects financed under RIDF, it was observed that there has been a positive improvement in the cropping intensity in the scheme area. The improvement in the cropping intensity ranged between 45% and 105%. There has been a change in the cropping pattern in certain areas to cash crops. Productivity of the crops also showed positive changes. Productivity of tea improved by over 120%, cardamom – 105%, coconut – 60%, arecanut showed an improvement of more than 30%, rubber more than 40% and pepper more than 50%. The income per ha., ranged between Rs.10000 and Rs.23500. This depended on the cropping pattern and production.

Over the years, a total of 405 Kms of road was sanctioned of which nearly 130 Kms of road has been completed by the PWD. In the case of Panchayat roads, as many as 862 Kms of road were sanctioned out of which 250 Kms have been completed. These roads are expected to provide better transportation, better connectivity and savings in vehicle operating cost and time. Around 74 bridges with a total length of 4655 M was completed out of the sanctioned length of 11,266 M for 144 bridges. These are also expected to add to the communication facility by way of reducing travel distance and consequent savings. The irrigation projects completed have benefited an area of 36965 ha., which would lead to improvement in production and productivity. Area benefited by completed soil and water conservation projects together is 13605 ha.

CONSTRAINTS IN IMPLEMENTATION OF RIDF PROJECTS

One of the major constraints identified has been the problem of smooth flow of funds for project completion. There have been delays in the issue of administrative sanction as well as technical sanction for various reasons. Also it has been observed that there are delays in transfer of funds to the individual projects from the Government.

The sanctioned projects covered various sectors like medium irrigation, minor irrigation, watershed management, rural bridges, PWD and Panchayat roads, drainage, flood control and reclamation and inland navigation. Out of these projects 441 projects have been completed by the State Government upto December 2000. It is estimated that an area of about 15,246 ha., has been benefited through completed RIDF projects. The total disbursement as on 31 December 2000 is Rs.243.49 crore. The spatial distribution of RIDF assisted projects covered all the 14 districts of the state. New areas identified for support from RIDF include: Systems improvement in power sector, information technology for villages, Panchayat Raj Institutions and SHGs, Mini Hydel Projects, Rural market yards, godowns, integrated market yards, Integrated cold chains, Fish Jetties, Drinking Water supply and Primary Schools.

The experience of implementation of RIDF during the last six years shows that certain issues need to be addressed. They are summarized below:

- 1) The funds flow mechanisms need to be streamlined. Now there are lot of delays in sanctioning and release of payments for works fully or partially completed.
- 2) Since RIDF is a loan, the choice of the projects has to be guided solely by potential for long term returns. Only where there is adequate justification should projects need be posed for assistance under RIDF.
- 3) New schemes like micro hydel, village haats, integrated cold chains, integrated market yards and fish landing centers could be taken up with the involvement of local governments.

TOWARDS AN AGENDA FOR PROMOTING INVESTMENT

It is necessary to have a proactive policy to promote flow of institutional finance including bank credits which match development priorities of the State. This calls for co-ordination at top levels to identify the priority sectors for investment and come up with facilitating policy decisions. At the level of implementing departments clear cut action plans need to be developed. A special effort is required to bring about a working relationship between local governments and banks. The District Planning Committee needs be facilitated to play the nodal role in achieving this objective.

As regards flow of credit to the poor is concerned the concept of self-help groups seems to be ideal with the expansion of Kudumbashree. Even the most marginalized poor like the Scheduled Tribes can be made credit worthy. Kudumbashree needs to be supported with expertise for identification of economic opportunities to the poor and for developing the required skills of the poor particularly entrepreneurial skills.

For monitoring the whole process the existing Committees at the Block and District levels have to be toned up and their functioning monitored closely at the State level through a proper reporting system.

CONCLUSION

The Potential Linked Plan (PLP) which has been prepared by NABARD for each district projects a credit outlay of Rs.9,965 crore for lthe year 2002-2003. It is necessary to achieve it in full by co-ordinating the measures mentioned above. Likewise the RIDF absorption has to be increased for projects which have the potential for adequate economic returns.

CHAPTER - 4

AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION

The emerging trends in the agricultural sector could be summarized as shown below

- The performance of agriculture in Kerala has shown signs of improvement in overall growth rate in nineties. The positive trend in agricultural growth was not all pervasive but was mainly confined to the selected commodities.
- The shift in area from subsistence seasonal or annual food crops has been continuing. Food crops are becoming increasingly difficult to sustain.
- Steep fall in prices of agricultural commodities.
- Threats and opportunities of trade liberalization
- The productivity of crops still remain lower than those in other states.
- The size of agricultural holdings underwent further marginalisation. The average size of holdings which was 0.36 in 1985-86 has come down to 0.27 in 1995-96.
- Regional imbalances in agricultural growth
- Movement of cultivators and agricultural labourers away from the farm front. Acute shortage of labourers for field operations during peak seasons in the midst of unemployment.
- The population dependent on agriculture has remained more or less the same in proportionate terms.
- Increasing proportion of part time farmers.
- Drift towards less labour absorbing systems of land use.

The newly emerging strategies include (1) Adoption of farming systems perspective to maximize income from unit area through a systems approach by integrating different crops, livestock and other enterprises in a farm (2) Scientific delineation of agroecological zones (3) Natural resource management on the basis of integrated watershed management within agroecological zones (4) Value addition and (5) Strengthening of local governments to facilitate exploitation of micro level production possibilities.

The major strength of the mixed cropping pattern followed in Kerala is the high degree of resilience it lends for meeting the adverse conditions emerging from the loss in revenue as a result of the fall in prices of agricultural commodities. Fluctuations in the prices of agricultural commodities normally do not adversely affect a cross-section of the commodities concurrently and the mixed cropping systems thus acts as a cushion for absorbing the shock through cross subsidisation. Unfortunately, however the fall in prices now being experienced is all pervasive and as a result even this advantages which the Kerala farm front was enjoying in the past has been dissipated which warrants further focusing the strategy in different farming systems and homesteads exploiting the scientific management of biophysical resource base and synergies within a farm.

AGRICULTURAL INCOME

The ten year period from mid seventies is considered as a period when the Kerala agricultural front was in stagnation. The nineties in general showed positive signs of recovery. The trends in agricultural income in Kerala is given in Table 4.1 The growth rate during 2000-01 was 3.73 per cent.

Table 4.1
Growth of Agricultural Income in Kerala
(Base year 1993-94)

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Agricultural Income (Rs. in crore)</i>	<i>Rate of change over previous year (%)</i>	<i>Per centage contribution to State income</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>
1.	1993-94	6256	...	26.23
2.	1994-95	6897	10.25	26.62
3.	1995-96	6947	0.72	25.78
4.	1996-97	7115	2.42	25.39
5.	1997-98	6777	-4.75	23.67
6.	1998-99	6900	1.81	22.70
7.	1999-00*	7158	3.74	22.03
8.	2000-01**	7425	3.73	21.38

* Provisional

** quick estimate

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics

Productivity-wise, there are inter-state differences for various crops. Still the total income generated per unit of land in Kerala is high compared to other states in the country. Kerala leads other states in the country in respect of the gross income generated per ha. of cultivated land. Relevant data is given in table 4.2. The average gross income generated per ha. in Kerala is Rs. 31468 against the national average of Rs. 14178 during 1996-97.

Table 4.2
Per hectare income of major states from Agriculture

(in Rs)

State	1972-73	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97
Andhra Pradesh	1165	8344	10415	10561	15429	14745	16688	18029
Assam	1631	9124	10792	11917	13611	15750	16062	16546
Bihar	1320	9097	9839	11760	13249	15020	12195	13161
Gujarat	887	6139	6410	8754	8811	12880	11559	13911
Haryana	1197	9102	11774	12167	14331	16296	16204	20026
Himachal Pradesh	1319	7310	9275	9917	10595	13062	15107	NA
Jammu & Kashmir	1545	9736	10863	11883	12185	15277	19674	NA
Karnataka	1033	5809	7711	8342	9735	11666	13362	13946
Kerala	1993	11650	17458	17865	19859	23836	27369	31468
Madhya Pradesh	1320	4239	4604	4821	6330	6490	6967	8443
Maharashtra	551	5358	5801	7968	8651	9833	11386	13356
Orissa	1050	3297	4567	4538	5472	6274	7519	7766
Punjab	1536	9854	12534	14455	16803	18647	20090	22442
Rajasthan	566	4251	4807	5165	5134	6446	7220	9249
Tamil Nadu	1332	7852	9422	11433	14517	15721	17287	NA
Uttar Pradesh	1009	8054	9592	9621	11297	12810	14043	NA
West Bengal	1921	10317	14033	14109	15801	20158	22368	NA
India	1034	6851	8221	9001	10424	13581	12842	14178

Source: CMIE & National Accounts Statistics

Weather

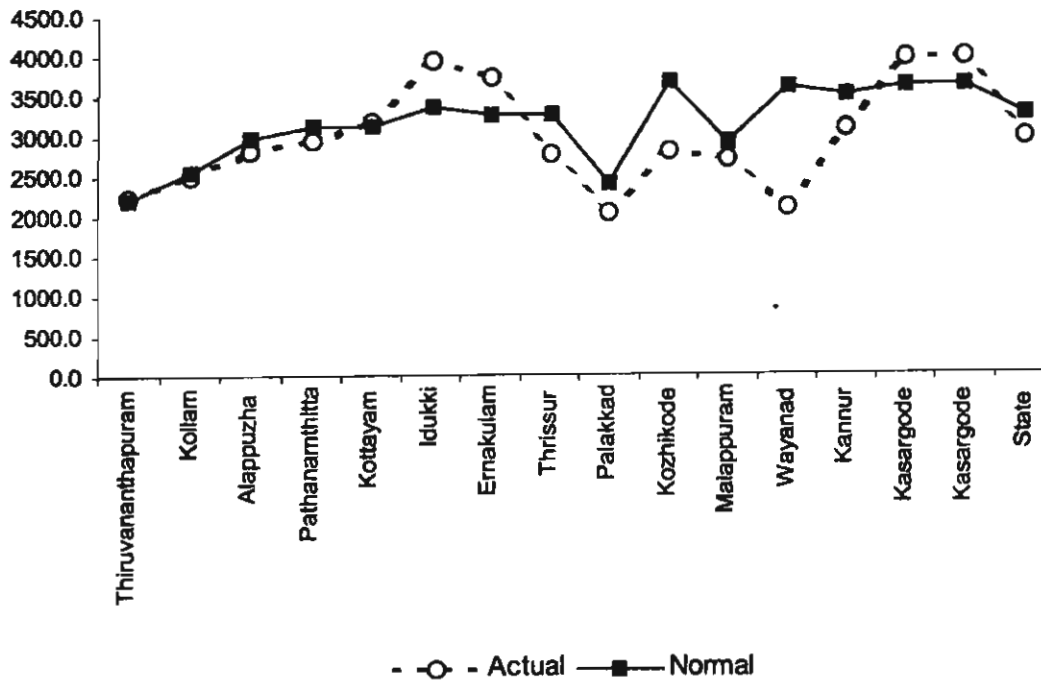
Rainfall was 2908mm during 2001 against a normal of 3107 mm. Kerala received on an average less than normal rainfall during 2001. It was less than normal only in SW monsoon period (-13%). Rainfall was higher in 2001 than in 2000 (2465 mm). Among the districts Idukki received maximum rainfall of 3941 mm while the lowest was in Palakkad (2034mm). In spatial distribution five districts, viz, Ernakulam, Idukki, Kottayam, Thiruvananthapuram and Kasaragod could get rainfall more than the normal rainfall. The relevant data are given in table 4.3 and appendices 4.3, 4.4 and 4.5.

Table 4.3
Per centage Departure of Rainfall from Normal
(1990 to 2000)

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
10	1999	-8	-25	23
11	2000	-21	-18	-27
12	2001	---	-13	0

Source: Meteorological Centre, Thiruvananthapuram.

Fig. 4.1. District-wise rainfall (mm) in Kerala for 2001



Land Use.

Data on land use pattern of Kerala for the year 1999 - 2000 is given in table 4.4. Out of a total geographical area of 38.85 lakh ha., forest occupies around 28 per cent. In view of the high density of population, the pressure for non- agricultural uses is increasing. Land under non-agricultural uses was 8.6 per cent in 1998-99 and has increased to 9.1 per cent in 1999-00. The net cropped area has marginally declined from 22.59 lakh ha to 22.39 lakh ha, and the cropping intensity has increased from 129 to 134. There was an increase in the area under current fallows

(4144 ha) and fallow other than current fallow (601 ha). But there was a decrease in the area under cultivable wastes (-4431 ha)

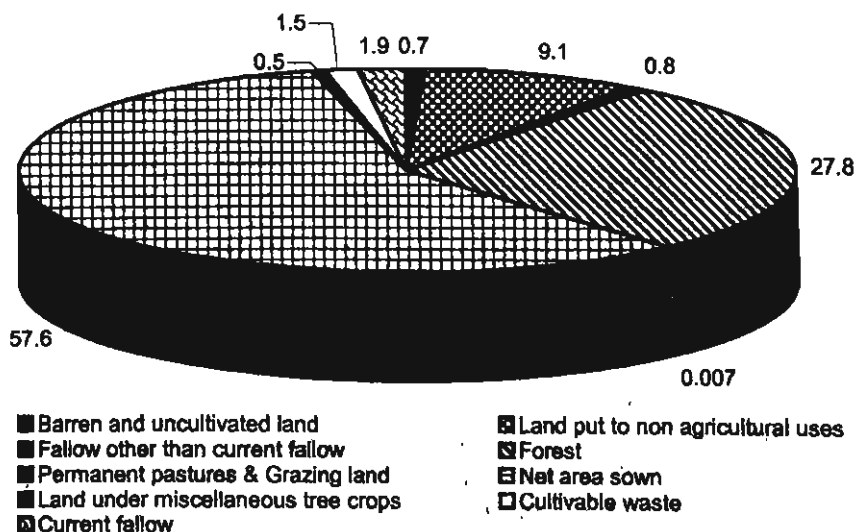
Table - 4.4

Land Use Pattern in Kerala (Area in ha.)

Sl. No.	Classification of Land	1998-99		1999-00	
		Actual	%	Actual	%
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Total Geographical Area	3885497	---	3885497	---
2	Forest	1081509	27.80	1081509	27.80
3	Land put to non agricultural uses	333822	8.6	354390	9.10
4	Barren and uncultivated land	28341	0.70	28884	0.70
5	Permanent pastures & Grazing land	682	0.02	253	0.007
6	Land under miscellaneous tree crops not included in net area sown	20200	0.50	18515	0.50
7	Cultivable waste	62710	1.60	58279	1.50
8	Fallow other than current fallow	31537	0.80	32138	0.80
9	Current fallow	68022	1.80	72166	1.90
10	Net area sown	2258674	58.10	2239363	57.60
11	Area sown more than once	657831	16.90	762341	19.60
12	Total cropped area	2916505	75.10	3001704	77.20
13	Cropping intensities	129	---	134	---

Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics

Fig. 4.2. Land use pattern (1999-2000)



Trend in area, production and productivity of Crops.

Data regarding the area, production and productivity of important crops grown in Kerala during the last three years are given in table 4.5. The trend in area under the various crops during the period reveals that the urge for replacing seasonal and annual crops by perennial crops is persisting. Seasonal/annual crops, namely rice (-2319 ha), pulses(-175 ha) tapioca (-742 ha), and sesamum (-668 ha) On the other hand, perennials such as pepper (962ha), arecanut (3434), coconut (11258), coffee (596), and rubber (1464) have consolidated their coverage further. Among the perennials area under cashewnut declined by 3170 ha, Crops which have failed to sustain at least the production level during 2000-01 as in previous year include rice (-19358 tonnes) pulses (-203 tonnes) pepper (-64 tonnes) cashewnuts (-3489 tonnes), tapioca (-19598 tonnes), coconut (-184 m.nuts) and tea (-7177 tonnes).Crops which maintained increasing trends are cardamom (995 tonnes), arecanut (1190 tonnes),banana (1640 tonnes),other plantain (2086 tonnes),coffee (10080 tonnes)

Table 4.5
Area, Production and Productivity of Principal Crops

Sl. No.	Crops	Area (ha)			Production (tonnes)			Productivity (kg/ha)		
		1998-99	1999-00#	2000-01	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01
1.	Rice	352631	349774	347455	726743	770686	751328	2061	2203	2162
2.	Jowar	2177	2529	2529	1108	1287	656	509	509	259
3.	Ragi	1157	870	870	936	704	602	809	809	692
4.	Other Cereals	2300	1831	NA	1788	1423	NA	NA	NA	NA
5.	Pulses	12627	10985	10810	9822	8571	8368	779	780	774
6.	Sugarcane	6160	5780	5776	47216	57882	57826	7665	10014	10011
7.	Pepper	182384	198406	199368	68510	47543	47479	376	240	238
8.	Chillies	297	312	312	288	310	306	970	994	981
9.	Ginger	11107	11264	11264	39362	41344	41477	3544	3670	3682
10.	Turmeric	3706	3971	3957	8034	8362	8316	2168	2106	210
11.	Cardamom	41449	41491	41288	4990	6585	7580	120	159	183
12.	Arecanut	73639	81941	85375	68479	83337	84527	930	1017	990
13.	Banana	30521	39046	39296	386588	398145	399785	12666	10197	10173
14.	Other Plantains	50947	53252	53591	397986	410566	412652	7812	7710	7700
15.	Cashewnut	91268	89403	86232	51336	65547	62058	562	733	720
16.	Tapioca	112774	111922	111180	2630155	2531752	2512154	23322	22621	22595
17.	Sweet Potato	1099	989	984	11924	10698	10656	10850	10817	10829
18.	Groundnut	7021	6921	6921	5219	5144	5195	743	743	751
19.	Sesamum	3303	2612	1944	1057	718	480	320	274	247
20.	Coconut *	882288	925035	936293	5132	5680	5496	5817	6140	5870
21.	Cotton	10999	4772	NA	17752	7702	NA	6140	1613	NA
22.	Tobacco	41	44	18	228	245	89	5561	5568	4944
23.	Coffee**	83699	84139	84735	49886	60470	70550	596	719	833
24.	Tea**	34690	34793	36847	58726	61955	69132	1693	1780	1876
25.	Rubber**	469924	472900	474364	559099	572820	579866	1190	1211	1222-

Source : Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Rubber Board, ** UPASI

* Production in million nuts & Productivity in nuts/ha.

Provisional except for rice.

With respect to the productivity, the crops which have positive growth in productivity levels include coffee (114kg),rubber (11 kg),cardamom (25kg),ginger (12kg),sweet potato (12 kg) and tea (96 kg). While in respect of rice (-41kg), arecanut (-27kg),cashew (-13kg),tapioca (-26kg), sesamum (-27kg) and coconut (-270 nuts), there was decline in productivity during 2000-01. The declining trend in the productivity of the two major small holder crops, namely coconut and cashewnut, has to be taken note of.

A review of the long term performance of the crop sector, over the last decade, shows that the total output from the sector has recorded an average annual growth of around 2.5 per cent. There was large scale shift from high volume, low value crops like tapioca and rice, to low volume, high value crops like pepper and rubber.

Crop wise Analysis.

Rice

Rice, the principal food crop of Kerala has been subject to persistent pressure for replacement by more remunerative crops during the last two decades. Rice production touched its peak of around 14 lakh tonnes in the mid seventies. Even at its peak level, internal production was hardly sufficient to meet 50 per cent of the state's requirement. Consequent to the enormous pressure which high value crops like coconut, banana, pineapple and plantain have exerted, area under paddy has declined from its peak coverage of 8.81 lakh ha in mid seventies to 4.31 lakh ha in 1996-97. Special programmes launched from the state level and by the local bodies have helped in reducing the degree of decline considerably during the Ninth Plan. The average annual decline in area under rice during the Eighth Five Year Plan was around 22,000 ha., whereas it has come down during the last three years. During 2000-01 it could be brought down to just 2300 ha. The annual production of rice which was 7.27 lakh tonnes in 1998-99 improved slightly to 7.51 lakh tones during 2000-01; The future of rice production in Kerala lies in improving the productivity through promotion of the cultivation of high yielding varieties under scientific management. In Kerala rice cultivation is sustainable in areas where either productivity is reasonably higher where there is potential for stepping up productivity through concerted efforts. Rice productivity at current level is sub optimal. The consistent failure of the crop to raise to the expectations raises series of questions about the policy to sustain rice production at any cost. The recommendations of the special committee appointed by Government, for concentrating rice production in 54 blocks accounting for 75 per cent of the rice area in the state needs to be explored.

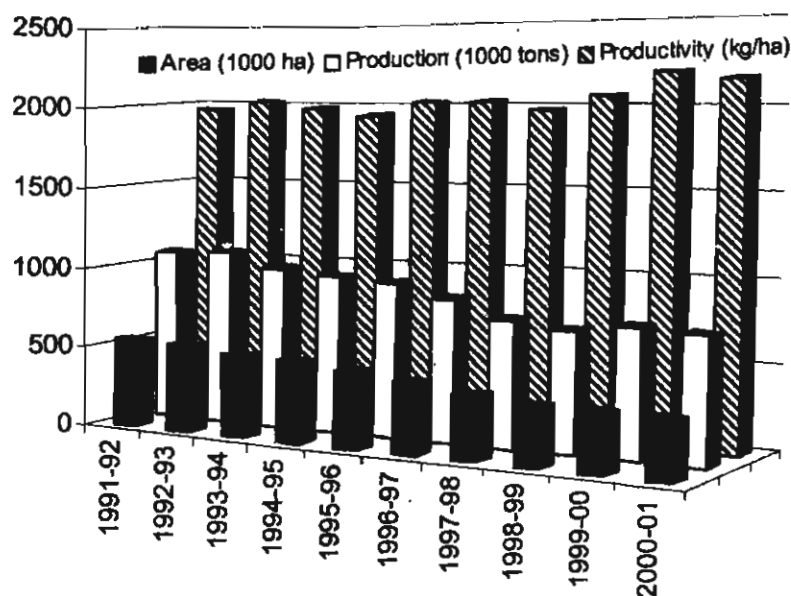
Table 4.6
Area, Production and Productivity of Rice in Kerala and India

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	1750
1992-93	537	41775	1085	72867	2018	1740
1993-94	507	42539	1004	80298	1977	1890
1994-95	503	42814	975	81814	1937	1910
1995-96	471	42837	953	76975	2023	1800
1996-97	431	43433	871	81737	2023	1882
1997-98	387	43446	765	82535	1975	1900
1998-99	353	44802	727	86077	2061	1920
1999-00	350	44972	771	89475	2203	1990
2000-01*	347	NA	751	NA	2162	NA

source: Directorate of Economic and Statistics, C M IE

* Provisional

Fig. 4.3. Area, production and productivity of rice in Kerala



Season-wise data shows that the reduction in area under rice was during the Mundakan season whereas during Virippu season of 2000-2001 the negative trend has been reversed. The single cropped lands of Kuttanad and Kole, where only one crop is raised during Punja season, also offer scope for additional cropping. Among the three seasons, Punja season records the highest productivity and the trend is continuing. (see appendix 4.7)

The coverage of high yielding variety is given season-wise in appendix 4.8. In spite of sharp decline in the area under rice, the coverage under high yielding varieties remains steady and is increasing. The coverage, which was stagnating in the range of 1.65 to 1.75 lakh ha during the past decade, has registered marked improvement during 1999-2000. The coverage has increased from 1.77 lakh ha in 1998-99 to 2.27 lakh ha in 2000-2001. The increase in coverage was all pervasive through the three seasons. The Mundakan season could retain higher rate of growth as well as high proportion in coverage. The overall per centage of high yielding coverage during 2000-2001 was over 70 and is much higher than the national average.

District-wise, while there was reduction in area under rice in the districts of Thiruvananthapuram, Kollam, Ernakulam, Pathanamthitta, Idukki and Thrissur, while there was an increase in Kottayam, Palakkad, and Kasaragod. (see appendix 4.9&4.10). The declining trend in productivity in Thiruvananthapuram, Kottayam, Pathanamthitta, Ernakulam, Thrissur, Palakkad, Wayanad may have to be reversed.

Coconut.

Coconut is the main stay of Kerala's rural economy in view of its multifarious contribution to income and employment. With a coverage of nearly 9 lakh ha, coconut occupies 42 per cent of the net cropped area and provides livelihood for over 3.5 million families in Kerala. The area under the crop has shown an increasing trend (see fig. 4.4). The productivity recorded during 2000-01 is 5870 nuts (see table 4.7). The wide-spread attack of Mandari pest which was an exotic mite that appeared all of a sudden in Ernakulam District and its rapid spread affecting over 590 lakh palms could perhaps be the factor responsible largely for the decline in productivity. The pest has again reappeared in 2000-01 as well in spite of the massive spraying organised by the state in association with the local bodies concerned. During 1999-00, plant

protection treatment could be organised with the participation of farmers covering 2.77 crore palms, the cost being shared by the state and the district and grama panchayats. The mode of operation of the spraying campaign against the coconut mite set an example of the manner in which the State Government and local bodies could combine their efforts towards a common goal.}

Table - 4.7
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	1529	4641	10080	5377	6593
1992-93	877	1538	5124	11241	5843	7310
1993-94	882	1635	5192	11975	5885	7324
1994-95	911	1714	5336	13300	5858	7760
1995-96	914	1833	5155	12952	5638	7066
1996-97	902	1891	5276	13061	5849	6908
1997-98	884	1898	5210	13096	5891	6902
1998-99	882	1755	5132	12536	5817	7145
1999-00	925	1778	5680	12252	6140	6892
2000-01*	936	NA	5496	NA	5870	NA

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, CMIE.

* Provisional

Coconut is facing a very severe crisis in view of the sharp decline in prices during the last two years. The average price of coconut which was in the range of Rs.4.50 to 5 a nut during 1999 has fallen sharply and the average farm price declined to Rs.2.80 a nut during 2000-01. The minimum support price announced by Government of India for the period and the market intervention operation supported by Government of India had very little impact on the price of copra and coconut oil }

Coconut, provides income and employment for millions of households with small holdings. The fall in price of coconut, combined with the wide-spread attack of coconut mite depressing the yield considerably in the central region, has affected the livelihood security of a vast majority of the small and marginal farmers of the state. A conscious shift in favour of product diversification and byproduct utilization is necessary for ensuring further growth and development on a commercial footing.

Fig. 4.4. Area, production and productivity of coconut in Kerala

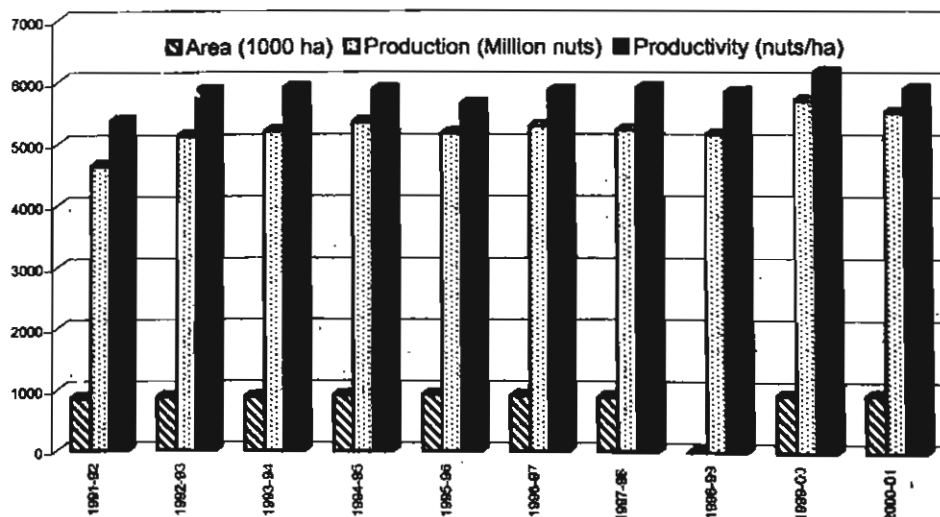
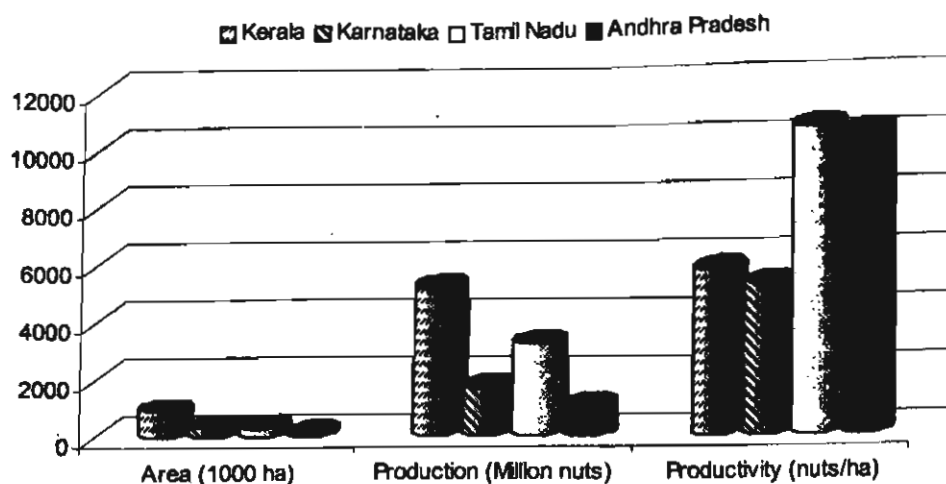


Fig. 4.5. Area, production and productivity of coconut in different states (1999-2000)



Pepper.

Pepper is one of the major export oriented commodities in which the state has certain inherent and established strengths over other producing regions. The State continues to enjoy a near monopoly in area and production of pepper, accounting for 97 per cent in the country. The crop productivity achieved its peak level of 357 kg per ha during 1995-96. The productivity of pepper recorded during 2000-01 was only 238 kg per ha, and its production declined marginally from 47,540 tonnes during the previous year to 47,480 tonnes in 2000.01 (see table 4.8). At the same time, pepper is one crop which has improved its area coverage substantially. Of late the price of pepper in the international market also started declining consequent to the emergence of Vietnam as a major producer and exporter. Pepper produced in Kerala fetches a premium price in international market in view of its intrinsic quality. However consequent to the liberalisation of imports, there are reports of low quality pepper arriving from other producing countries.

Table - 4.8

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	61.6	357	310
1996-97	183	190	56.55	55.6	309	310
1997-98	180	182	46.04	57.3	255	320
1998-99	182	240	68.51	75.7	376	316
1999-00	198	192	47.5	58.3	240	303
2000-01*	199	NA	47.48	NA	238	NA

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, CMIE

*Provisional

Ending a two-year long sustained increasing trend, Indian pepper prices are set to enter a bearish phase in 1999. After remaining above Rs.200 per kg mark for a long time, pepper prices started coming down. The slowing down in the exports to the Russian market also acted as a major constraint. Due to competition from other countries, pepper export registered a record shortfall during 2000-01. India could export only 19,250 tonnes in 2000-01 as against 42800 tonnes in 1999-00.

It should be possible for the country to regain the lost glory in pepper trade by giving sharper focus on post harvest activities like quality control and value addition, concentrating such activities in Kerala. In view of growing competition, the producers have to be properly educated and the ground has to be set for technology upgradation and quality improvement.

The pattern of global demand for the crop is undergoing changes. The consumer preference is for value-added forms of pepper such as white pepper, pepper in brine, oleoresin etc. Kerala could not take advantage of the emerging opportunities for want of adequate processing facilities to process the commodity for export in the desired form.

The state has to bestow specialised attention for upgrading the productivity through an organized replanting programme. The varietal selection and improvement through genetic upgradation is also important for stabilizing and retaining its lead share in global trade.

CASHEW

Data on area, production and productivity of cashew for the last ten years is shown in table 4.9. In spite of operating special schemes for expansion of area under cashew, the coverage has been steadily declining during the last two decades. The decline in area suffered during the period is to the tune of around 30,000 ha. Productivity of the crop, which was lingering at around 800 kg per ha. has also started declining from 1995-96 onwards, reaching 720 kg per ha. during 2000-01 (see table 4.9 and fig.4.6). The share of Kerala in the area under cashew in the country has come down from 23 per cent in 1987-88 to 13 per cent in 1999-00. The state's share in All-India production is 13 per cent. Kerala has all the agroclimatic endowments for producing high quality and premium brand cashew which has a ready international market. Still the performance of cashew in Kerala is disappointing.

According to the Directorate of cashew Development around 50 per cent of cashew trees in the state requires replanting because of senility. High yielding cultivars developed in Kerala with yield potential of more than 20 kg per tree are available. Vegetative propagation technologies for upgrading the existing stock have also been perfected. A systematic programme for selective replanting of low yielding trees has to be stepped up. There is also scope for expansion of area under this crop in the northern districts of Kerala.

Table - 4. 9
Area, Production and Productivity of Cashew in Kerala and India

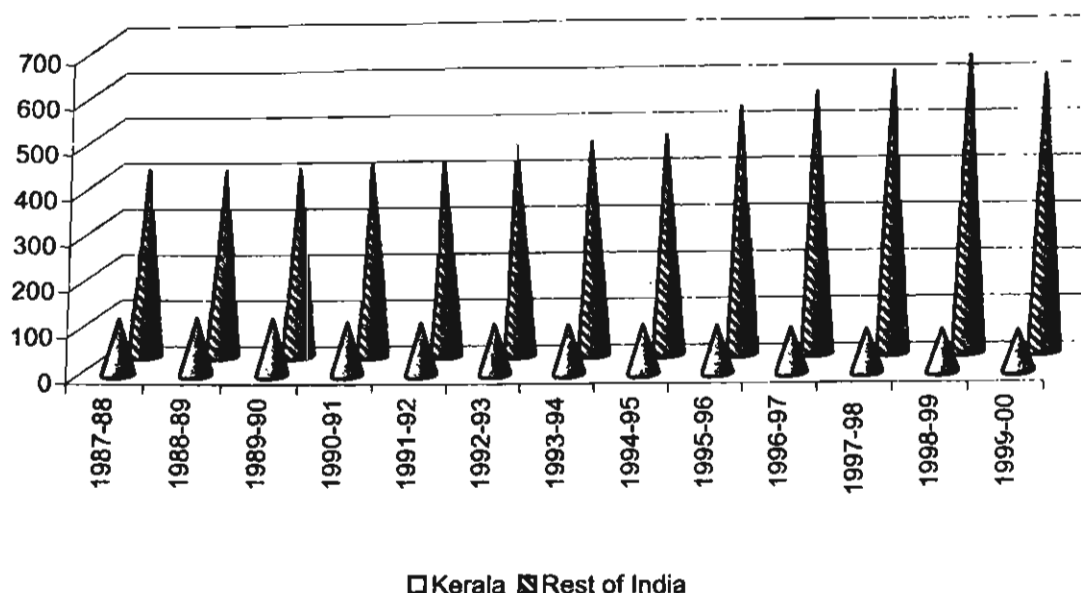
Year	Area ('000 ha)		Production ('000 t)		Productivity (kg / ha)	
	Kerala	India	Kerala	India	Kerala	India
1987-88	121.6	527.4	81.5	260.3	670	494
1988-89	124.7	529.3	108.3	274.3	868	518
1989-90	123.7	530.9	106.3	285.6	859	538
1990-91	115.6	531.9	102.8	294.6	889	554
1991-92	112.1	533.5	104.6	305.3	933	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	94.7	701.0	56.9	360.0	601	514
1998-99	91.3	732.0	51.3	460.0	562	630
1999-00	89.3	686	65.5	520	733	758
2000-01*	86.2	NA	62.1	NA	720	NA

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

* Provisional

Fig. 4.6. Area under cashew in Kerala and India



Cashew processing industry is finding it extremely difficult even to maintain the present level of capacity utilization because of the lower availability of local raw material.

Horticulture

Kerala has the natural endowments conducive for a wide variety of horticultural crops. The opportunity for raising a variety of fruits and vegetables by taking advantage of the varying climate and other favourable features remain largely untapped. It was only in respect of vegetable production some efforts could be made for commercial production. (see table 4.10)

Table 4.10
Area under Vegetables in Kerala from 1991-92 to 1999-00

(in hectares)

Year	Drumstick	Tubers except Tapioca & Sweet Potato	seasonal vegetables	Banana & Plantains
1991-92	18110	33066	21743	65069
1992-93	18058	31057	21866	67957
1993-94	19304	31914	25052	72148
1994-95	20130	32039	23774	72566
1995-96	21452	33098	17616	72861
1996-97	20720	29585	17243	78079
1997-98	19838	28906	24139	80640
1998-99	19622	28768	24606	81468
1999-00	19246	29992	NA	92298

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics

PLANTATION CROPS

Kerala has a substantial share in the four plantation crops of rubber, tea, coffee and cardamom. The state accounts for about 45 per cent of the total area under these crops in the country and they together account for 28 per cent of the net cropped area of the state. (see appendix 4.11).

Plantation crops in general are either export oriented or import substituting and therefore assume special significance from the national point of view. It is estimated that nearly 14 lakh families are dependent on the plantation sector for livelihood. Each of the four plantation crops of South India has its distinct characteristics and economic problems. Consequent to the removal of the quantitative restrictions on import of these commodities and signing of the Indo-Sri Lankan Treaty, plantation crops in general are facing the threat of unbridled in flow of these commodities to the country.

RUBBER

Among the plantation crops rubber is the dominant crop. Out of 5.63 lakh ha of area under rubber in the country during the year 2000-01, 4.74 lakh ha is in Kerala (84%). The production of natural rubber in Kerala during the year was 5.80 lakh tonnes against the all India production of 6.30 lakh tonnes. Being predominantly a small holder plantation crop in Kerala, the average size of a small rubber holding is as low as 0.47 ha. There are 9.12 lakh small holdings. The increasing trend in productivity continued during 2000-01. It was 1190 kg per ha in 1998-99, which rose to 1222 kg during 2000-01.¹ The average price of rubber (RSS-4) which was Rs. 51 per kg in 1995 fell to Rs.39 in 1997. It declined further to Rs.30 in 2001 (see appendix 4.12). There was no improvement in 2000 and 2001. Initiatives have been taken by the state government by way of procurement from open market at a higher price and the authorisation given to different agencies for export. Government of India has also decided on procurement of rubber from the open market through STC for meeting the domestic industrial demand against advance licenses by suspending the permission given to them for import. Even this did not help in improving the market sentiments.¹

India is the fourth largest producer of natural rubber in the world after Thailand, Indonesia and Malaysia and is at the same time the fourth largest consumer after USA, Japan and South Korea. Indian industry comprising 29 tyre manufacturing units and 250 medium scale and 5500 small scale units in the organised sector offers 35,000 diversified products. The long experience in the manufacture of such a large number of diversified products and the low cost man-power available have to be considered as the relative advantages the country possesses on the promotion of rubber based industries for export purposes.

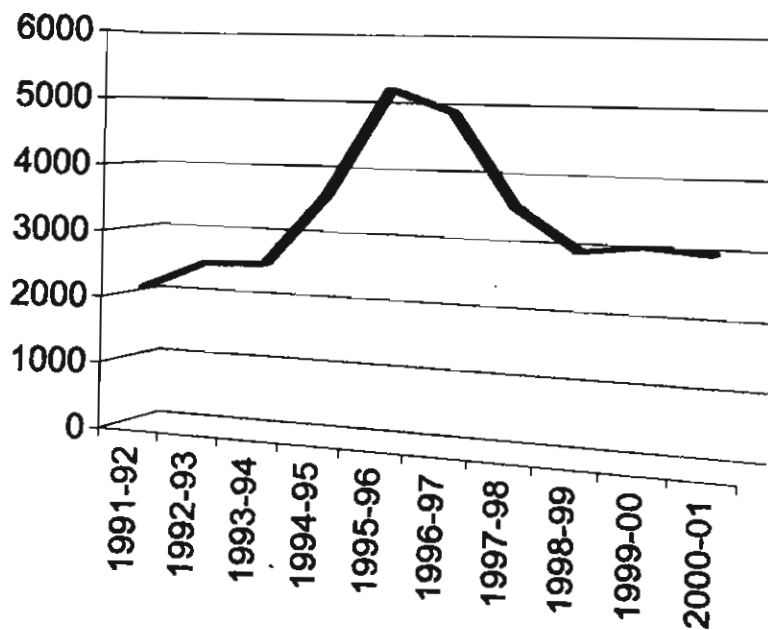
Even though the domestic prices of natural rubber were more or less comparable to international prices (see table 4.11), the industrial sector still resort to imports in bulk quantities since the import duty is only 25% which is lower than the additional transport cost which they have to incur for procurement and transport. As per the agreement with World Trade Organisation (WTO), natural rubber has been categorised as an industrial commodity and it put restraints for raising the import duty further on par with other agricultural commodities. {

Table 4.11
Price Trend of Rubber During 2000-01

<i>Month</i>	<i>India</i> (Rs. per 100 kg. Of RSS 4)	<i>World</i> (Rs. per 100 kg. of RSS 3) (Kualalumpur)
April 2000	3199	3073
May 2000	3356	3085
June 2000	3248	3004
July 2000	3253	2857
August 2000	3198	3056
September 2000	3122	2975
October 2000	3061	3028
November 2000	2909	2991
December 2000	2867	3037
January 2001	2853	2921
February 2001	2694	2800
March 2001	2667	2669
Average (2000-01))	3036	2958

Source: Rubber Board, Kottayam

Fig. 4.7. Price movement of natural rubber (RSS-4) in Kerala



Consumption of natural rubber during 2000 -01 increased slightly and has registered an annual growth of 0.5 per cent and it is the auto tyre manufacturing segment which has registered decline in growth (-1.7%) (see table 4.12).

Table 4.12
Consumption of Rubber during 1999-2000 & 2000-2001

	Consumption (in tonnes)		Growth (%)
	1999 - 2000	2000 - 2001	
Natural Rubber (NR)			
Auto Tyre Manufacturers	310870	305718	-1.7
Others	317240	325757	2.7
Total of NR	628110	631475	0.5
Synthetic Rubber (SR)			
Auto Tyre Manufacturers	97482	98362	0.9
Others	69738	72308	3.7
Total of SR	167220	170670	2.1
NR & SR			
Auto Tyre Manufacturers	408352	404080	-1.0
Others	386978	398065	2.9
Total of NR & SR	795330	802145	0.9

Source: Rubber Board, Kottayam

COFFEE

As against the all India area of 3.5 lakh ha in 2000-01, Kerala's share was 0.85 lakh ha. (24%). The share of Kerala in production is 21 per cent. Production of coffee during the year was only 0.60 lakh tonnes against 2.92 lakh tonnes for the country. Productivity of the crop in Kerala (833 kg/ha) is lower than the national level of 869 kg/ha. Increase in production was contributed substantially by the increase in productivity rather than expansion in area. Major variety grown in Kerala is Robusta. Coffee provides opportunities for livelihood to nearly one lakh families including agricultural labour.¹ In Kerala, coffee is also one of the small holder plantation crops with nearly 75,000 holdings coming under the category with an average size of 1.1 ha per holding.

¹ The average price of coffee which was in the range of Rs.65 to 75 a kg during the last 5 years has come down to Rs.59 per kg during 1999. After reaching a peak in 1997, the international price of both arabica and robusta have declined drastically. There was no recovery in the prices during the year 2000 and 2001. The international trends were fully reflected in the domestic auction prices also. The main reason attributed is the spurt in production compared to the increase in demand. Consumption of coffee has remained more or less unchanged at around 55,000 tonnes for the past one and half decades inspite of growth in incomes as well as population.

TEA

Against the total area of 4.38 lakh ha under tea (2001) in the country Kerala accounts for only 0.37 lakh ha. In respect of production also Kerala could retain its share of eight per cent. Tea plantations owned by big companies, employ a labour force of over 84,000 in the organised sector. Of late, small plantations of tea have started emerging in Idukki and Wayanad Districts.

Prices of tea were bouyant during 1998 but started declining in 1999. The average auction price of South Indian tea in 1999 was Rs.51 per kg against Rs.69 per kg in 1998. The combined average price for 1998 at Cochin was Rs.74 per kg which declined to Rs.53 per kg in 2001. Tea is among the 2000 items agreed to be imported from SAARC countries under marginal tariff. Liberal imports from Sri Lanka under the Indo Sri Lankan Treaty has also adversely affected tea prices. There are reports that deterioration in the quality of South Indian tea has also affected the export prospects. Statistics regarding the production, consumption, export and auction price of tea are given in appendix 4.15

CARDAMOM

While the area under cardamom in the country has reduced from 1.2 lakh ha to 0.85 lakh ha. In Kerala it has come down from 65,000 ha to 40,867 ha. The commodity has registered increase in production through productivity improvement. Productivity which was more or less stagnant around 50 kg in the 1980s has improved its position to the level of around 144 kg per ha by 2000-01. Kerala was lagging behind the national level till 1993-94 but has improved its position by raising its productivity from 50 kg to 185 kg per ha. Consequently, the share of Kerala in production at the All India level also increased from 32 per cent to 70 per cent.. On the export front cardamom has been facing cut throat competition from Guatemala although the quality of Guatemala cardamom is inferior. Indian exports of cardamom had come down from around 3,000 tonnes to between 300 to 500 tonnes in early Nineties. Bulk of the cardamom production is still consumed internally and only 10.5 per cent of total production is being exported. With the increase in productivity now achieved, export is also gradually picking up. Exports during 2000-01 are reported to be 1100 tonnes. The average price during 2000-01 remained at around Rs.514 per kg.

Crop Development Programmes

Creation of common service facilities, infrastructural facilities that help productivity and quality improvement, induction of new technologies, promotion of primary processing and value addition and training etc are given for support from the State level. Production support and direct incentives are expected to be catered to by the local bodies as part of their local plans. A brief review of the major programmes implemented at the State level for crop development is given below.

RICE

In rice development the major areas supported from the State level include multiplication and distribution of improved seeds, integrated pest management, IPM demonstration, small farm mechanisation and support by way of infrastructure facilities for the special areas such as Kole, Kari, Kuttanad, Palakkad, Onattukara, Wayanad and Pokkali lands. Government have already constituted 11 separate authorities for formulating comprehensive development programmes for areas which offer potential for augmenting production and for implementing them with institutional finance.

As an incentive for sustaining rice cultivation, a production subsidy of Rs.350 per ha. per season has been extended to all the rice growing areas in the State. The electricity charges in respect of irrigation and drainage for rice cultivation have also been fully subsidised.

COCONUT

For coconut, emphasis was on community irrigation and market intervention through KERAFED for price stabilisation. The centrally sponsored scheme operated with assistance from Coconut Development Board was also operational in the state. The nursery programme for quality seedling production was continued with the target of 5 lakh seedlings

PEPPER

Activities taken up include production and distribution of rooted pepper cuttings, area expansion, rehabilitation of old pepper gardens, plant protection measures and soil conservation measures

Along with pepper, other spices such as ginger, turmeric, chillies and tree spices also received attention during the year.

CASHEW

Activities taken up were expansion of area under cashew, rehabilitation ,plant protection measures and distribution of high yielding grafts

HORTICULTURE

Vegetable development is an area which received priority attention in the local level schemes of the panchayats. At the State level, the programme for commercial cultivation of vegetables in selected areas through the Haritha Sanghoms. So far 1199 Haritha Sanghoms were organised involving 79,819 farmers and benefiting 12,855 ha. The financial assistance extended under the programme cover intensive vegetable cultivation, seed multiplication and distribution, establishment of irrigation and distribution of sprayers and marketing. The production programmes were linked with a procurement and sales network organised by the Kerala State Horticulture Products Development Corporation (HORTICORP). The corporation has 735 sale outlets which were organised on a commission basis engaging unemployed youths in important consuming centres.

The Kerala Horticulture Development Programme, under implementation with EEC assistance, was also continued for promoting vegetable and fruit cultivation. During 1999-2000, 97 self help groups were organised additionally to support coverage of vegetables (602 ha) and banana (711 ha). Twelve "Karshaka vipanies" were organised and concessional credit to the tune of Rs.6.7 crore was advanced. To ensure availability of quality seeds to the vegetable farmers, the programme has set up a seed processing plant at Alathur near Palakkad with an installed capacity of processing 1.50 tonnes of seed per hour. The fruit processing factory with a processing capacity of 3.5 tonnes per hour at Moovattupuzha has become operational for the processing of pineapple and mango. The factory launched its product in the brand name 'JIVE'.

SUPPLIES AND SERVICES

The State has a strong network for supplies and services. This includes Krishi Bhavans in all the grama panchayats for transfer of technology and organising agricultural services. Planting material delivery system has been developed which includes 33 state seed farms, 10 district farms, 10 special farms and 8 coconut nurseries. The paddy seed farms and the District Agricultural Farms are under the control of the District Panchayats for facilitating appropriate seed planning at the grass root level.

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND EDUCATION

The Kerala Agricultural University is the principal institution in the state providing human resources and technology required for the sustainable development of its agriculture, encompassing all production activities based on land and water, including crop production (agriculture), animal husbandry, forestry and fisheries through conducting, interfacing and integrating education, research and extension in these spheres. The University fulfils its obligations and commitments through a network of 36 big and small campuses spread through out the state consisting of ten colleges, six regional agricultural research stations, twenty six research stations, five krishi vignan kendras and three centres of advanced studies. The Central Training Institute, the Centre of Excellence in Training for Plantation Crops and the Communication Centre support the training and research activities. The University has a strong technical manpower consisting of 1,000 academics and over 800 technical staff.

Admission and passing out levels of the various under graduate and post-graduate courses in the university are furnished as appendix 4.19

Research initiatives undertaken in the university are focussed on increasing the productivity of crops, livestock and fish currently raised in the state through manipulation of the genetic base; improvements in the management practices; control and management of pests; diseases and parasites; increasing the efficiency of the bio-physical and human resources, and inputs used in production; the introduction of new crops, animals, and machines; evaluating and designing policies, programmes, institutions and infrastructure; and analyses and appraisal of the value systems and gender equation which are conducive or inhibitory to the adoption of technologies and innovations evolved through research. The research support for the sustainable development of the agriculture sector of the state is rendered in a partnership mode in close association with the research institutions managed by ICAR, Development and Commodity Boards and Department of the State and Central Governments. Over 700 research projects are currently in operation.

University facilitates in-service training on new innovations, technologies and extension management to the grassroots as well as middle level functionaries of development departments and agencies drawing considerable technical, scientific and professional capacity available in the University..

SOIL CONSERVATION

It is estimated that out of 22.8 lakh ha. of cultivated land, 9 lakh is prone to erosion. Among the major crops, plantation crops-particularly rubber-are planted after proper soil conservation and land development. On the other hand, the small holder perennial crops such as coconut, pepper and cashew are planted without providing the required land preparations. Soil and moisture conservation is critically important for crops like pepper which are normally raised in the upper elevations of the land terrain. The cumulative coverage under soil conservation at the end of Eighth Five Year Plan was 1.40 lakh ha. With the introduction of decentralised planning, there is increasing awareness about the need for effective conservation measures. Accordingly, considerable attention has been paid by the local bodies for supporting the activity. With the substantial assistance rendered by NABARD under RIDF and the inclusion of a good number of projects as part of local plans, soil and water conservation activities in the watersheds of the state received an impetus during the Ninth Five Year Plan.

The first phase of RIDF programme was completed in December 1997 with a total project cost of Rs.10.13 crore benefiting an area of 5718 ha. spread over 37 watersheds in the five districts of Thiruvananthapuram, Idukki, Wayanad, Kannur and Kasaragod. Phase II of the programme with a project outlay of Rs.12.90 crore was commenced in 1997-98 and is implemented in 28 watersheds in 11 districts excluding Alappuzha, Ernakulam and Malappuram covering an area of 8725 ha. Phase III of the programme was started in October 1998 and is in progress in 40 watersheds with a project cost of Rs.16.22 crore. All 14 districts are thus covered under the project benefiting 13,423 ha.

The National Watershed Development Project for Rainfed Areas (NWDPR) is a 100 per cent Centrally Sponsored Scheme taken up from 1990-91 onwards. During the Eighth Plan, an area of 88,226 ha coming under 114 watersheds received the benefits of the scheme involving expenditure of Rs.29.94 crore. During the Ninth Plan, the project is under implementation in 1.37 lakh ha, coming under 114 watersheds lying adjacent to the old ones. During 2000-01, conservation activities were carried out in 12910 ha with an expenditure of Rs.732 lakh whereas in 1999-00 the area covered was 18649 ha. and expenditure there on was Rs.917 lakh.

The grant-in-aid earmarked by the local bodies in their Annual Plans 1997-98, 1998-99 for soil conservation and land development were of the order of Rs.30 crore and Rs.54 crore respectively.

LIVESTOCK

Livestock rearing which has a very long tradition in Kerala is assuming increasing importance as a subsidiary occupation along with agriculture. The potential of dairy farming as a complementary enterprise makes it popular avocation for the rural families. Livestock rearing in Kerala is unique in the sense that it is largely in the small farm sector as part of the backyard system largely managed by women. Livestock rearing is facing new challenges as a result of the fast changes that are taking place in the farm front replacing livestock friendly seasonal crops by perennial cash crops. Paddy based farming system and cattle rearing are inter dependent and as such the sharp decline in area under paddy cultivation had its impact on livestock rearing. It is estimated that about 32 lakh out of the total number of 55 lakh households in Kerala are engaged in livestock rearing for supplementing their income. The homestead settlement pattern, the relatively high level of literacy particularly among women, the highly favourable agroclimatic conditions which the Kerala economy possesses in favour of livestock rearing. However, some of the recent developments in the Kerala farm front pose serious threat for sustaining the activity on a firm footing. They include the sharp and continuous decline in the area under livestock-supporting seasonal crops especially paddy, marginalisation of agricultural holdings, declining trend in the family participation particularly among youth and high cost of production as a result of increasing reliance on externally sourced purchased inputs.

A review of the overall development of the livestock sector of the state reveals an over emphasis on strategies directly related to cattle development mainly for improving the genetic quality of indigenous cattle breeds through cross breeding . Even though there is considerable increase in the population of high yielding cross bred cattle (68%) the average yield per animal per day remains at 6 liters compared to the potential of 8-10 liters.

There is also scope for realizing the potential of other areas like poultry, piggery and goat rearing also. The major constraint in goat and pig development has been the lack of availability of improved variety of breeding stock.

The new initiatives emerging in the animal husbandry sector in order to face the challenges include value addition and establishment of micro enterprises .

LIVE STOCK POPULATION

Kerala possesses 34.0 lakh cattle, 1.7 lakh buffaloes, 18.6 lakh goats, 1.4 lakh pigs, 11.9 lakh ducks and 256.5 lakh poultry. The cattle population in Kerala accounts for 1.75 per cent of the total in the country. Comparative picture of livestock population during the last two Census 1987 and 1996 is presented in Table 4.13.

Table 4.13
Livestock Population of All India and Kerala
(Nos. in lakh)

Species	1987		% share of Kerala	1992		% share of Kerala	% Increase over the previous Census (Kerala)
	India	Kerala		India	Kerala		
Cattle	1958.70	34.24	1.75	2045.16	33.96	1.61	- 0.8
Buffalo	769.70	3.29	0.43	842.39	1.65	0.20	- 50.0
Goats	994.10	15.81	1.59	1152.81	18.61	1.61	17.7
Pigs	107.60	1.37	1.27	127.88	1.43	1.12	4.4
Poultry	2583.40	170.92	6.62	2840.25	256.46	9.03	50.0
Ducks	234.90	8.46	3.60	220.86	11.87	5.4	40.0

Source: Livestock Census All India & Livestock Census Kerala.

A comparison of the data reveals that significant reduction has taken place in bovine population from 37.5 lakh to 35.6 lakh i.e., 5 per cent. While the decline in cattle population was very marginal (0.8%), that of buffaloes was by half (50%). This marginal decline in cattle population has no adverse impact on milk production, as there was considerable increase of 17 per centage points (from 50% to 67%) in the number and proportion of crossbred cattle during this period. All categories of livestock have registered increases in their population in varying degrees. Maximum growth was recorded by poultry (50%) followed by duck (40%).

The spatial distribution of the different categories of livestock in Kerala shows a regional pattern. While dairy activity is popular in almost all districts, poultry rearing is concentrated in Idukki and Pathanamthitta, goats in Malappuram and duck in Alappuzha and Kottayam districts. The emerging trend also reveals a shift in the population of dairy cattle from the coastal districts to midland and high land regions.

The dispersal of livestock, particularly cattle, in Kerala in the past reveals that it was concentrated in regions where there was substantial area under rice cultivation. The availability of straw for cattle combined with the demand for organic manure motivated the farming community to own cattle. With the shift in cropping pattern, the area under rice has come down by 50 per cent over the last two decades leading to drastic reduction in the availability of straw for feeding cattle. The present level of supply is estimated to be around 20 lakh tonnes which constitutes only 30 per cent of the estimated requirement. Kerala farmers sought to address the situation by restricting the number of cattle and that too by preferring high yielding crossbreds. This is evident from the steady increase in the proportion of crossbred animals which Kerala could achieve during the last three decades. (see appendix 4.21). There is drastic reduction in other categories of livestock such as bullocks, indigenous female cattle, male calves etc. (see appendix 4.22 & 4.23). The recent trend reveals that the farmers are reluctant to maintain even high yielding crossbred cows during their dry period.

TREND IN PRODUCTION OF MAJOR LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS

Trends in requirement and availability of major livestock products is given in table 4.14. Milk is the only product which could maintain its growth rate in tune with the increase in demand. In the case of egg, the domestic production is sufficient to meet only 25 per cent of the internal requirement. The state is largely dependent on external sources for maintaining the supply of meat.

Table 4.14
Requirement and Availability of Livestock products

<i>Year</i>	<i>Milk (lakh tones)</i>		<i>Egg (million Nos.)</i>		<i>Meat ('000 tonnes)</i>	
	<i>Requirement</i>	<i>Availability</i>	<i>Requirement</i>	<i>Availability</i>	<i>Requirement</i>	<i>Availability *</i>
1981	18.62	9.82	2952	1618	177	50.81
1991	21.24	17.85	3471	1710	208	120.65
2000 (estimate)	23.73	25.25	5063	2054	304	155.08
2000-01	NA	26.05	NA	2034	NA	164.32

Source : Animal Husbandry Department

** Authorised sector only*

MILK

The annual average growth recorded during the last decade was 6.7 per cent, which is being maintained during 2000 –01 as well. The genetic upgradation attained through the artificial insemination programme launched by the state with the support of the frozen semen technology has helped it to attain increase in milk production. However, the high yielding potential secured through cross breeding could not be converted into a corresponding increase in milk yields. Despite considerable increase in the proportion of high yielding crossbred cattle, average milk yield per animal per day remains low compared to its potential. However, the average productivity attained by Kerala is higher than the national average (2.78 litres) and has been increasing. Index of milk production of Kerala and India from 1984-85 to 1999-00 is given in appendix 4.23

The sub optimal realisation of the productivity potential and the increasing reliance on purchased inputs, particularly concentrate feed, make the production of milk in Kerala less competitive compared to the neighbouring states. The cost of production can be reduced only by increasing the productivity through efficient management of cross bred cattle and increasing the availability of fodder through organised efforts including the utilisation of bio wastes and by-products that originate from the farm.

Bringing down the age at first calving and intercalving period of crossbred cows are the other challenges ahead for dairy development in the state.

Poultry farming for egg production by relying purchased feed is uneconomic in Kerala. Poultry rearing on commercial lines is therefore largely confined to broiler production. However, the backyard system for egg production continues to thrive. The egg production which has reached the level of 2024 million numbers by the end of Eighth Five Year Plan is showing signs of slowing down. The production which was 2044 million in 1998-99 declined to 2034 million in 2000-01. Index of egg production of Kerala and India over the years is given in appendix 4.24.

Meat production in Kerala comprises of beef, mutton, pork and broiler chicken. Out of this, beef is almost entirely from the culled animals brought from the neighbouring states. The rearing of goat and pig is concentrated in selected pockets. As in the case of poultry, meat production under stall-fed condition in general is not economical in Kerala.

Kerala State Poultry Development Corporation has built up a broiler breeding farm and hatchery at Kudappanakunnu in Thiruvananthapuram District with a total investment of Rs.5.95 crore. The corporation has partially commissioned a project to rear 15,000 parent stock and to hatch 28 lakh day-old chicks by utilising financial assistance from the State Government and commercial banks.

As per the study by the Swiss Agency for Development and Co-operation (1998) the number of animals migrating to Kerala is of the order of 11 lakh per annum. Kerala has the relative advantage for substantially increasing 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 disease. Male calves available as the by-product of intensive cross breeding programme are estimated to be about 1.5 lakh every year. If properly looked after for value addition, these could be utilised for export. Farmers are reluctant to keep the male calves, as fattening with purchased inputs is not an economic proposition. Rearing of cattle for meat purposes continues to be a losing proposition in Kerala and it is therefore prudent to rely on external sources for meeting domestic demand.

Veterinary health care programmes are implemented through a network of institutions consisting of veterinary polyclinics, veterinary hospitals, mobile units and district veterinary centers. The district veterinary centers are serving as referral centres. Mobile veterinary service is also offered from these centers. These centers and veterinary polyclinics at taluk level are fully equipped with diagnostic facilities.

The Veterinary Biologicals, Palode is the sole agency engaged in the production and distribution of animal vaccine in the State. During 1999-2000, the institute has produced 56 lakh doses of poultry vaccine and 2 lakh doses of livestock vaccine as against 27 lakh doses of poultry vaccine and 3 lakh doses of livestock vaccine produced during the previous year. Details are given in appendix 4.25

BREEDING SUPPORT

Kerala Livestock Development Board (KLDB) is involved in the production and distribution of frozen semen and maintains 4 bull stations at Mattupetty, Peerumede, Dhoni and Kulathupuzha for the production of crossbred and purebred cattle and buffalo bulls. Production of frozen semen during 1999-2000 increased to 26.17 lakh doses from 25.57 lakh doses in the previous year. But the distribution inside the state remained more or less static. Details are furnished in appendix 4.26.

The Ninth Five Year Plan envisages providing one AI centre for every 500 breedable cattle in addition to 2293 centres operating in the state by the end of 1996-97. The number of AI centres under Animal Husbandry Department was increased to 2440 in 2000-01. Along with 352 centres operated by other agencies the total number of AI centres operational is 2792. (see appendix 4.27)

Animal Husbandry Department has launched a pilot programme to extend artificial insemination facilities to the doorstep of farmers. As part of this programme mobile units were established in 10 centres in Thiruvananthapuram District. The number of AI centres has been almost doubled during the last decade. But proportionate increase in the number of inseminations could not be achieved. The achievement in this regard is only 2.4 per cent. Against the total of 13.91 lakh artificial inseminations done during 1999-2000 the number of calvings recorded was only 3.49 lakh. This is against 3.14 lakh calvings recorded out of 12.51 lakh AIs during the previous year. The number of AI is more or less constant inspite of large scale expansion in the number of centres. The average number of inseminations done by one centre during the year is 570, which is very low. This is more glaring in the context of the fact that average number of inseminations needed for producing one calf was four (see table 4.15). Obviously, the number of animals serviced is around 125. The low calving rate also speaks of the quality of service

rendered. The calving rate which was around one for every 2.5 inseminations during Eighth Plan appears to have further deteriorated.

Table – 4.15
Number of artificial inseminations conducted and calving produced
(1993 – 94 to 1999 – 2000)

<i>Year</i>	<i>No. of artificial Insemination Centres</i>	<i>No. of Artificial Inseminations done</i>	<i>No of AI Done Per centre</i>	<i>Recorded Calving</i>	<i>No of inseminations per calving</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>6</i>
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
1998-99	2408	1251119	520	313859	4
1999-2000	2440	1391495	570	348834	4
2000-01	2532				4

Source: Animal Husbandry Department.

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 and training programmes. The Board has an embryo transfer centre at Mattupetty, a goat farm at Dhoni for production of frozen semen and kids, a pig breeding centre at Puthur etc. Activities of the Board are given in appendix 4.28.

CATTLE FEED

At present the State has three cattle feed plants functioning at Pattanakkad, Malampuzha and Kallettinkara . The cattle feed plant at Pattanakkad (300 MT/day capacity) and Malampuzha (200MT /day capacity) are under KCMMF, whereas Kallettinkara factory commissioned in 1999 is operating under a separate management. The production of 2 Cattle Feed Units under KCMMF is insufficient to meet the internal demand. The total production by two cattle feed units during the year 1999-2000 was 1.32 lakh MT.

BETTER MANAGEMENT OF YOUNG CALVES

A calf rearing programme by subsidising cattle feed for rearing the cattle up to 32 months along with health cover and insurance' was under implementation during the Eighth Plan through dairy co-operatives. From 1997-98, , this scheme is being implemented by local bodies as State Sponsored Programme.

The Animal Husbandry Department in collaboration with United Insurance Company has formulated a Kamadhenu Insurance Scheme to insure the family of the farmers and their crossbred milch cows. The scheme is under implementation from 1998-99 onwards with the target of covering 400 crossbred cows per panchayat. The Animal Husbandry Department provides technical assistance and the local bodies are subsidising the premium at varying rates. The response from the farmers as well as the local bodies for participation in the scheme is very encouraging. The number of cows insured during 1998-99 is 42,583 and 1999-2000 is 37,008.

Average price of important inputs and products of livestock sector for the last 7 years is presented in appendix 4.29. Price of milk recorded an increase of 5.5 per cent, broiler chicken 2.3 per cent, mutton 0.8 per cent, beef 5.0 per cent, fowl-white egg 7.4 per cent, and fowl- brown egg 15.2 per cent. On the input side, the cost of groundnut cake has increased by 1.8 per cent and coconut cake 3.5 per cent. Compared to 1998-99, rate of increase in the prices of many of the articles are very nominal. For instance, compared to previous year's 17.4 per cent increase in the price of straw and 44.2 per cent increase in grass, rate of increase during the year 1999-2000 is much less at 3.7 per cent and 0.4 per cent respectively. In the case of prices of products, the rate of increase is more or less comparable to 1998-99.

DAIRY DEVELOPMENT

Milk marketing continues to be largely under private sector. Only 18 per cent of the total milk produced in the state is handled by the organized cooperative sector. Farmer's household consumption accounts for 25 per cent and the balance is handled by the unorganized sector. However, with the inception of Operation Flood Programme, the organised sector under the cooperative fold started giving lead for the market trends of milk in Kerala. Kerala Co-operative Milk Marketing Federation (KCMMF) (Milma) supported by the three Regional Unions has emerged as the single largest dealer of milk in Kerala with a very wide network of 2300 co-operatives regularly engaged in the procurement and distribution. The milk processing capacity of the Federation was 1.38 lakh litres at the time of its inception in 1983. It increased to 5.89 lakh litres per day by the end of 1998-99. In addition 'Milma' has installed a milk powder plant with a capacity of 10 MT/day. Besides marketing support, the Federation also provides extension support, input delivery service and health cover.

Extension support for dairy development, fodder development programmes, advisory service, quality control measures, training of farmers etc. are the major activities coming under the purview of Dairy Development. The Department is undertaking activities such as promotion of indigenous milk product units and assisting the co-operatives for making them economic. The development programmes are operated through 2945 dairy co-operatives including 2300 Anand pattern societies functioning under KCMMF.

During Eighth Plan, quality control units were established in eight districts. Six more units were sanctioned during 1997-98 and made operational in 1998-99. Training programmes are organised through 5 dairy training centres.

Realising the importance of fodder development in optimising economic return from the dairy activity, the KLD Board has taken up fodder development as an important activity right from the beginning. KLD Board produced 31.64 MT of fodder seeds during 2000-01. During 1999-00, Dairy Development Department has procured and supplied 100.80 MT fodder seeds (NSC, KLD Board and Government of India) against 307.40 MT during 1998-99. The Department has also supplied 460 lakh root slips/stem cuttings during 1999-2000 against 250 lakh during the previous year. The total area covered under fodder cultivation is 5331 ha against 10026 ha during 1998-99. Compared to previous year, there is reduction in quantity of seeds procured and supplied (67.21%) and total area covered under fodder cultivation (46.82%). However, short fall in the production of fodder seeds has been made good by stepping up the production of root slips/stem cuttings (84%) (see table 4.16).

Table – 4.16
Production and Sale of fodder seeds by KLD Board
1996 – 97 to 1999 – 2000

<i>Year</i>	<i>Quantity of Seeds Produced (MT)</i>	<i>Quantity of Seeds Supplied* (MT)</i>
1996-97	28.42	29.35
1997-98	31.64	28.96
1998-99	26.50	30.48
1999-00	21.70	28.36

Source: KLD Board & Annual Reports

** Including sales to outside agencies and used for KLDB programme*

MILK MARKETING

The Co-operative Milk Marketing Federation (KCMMF) has a widespread network of outlets for marketing of milk. With the implementation of North Kerala Dairy project supported by Swiss Development Agency, the entire state is under the network. The federation is operating through 2300 Anand pattern dairy co-operatives (APCOs) with a total membership of 6.21 lakh. The activities of KCMMF are presented in appendix 4.30.

In Kerala, where the production of milk is concentrated in the small farm sector and ultimate supply is dependent on seasonal factors, maintaining uninterrupted supply particularly during lean period is very difficult. The federation is thus forced to import milk from the neighbouring States. The periods August-September and January-May are considered to be lean periods when the internal supplies used to shrink. But during 1998 and 1999 seasons, consequent to the fairly good distribution of rain, there was unprecedented increase in supplies leading to holding of excess stock beyond the distribution capacity. Season-wise milk production in Kerala is given in table 4.17. The problem is further compounded by the influx of milk at cheaper price from the neighbouring states. Holding of excess stock involves cost and it cannot be avoided in the long term interest of stabilising the internal prices and supporting the small farmers. The procurement of milk of KCMMF was 2253 lakh litres during 2000 against the previous years 1950 lakh litres. The total quantity of milk marketed was 2292 lakh litres against 2316 lakh litres during the previous year. The milk procurement recorded a growth of 15.53 per cent during the year and sale declined by 1.02 per cent. The gap between procurement and distribution could be brought down to 40 lakh litres against 366 lakh litres during the previous year. The excess requirement was met by procurement of fluid milk and milk powder from neighbouring states. Data on procurement and sale of milk by different dairies of KCMMF during 1998, 1999 and 2000 is presented in appendix 4.31.

Table 4.17
Season wise Estimated Production of Milk

Year	Summer		Rainy		Winter		Total
	Quantity	% to total	Quantity	% to total	Quantity	% to total	
1996-97	7.49	33.17	7.71	34.15	7.38	32.68	22.58
1997-98	7.81	33.33	7.94	33.89	7.68	32.78	23.43
1998-99	8.14	33.64	8.26	34.13	7.80	32.23	24.20
1999-2000 (P)	7.83	31.01	9.48	37.54	7.94	31.45	25.25

Source: Integrated Sample Survey

The number of functional milk co-operatives increased from 2040 in 1999 to 2077 in 2000. The quantity of milk procurement per society increased to 331 litre / day in 2000 from 308 litre / day during 1999. Year-wise average procurement of milk per day by APCOS is presented in appendix 4.32

The average price of milk paid to the producer remains at Rs.9.93 per litre the price at which milk was supplied to the consumer remains at the same level of Rs.13 per litre. The price revision details of KCMMF are furnished in appendices 4.33 and 4.34.

FISHERIES DEVELOPMENT

Kerala State has the requisite natural endowments for emerging as a leading fish producing state in the country. The area of continental shelf of the state is around 40,000 sq.km. There are 222 fishing villages in the marine and 113 fishing villages in the inland sector, where fishing and related activities provide livelihood for a vast majority of the population. The projected fisher people population in Kerala during 2000 01 is 10.64 lakhs. The number of active fishermen during 1999-00 was 2.26 lakh which comprises of 1.85 lakh in marine and 0.41 lakh in inland sector. Kollam district is in the first place in the number of fisherfolk with a fisher folk population of 1.77 lakh followed by Alappuzha (1.74 lakh). The district-wise details of fisher folk population are presented in appendix 4.35.

The assessment of fisheries resources made by the Central Marine Fisheries Research Institute reveals that there is potential for capture fisheries to the extent of 11.50 lakh tonnes in the marine sector. This includes 5.70 lakh tonnes from the inshore areas and 1.80 lakh tonnes through offshore and deep sea fishing. So also there is potential for cost effective culture fisheries in about 65,000 ha in the inland water spreads. In the remaining areas which are largely natural bodies such as river systems, backwaters, ponds etc., the approach should be one of ecofriendly extensive social fishery activity with people's participation. Although the total opportunity available for inland fish production has not been quantified precisely, it can be safely projected as 1.5 to 2.0 lakh tonnes. Past performance of the sector reveals that the state could tap only around 50 per cent of the total fisheries potential. In the marine sector, the activity is largely concentrated in the inshore areas without any serious effort for tapping the potential available in the off shore and deep sea areas. Against the minimum sustainable yield of 5.7 lakh tonnes, the fish landing from the inshore area has already crossed 6.0 lakh tonnes thus leading to a resource depletion crisis. The inland fish production has been more or less constant around 0.75 lakh tonnes all these years. There was an organised attempt for inland fisheries development when the Janakeeya Malsya Krishi was launched.

The strategies proposed for the tenth plan include (1) optimizing offshore and deep sea fishing, (2) intensification of inland fisheries conservation and management of aquatic resources (3) promotion of micro enterprises and (4) social and livelihood security to the poor people.

There was enormous increase in the number of fishing crafts operating in Kerala during the last decade. The total number of mechanised and non-mechanised crafts has increased from 34,007 in 1988-89 to 54,774 in 1999-2000. The increase was mainly in the case of motorised crafts which rose from 9914 to 28,829. Category-wise details of crafts in operation in the Kerala coast are given in table 4.18 and appendix 4.36. The enormous increase in the number of crafts does not appear to have helped in boosting the marine fish production proportionately. On the other hand, the high pressure of mechanised and motorised crafts have deprived the opportunities for thousands of traditional fishermen who solely depend on this sector for subsistence. The state has enacted the Kerala Marine Fishing Regulation Act with a view to enforcing strict regulatory measures for restricting the number of crafts and their operational areas. According to this Act, the inshore area coming within the depth range of 50 metres 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. As this restriction is not being followed strictly monsoon trawling has been banned as a conservative measure. The ban on monsoon trawling has been in force for the last 11 years from 88-89 onwards including 1999 and 2000. However, the enforcement of other regulatory measures remains very weak. The State's Ninth Five Year Plan suggested introduction of an Aquariam Reform for safeguarding the interest of traditional fishermen.

Table 4.18
Fishing Crafts Operating in Kerala

SL.No.	Category of crafts	1988-89	1998-99	1999-2000	Increase/decrease over	
					1988-89	1998-99
1	Mechanised	3548	4040	4194	646	154
2	Motorised	9914	27094	28829	18915	1735
3	Non-motorised	20545	21598	21751	1206	153
TOTAL		34007	52732	54774	20767	2042

Source: Directorate of Fisheries

Trend in Production

The target for fish production set for the Ninth Five Year Plan is 7.5 lakh tonnes consisting of 6.0 lakh tonnes marine and 1.5 lakh tonnes inland. The overall performance during the last three years presents more or less a similar trend which has been persisting over the last decade. The marine fish production is stagnant and the inland fish production is showing signs of improvement though at a very slow pace.

Export of Marine Products

The export of marine products from Kerala increased from 70,641 tonnes valued at Rs.817 crore in 1998-99 to 88852 tonnes valued at Rs.1046 crore in 2000-01. The overall exports from the country also increased from 3.43 lakh tonnes in 1999-00 to 4.45 lakh tonnes in 2000-01. The increase in value terms at the national level was from Rs.5117 crore to Rs.6444 crore. But, the contribution of the state to the export of marine products from the country has declined from 27 to 20 per cent while in money terms, it was from 22 to 16 per cent. (table 4.19) The declining trend has to be reversed for which international quality standards are to followed. Maintanance of high quality standards have increasingly become critical in realizing the export potential.

Table 4.19
Export of Marine Products from Kerala
vis-a-vis India (1992-93 to -2000-01)

Q: Quantity in Metric Tonnes
V: Value in Rs. crore

Year		All India	Kerala	Share (%)
1992-'93	Q	209025	49094	23
	V	1768	414	23
1993-'94	Q	243960	63848	26
	V	2503	622	25
1994-'95	Q	307337	74653	24
	V	3575	817	23
1995-'96	Q	296277	78895	26
	V	3501	856	24
1996-'97	Q	378199	92288	24
	V	4121	936	22
1997-'98	Q	385818	89366	23
	V	4697	948	20
1998-'99	Q	302934	70641	23
	V	4627	817	18
1999-00	Q	343031	91759	27
	V	5117	1142	22
2000-01	Q	44473	88852	20
	V	6444	1046	16

Source: Directorate of Fisheries

Species-wise composition of fish landings in Kerala both in the marine and inland sectors are given in appendices 4.38 and 4.39. The landings during 1999 shows that the sector has successfully overcome the signs of depletion of certain common varieties of fish which the lower strata of the society consume. They include oil sardine, other sardine, mackarel etc. The landings of prawn which has been stagnant around 0.56 lakh tonnes during the last two years has declined to 0.44 lakh tonnes.

INLAND FISHERIES

The state is endowed with rich inland water bodies consisting of 44 rivers (having an area of 0.09 lakh ha) 30 major reservoirs (0.30 lakh ha) fresh water ponds and tanks (0.03 lakh ha) 45 backwater (0.46 lakh ha) and extensive brakish water area (9.65 lakh ha). But the inland fish production accounts for only about 11 per cent of the total production.

MAJOR DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES

JANAKEYYA MATSYA KRISHI

The programme of Janakeeya Matsya Krishi has been introduced during the Ninth Plan. It envisages optimal utilisation of the inland water resources with people's participation. The technical guidance and supply of fingerlings are made by the Department of Fisheries, while the organisation of the 'Matsya Krishi' and its management are entrusted to the beneficiary committees at the local level. The Janakeeya Matsya Krishi is an integrated programme consisting of fresh water and brackish water farming, seed rearing, setting up of hatcheries etc.

INTEGRATED FISHERIES DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

The NCDC assisted Integrated Fisheries Development Project implemented by Matsyafed has completed its three phases for creation of employment opportunities for traditional fishermen through supply of fishing inputs.. The Federation has invested Rs.95 crores benefiting 43145 fishermen under the three phases . The project is being implemented on an annual basis during Ninth Plan. The integrated fisheries development project for the financial year 2000-01 has been sanctioned for a total cost of Rs.16.14 crores. The activities taken up during Ninth Plan are given in table 4.20.

Table 4.20
Achievements under NCDC assisted Integrated
Fishery Development Project 1999-2000

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Project Component</i>	<i>Unit disbursed</i>	<i>Amount Rs. in lakh</i>
1.	Fishing Inputs		
a.	Gill/castnets	1850	402.16
b.	Clam type – A	247	45.25
c.	Clam type – B	196	28.26
d.	Hook and lines	228	31.92
2.	Marketing Infrastructure	2200	33.00
3.	Working Capital	600	4.80
4.	Training	Fishermen – 1750 Secretaries - 25	5.50 0.11
5.	Project Management		9.93
6.	Pre-operatives		29.07
	Physical and Price Contingency		46.37
	Total		636.37

Source: Fisheries Department

ORNAMENTAL FISHERY DEVELOPMENT SCHEME

The scheme was under implementation through Matsyafed with an outlay of 48 lakhs for setting up 200 small scale production units of ornamental fishery benefiting 600 fisherwomen. Utilising this amount 300 fisher women from 7 project districts were trained

NCDC ASSISTED INLAND FISHERIES

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 crore has also been approved by the NCDC. Under the project till the end of March 2000, a sum of Rs.6.36 crore has been utilised to assist 2521 units.

SCHEMES IMPLEMENTED WITH THE FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE OF NBCDC

Special programmes assisted by the National Backward Classes Development Corporation (NBCDC) are also under implementation. With the financial assistance of NBCDC screwpine mat making units, cold storages and fish marketing units have been established for

providing additional employment opportunities to fishermen. In addition, autorikshaws have also been supplied under this scheme for self-employment among fishermen.

FISHING HARBOURS AND LANDING CENTRES

There are nine fishery harbours under implementation during Ninth five Year plan. Of these, seven-Neendakara, Munambam, Puthiyappa, Mopla bay and Chombal-. Vizhinjam and Thankassery have been completed and commissioned. Work on Kayamkulam and Muthalapozhi fishing harbours is progressing. Details of works are given in appendix 4.41.

WELFARE ACTIVITIES

The welfare programmes under implementation include Savings-Cum-Relief Scheme, National Fishermen Welfare Fund (NFWF) Housing, Theerajyothi, DANIDA model Sanitation, Matsya Bhavans, Group Insurance etc. Major highlights of achievements under the various welfare programmes are listed in table 4.21. and appendix 4.42.

Table 4.21
Welfare Activities of Fisheries Department

(Rs. in lakh)

	1997-98		1998-99		1999-00		2000-01	
	Outlay (Rs.)	Achievement No.	Outlay (Rs.)	Achievement No.	Outlay (Rs.)	Achievement No.	Outlay (Rs.)	Achievement No.
NFWF Housing	551-51	151	55.76	1543	517.13	1252	229.35	1382
Danida Model Sanitation	27.39	1003	37.02	1444	29.05	1018	23.80	102
Theerajyothi (Electrification)	29.00	2903	40.00	3961	27.00	2211	34.00	421

Source: Fisheries Department

FORESTRY AND WILD LIFE

Kerala is endowed with a magnificent and versatile forest ecosystem covering a quarter of its geographical area. The area under forest is 10.82 lakh ha. the per centage of forest cover in Kerala is 27.8 which is higher than the national coverage of 19.50. The national Forest Policy envisages maintenance of environmental stability through preservation and reduction of degradation of the forests conservation of biodiversity, increasing the productivity of forests, increasing substantially the forest cover through massive afforestation and developing participatory forest management. The present forest management policy of the state envisages technology improvement, biodiversity conservation and development of partnership with the forest-dependent community. The forest ecosystem in Kerala shows wide variation among the categories ranging from tropical evergreen to grass land. Tropical evergreen and tropical moist deciduous forest accounts for 78 per cent. The coverage under plantation forestry is also substantial to the extent of 18 per cent.

The recorded forest area is 11,125.59 sq.kms. This includes 9157.10 sq.km reserve forests, 214.31 sq.km proposed reserve and 1754.18 sq. km vested forest. Out of the total of 11,125 sq.km. of recorded forest area, actual forest area in Kerala is only 9400 sq.km. as given in table 4.22. As per the assessment of Forest Survey of India (1999), the area under forest in the State is 10323 sq.km, which is higher than the effective forest cover as assessed by the Forest Department. Division wise details of forest cover is given in appendix 4.43. Out of the total reported forest cover, 51 per cent is in the southern districts and the remaining 49 per cent is in the central and northern regions north of Ernakulam District. In the south, the reserve forests

constitute the largest segment, while the proposed reserve and the vested forest account for the major share in the northern region. Idukki and Pathanamthitta Districts have a coverage of 58 per cent of the total forest area while in Kannur District it is as low as 8 per cent

Table 4.22
Types of Forest in Kerala

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Forest Type</i>	<i>Area (lakh ha.)</i>	<i>Per centage of the total area</i>
1.	Tropical Wet Evergreen Forests	3.480	37.02
2.	Tropical Moist Deciduous Forests	4.100	43.62
3.	Tropical Dry Deciduous Forests	0.094	1.00
4.	Mountain Sub Tropical	0.188	2.00
5.	Plantations	1.538	16.36
	TOTAL	9.400	100

Out of the total forest area of 11.12 lakh ha, 1.88 lakh ha are degraded with crown density below 40 per cent. Afforestation of the degraded forest is one of the thrust areas for forestry development supported under various programmes which include compensatory afforestation, general forestry and World Bank-aided Kerala Forestry Project. Afforestation of degraded forests has been carried out in 68,532 hectares under various programmes during the Ninth Five Year Plan till 2000-2001.

The State Government banned clear felling of natural forest in 1983 to arrest further degradation. Moratorium on selection felling in natural forests was imposed in 1987 with the objective of preventing disturbance and damage to the eco-system.

Forest plantations constitute the major source of raw material to the forest based industries. The total area covered by forest plantation of various species is about 1.70 lakh ha, which has remained more or less stagnant during the last three years. Teak is the major (45%) species planted, followed by mixed plantations (26%) and eucalyptus (15%) (see appendix 4.44).

Major forest produce includes timber, bamboo, reeds and firewood. Their total production shows a declining trend from 1993-94 onwards. Reeds and bamboos show sharp decline in supplies during the period while the extraction of timber is on the increase. The quantity of timber produced in 1999-2000 is 44,337 cubic meters against 19,246 cubic meters in 1997-98 and 28,664 cubic meters in 1998-99. The number of bamboo and reeds has come down from 656million in 1997-98 to 402million. These are species which can be promoted under farm forestry with people's participation (see appendix 4.45).

FOREST REVENUE.

The revenue from the forestry sector by way of sale of timber and other forest produce is Rs. 145 crores in 2000-01 as against Rs. 115 crore in 1999-00 (see appendix 4.46). The State Government have modified the policy of supplying raw materials to Hindustan News Print Ltd. at reduced rate from 8/99 onwards. According to the new agreement entered with the company, there will be an annual increase in the price of forest produce supplied to them at 20 per cent per annum. The base price for the year 1999 has also been fixed more or less in par with the supply made to other agencies. Accordingly, the price of eucalyptus was raised from Rs.438 to Rs.626 per tonne. In the case of reeds, the rate has been revised from Rs.134 to Rs.498 per tonne, and for bamboo it is from Rs. 875 to Rs.985. The increase in revenue attainable through this measure is of the order of Rs.10 crore per annum.

WILD LIFE

The area covered by the two national parks, twelve wild life sanctuaries and one biosphere coming under the category of protected areas in Kerala works out to 2.32 lakh ha. It is 25 per cent of the total area under forests and 6 per cent of the total geographical area, which is higher than the national average of 5 per cent. (Details are given in table 4.23). Protected areas are managed now as showcases of bio-diversity with predominance for large animals in habitat management. Participation of communities based on the principles of eco-development has been initiated and this strategy has attracted cooperation of the neighbourhood communities.

Table 4.23
Sanctuaries, National Parks, Biosphere Reserves
and other Protected Areas of Kerala

SL No.	Name of NP/WLS/BR	Area in sq. km.	Year of formation
1	Periyar WLS	777	1950
2	Neyyar WLS	128	1958
3	Peechi- Vazhani WLS	125	1958
4	Parambikulam WLS	285	1973
5	Wayanad WLS	344.44	1973
6	Eravikulam NP	97	1978
7	Idukki WLS	70	1976
8	Thattekkad BS	25	1983
9	Peppara WLS	53	1983
10	Chimmony WLS	85	1984
11	Chinnar WLS	90.44	1984
12	Shendurney WLS	100.32	1984
13	Aralam WLS	55	1984
14	Silent Valley NP	89.52	1984
	Total Protected Area	2324.72	
15	Nilgiri Biosphere Reserve	1455	1986
16	Agasthyavanam Biological Park	23	1992

Source: Forest Department

SOCIAL FORESTRY

Participatory forest management has been started in the State on a pilot scale and attempts are being made to develop location-specific models in this regard. Unfortunately, forestry activities comprising farm forestry and social forestry did not adequately figure in the local plans of the panchayats. Dearth of adequate planting materials of the desired types is a major constraint for popularising the activity in rural areas. District and Block panchayats can render the required support for organising nurseries with people's participation. Planting of trees in homesteads and public places could be promoted by the Grama Panchayats by involving farmers and non-governmental organisations.(NGOs)

The Integrated Afforestation and Eco-development Project (IAEDP) supported by the National Afforestation and Eco-development Board under the Ministry of Environment and Forests is under implementation in Kerala from 1998-99 onwards. Eco preservation and sustainable management in selected watersheds is the ultimate objective of the scheme. The areas covered include Sankily water shed in Thiruvananthapuram, Kakkad watershed in Pathanamthitta, Devian watershed in Idukki, Edamalayar and Illithode watersheds in Ernakulam, Pulakkad –

Chelakkara watershed in Thrissur, Agali - Attappadi and Chulliar – Chittoorpuzha in Palakkad District. The coverage of area under the project during 1998-99 and 1999-2000 is 7565 ha with an investment of Rs.6 crore.

RESEARCH AND TRAINING

Kerala Forest Department has also been sponsoring relevant research programmes through selected research institutions like Kerala Forest Research Institute, Tropical Botanical Garden and Research Institute, Kerala Agricultural University, Kerala University etc. The research includes studies on flora and fauna, eco-system analysis and technology development for better productivity in the forests.

HRD programmes of the Department include training of staff and interaction with communities through seminars, workshops, training programmes in participatory forest management, eco-development etc.

MAJOR DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES.

1. GENERAL FORESTRY

Survey and demarcation of forest boundaries is one of the important activities taken up under general forestry. Out of an estimated boundary area of 11,220.kms, 770 km still remain unattended. The coverage during the Ninth Plan is 2,193 km. The activity deserves top priority for time bound completion. Fire protection is another important area receiving attention. The coverage under this during Ninth Plan is 4,516 ha. The approach is one of fire proofing. The pace of implementation of the various components appears to be very slow. The cultural operations include special tending, climber cutting and loranthus cutting. The coverage under the operations are behind the targets.

2. WORLD BANK AIDED KERALA FORESTRY PROJECT

The World Bank Aided Kerala Forestry Project taken up in 1998. The Project is for a period of four years and the total cost is Rs.182 crore. During 2001 mid term review of the project was undertaken by the World Bank and based on the current status of implementation and achievement the total outlay was revised to Rs. 166 crores. The project aims at capacity building in promoting bio-diversity conservation, use of modern technologies in increasing productivity, management of forest through participation of communities, adoption of information technologies in management planning and implementation.

Out of the total outlay of Rs.182 crore, the cumulative expenditure up to the end of 2000-01 was Rs.72 crore.

Details of physical targets and achievements under the project are given in table 4.24. Year-wise financial and physical targets envisaged are given in appendices 4.48 and 4.49.

Table 4.24
Activities under Kerala Forestry Project during
1998-99 and 1999-2000

<i>Item</i>	<i>1998-99</i>	<i>1999-2000</i>
1. Treatment areas (ha)	5460	13091
2. Construction of		
a) Quarters (Nos.)	118	42
b) Office building (Nos.)	8	3
c) Road Trench path (km)	250	60
3. Consultant studies Nos.	70	16
4. Training Nos.	163	55
5. Workshop Nos.	170	28
6. Study tour Nos.	53	4
7. Equipment		
a. Computer and accessories Nos.	202	67
b. Car Nos.	26	7
c. Jeep Nos.	64	23
d. Truck Nos.	1	..
e. Mini bus Nos.	1	..
f. Motor cycle Nos.	30	20
g. Lorry Nos.	1	1
h. Boat Nos.	1	2

Source: Forest Department

COMPENSATORY AFFORESTATION

State Government have already taken a policy decision to issue pattayams for the forest lands encroached prior to 1977. According to the assessment made by the Forest Department, the area to be dereserved for the purpose is in the order of about 28,588.ha. As per the National Forest Policy, such dereservation is permissible only if compensatory afforestation is organised in double the area. Accordingly, the State Government is moving ahead with a programme for compensatory afforestation with the target of covering 57176ha. The coverage achieved till the end of 1999-2000 in this regard is 46,521 ha.

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING

In the absence of an organized industrial network for processing the agricultural products for agroprocessing, the agricultural products move out of Kerala in raw forms for processing and distribution. In the context of the fast changes that are taking place towards commercialization and multilateral trading arrangements the protective regime under which the small farm segment was nurtured is gradually disappearing. Many of the agricultural commodities like pepper, cardamom, cashewnut are facing severe competition in the global market. A very efficient market intelligence service capable of monitoring the global trends and preparing the production front for transformation in line with the emerging global trends is perhaps the most important support that is needed at present. Along with the co-operative institutions, the Department of Agriculture is also operating schemes of agricultural marketing in specific areas. The programmes operated by the Department are described below.

PROCUREMENT OF PADDY THROUGH PRIMARY CO-OPERATIVES

State Government is operating a scheme for procurement of paddy. During Mundakan and Puncha, paddy is procured by providing an incentive of Rs. 60 per quintal by way of handling charges to the co-operatives that come forward. An additional incentive of Rs. 5 per quintal is also being made available if the paddy procured is processed and sold as rice. The incentive

provided during Virippu season is Rs.100 per quintal. The procurement during the Virippu season of 1999 was 214 tonnes while that in the Mundakan and Punja seasons was 48,286 tonnes.

GRADING OF AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES

The quantity of agriculture commodities graded through the ten district level Agmark Labs during 1999-2000 includes 89 tonnes honey, 395 tonnes ground spices, 3 tonnes gingely oil, 182 tonnes coconut oil, 19 tonnes ghee and 112 kg desiccated coconut.

AGRICULTURAL MARKET DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

The project is for the construction of 3 urban markets, (one each in Thiruvananthapuram, Ernakulam and Kozhikode Districts) and three rural markets, (one each in Thiruvananthapuram, Ernakulam and Wayanad Districts) with a block cost of Rs.72 crore. Five markets have been commissioned. The market at Nedumangad is yet to be commissioned.

WAREHOUSING FACILITIES

The Kerala State Warehousing Corporation provides scientific storage facilities to farmers, cooperatives, public sector undertakings etc. At present the corporation has 61 warehouses (Own – 48 and hired – 13) with a total storage capacity of 2.16 lakh tonnes (Own – 1.60 lakh tonnes and hired – 0.56 lakh tonnes). The Corporation has diversified its activities by taking up procurement and storage of agricultural commodities, consultancy service for construction works, disinfestations and soil fumigation extension service, courier service, transportation and running own container freight station, ship and wagon clearance etc.

AGRICULTURAL FINANCE

The organized sector which supports the largest share of agricultural credit need in Kerala comprises of co-operative banks, Regional rural banks and Commercial banks. The short and medium term co-operative credit structure comprises of a three tier system with State Co-operative Bank at the base, 14 District Co-operative Banks and 1628 Primary Agricultural Credit Societies at the grass roots level. The Kerala State Co-operative Agricultural and Rural Development Bank along with 44 primary agricultural and rural development banks operating at the taluk level constitutes the long term co-operative credit structure. The commercial banking sector operates concurrently through 42 banks with 3224 branches and 2 regional banks with 301 branches catering to short, medium and long term finance.

SHORT AND MEDIUM TERM LOANS

Major portion of the S.T. and M.T. credit requirements in the state are provided by the co-operative banking sector. Recent working results of the Kerala State Co-operative Bank are given in Appendix 4.50. The purpose-wise cumulative loan disbursement position of Kerala State Co-operative Bank is furnished in Appendix 4.51. The cumulative loan disbursement by the Bank in 2001 is Rs.927 crore. The flow to agricultural sector (production and investment) during the period was Rs.55 crore which is higher by 13 per cent than the disbursement during the previous year (Rs.155 crore). However, the proportion of flow to agriculture out of the cumulative disbursement has come down from 33 to 17 per cent during 1999-2000. The sectors, which have recorded increases in credit disbursement during 1999-2000, include procurement and marketing, consumption business and 'other purposes'. The co-operative credit movement is not full filling its primary responsibility of catering to the vital needs of the society in areas like agriculture, housing, consumer, cottage and small industries.

The total loan disbursed through the PACs during 1999-2000 was Rs.3994 crore compared to Rs.3683 crore in 1998-99, registering a growth of 8.4 per cent which was lower than

the growth of 13 per cent recorded in the previous year. However, the credit for agriculture purpose has increased from Rs.973 crore in 1998-99 to Rs.1145 crore during 1999-2000. The proportion of agriculture loan was 29 per cent as against 26 per cent recorded in the previous year. The dominance of non-farm sector is still continuing. This is noteworthy since PACs are basically meant for servicing the farm front. Selected indicators of credit operations of PACs are furnished in Appendices 4.52 and 4.53.

LONG TERM CREDIT

Long term credit for rural development is mainly provided by the Kerala State Co-operative Agricultural and Rural Development Bank (KSCARDB) at the apex level and 44 Primary Agricultural Development Banks at the taluk level. 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 etc. The bank also supports non-farm lending consisting of composite loans, small road transport schemes and integrated loan schemes with 100 per cent assistance from NABARD. During 2000-01, the bank disbursed Rs.333 crore as loan against Rs.301 crore in 1999-00. The advances included Rs.128 crore for farm sector (38%), Rs.81 crore under non farm sector (24%) and Rs.124 crore (37%) under rural housing. The details of loans issued and debentures floated by KSCARDB are given in Appendix 4.55 and purpose-wise lending by PARDBS from 1992-93 to 2000-01 is given in Appendix 4.56. The Land Development Bank, which was also set up for servicing the farm front, is gradually moving away from the basic purpose.

According to the figures furnished by the SLBC Table 4.25 the priority sector lending in Kerala during 1999-2000 was Rs.5767 crore which included Rs.1692 crore disbursed through co-operatives and Rs.4075 crore through commercial banking sector (commercial banks, rural banks and Kerala Financial Corporation). The increase in priority sector lending during the year works out to 28 per cent over the previous year when the total disbursement was only Rs.4,516 crore. The growth rate during 1999-2000 recorded by the commercial banking sector was 20 per cent against 49 per cent by co-operatives. The performance of commercial banking sector in this regard is much below the co-operative sector. It is also lower than its own growth rate of 29 per cent recorded in the previous year. The gap between the total deposit and the disbursement also continues to persist. The credit-deposit (CD) ratio of the commercial banking sector as on 3/2000 was 41 per cent which was lower than the level of 43 per cent recorded in 3/99. The CD ratio has been on continuous decline from 1990 onwards when it was 62 per cent. The consistent fall in the credit deposit ratio in spite of the serious concern expressed by the State Government warrants appropriate corrective measures.

Table 4.25
Annual Credit Flow to Agriculture and total priority sector in Kerala
during 1997-98 to 1999-2000

Rs. in crore

Sl. No.	Agency	Priority Sector			Agriculture		
		1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00
1	Commercial Banks	2119.19	2692.57	3356.79	831.33 (39.23)	1153.98 (42.86)	1318.55 (39.28)
2	Regional Rural Banks	353.76	381.54	551.06	196.55 (55.56)	211.51 (55.44)	331.06 (60.08)
3	Co-operatives including Land Development Banks	952.65	1134.42	1691.90	506.24 (53.14)	561.64 (49.51)	782.11 (46.23)
4	Kerala Finance Corporation	142.28	307.66	167.63			-
5	Grand Total	3567.88	4516.19	5767.38	1534.12 (43.00)	1927.13 (42.67)	2431.72 (42.16)
6	Percentage increase over previous year		26.58	27.70		25.62	26.18

Source: State Level Bankers Committee

Figures in brackets are per centage of priority credit

Priority sector lending as a proportion to the bank deposits generated in Kerala and also as a proportion to the total credit disbursed in the state have not shown improvement during the last ten years, as could be seen from the data given in Table 4.30.

Table 4.26
Flow of credit to Priority Sector and Agriculture as a
Proportion of Credit and Deposits (in per centage)

<i>All Commercial Banks</i>				
Year	Priority sector lending		Agriculture	Credit
	As a % of total credit	As a % of total deposits	As a % of Total credit	As a % of Total deposits
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
1999	44.2	19.0	14.4	6.2
2000	42.91	17.71	13.99	5.78

Source: State Level Bankers Committee

Refinance by NABARD

NABARD provides financial support for both co-operatives and commercial banks. Data on agency-wise and purpose-wise refinance assistance by NABARD is furnished as Appendices 4.57 & 4.58. The cumulative disbursement of refinance from NABARD as on 3/2000 was Rs.213 crore as against Rs.159 crore on 3/1999. The Kerala State Co-operative Agricultural and Rural Development Bank Ltd. (KSCARDB) continues to absorb largest share of refinance (72%) followed by the Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) (12%), State Co-operative Banks (SCBs) (9%) and the Commercial Banks (8%). The trend was similar to the previous year. During 1999-2000, refinance for KSCARD and SCB increased by 3 and 8 per cent respectively while that for RRBs and commercial banks decreased by 5 and 6 per cent respectively. The low proportion of refinance made available to the co-operative sector is on account of the denial of this concessional financing facility to the sector in view of the minimum involvement of 40 per cent in the agricultural sector out of the own funds of the society insisted by NABARD as criterion for eligibility. In view of the high rate of interest offered by the co-operatives for the deposits mobilised by the sector it may not be possible for them to fulfill this requirement. This leads to penalisation of co-operatives for their effort for generating rural deposits.

Purpose-wise refinance assistance indicates that non-farm sector continues to be the major activity with 42 per cent share followed by plantation and horticulture (19%), minor irrigation (11%), land development (8%) and dairy development (6%). The poor performance in plantation and horticulture, land development and minor irrigation, which are very important for the rural sector of Kerala for income and employment generation, calls for speedy correction.

District-wise refinance indicates that Kannur district with Rs.22.8 crore stood first in drawal of refinance followed by Kasaragod (Rs.21.9 crore), Thiruvananthapuram (Rs.20.1 crore), Kollam (Rs.20.6 crore) and Palakkad (17.1 crore). Pathanamthitta continued to be last in making use of refinance assistance. Kannur, Kasaragod, Thiruvananthapuram and Kollam continued to enjoy a good proportion of the refinance in all the three years, 1997-2000.

IRRIGATION

Optimal utilization of the water resources through appropriate conservation and management measures assumes critical importance in sustaining the life support systems. The demand for water is mainly for domestic, agriculture, prevention of salt water intrusion, and for the generation of Electricity. The annual yield of water in Kerala in a normal year is around 7030 crore cubic metres and the ground water resource available is estimated at 7048 MCM. The utilizable water resources as per the earlier assessment are around 4200 crore cubic metres. Nearly 40 per cent of the available resources are lost as run off causing heavy floods. Kerala would require around 3000 crore cubic metres of water for agriculture, 750 crore cubic metres for domestic use and 1220 crore cubic metres for prevention of salt water intrusion. The pattern of demand for water is undergoing gradual but continuous changes towards increasing pressure for drinking and other household and commercial needs relative to the demand for irrigation.

In each plan, priority in allocation was given for the development of major and medium irrigation projects. Out of Rs.2997 crores invested so far, major and medium irrigation projects account for Rs.2072 crore, utilizing 69 per cent of the total. But such huge investment has not succeeded in generating commensurate increase in the area irrigated or in productivity. During 1999-2000 the share of the gross irrigated area to the gross cropped area was only 15.68 per cent. Rice is the major crop benefited through irrigation infrastructure. Even in the case of this crop the incremental yield, which the irrigation support could bring, is not significant. With the fast changes taking place in the farm front of Kerala with considerable reduction in the area under Rice cultivation, now require realignment in the distribution systems. Future requirements are for irrigating perennial cash crops. Surface water minor irrigation schemes mostly diverse structures lift irrigation and ground water catering to individual homesteads hold future prospects. Minor

irrigation schemes received less attention during the earlier plan periods and only about 14 – 17 % of the investment under irrigation in each plan was utilized for the development of minor irrigation.

The outlay budgeted during the ninth plan period is Rs. 1229 crores. On the physical side the target set for the ninth plan is 2.44 lakh hectares through completion of the ongoing major projects (1.5 lakh ha) and extension of minor irrigation facilities (0.94 lakh ha). But the achievement during the first four years was only 0.52 lakh ha comprising 0.20 lakh ha under major and medium and 0.32 lakh ha under minor irrigation. During this period around 23 per cent of the target alone could be achieved. None of the major or medium irrigation projects could be completed as envisaged. Though the physical coverage under minor irrigation is relatively better, it is not commensurate with the enhanced scale of investment through the state plan as well as local bodies.

During the Ninth Five Year Plan planning and execution of minor irrigation projects was transferred to the local bodies. A review of the flow of funds to the local bodies during 1997-98 and 1998-99 reveals that the average annual investment through the local plans for minor irrigation was in the order of around Rs. 76 crore against the normal support of Rs.20 crore which the state could give through the State budget in a year. The execution of the minor irrigation programmes by the local bodies was through beneficiary committees with substantial contribution by way of voluntary labour.

Review of major irrigation projects.

The strategies adopted during the Ninth Plan period for the implementation of major and medium irrigation projects include (i) time bound completion of projects, which are nearing completion. (ii) revamping and consolidation of major irrigation schemes through a modernisation programme, (iii) reinvestigation for reassessment of the costs and benefits of the projects which are under consideration. (iv) optimum utilisation of the potential already created through proper maintenance of the completed systems with participatory management and (v) introduction of the concept of multipurpose and self supporting medium projects under autonomous authorities.

Against 8 projects targeted for time bound completion, only 4 projects namely Chimmoni-Mupli, Kanakkankadavu, Kanhirappuzha and Pazhassi, could be completed so far. Kallada project is nearing completion and the remaining three-projects viz, Karappuzha, Muvattupuzha and Idamalayar- are to be carried forward to Tenth Five Year Plan

As part of the new strategy, reinvestigation has been undertaken in respect of five projects, which were originally conceived long back. The reinvestigation of the projects "Bridge-cum-regulator at Chamravattom" and "Thrithala" has been completed and their execution as multipurpose projects with external funding support has been cleared. The project wise details of the ongoing projects are given in table 4.27

The strategies proposed during the tenth plan are (1) completion of ongoing projects during the plan period (2) Revamping of first and second generation irrigation projects to improve the current level of utilization in partnership with local governments and user groups (3) water resource planning and management at river basin level by preparing watershed based plans in five river basins via, Chaliyar, Bharathappuzha, Periyar, Pampa -Achankovil and Neyyar.

Table 4.27
Details of Ongoing Projects
(Rs. In Lakhs, Area in Ha.)

SL No.	Name of Project	Year of starting	Original estimate	Revised estimate	Year of revision	Cost	Escalation (%)	Expenditure upto March	Expected area to be irrigated		Physical achievements	
									Net	Gross	Net	Gross
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
1	Kallada	1961	1328	72500	1999	5356	6173	61630	92800	35602	53608	
2	Chimmoni-Mupli											
3	Kanhirapuzha	1961	365	14000	1999	3735	1019	9713	21853	7266	16348	
4	Pazhassi	1962	442	15000	1999	3293	1465	11525	19650	8125	20250	
5	Muvattupuzha	1974	2086	51500	1999	2368	3364	17737	34737	2500	4896	
6	Vamanapuram	1981	1982	26000	1996	1211	1319	8800	18010		-	
7	Idamalayar	1981	1785	41200	1999	2208	1133	14394	29036		-	
8	Kuriyarkutty-Karappara	1987	1036	15830	1999	1427	1196	17488	34976		-	
9	Chaliyar (Beypore-Puzha)	1981	1061	64500	1992	5979		73240	108040		-	
10	Kakkadavu	1979	1335	9885	1990	640	240	13940	41760		-	
11	Attappady	1975	476	16100	1999	3282	950	4347	8380		-	
12	Karapuzha	1979	760	25300	1999	3228	1788	5221	8721		-	
13	Meenachil	1980	3500	12800	1996	265	506	9960	14510		-	
14	Banasurasagar	1979	800	5000	1999	525	626	2800	4740		-	
15	Chamravattom	1985	1327	12000	1999	804	579	3106	9659		-	
16	Kanakkankadavu	1984	168	1275	1999	658	1106	2600	2600	2600	NA	
17	Thrithala	1998	1900	2660	1999	40	846	1303	3997			

Progress under RIDF assisted Projects.

Out of the total assistance of Rs.475 crore sanctioned for Kerala under RIDF of NABARD till 1999-2000, Rs.156 crore (32%) was for supporting irrigation which includes completion of five medium projects (Chimmoni, Kanakkankadavu, Pazhassi, Kanhirapuzha and Karapuzha) and 614 minor irrigation projects. The original schedule of 3 years was extended to 5 years for completion of projects under RIDF I, II and III and 7 years for the projects in the remaining phases. Out of the five projects assisted, only three (Chimmoni, Kanakkankadavu and Pazhassi) could be completed within the time schedule. Under minor irrigation, 558 schemes were taken up for execution and 56 dropped.

Coverage and Pattern of Irrigation

The data on source-wise and crop -wise area irrigated during 92-99 are given in Table 4.28, and 4.29 which shows an increase of 7 per cent. Among the sources of irrigation, wells and tanks predominate. The area serviced by the public irrigation systems is only 30 per cent of the total.

Table – 4.28
Net Area Irrigated (Source wise)

(area in ha.)

<i>Sl. No</i>	<i>Source</i>	<i>1998-99</i>	<i>1999-2000</i>	<i>2000-01</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>
1	Government canals	94643	81231	
2	Private canals	2482	4803	
3	Tanks (Govt. & Private)	47532	52932	
4	Wells (Govt. & Private)	107213	121605	Not Finalised
5	Other sources	122639	119472	
6	Total	374509	380043	
7	Area irrigated more than once in a year	NA	NA	
8	Gross irrigated area	420844	470698	
9	Net area irrigated to net area Sown (%)	16.58	16.97	
10	Gross irrigated area to gross cropped area (%)	14.43	15.68	
11	Irrigated area under paddy to total irrigated area	196927	208790	

Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics

Table 4.29
Gross Area Irrigated (Crop-wise)
(area in ha.)

<i>Sl. No</i>	<i>Crops</i>	<i>1998-99</i>	<i>1999-2000</i>	<i>2000-01</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>
1	Paddy	196927	208790	208047
2	Tubers	887	931	
3	Vegetables	7049	7831	
4	Coconut	152917	169894	
5	Arecanut	26798	32115	
6	Nutmeg/clove	1804	2407	Not Finalised
7	Other Spices and condiments	2824	2967	
8	Banana	11735	18792	
9	Betelvine	881	1024	
10	Sugarcane	6160	5780	
11	Others	12862	20185	
Total		420844	470698	

Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics

Paddy continued to be the major crop supported by irrigation during 1999-00(2.09 lakh ha) accounting for 44 per cent of the gross area irrigated followed by coconut with 36 per cent. The irrigated area under coconut, arecanut and vegetables has increased from 1.77 lakh ha during 1997-98 to 2.10 lakh ha in 1999-00

Revamping & Consolidation of old irrigation projects.

Under the programme introduced for revamping and consolidation of old generation projects, 9 out of 10 projects coming under the category of those completed before 1970 could be taken up. Rehabilitation packages have been drawn up based on detailed study of the current status of each project, its resource base, current level of utilisation, changes that have taken place over time and the modifications necessary to make it more effective and beneficial. Although the planning phase has been done in an organised manner, the implementation part has not been satisfactory. Against the total outlay of Rs. 50 crore earmarked in the Plan, only Rs. 13.67 crore could be utilised till the end of 1999-2000. In the case of systems modernised, the participatory approach for irrigation scheduling and management is yet to be imbibed. Details of projects implemented under revamping programme are given in table 4.30.

Table 4.30
Details of Revamping and Consolidation Programme

(Rs. lakh)

Sl.No.	Name of project	Estimated cost for revamping	Estimated Cost for				Expenditure upto 3/2001
			Head works	Main canal	Branch canal	Distributories	
1.	Malampuzha	1658.00	-	279.20	1110.22	268.49	405.52
2.	Pothundy	813.00	53.50	150.60	593.75	15.15	405.16
3.	Mangalam	430.00	7.00	22.00	204.00	197.00	350.23
4.	Walayar	370.00	27.00	155.00	126.81	60.64	192.59
5.	Gayathri	700.00	42.00	284.45	331.07	42.48	240.14
6.	Neyyar	380.00	35.00	118.70	158.10	68.20	426.84
7.	Vazhani	145.00	8.00	45.50	75.50	16.00	301.41
8.	Cheerakuzhy	230.00	25.00	166.00	39.00	-	93.655
9.	Peechi	810.00	50.50	412.00	201.10	146.40	465.45
	Total	5536.00	248.00	1634.09	2839.55	814.36	2880.99

Performance of Externally Aided Projects

The externally aided projects under implementation during the Ninth Plan period include (I) World Bank assisted National Hydrology Project (NHP), (ii) EEC assisted Kerala Minor Irrigation Project (KMIP) and (iii) Dutch assisted Kerala Community Irrigation Project (KCIP).

The World Bank assisted NHP is a project operated jointly by the Irrigation and Ground water Departments, for building up a data base covering all aspects of the surface and ground water hydrology. The total cost of the project is Rs.35.96 crore and duration of the project is 6 years starting from 1995-96. The project is scheduled for completion by 2002. But due to slow progress it is extended by one more year. The physical achievements made upto 3/2000 include installation of 10 river gauge stations, 9 new meteorological stations, 4 first grade laboratories and one second grade laboratory. The cumulative expenditure up to 3/2000 under surface water component is Rs.334.20 lakh. Under ground water, the civil works for piezometer was over and sites for 8 full climatic stations were identified. The cumulative expenditure upto 3/2000 is 264 lakh.

The EEC - assisted Kerala minor irrigation project aims at creation of or rejuvenating surface water irrigation structures such as vented cross bars, tanks, weirs and sub-surface dykes in potential areas. The project was started in 1994-95 with a total cost of Rs.52.04 crore. As per the original work plan, the area targeted for irrigation was 17,500 ha of paddy through implementation of 575 schemes. Considering the tardy performance, the target for coverage has since been reduced to 7,300 ha and number of schemes to 251. The expenditure upto 3/2000 is Rs.12.91 crore and the irrigation potential created is 4420 ha. The project has been completed.

The Dutch-assisted Community Irrigation Project is intended for developing ground water resources in Thrissur district with the active participation of the beneficiary communities. As per the original programme, 210 borewells are to be constructed for irrigation and drinking purposes within a period of 5 years. Based on a midterm review, the target has been revised to 131 from 210 and the project period has been extended. Out of the 131 wells drilled, 91 have been commissioned and handed over to the beneficiary *samithies*. The project has been completed.

The physical and financial achievements under the externally aided projects are given in appendix 4.60.

Minor Irrigation.

The minor irrigation schemes implemented under surface water in Kerala are Minor irrigation class I, Minor irrigation class II and lift irrigation. With the introduction of decentralised planning process, the responsibility for implementing minor irrigation class II schemes involving an area up to 15 ha has been vested with local bodies. However a good number of schemes have not resulted in increasing water availability as undue emphasis was given to protective structures.

The additional area brought under minor irrigation by implementing schemes including ground water development during 1999-2000 was 8184 ha (net). The investment made was Rs.44.46 crore. The cumulative area reported under minor irrigation as on 3/2000 including ground water is 2.34 lakh ha (net) and 2.99 lakh ha (gross). The physical achievement of the minor irrigation schemes, both surface and ground water is given in Appendices 4.61 &4.62.

Ground Water Development.

Ground water resources are tapped both for irrigation and drinking water purposes. The ground water resources are largely concentrated in the sedimentary aquifers of the coastal region. The activities under ground water development include ground water exploration, identification of potential zones, assessment of recharge and use of ground water, location specific hydrological and geological studies to identify suitable sites for wells, preparing the community for ground water conservation and management. During 2000-01, technical guidance offered for siting 61 open wells, 296 drilled wells constructed and irrigation potential created in 592 hectares. Fail well compensation was given to three beneficiaries.

An assessment by the Groundwater Department reveals that the level of utilization of groundwater is in the range of less than 5 per cent in 11 blocks, 5 to 25 per cent in 108 blocks and above 25 per cent in 39 blocks. There is enormous potential for utilization of groundwater, particularly for drinking water purposes.

Flood Management

Systematic attempts have not been made in the past for assessing the flood occurrences and vulnerability of different regions, basin wise studies are necessary for evolving strategies for flood management. . However, progress in this direction is limited. During tenth plan it is suggested to follow a scientific flood management strategy is by preparing master plans for major flood prone areas. The flood control measures operated by the State are more of a relief work for the affected areas Flood control works continue to be on conventional lines like strengthening the river banks, construction of retaining walls, embankments, lay out of field channels etc. The physical coverage upto 2000-01 is reported to be 57278 ha. During 2000-01, an amount of Rs.1181 lakh has been expended for protecting an area of 739 ha.

Coastal zone Management

Coastal erosion is a major problem faced by the state. The type of management, including the type of measures for protection, has to be opted on the basis of a detailed study of the vulnerability of the region and the nature of erosion. However, construction of sea walls continues to be the sole intervention for coastal zone protection. In the area of sea wall construction and protection, appropriate technologies like geo textiles, polyethylene fabrics/sheets, nourishment of foreshore with bio-materials, etc. are to be introduced. During 2000-01 an amount of Rs.787 lakh has been spent to construct 2.47 kms. of new sea wall and to undertake reformation works in 1.93 kms. The physical and financial achievement under flood management and coastal zone management are given in table 4.31.

Table 4.31
Financial & Physical Progress of Flood Management and
Coastal Zone Management Programmes
during 1999-2000 & 2000 - 2001

(Rs. lakh)

Sl. No.	Item	Financial Achievement		Physical Achievement		Cumulative Achievement as on 3/2001
		1999-2000	2000-01	1999-2000	2000-01	
1	Flood Management	966.37	1181.00	1431 ha	739 ha	57278 ha
2	Anti-Sea Erosion Works	1675.00	787.00			
	a) New sea-wall construction			3.55 km	2.47 km	360.42 km
	b) Reformation of old & damaged sea-wall			2.28 km	1.93 km	87.48 km

Source: Irrigation Department

Command Area Development

The main activities of Command Area Development Authority include construction of channels, field drains, enforcement of warabandhi and reclamation of water logged areas. The Command Area Development (CAD) activities were carried out in the 16 completed irrigation projects, namely Malampuzha, Mangalam, Pothundy, Walayar, Cheerakuzhy, Vazhani, Peechi, Chalakudy, Neyyar, Gayathri, Pamba, Periyarvalley, Chithupuzha, Kuttiyadi, Pazhassi and Kanhirapuzha with a total ayacut of 2.03 lakh ha. Agricultural activities like large scale demonstration, adaptive trials, training to farmers, soil conservation, land leveling and shaping, and formation of beneficiary activities are nearing completion in the first 10 projects. The reclamation activities are progressing. Participatory irrigation management is being popularized under the auspices of CADA, which is intended to create awareness among farmers.

Achievement during 2000 -01, includes field channels constructed in 2858 ha; drains to benefit 18,456 ha; warabandhi system in 994 ha; large scale demonstrations in 10896 ha, adaptive trails in 103 ha, 400 training programmes, bench mark and evaluation studies in 309 ha, detailed soil survey in 1750 ha and construction of 104 new wells. The physical achievements in almost all the activities during 2000 -01 are lower than those in 1999-2000. Details are given in appendix 4.63.

CO-OPERATION

Cooperative sector was now build up a self reliant and self regulated institutional framework for the social and economic development of the society. The promotional activities serviced by the cooperative sector include production, marketing agroprocessing housing, public health, professional education insurance and infrastructural development. Revitalising and strengthening the cooperative base was attempted through substantial financial assistance such as expansion and diversification of commercial ventures in selected areas like agroprocessing, development of women and weaker sections of the community, promotion of self help groups establishing neethi stores etc. A profile of the important Co-operative institutions along with the areas serviced by them is presented below.

(I) Credit Co-operatives

Activities under the credit sector have been dealt with in detail under "Agricultural Finance."

(ii) Agricultural Marketing Co-operatives

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 the severe competition, which the Kerala's commodities have to face in the international market, the co-operatives in Kerala have to enlarge their area of activities and expand coverage.

The main agencies functioning in the Co-operative sector for marketing of agricultural produce and the institutional network established by them are indicated below

- a. *The Kerala State Co-operative Marketing Federation(MARKETFED)*
- b. *The Kerala State Rubber Marketing Federation Ltd. (RUBBERMARK)*
- c. *The Kerala State Rubber Co-operative Ltd.(RUBCO)*
- d. *The Central Arecanut and Cocoa Marketing and Processing Co-operative Ltd. (CAMPCO)*
- e. *The Regional Agro-industrial Development Co-operative of Kerala Ltd. (RAIDCO)*
- f. *The Kerala Kera Karshaka Co-operative Federation Ltd. (KERAFED))*

(iii) Consumer Co-operatives

Consumer Co-operatives operating in Kerala include the Kerala State Co-operative Consumer Federation at the apex level, 12 district co-operative societies and 980 primary consumer co-operatives With the objective of supplementing civil supplies, 1040 neethi stores were established. CONSUMERFED is also running 78 Neethi Medical Stores in the state.

(iv) The Kerala State Co-operative Housing Federation

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 Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes Co-operatives

There are 570 Scheduled Caste and 87 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, a 'cheevaka' processing unit and an ayurvedic medicine manufacturing unit under the brand name 'Ayurdhara'.

(ii) Special Purpose Co-operatives

Special types of co-operatives are also functioning in specific areas. They include co-operatives for women development (569), transport societies (1227), Autorickshaw societies (53), taxi drivers co-operative societies (19), printing societies (73), tailors co-operatives (44), educational co-operatives (95), labour contract co-operatives (392), social welfare societies (72), literary societies (14), canteen societies (103), hospital and dispensaries societies (150), washermen societies (6), Chethuthozhilali societies (25), lime shell societies (17), co-operative insurance society (1) etc.

Self Help Groups

Self Help Group project launched in 1997 in Kannur envisages to organise marginal farmers with limited land resources, land owning but absentee cultivators and the landless labourers into small groups of 25-50 with a view to utilising the available land for optimal agricultural production. During 1998-99, the project was extended to Palakkad and Ernakulam districts. The project is now being extended to the whole state.

Intensive Co-operative Development Project (ICDP)

Intensive Co-operative Development Project (ICDP) aimed at the development of grass root level co-operatives in selected districts has been under implementation in the state with NCDC assistance. The project was completed in Palakkad, Kottayam and Wayanad districts and it is under implementation in Pathanamthitta, Idukki, Trissur, Malappuram, Kannur and Kasaragod districts. Soon it will be extended to Kollam, Alappuzha, Ernakulam and kozhikkode districts.

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

The Union is conducting education programmes through the nine co-operative training centres and seven 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 advanced training courses to department officials, non-officials and employees of co-operative institutions.

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

The State Government is operating two special schemes for project based funding to all types of co-operatives. The first one is to activate dormant but potentially viable co-operatives while the second one is for promotion of large scale commercial ventures supported under the scheme.

Government of Kerala passed the Kerala Co-operative Societies (amendment) Act 1999 which came into force with effect from 1-1-2000. Providing membership to the local body institution, Deposits Guarantee Scheme in Primary Agricultural Credit Societies, Consortium Lending Scheme, Co-operative Development and Welfare Fund, Independent Election Commission, Separate Audit Wing, Vigilance Wing, and Co-operative Examination Board are the new provisions made in the Amendment Act.

Government of Kerala introduced the Co-operative Development and Welfare Fund Scheme for safeguarding the interest of the Co-operative Societies against any loss or damage to their assets and properties. The assistance will be provided on the basis of action plan for viable projects.

Co-operative Insurance Society (COINS) has been registered in the state with the total share capital of Rs.125 crore.

A co-operative academy has been set up for professional education as a joint venture of co-operatives. The academy (CAPE) has started an engineering college and a Medical College .The academy has also taken steps to establish more Medical and Engineering colleges in a phased manner.

CHAPTER - 5

ENERGY DEVELOPMENT

Kerala is relatively less endowed with energy sources. It does not have any known reserves of coal, oil or natural gas. Its source of heat energy is mainly firewood and that of electricity is hydel resources. Its energy base is therefore very weak. As far as power development is concerned, like most of the Indian States, Kerala is also in an uncomfortable situation. Resource constraints, numerous socio-economic issues and environmental concerns impede the growth and development of power in the State. Given the limitations of the hydel potential to meet the rising demand the State had to look for alternate options like Thermal Plants and import of power from Central Pool.

The growth of power system in Kerala is depicted in Appendix 5.1. The total addition to the installed capacity of generation during the Ninth Plan has been 964.1MW, enhancing the installed capacity to 2472.6 MW.

Highlights of major achievements in the power sector during the Ninth Plan are shown in Table 5.1.

Table 5.1
Major Achievements in the Ninth Plan

No. of Generation Projects Commissioned	11
Addition to the Installed Capacity (MW)	964.1
No. of Substation Commissioned	56
Length of EHT/HT Lines (Ct Kms)	5497.53
Length of LT Lines (Ct Kms)	26894.06
No. of Transformers Installed	6151
No. of Service Connections Provided	1658263
No. of Street Lights Provided	158777

Progress during 2000-01

Generation

Installed Capacity

Installed Capacity of generation increased from 2381.63 as on March 2000 to 2451.63 as on March 2001 with the addition of 70 MW by commissioning Kuttiadi Extension Project (50 MW-Hydel) and Kasargode Power Project (20MW-Thermal). The Projects commissioned during the Ninth Plan period are shown in Table 5.2.

Table 5.2
Projects Commissioned during the Ninth Plan

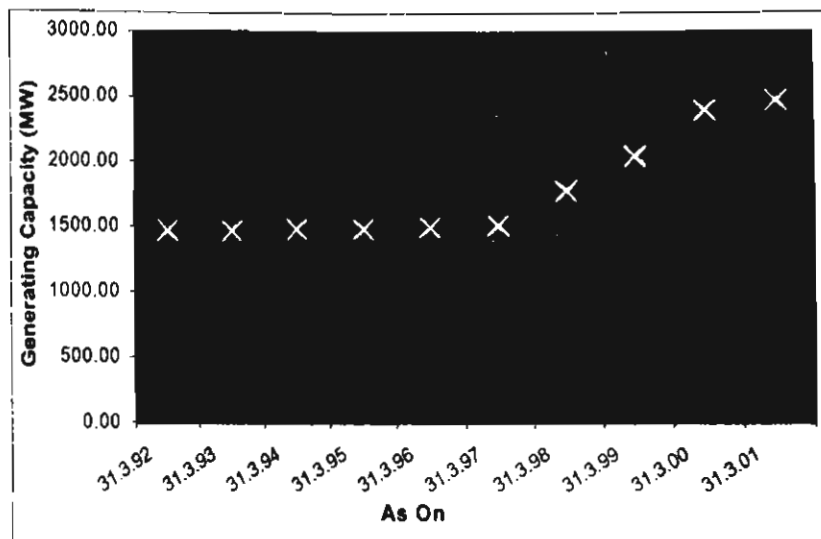
Year	Projects	Capacity (MW)	Physical Achievements in MW
1997-98	1. Brahmapuram – Thermal (1 st , 2 nd , 3 rd and 4 th Unit)	85.28	
	2. Lower Periyar (Hydel)	180	
	3. Madupatty	2	
	Total		267.28
1998-99	1. Peringalkuthu LBE (Hydel)	16	
	2. Brahmapuram – Thermal (5 th Unit)	21.32	
	3. Kayamkulam (Thermal) Central sector NTPC	230.6	
	Total		267.92
1999-00	1. Kakkad Hydro	50	
	2. Kozhikode Diesel	128	
	3. Kayamkulam Thermal (NTPC)	119.4	
	4. BSES Kochi – Thermal (Private)	40.5	
	Total		337.9
2000-01	1. Kuttiadi Exn (hydel)	50	
	2. Kasargod Power Plant (Thermal)	20	
	Total		70
2001-02 (upto 30-9-01)	1. Kuthumkal (Private)	21	
	Total		21
	GRANDTOTAL (Upto 30-9-2001)		964.1

Power Generation

The growth in power generation capacity is given in Figure 5.1. Power plants in operation and power generation as on 30-9-2001 are given in Appendix 5.2. This reveals that there is a reduction to the tune of nine percent in power generation in the year 2000-01 compared to the previous year.

Fig 5.1

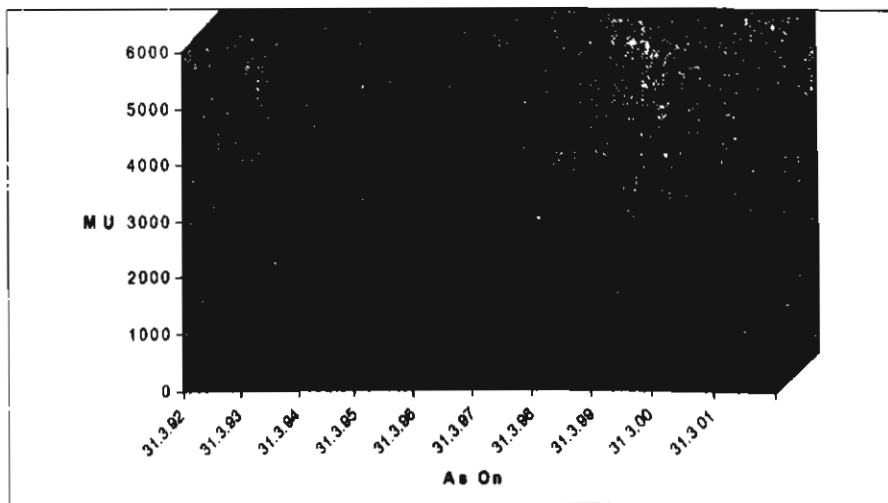
Source KSEB



Import of Power

The state availed maximum central share by import. The import of power increased from 4275 MU in 1999-2000 to 5543 MU in the year 2000-01 recording an increase of 6.3%. The growth in import of power from the year 1991-92 is shown in Figure 5.2.

Fig 5.2



Source: KSEB

Energy Availability

The net availability of power increased from 9812.88 MU in 1999-2000 to 10319 in the year 2000-2001 registering an increase of 5.2%. Details are shown in Table 5.3

Table 5.3

Energy Availability in the State During 1999-2000 and 2000-2001

Sl.no	Source	1999-2000	2000-2001
1.	Kerala's own sources		
a	Hydro	7074.09	6191
b	Thermal(BDPP+KDPP)Diesel	579.54	774
c	Wind Farm	1.93	3
	Total(1)	7655.56	6968
2.	Power Purchase		
a	NTPC Kayamkulam	1243.74	1944
b	NTPC Ramagundam	1277.60	1650
c	Neyveli Lignite Corporation	972.45	995
d	Western Region	30.97	26
e	Madras Atomic Power Project	222.88	240
f	Eastern region	27.4	31.8
g	Maniyar	---	31
h	KAIGA	---	186
I	BSES	---	153
	Total(2)	4275.04	5543
3.	Total(1)+(2)	11930.6	12510
4.a	T&D Losses	2068.09	2145
b	Auxillary consumption	49.63	47
	Total(4)	2117.72	2192
5	Net Availability	9812.88	10391

Source : Kerala State Electricity Board

Future Programs

Development of Hydro Power is to be given high priority. The strategy has to so complete all the ongoing programmes in a time bound manner . Four small/mini hydel projects having a total installed capacity of 12.6 MW have been initiated with technical and financial assistance of IN-SHP, China. The details are given in the table 5.4

**Table 5.4
Pilot Project with the Chinese Assistance**

Sl No	Name	Capacity (MW)
1	Chembukkadavu I	2.70
2	Chembukkadavu II	3.75
3	Urmi Stage I	3.75
4	Urmi Stage I	2.40
	Total	12.6

An LNG terminal is expected to come up near Kochi during the Tenth Plan. Apart from the shifting of existing terminal projects to LNG fuel, early decisions has to be taken on new anchor plans for the pipelines. In addition to the power generated in the State Kerala is entitled to get a share from Central Pool which is being delivered through the lines of Power Grid Corporation of India limited. The details are given in Table 5.5

**Table 5.5
Supply of Power from Central Pool**

Sl No	Name of Stations	Installed Capacity	Kerala's Share
1	Ramagundam-STPs	2100MW	16.7%
2	Neyveli Lignite Corporation	147MW	18%
3	MAPPs	340MW	5.32%
4	KAPPs	440 MW	8.6%
	Total	4350 MW	

Transmission and Distribution

The Transmission and Distribution system development in the State has not kept pace with the capacity addition in generation from time to time. Short fall in Transmission and Distribution programme has resulted in a very defective power system with poor quality of supply.

Transmission

During the year 2000-2001, nineteen 110 KV substations, 173.82 CtKms of 110 KV of DC lines are commissioned. The physical target and achievement during the ninth plan period (upto 30-9-2001) is given in Table 5.6

Table 5.6
Physical Targets and achievement on Transmission during the Ninth Plan as on 30-9-2001

Physical Targets and achievement on Transmission during the Ninth Plan												
	1997-98		1998-98		1999-2000		2000-2001		2001-2002		Total P.A upto 30-09-01	
	P.T	P.A	P.T	P.A	P.T	P.A	P.T	P.A	P.T	P.A Upto 30-09-01		
220 KV Substations	5	2	3	2	1	1	Nil	Nil	3	Nil	5	
110 KV Substations	30	8	20	9	19	7	36	19	31	3	46	
66 KV Substations	7	2	Nil	1	2	Nil	3	Nil	12	2	5	
220 KV Double Circuit Lines (Kms)	548	283	562	178	388	158.5	Nil	Nil	88.6	Nil	619.5	
110 KV Double Circuit Lines (Kms)	565	207	704	150	565	112.93	487	173.82	370	58.33	702.08	
66 KV Double Circuit Lines (Kms)	63	25	Nil	1.2	98	Nil	59.23	Nil	74.44	12	38.2	

Source: KSEB

Distribution.

During the year 2000-2001, 1250.47 Kms of 11 KV lines and 6700.75 Kms of LT lines were commissioned. 1871 transformers were erected. The number of service connections provided during the year 2000-2001 is 410997 which includes 16856 agricultural connections. 14522 street lights were installed during the period under review. The physical target and achievements during the ninth plan (upto 30-9-2001) is given in Table 5.7

Table 5.7
Physical Targets and achievement in Distribution during the Ninth Plan as on 30-9-2001

	1997-98		1998-98		1999-2000		2000-2001		2001-2002		Total P.A upto 30-09-01
	P.T	P.A	P.T	P.A	P.T	P.A	P.T	P.A	P.T	P.A	
No. of Service Connections (Including Agri)	200000	287588	318015	392668	350000	390512	500000	410997	200000	176498	1658263
Agri Connections (Nos)	10000	14260	10000	21149	16000	20711	10000	16856	10000	6341	79317
Construction of 11 K.V Lines (Kms)	3000	582.7	1800	1006.85	1800	917.18	1100	1250.47	3800	380.55	4137.75
Construction of L.T Lines (Kms)	8000	5548.8	7000	5957	4000	6302.7	7550	6700.75	7000	2384.81	26894.06
Erection of Transformers (Nos)	2000	853	2000	1326	2000	1580	1750	1871	3300	521	6151
StreetLight Installations (Nos)	17000	17076	17585	29233	18000	48859	58700	47522	58700	16087	158777

Source: KSEB

Sale of Power

The Energy sold during the year 2000-2001, recorded an increase of 5.16 %, from 9812.880 units in the year 1999-2000 to 10319 units in the year under review. Transmission and Distribution losses, worked out as a percentage of the energy available for sales has come down marginally to 17.21% in the year under review from 17.41 % in the previous year.

Patten of Power Consumption and Revenue Collected

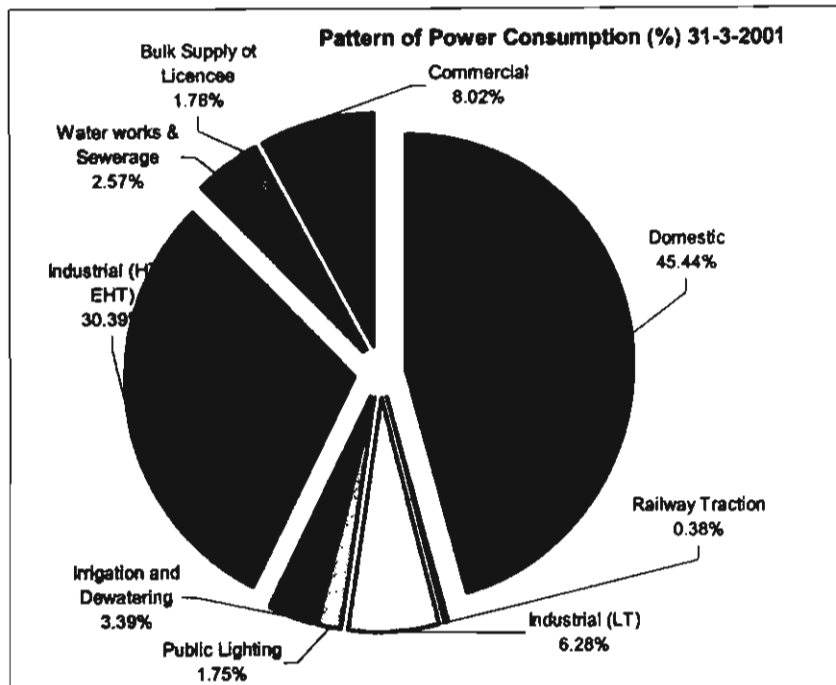
Total number of consumers increased from 60.30 lakhs in the year 1999-2000 to 63.77 lakhs in the year 2000-2001 registering a growth of 5.75%

The domestic consumption recorded a marginal decline from 46.22% in 1999-2000 to 45.44 % in the year 2000-2001.

The number of domestic consumers in the paying group increased to 48.57 lakhs in the 2000-2001 from 45.11 lakhs in the previous year. There was a reduction in the non paying group of domestic consumers from 85553 to 68865 during the corresponding period.

There was an increase of 7.67 % in the revenue collection during 2000-2001. Even though there was a marginal increase of 1.54% in the share of HT/ EHT industrial consumers there was slight decline in the share of low and medium industrial consumers. The details regarding the pattern of power consumption during the year 2000-2001 are given in the Appendix 5.3. The pattern of power consumption depicted in Figure 5.3

Figure 5.3

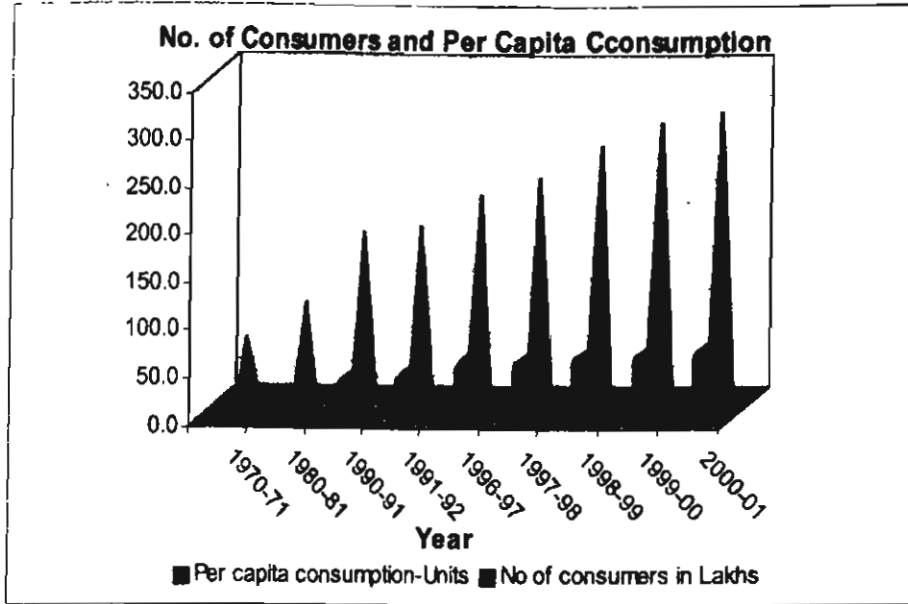


Percapita Consumption

The percapita consumption increased from 300.56 units in the year 1999-2000 to 311.674 in the year 2000-2001. Number of consumers and Per capita consumption is shown in Figure 5.4

Figure 5.4

Source: KSEB



Tariff

KSEB had been maintaining relatively a low tariff structure as hydro power was the main source of generation and its generation cost is low. But significant changes in the hydro-thermal mix has put pressure on tariff rates. Tariff rates were revised periodically by the KSEB. The revision of tariff in August 2001 envisaged an overall increase of 25%. Average tariff rates and average realisation are given in appendix 5.4 and 5.5.

Plan Outlay

The Plan out lay and expenditure during the year 1999-2000 and 2000-2001 and the out lay provided during the 2001-2002 are given in the Table 5.8

Table 5.8
Plan outlay and Expenditure (Rs in Lakhs)

Sl No	Name of Sub Sector	1999-2000		2000-2001		2001-2002
		Outlay	Expenditure	Outlay	Expenditure	Outlay
I.	Generation					
	i. Hydel	9072	7198.6	6015	6015	4496
	ii. Thermal/Diesel	8010	14183	525	515	520
II	Transmission & Distribution SCP and TSP	24085	21662.6	34518	34518	33803

III	System Improvement Works	8700	1103.8	3850	3850	500
IV	Renovation Modernisation and REC	9375	10592.4	15940	15930	8745
V	Others	4258	443.33	3172	3193	1737
VI	Non-conventional Sources of Energy including ANERT, IREP and others	1500	184.01	1250	1250	1100
	Total	6500	55367.7	65270	69271	50900

The outlay and expenditure during various plan periods for energy development is given in Appendix 5.6. Source of funding the power programme of KSEB for the year 1999-2000 and 2000-2001 are given in appendix 5.7.

Power Sector Reforms

Power Sector Reforms focus on improving efficiency of the Electricity Board in the three functions, Generation, Transmission and Distribution.

A Memorandum of Understanding has been signed between the Ministry of Power, Government of India and Government of Kerala to affirm the joint commitment of the two parties to reform the power sector in Kerala for fulfilling the objectives of providing good quality uninterrupted power supply at affordable rates, at the same time maintaining commercial viability in the power sector, so that the necessary investment can be made to meet the growing demand. It has been decided to constitute a State Electricity Regulatory Commission.

Kerala is to run its power sector on commercial lines by functional desegregation and inculcating accountability at all levels. Energy audit is proposed to be conducted at all levels with the objective of reduction in system losses. An effective distribution management information system is to be developed.

Major Issues Confronting the Sector

Major issues in the power sector in the state are given below.

- The average per capita energy consumption of the state is lower compared to national level. 46% of the consumer are domestic consumer. Industrial consumption is low.
- The peak demand is in the evening hours
- The transmission, distribution system development in the State has not kept pace with the generation capacity addition. The transmission and distribution loss in the state is nearly 17.21% and steps taken for reducing T&D losses have not been effective.
- KSEB, the principal generator and monopoly Transmission &

- Distribution agency, is facing an acute financial crisis.
- There is an increase in the expenditure due to high cost of purchase of thermal power from NTPC, Kayamkulam and other IPPs.
- The increase in tariff by 25% in the year 2001 could only improve the average monthly revenue from 160 cores to 200 cores, where as the average monthly expenditure works out to Rs 290 crore.
- KSEB's productivity is not commensurate with the staff strength
- The cost and time over runs of all projects are high
- Due to resources crunch, funds from even deposit works are diverted and connections sought by local governments, industries and others are delayed despite deposit of funds.

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

ANERT is the nodal agency in the state for development of renewable energy sources and is recognised by DSIR, Government Of India as a Research and Development organisation. It had established modern state-of-the-art laboratories for performance analysis of devices like solar lantern, Solar house lighting system, SPV Modules, CFL Ballast, CF Tubes, Electronic Choke, Electronic Fan Regulator etc. Highlights of the achievement of ANERT so far are summarised given in Table 5.9

Table 5.9

Major Achievements of ANERT

Serial No.	Particulars	Achievements
1.	Solar Photo Voltaic Panels	1.5 MW (2.2MU)
2.	Energy Conserved	50.9 MU (2.32MW)
3.	Solar Hot Water Heater	32.5 MU
4.	Bio – mass	0.45 MW
5.	Bio Gas	0.10 MU
6.	Improved Chulhas	0.14 MU

Achievements During 2000-01

During the year 2000-01 129 SC/ST colonies were electrified covering 6000 families at a total project cost of Rs. 847.50 lakhs. MNES extended financial assistance to the tune of Rs. 408.70 lakhs for completing the project. Eleven stand alone Solar Photo Voltaic Power Plants with an installed capacity of 40.04 KW had been installed. Solar Home Lighting system of 201 KW was installed for providing light to 5400 homes.

ANERT had installed 29 large Bio-gas plants so far, out of which 25 plants were installed during the year 2000-01 with financial assistance of Rs. 50 lakhs from Central Government.

ANERT installed 2.5 lakhs K cal (100 K we) Coconut shell based gasifier at Thiruvampadi Calicut for drying Copra with assistance from MNES. During the year 2000-02 ANERT implemented Bio-mass gasifier based project equivalent to 550 K we . A Grid interactive Solar Power Plant of capacity 500 kw was installed at Vyduthi Bhavan and the system has so far generated 45,000 units and supplied to the grid. Other programs implemented by ANERT during the year 2000-01 include

- National Bio-mass Resource Assessment Program in eight Taluks.
- Installation of Solar Water Heater of capacity 34,000 ltrs, equivalent to 0.34 MW conventional electricity generation capacity, in hospitals.

Electrical Inspectorate

Electrical Inspectorate is a statutory department for implementing rules and regulations envisaged in Electricity rules and Act. Their major functions include

- Ensuring safety by way of enforcing standard practices in electrical installations
- Issuing certificates in form D in the case of Cinema theatres for fire and electrical safety
- Implementing electricity licensing rules by issuing permits, licences etc. in the case of electrical wiremen, electrical supervisors and various categories of electrical contractors
- Conducting periodical inspections in the HT and EHT installations
- Conducting bi-annual inspection in the case of Medium Voltage installations
- Conducting statutory enquiry in the case of electrical accidents and fire accidents and reporting to both Central and State Government.

The activity undertaken by Electrical Inspectorate under plan is the establishment of a Meter Testing and Standards Laboratory at Thiruvananthapuram as a fully equipped Centre with facilities for the testing of vital components of power sector booth in public and private as prescribed in BIS and NABL specifications. In connection with accreditation with NABL two inspections have already been carried out by the assessment team of NABL, New Delhi.

Energy Management Centre (EMC)

EMC is an autonomous organisation functioning under the Department of Power devoted to the improvement of efficiency in the case of all forms of energy , promotion of energy conservation and development of technologies related to energy through research, training, demonstration programmes and awareness creation. EMC implemented the following programmes during the year 2000-2001:

- Energy Efficiency in brick and tile industry
- Energy Efficiency studies in PSUs and other private installations
- Domestic Energy Conservation through women volunteers
- Development of improved version of Petti and Para (high discharge low head traditional pump used in Kuttand)

- Energy Conservation Awareness programmes in Schools and Industries
- Technical assistance for preparation of Detailed Project Report for Small Hydel Project Development to District Panchayats.
- Presentation of State Energy Conservation Awards
- Transport Clinics for improvement of fuel efficiency to drivers of KSRTC, VSSC and private organisations.

EMC is networking with international organisations like Commonwealth, UNIDO, UNAPCTT, USAEP, UNESCAP for various energy conservation activities and technology upgradation.

CHAPTER 6

INDUSTRY AND MINERALS

Economic growth is the outcome of numerous interdependent factors interacting with each other. Industrial development is a major factor in accelerating the growth of the economy. Industrial slow down has been experienced across all major sectors at the national level. Even though manufacturing sector grew by six percent during the year 2000-2001 at the national level, there was a decline to 2.4 percent during the year 2001-02(April-December).Capital goods registered an absolute decline in production and the consumer goods also had much lower growth rate. A sign of relief is the growth in consumer durables. A quick estimate for the year 2000 – 2001 reveals that the growth rate in the manufacturing sector in Kerala was 3.25 percent over the previous year. One of the major reasons for slow growth of industry in the state is the poor performance of the public sector undertakings. The efforts taken for revival of PSUs could not yield any satisfactory result. The initiatives taken by the Government for the development of the industrial sector through the declaration of an industrial policy could not yield satisfactory results. One of the major initiatives was the implementation of single window clearance scheme with effect from June 2000.

The index of industrial production for the year 1999-2000 is shown in Appendix 6.1 The general index of industrial production recorded an increase from 324.44 in the previous year to 351.24 in the year 1999 – 2000.A close look at the index, reveals that manufacture of food products , manufacture of basic chemical and chemical products and manufacture of machinery and equipments recorded an increase whereas manufacture of paper and paper products, other manufacturing industries, manufacture of beverages , tobacco and related products, manufacture of cotton textiles, manufacture of wool, silk and man made fibre textiles, manufacture of wood and wood products etc registered a decline.The performance of public sector manufacturing companies was also not satisfactory.

The plan outlay for the Industry and Mineral sector during the last 5 year is given in Table 6.1

Table-6.1
Ninth Plan Outlay and Expenditure
(Rs lakhs)

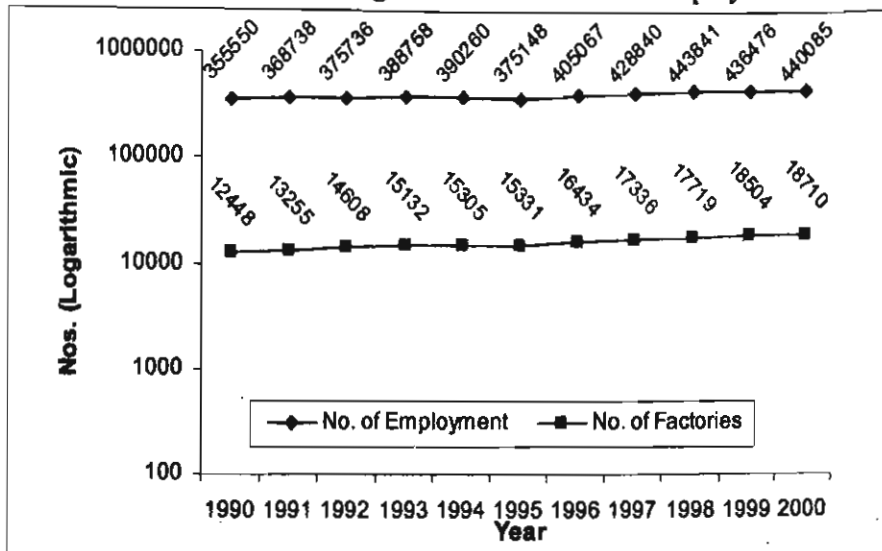
222Sector/Sub Sector	Ninth Plan Outlay (1997-2002)	1997-98		1998-99		1999-2000		2000-01		2001-02
		Outlay	Expenditure	Outlay	Expenditure	Outlay	Expenditure	Outlay	Expenditure	Outlay
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1. Small Scale Industries	25900.00	2990.00	3164.63	2345.00	277.92	2655.00	2570.77	2784.00	2312.78	3195.00
2. Handloom & Powerloom	8000.00	1222.00	1203.11	1300.00	1508.73	1300.00	1138.05	1400.00	943.01	1084.00
3. Handicrafts	1000.00	288.00	312.24	145.00	135.00	190.00	148.45	190.00	64.90	117.00
4. Coir Industry	10000.00	1587.00	3096.54	1600.00	2319.87	1600.00	1451.45	2300.00	1376.97	1337.00
5. Khadi & Village Industries	2000.00	346.00	253.00	275.00	275.15	275.00	275.00	425.00	300.00	355.00
6. Sericulture	2000.00	600.00	600.00	500.00	50.00	250.00	250.00	250.00	397.13	250.00
7. Cashew Industry	2000.00	100.00	0.00	150.00	100.00	550.00	550.00	600.00	450.00	458.00
Sub Total -A	5090.00	7133.00	8659.52	6315.00	6666.67	6820.00	6383.72	7949.00	5844.79	6796.00
B. Medium & Large Industries	60156.00	13800.00	14333.66	15910.00	16828.31	15560.00	15845.00	15565.00	11229.31	12200.00
C Bio Technology for Industrial Development	500.00	0.00	0.00	75.00	--	0.00	--	0.00	0.00	0.00
D. Information Technology	--	--	--	--	--	100.00	100.00	1600.00	453.38	2250.00
E. Mining	1000.00	200.00	121.54	200.00	61.08	140.00	63.56	106.00	58.17	101.00
Total A+B+C+D+E	112586.00	21133.00	23114.72	22500.00	23556.06	22620.00	21667.04	25220.00	17585.00	21347.00

Working Factories And Employment

As of 2000, there were 18710 registered working factories in the State comprising of 18160 private factories and 550 public. The total employment in those factories was 440083 during the year 1999-2000. The details regarding the growth of working factories and average daily employment in Kerala since 1990, district-wise distribution of registered working factories in Kerala from 1990 to 2000, district-wise number of employment in Kerala as on 31st December 2000 are given in Appendix 6.2 to 6.4. Ernakulam district stood first in number of registered factories as in the previous years, with 2979 factories followed by Thrissur with 2620 units, Palakkad with 2018 units. Kasargod district had only 260 units, but as regards employment, Kollam was at the top providing employment to 1,37,186 persons and Ernakulam in the second place with 65,252.

The growth in number of working factories and employment is given in Fig.6.1

Fig.6.1
Growth in Registered Factories and Employment.



Industrial Disputes

The number of disputes handled during the year 2000-2001 was 6532. Details of industrial disputes that arose were handled and settled in the State during the period 2000-2001 are furnished in Appendix 6.5

Central Sector Investment

The percentage share of the Central Sector investments as on 31-3-2000 stood at 1.79 percent. There was a marginal increase in Kerala's central sector investment in 2000 from 1.69 percent. The investment in terms of gross block was Rs 6827.77 crores as on 31-3-2000 as against 5962.18 as on 31-3-1999. The details regarding the central sector investment in India and Kerala are given in Appendix 6.6.

Central Sector Units

The performance of Government of India companies during the year 2000-2001 is given in Appendix 6.7 to 6.9.

Large and Medium Industries

There were a total of 589 large and medium industrial units functioning in Kerala as on 31-3-2001 which consisted of 19 central sector units, 63 state sector units, 60 in the Co-operative sector, 29 in the joint sector, and 402 in the private

sector. District-wise and sector wise details of medium and large industrial units are given in Appendix 6.10.

KSIDC assisted 428 industrial units, 31 in the Public sector and 397 in Private sector. The total project cost of the units assisted by KSIDC was Rs. 368204 lakhs comprising of Rs. 43597 lakhs to public sector units and Rs 324607 lakhs to private sector units. District-wise details in respect of large and medium units assisted by KSIDC in public and private sectors in Kerala are furnished in 6.11.

Public Sector Manufacturing Industrial Enterprises

The details of performance of the public sector manufacturing industrial enterprises are given in 6.12 to 6.18. The Public Sector Restructuring and Internal Audit Board act as an interface between PSUs, Government and Management Consultants/Research/Support agencies. Government have now constituted an Enterprises Reforms Committee to go into the details of the PSUs and suggest measures for restructuring and revival of PSUs after a case by case analysis.

Joint Stock Companies

The total number of joint stock companies working in Kerala as on 31-3-2000 was 11494, which included 1433 public and 10061 private limited companies.. Number of companies converted from public to private was 2 and number of companies converted from private to public was 13. .During the year under review, 796 companies (745 private and 51 public) companies were registered, increasing the number of total Joint stock companies to 12188 (10741 private and 1446 public) as on 31-3-2001.

The details are given in Appendix 6.19

VILLAGE AND SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES

Village and small scale industries were given prime importance considering its specific advantages in the State compared to Large and Medium industries.

Small Scale Industries (SSI sector)

In spite of all incentives and revival measures, SSI sector recorded a decrease in investment and employment provided in 2000-2001. As regards SSI units, 20073 were newly established which created employment opportunities to 60957 persons as compared to 20006 units and 72042 persons employed in 1999-2000. Total number of SSI units newly registered during 2000-2001 included 227 units by SC entrepreneurs and 24 by ST entrepreneurs. Women entrepreneurs contributed 3304 units. Total value of output showed an upward trend from 1166.23 crores to 1227.59 crores.

District-wise details of small-scale industrial units registered in Kerala during the year 2000 - 2001 is given in Appendix 6.20. An analysis of the district-wise performance reveals that Ernakulam District ranked first with 2459 SSI units followed by Kottayam with 2134 units and Thiruvananthapuram with 2084 units.

The cumulative number of SSI units registered in Kerala as on 31.03.2001 was 2.40 lakh, with an investment of Rs. 3470.61 crore and employment potential of 11 lakh. The value of output of these units amounted to Rs. 10998.25 Crore. District-wise details of registered SSI units in Kerala as on 31st March 2001 is given in Appendix 6.21.

Of the total number of 2.40 lakh SSI units, 5065 were identified as sick. Of these 2070 units were registered as sick and 1083 were revived as on 31.03.2001. During 2000-2001, only 18 units could be revived by the DIC. District-wise working status of SSI units as on 31st March 2001 is given in Appendix 6.22.

Appendix 6.23 depicts details of credit provided by Banks in Kerala to various sectors.

District-wise achievements under the self employment programme(PMRY) during 2000-2001 are given in appendix 6.24.

District-wise details regarding the industrial co-operative societies in Kerala as on 30\06\2001 are given in 6.25.

Handloom Industry

Handloom Industry plays an important role in providing employment opportunities in this State in the traditional sector. The total number of these societies as on 31.03.2001 was 755. Procurement and marketing of handloom fabrics in the State are being undertaken by two State level organisations viz. **HANTEX** and **HANVEEV**. District-wise details of handloom societies in the State are furnished in Appendix 6.26.

There was a marginal decrease in the overall production of cloth by Handloom societies in Kerala from 74.45 million metres in 1999-2000 to 67.47 million metres in 2000-2001. Production and productivity under Handloom Industry in Kerala for the last three years (1998-99, 1999-2000, 2000-2001) are given in Appendix 6.27.

'HANTEX' is the apex marketing organisation in the handloom sector. The 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 registered under HANTEX during 2000-2001 remained at 438. Total sales turnover of HANTEX increased from Rs. 19.21 to 20.19. There

was a slight increase in the value of yarn purchased and value of yarn distributed by HANTEX in the year 2000-2001. Working results of HANTEX are given in Appendix 6.28.

Kerala State Handloom Development Corporation is another agency for the development of handlooms. It started functioning in 1968. Total paid up capital of the Corporation increased from Rs. 1162.2 lakhs to 1242.2 lakhs. Its accumulated loss increased to 883.45 lakhs in 2000-2001 from Rs. 732 lakhs in 1999-2000. Working results of HANVEEV are given in Appendix 6.29.

Power Loom Industry

There were 2500 power looms in the State in 2000-2001. Out of these, 1037 were in co-operative sector. Number of societies decreased from 38 to 29. But the members of the co-operative societies increased from 2577 to 6500. Production and productivity of the power loom industry are shown in Appendix 6.30.

Coir Industry

The details regarding the Coir co-operative societies is given in Appendix 6.31 to 6.33. A summary of export of coir and coir products from India is given in Appendix 6.34. During the period April 2000 to March 2001, 1053.98 MT of coir fiber valued at Rs.148.17 lakhs was exported from India which is comparatively 30% higher in terms of quantity and 26% in value than the export of coir fiber during the same period of the previous year.

During the period April 2000 to March 2001, 14607.30 MT of coir yarn valued at 3738.39 lakhs were exported.. There is an increase of 12 % in terms of quantity and value compared to the export of the same period of the previous year. The traditional agricultural purpose yarn market for Indian coir yarn abroad has been taken over by Sri Lanka as the quality of the Sri Lankan machine twisted yarn is reported superior, compared to Indian coir yarn and also competitive in price structure.

A project, Hi-Tech Coir Park at Perumon, Kollam was approved by the government and entrusted center for development of Coir Technology (C-DOCT) with the task of establishing the Park. The project, the first of its kind in India, is intended for technology development, of value added product based on coir fiber. Government allotted 2.2351 Hectares of land at Perumon to establish the Park. The first project in the Park, Research and Training Institute for Coir Geotextiles is ready for commissioning. Finance for the construction of the building to house the institute was made available from MPLAD scheme.

Cashew Industry

The Kerala State Cashew Development Corporation and Kerala State Cashew Workers Apex Industrial Co-operative Society (CAPEX) are two State agencies

engaged in the development of cashew industry. Main activities of the Corporation consists of processing of raw cashew nuts into kernels, exporting them into all over the world and dealing in cashew nut shell liquid..

CAPEX is the apex body of cashew workers industrial co-operative societies engaged in the procurement, processing and export of cashew nuts. Main objective of this society is to provide maximum number of working days to the workers in the cashew factories under the society. At present, CAPEX has ten factories taken over by Government from private sector under its control.

The foreign exchange earnings of India form Cashew Industry is given in appendix 6.35. The import of raw cashew nuts in Kerala and India are given Appendix 6.36

Khadi and Village Industries

Khadi and village Industries Board is engaged in organizing, developing and promoting Khadi and Village Industries in the State. Its programmes are implemented through Co-operative Societies, registered institutions, individuals and departmental units. The sources of finance included the assistance from Government of Kerala, Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) and Nationalised Banks.

Appendix 6.37 depicts the industry -wise details for the year under review. District-wise details on sales outlets and their sales performance are shown in Appendix 6.38.

Handicrafts

Various agencies engaged in the promotion of Handicrafts Industry are i) The Kerala State Handicrafts Apex Co-operative Society Ltd (SURABHI) ii) Kerala Artisans Development Co-operation iii) Kerala State Bamboo Co-operation iv) Handicrafts Development Co-operation of Kerala

SURABHI is the apex body of 102 primary co-operative societies and market the products of the societies through 19 sales showroom inside and outside the State. During he 2000-01 the SURABHI purchased handicrafts good worth Rs 170 lakhs from Artisans /co-operatives and achieved a sales turn over of Rs 263 lakhs.

Kerala Artisans Development Corporation activities includes conducting artisans trade fair, providing financial assistance under NBCFDC scheme, establishment of marketing centres, service and supply scheme and assistance to skill artisans who are seeking jobs abroad. During the year 2000-01 the corporation has undertaken work orders worth Rs 70 lakhs from Government, public sector and private sector undertakings for the supply of artisans products, furniture repairing works, participation works etc.

Kerala State Bamboo Corporation produced goods worth Rs 682.34 lakhs in 2000-01 as against Rs 511.52 lakhs in 1999-2000. The sales turn over increased from Rs 1163.96 lakhs in 1999-2000 to Rs 1446.97 lakhs in 2000-01.

Handicrafts Development Corporation has taken several concrete steps to increase the production and procurement of handicrafts and improve the sales turn over of the corporation. This in turn benefited the poor artisans engaged in the in this field. The Corporation has achieved a sales turnover of Rs 967 lakhs in the year 2000-01 compared to Rs 909 lakhs during the year 1999-2000.

Sericulture

Sericulture is one of the agro-based industries. The total area under Mulberry cultivation has reached 1515.45 acres and the number of farmers are 2019 producing 37.99 MT Cocoons as on 31.3.2001 . The details are given in Appendix 6.39 and 6.40

INDUSTRIAL PROMOTION AGENCIES

The industrial promotion institutions of the State government which assist industrial units by providing infrastructure, technical training and financial assistance are: Kerala State Industrial Development Corporation(KSIDC), Kerala State Financial Corporation(KFC), Kerala State Industrial Infrastructure Development Corporation(KINFRA), Electronics Technology Park, Kerala (TECHNOPARK) and Kerala Small Industries Development Corporation(SIDCO). Small Industries Service Institute(SISI), Thrissur under the ministry of government of India also provides assistance for setting up of Small-scale Industries in the State.

Kerala State Industrial Development Corporation(KSIDC)

KSIDC provides promotional supports by way of extending financial assistance share capital and loan to manufacturing project coming under different categories. During the year under review 37 projects involving a total cost of Rs178 crores and having direct employment potential of 2500 were completed and commissioned with the support of KSIDC. The corporation took investment decision for 39 projects worth about Rs113 crores. The total direct employment potential of the projects is estimated at 2500. During the year under reference the corporation signed MOUs with private parties for developing and establishing six projects worth about Rs1820 crores. As at the end of March 2001, as many as 62 projects with an aggregate cost of about Rs1397 crores were under various stages of implementation. When completed, they may provide employment to about 7250 persons.

The total financial sanctions (Comprising Share Capital, underwriting and loans) for various industries amounted to Rs 77crores during the period under review. Disbursements during the year totaled Rs50 crores including share and loan. The corporation's total recovery of principal and interest on loans from assisted units amounted to Rs 55 crores as against Rs48 crores during the previous year. The over dues as on 31-3-2001 was Rs265.88crores

As the nodal agency for setting up a centre for excellence in the IT sector KSIDC has setup the Indian Institute of Information Technology and Management Kerala(III TM-K)in Thiruvananthapuram. For providing total support to the new Generation entrepreneurs in the IT and BT sectors, KSIDC in association with SIBBI and KFC launched the Kerala Venture Capital Fund. The corporation could sign MOU with the Gas Authority of India Limited (GAIL) for laying a gas pipeline from Kochi- Kayamkulam-Mangalore at a cost of about Rs1700 crores. The particulars of physical and financial achievements of KSIDC are furnished in Appendix 6.41.

Kerala Financial Corporation(KFC)

KFC extends loan assistance for promotion of Small and Medium Scale Industrial units in the State. During the year under report seminars and clientele meetings were conducted at Kozhikode, Ernakulam, Alappuzha, Pathanamthitta, Thiruvananthapuram, Kollam and Kasargode districts. The corporation received 2236 applications for Rs 36216.16 lakhs during the year under review as against 1746 applications for Rs20150 lakhs during the previous year. Out of these the corporation sanctioned 2077 applications for Rs29246 lakhs during the year under review as against 1631 applications for Rs17612 lakhs during 1999-2000. The corporation sanctioned Rs12517 lakhs to 871 SSI Units in 2000-2001 as against Rs7073 lakhs to 639 units in 1999-2000. 1206 non SSI Units were also sanctioned Rs16729 lakhs as against Rs10539 lakhs to 992 units in 1999-2000. An amount of Rs22689 lakhs was disbursed during the year under review as against for Rs 14971 lakhs in the previous year. The total recovery during 2000-2001 was Rs 23069 lakhs against Rs23025 lakhs in the previous year. The total recovery amounted to 37.93% of the collectable demand.

The rate of interest was reduced to 15% for loans above Rs2 lakhs from 1-4-2000. An amount of Rs5277 lakhs was received as bond subscription for the year 2000-2001. The details on the performance of KFC during the year2000-2001 are presented in Appendix 6.4 to 6.45.

Kerala Industrial Infrastructure Development Corporation (KINFRA)

Kerala Industrial Infrastructure Development Corporation (KINFRA) a statutory body under Government of Kerala, aims at the development of industrial infrastructure, specifically the development of Industrial Parks/Townships/Zones

etc., which will provide all facilities required for specific sectors in the industry. The Industrial Parks developed by KINFRA have facilities like developed land dedicated power, continuous water supply, communication facilities, etc. in addition to supporting infrastructure facilities like administrative block bank, post office, round the clock security, etc. thus providing ready-made manufacturing environment for easy start up of industrial units with minimum time and cost.

KINFRA has completed the development works of the following industrial parks and has started the allotment works in these parks:

- ❖ KINFRA Export Promotion Industrial Park in 180 acres of land at Kakkanad, Ernakulam under EPIP Scheme of Ministry of Commerce, Govt. of India, for promoting export oriented industrial units, at a total cost of Rs. 4948 lakhs (financial assistance from GOI – Rs 1000 lakhs).
- ❖ KINFRA International Apparel Park in 45 acres of land at Menamkulam, Trivandrum at a total project cost of Rs. 2184 lakhs with the objective of providing basic infrastructure for garment industries.
- ❖ Small Industries Park at Menamkulam, Trivandrum in 40 acres of land under the IIDC Scheme of Ministry of Industries, Government of India with the objective of promotion of small and tiny industrial units in sectors like general engineering, garments, software, food and beverages etc., at a project cost of Rs. 612 lakhs with a Government of India assistance of Rs. 200 lakhs.
- ❖ KINFRA Food Processing Park in 60 acres of land at Kakkancherry, Malappuram at a total cost of Rs. 1950 lakhs, with the assistance of Rs. 400 lakhs from Dept. of Food Processing, Govt. of India to cater to fruits and vegetable processing industries, milk products, poultry and meat products, grain-processing industry etc.
- ❖ Small Industries Park in 50 acres of land at Thalassery, Kannur under the IIDC Scheme of Ministry of Industries, Govt. of India for promoting small and tiny industrial units, at a total cost of Rs. 835.5 lakhs with a GOI assistance of Rs. 200 lakhs.
- ❖ Small Industries Park in 65 acres of land at Mazhuvannur, Ernakulam under the IIDC Scheme of Ministry of Industries, Govt. of India for promoting small and tiny industrial units, at a total cost of Rs. 742 lakhs with a GOI assistance of Rs. 200 lakhs.

- ❖ Small Industries Park in 60 acres of land at Seethangoli, Kasargod under the IIDC Scheme of Ministry of Industries, Govt. of India for promoting small and tiny industrial units, at a total cost of Rs. 586 lakhs with a GOI assistance of Rs. 200 lakhs.

The development works of the following industrial parks is nearing completion and allotment works in these parks has also started:

- Small Industries Park in 50 acres of land at Kalpetta, Wayanad under the IIDC Scheme of Ministry of Industries, Govt. of India for promoting small and tiny industrial units at a total cost is Rs. 553 lakhs of which Rs. 200 lakhs is envisaged as GOI grant.
- Rubber Park 59.12 acres of land at Irapuram, in Ernakulam District as a joint venture between Rubber Board and KINFRA with an estimated project cost of Rs. 3660 lakhs, of which KINFRA's contribution in the form of equity is Rs. 1000 lakhs.
- Marine Infrastructure Development Centre, Aroor as a joint venture between KINFRA & MPEDA with the sea-food exporters of Aroor region, at project cost of Rs. 928 lakhs. The project comprises of peeling sheds with common facilities such as effluent treatment plant, water treatment plant, ice plant, quality control lab, uninterrupted power & water supply etc.
- KINFRA Information Technology & electronics Park at Malappuram developed at a total project cost of Rs. 552 lakhs to cater to the IT units, will have a built up area of 86000 sq.ft.
- KINFRA Film & Video Park, India's first infotainment Park developed as a leading destination for Screen Content Development at total project cost of Rs. 1245 lakhs in an area of 75 acres, at Kazhakuttom in Trivandrum, with an objective of making Kerala an attractive destination for film making.

The achievements of KINFRA in industrial development are :

- ★ Twelve theme based industrial Parks started in Kerala.
- ★ Investments achieved – Rs 183 Crores (approx.).
- ★ 78 Industrial units allotted.
- ★ GOI Grant for EPIP, Food Park and for all small industries parks. So far received Rs. 1928.37 lakhs.

- ★ First Food Park in India established. Awaiting approval of GOI for second Food Park.
- ★ UNIDO's assistance in Technology & Marketing for Food Park
- ★ Formation of I-KIN with ICICI and its successful running.
- ★ Formation of first private-public sector collaboration (JVC) in industrial Park Development (Western India Kinfra Ltd) at Palakkad
- ★ First Rubber Park in India (JVC with Rubber Board, GOI) established
- ★ First Film & Video Park established
- ★ First Marine Park in India with GOI Assistance (JVC with MPEDA)
- ★ Getting the Sainik School land (75 acre) at Trivandrum from Ministry of Defence, GOI)
- ★ Getting the HMT Land (300 acre) from Ministry of Industries, GOI.
- ★ Network Operation Centre (NOC) by STPI, GOI
- ★ Starting of NID's Satellite Centre at KEPIP, Kochi
- ★ Special approval & sanctioning of Grant up to Rs. 3.5 crores from GOI (Ministry of Commerce) for a drinking water supply project at Food Park. (13 km from the river.)
- ★ Approval and sanctioning of Grant up to Rs. 3.47 crores form GOI (Ministry of Commerce) for developing a dedicated roadway to Export Park, Kochi.
- ★ Membership in International Association of Science Parks (IASP), Spain.

Membership and close linkage with professional bodies like CII, FICCI, and ASSOCHAM for marketing of the Parks.

Electronics Technology Parks – Kerala (Technopark)

Electronics Technology Parks – Kerala (TECHNOPARK) at Trivandrum was established for development of the field of Electronics and Information Technology. TECHNOPARK was registered as an autonomous Society on 28th July 1990 to create the infrastructure and provide necessary support for setting up hi tech electronics and software industries in Kerala. TECHNOPARK got ISO 9002 certification on 21st September 2000 for establishing and maintaining a quality system for creation and marketing of infrastructure and support services for information technology companies. TECHNOPARK is a member of the Association of University Related Research Parks (AURRP), USA, International Association of Science Parks (IASP), Spain, Electronic Components Industries Association (ELCINA), New Delhi, Confederation of Indian Industry (CII), Indo

American Chamber of Commerce (IACC), Indo-German Chamber of Commerce (IGCC) and National Association of Software and Service Companies (NASSCOM). Today, the campus is host to about 53 international and domestic companies. Last year the exports from TECHNOPARK amounted to Rs. 150 crores and the employment is about 4710 and the number of trainees is about 2000 (Tata Consultancy Services) at any point of time. Technopark has 184.72 acres of land.

Technopark has constructed 5,32,000 sq.ft. area for industrial modules and the construction of 6,00,000 sq.ft is in progress. The details are given in Table 6.2

Table 6.2
Details of Built-up Area for Industrial module in Techno Park

Sl. No	Buildings	Built-up Area in Sq.ft.	Leasable Area in Sq.ft	Year of Completion
1.	Pamba	36,000	30,000	July 1994
2.	Periyar	36,000	30,000	July 1994
3.	Nila	4,00,000	2,82,000	April 1997
4.	Chandragiri	60,000	53,324	Dec 2000
5.	Gayatri	1,50,000	96,000	Under Construction
6.	Bhavani	4,50,000	2,60,000	Under Construction

Technopark has given 11.85 acres of land on long lease to nine companies and some of them have constructed own buildings in the campus to the extent of 1,06,700 sq.ft are as detailed in Table 6.3 below :

Table 6.3

Details regarding leased out land

Sl. No	Buildings	Leased out Land Area In Acres	Area constructed in Sq.ft.	Year of Completion
1.	Amstor Information Tech.	0.80	12,200	1996
2.	Tata Consultancy Services	2.15	57,500	1998
3.	Dataware Design Labs	0.95	37,000	2001
4.	Softex Computer Consultants	0.70	Construction not started	
5.	Case Consult India P Ltd	1.00	Construction not started	
6.	PENPOL	1.40	Construction not started	
7.	NEST	0.75	Construction not started	
8.	M2 Software & Dev. Exports	2.00	Construction not started	
9.	Toroid India Pvt Ltd.	2.10	Construction not started	

Apart from the Industrial module buildings, TECHNOPARK have created 1,41,500 sq.ft. of built-up space for other purposes. The details are given in table below:

Table 6.4
Details of Built-up space for other than Industrial module.

Sl. No	Building	Area in Sq.ft	Year of Completion
1.	Park Centre	60,000	July 1994
2.	Restaurant & Cafeteria	17,000	Dec 1995
3.	Guest House	16,000	Mar 1996
4.	Club House	25,000	Dec 1997
5.	Utility complex	23,500	May 2000

Of the 53 companies, 30% are US based, 35% from Europe, 5% from Middle East, 25% from within Kerala and the rest 5% from outside Kerala. A wide range of activities are undertaken in these companies like high speed scientific embedded software, Smart Card, telecom, E-Commerce, Networking, Computer aided design, Engineering Software, Business Application Software, ERP Software, IT Enabled Services, etc. Export form the campus Rs. 150 crores in 2000-2001 and Rs. 70 crores in 1999-2000. The employment generated is about 4710 and the number of trainees is 2000 at a time. The indirect employment consequent to this is about 10,000. Approximately 55% of the direct employees in the Campus are women.

The total investment of Rs. 14,775 lakhs was registered in Technopark (Foreign investment Rs. 6,555 lakhs, NRI Rs. 5,670 lakhs and domestic Rs. 2,550 lakhs) and this includes hardware Rs. 1,400 lakhs and Software Rs. 13,375 lakhs) Details are given in Table 6.5

Table 6.5
Category-wise investment in Techno park

Particulars	Foreign	NRI	Domestic	Total
Software	5,355	5,570	2,450	13,375
Hardware	1,200	100	100	1,400
Total	6,555	5,670	2,550	14,775

Technopark has so far received an amount of Rs. 81.30 Crores as Grants and Aid from Government of Kerala

TECHNOPARK provides world-class environment for IT Companies in a 143.64 acre campus in Trivandrum. The infrastructure offered includes land and 6,73,500 sq.ft built-up space with another 6,00,000 being added. TECHNOPARK has been licensed by the State Government to distribute power inside the campus. The power is currently received at a 110 kV substation in the campus form the State Electricity Board and distributed by TECHNOPARK through (eleven) 11 kV substations connected through underground cables. TECHNOPARK also provides

water through its own sources and treatment plants for the Park companies. Telecom services are provided through a dedicated 1000-line exchange inside the campus. Software Technology Park – Trivandrum, Videsh Sanchar Nigam Ltd, BPL Net.com, Asianet Datacom, DDL Net, BSNL etc. provide datacom facilities for companies inside the campus. In addition to the above, TECHNOPARK also provides certain common facilities like convention centre with auditorium, conference halls, library & information bureau, open air theatre, club house, guest house, restaurant, utility building, etc. for overall growth of the companies inside the campus. Currently 53 companies operate from the campus providing direct employment to around 4,710 professionals. Tata consultancy in the campus provide training to 2,000 Software Engineers at their establishment in the campus.

Kerala SIDCO

Kerala SIDCO a promotional agency wholly owned by Government of Kerala was set up on 06.11.1975. This corporation is rendering all kinds of assistance to SSIs in the State. At present the activities of SIDCO are confined to the distribution of raw materials to SSIs, Marketing of the SSI Products, Maintenance of 17 Industrial Estates, 36 Mini Industrial Estates and doing Civil Works for Industries Department and some other Governmental Agencies. SIDCO is also running 11 Production Units which are undertaking various kinds of job works in metal and wood, Bus body building, manufacturing bricks, furniture etc. SIDCO have also Schemes such as 'One Industrial Park in each Assembly Constituency', 'Factoring Service Scheme' for discounting bills of SSIs and 'Consumer Products Marketing Scheme' for strengthening the direct marketing of Consumer Products produced by SSIs.

The main activities of the raw material division is the distribution of various kinds of raw materials such as Iron and Steel Materials, Paraffin Wax, Titanium Dioxide, Indian Oil Corporation products, Cement, GI Pipes, Aluminium Sheets, Teak Poles etc. As a part of diversification of our activities this Division has entered into new tie-ups with Indian Oil Corporation, Steel Authority of India, MRL, IPCL etc. And SIDCO are supplying Furnace Oil, Rubber Processing Oil etc. Required by the SSI units in the State.

The total number of SSI units benefited by the activity of this Division during 2000-2001 is 1219 Numbers. Turnover during 2000-2001 was 3,662 lakhs.

Marketing of SSI Products required by government and Other Public Sector Undertakings is the main activity of the division. Marketing Division participates in tenders floated by Government Departments and Public Sector Undertakings on behalf of SSI Units. SIDCO is the Sole Chancelising Agent of Government for procurement and supply of 25 items produced in the SSI sector. Marketing Division is looking after this activity through its various Sales Emporia and Marketing Centres. This Division also supplies Lab Equipments, Hospital

Furniture/Equipments/Furniture to various Government organisation in relaxation of para 57 (a)(i) of Store Purchase Manual. SIDCO is able to chanelise variety of SSI products and Bitumen of Indian Oil Corporation to a number of Gram/Block Panchayats in rural areas for the developmental works in connection with the People's Planning Programme. The service charges collected through the division during 2000-2001 are 109.09 lakhs earning a profit of Rs. 43.69 lakhs.

The total number of SSI units benefited by the activity of the Division during 2000-2001 is 250 Numbers and turnover of the Division during 2000-2001 is Rs. 1,271 lakhs and profit is Rs. 37.14 lakhs.

Civil works and electrical works of Industries Department and other Government Departments/Agencies are done by Construction Division. Civil works undertaken during the year 2000-2001 worth Rs. 97.07 lakhs. Centage received during 2000-2001 is Rs. 12.97 lakhs.

Eleven Production Units are functioning under the Production Division. All units depend on job works except SIDCO Tiles, Amaravila. Tile Factory is engaged in the manufacture of clay products, tiles, bricks etc. The Government Departments/Agencies can purchase various kinds of furniture and equipments produced in these units without observing tender formalities. The total turnover of all units together during 2000-2001 is Rs. 367.98 lakhs.

The Corporation owns 17 conventional Industrial Estates and 36 Mini Industrial Estates located all over the State. There are 859 SSI units in the various Industrial Estates and Mini Industrial Estates under SIDCO. Collection of rent, water charges, electricity bill, other income (auction sale of trees, usufructs, unserviceable items) etc. From Industrial Estates during the year 2000-2001 is Rs. 133.89 lakhs.

Under the scheme for setting up one Industrial Park in each Assembly Constituency, SIDCO have already identified sites for 37 parks in various constituencies and Civil Developmental works at various stages are in progress in eleven Industrial Parks. 5 Parks are ready for allotment to industrialist. A total sum of Rs. 1166 lakhs is required towards the cost for the development of these Parks. Internal accrual expected form this project is Rs. 411 lakhs.

For saving the SSIs form their working capital problem, SIDCO in the light of the New Industrial Policy has introduced a New Scheme 'Factoring Service Scheme' for discounting of bills of the SSIs

Under the PMRY Training Programme SIDCO is conducting training courses for the entrepreneurs selected by the DIC in Districts such as

Thiruvananthapuram, Kollam, Kottayam, Ernakulam, Alappuzha and Kozhikode. During 2000-2001 SIDCO conducted training classes for 435 unemployed persons.

Selected Indicators of activities of SIDCO are given in Appendix 6.46

KITCO

KITCO has achieved a growth rate of 15.67 percent during the year as against 9.15 percent in the previous year. KITCO has rendered consultancy services largely in the fields of detailed engineering and project management for infrastructure development and expansion and diversification of corporates. The Government of Kerala continues to avail services of KITCO to provide basic management training to beneficiaries under the PMRY programme. KITCO is also being engaged for valuation of assets for mergers and acquisitions and in cases of one time settlement of institutional dues. KITCO's expertise in conducting energy audits is being increasingly availed of by private sector enterprises. Generally, all engineering assignments are relatively large ones requiring long duration and income is received based on progress of implementation of the projects. This has helped KITCO to acquire wider technical expertise.

Some of the major assignments handled by KITCO during the year are mentioned below:

- ☛ Techno-economic feasibility studies and project management services for construction of 28 road over bridges estimated to cost Rs. 140 crores in different locations in Kerala for the Roads and Bridges Development Corporation of Kerala.
- ☛ Feasibility reports for road projects, bypasses and flyovers for the Kerala State Public Works Department.
- ☛ Detailed engineering services for the construction of integrated infrastructure development centers at Mazhuvannur, Thalassery, Kasaragode and Wayanad for the Kerala Industrial Infrastructure Development Corporation Ltd. (KINFRA). The plan outlay for the project for promoting small and medium scale industrial units is Rs. 13 crores.
- ☛ Project management services for establishment of a film and videopark in Thiruvananthapuram for KINFRA at a project cost of Rs. 9 crores.
- ☛ Design and installation of 110 kV substation for KINFRA Export Promotion Industrial Park at Kakkanad.
- ☛ Construction of a large collection tank for Effluent Treatment System, internal roads, weigh bridges and other infrastructure facilities for the Kerala Minerals and Metals Ltd.,

- ☛ Detailed engineering services for the India's first Eco-tourism project in Thenmala, Quilon district, for the Thenmala Ecotourism Promotion Society
- ☛ Project management services for setting up of an IT enabled services habitat and training and facilitation centre in Kochi for the Department of Information Technology, Government of Kerala.

Gross earnings of KITCO for the year 2000-2001 was Rs. 286.76 lakhs as against Rs. 247.91 lakhs in the year 1999-2000, a growth of 15.67 per cent. Net profit after income tax for 2000-2001 was remained at the same level of Rs. 10.49 lakh in 1999-2000

Small Industries Service Institute

Small Industries Service Institute (SISI) is a field office of Small Industries Development organisation (SIDO) under the Ministry of SSI & ARI, Government of India, New Delhi, engaged in the promotion and development of small scale industries in the State and renders common facility services to needy entrepreneurs and SSI units.

The main functions of SISI is to provide Techno-Economic and Managerial Assistance to the existing and prospective entrepreneurs/small scale units in the State of Kerala and Union Territory of Lakshdweep. The technical officers of the respective Divisions of the Institute carry out these functions. At present the Institute is having Technical officers in Mechanical, Electrical, Chemical, Glass & Ceramics, Leather & Footwear & Metallurgy trades.

The SISI, Trissur has 3 workshops under its control viz. Engineering Workshop, Fruit & Vegetable Preservation Center & Leather & Footwear Centre. These workshops apart from rendering common facility services conduct specialised Skill Development Training Programme of short-term duration ranging from one to Six months duration. The important Skill Development training programmes offered by SISI workshops are CNC programming, TIG/MIG Welding, Machine shop Practice, Fruit & Vegetable Preservation, Manufacturing of Footwear and Fancy Leather items etc.

Other services rendered by SISI include Inplant Studies, Sick Unit Rehabilitation Studies, Capacity Assessment, Registration under single point NSIC scheme for participation in CGSPP, Awareness Programme on Quality Control, Pollution Control, Waste Minimisation, Specialised Management Development programme in Export Management, Export Packaging, Labour Law, financial Management, Working Capital management etc. SISI also conduct a number of Product & process oriented EDPs, General EDPs, Motivation Campaigns, Export related assistance, Assistance for participation in Trade Fairs & Exhibitions within and outside the country etc.

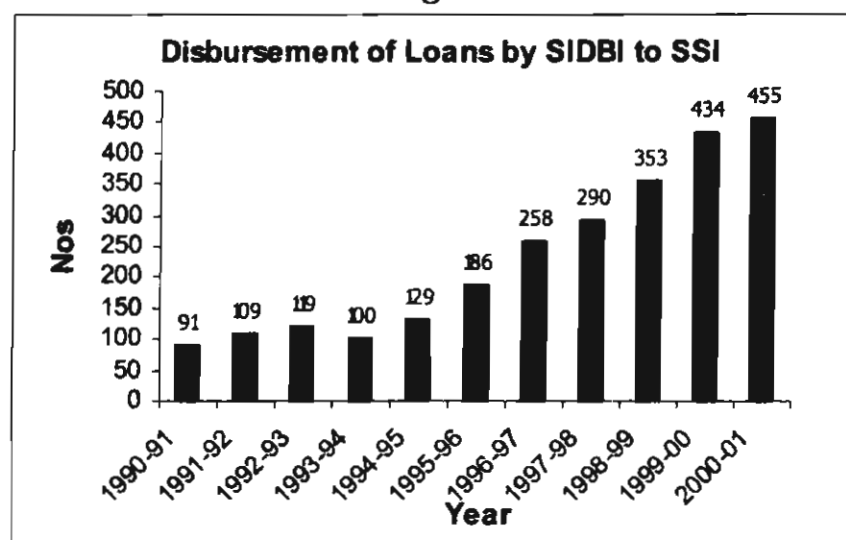
The activities of the Institute cover Kerala and the Union Territory of Lakshadweep. A Nucleus Cell to take care of the needs of prospective and existing entrepreneurs of Lakshadweep is also functioning at Amini Island.

During the year under reference, SISI officers visited a number of existing units and rendered on-the spot technical guidance and also collected vital information about the product to be disseminated among entrepreneurs and various agencies connected with industrial development. Officers of the institute also rendered technical assistance at the institute premises and disseminated adequate assistance to prospective as well as existing entrepreneurs. Details regarding the activities of the Institute during 2000-2001 is given in Appendix 6.47. The Institute earned an amount of Rs. 25.30 lakh through the activities during the period under review.

Small Industries Development Bank of India.

SIDBI's financial assistance to small scale sector is channelised through indirect assistance by way of refinance, direct assistance to small scale units and development and support services. During the year 2000 – 2001, SIDBI Kochi Office recorded a sanction of Rs 739.23 crores and Rs 45,846 crores under to various schemes of assistance. The details of sanction and disbursement are furnished in Appendix 6.48. The disbursement of loans by SIDBI is given in fig.6.2

Fig.6.2



INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

Government is seized of the fact that rapid change and transformation is the essence of the IT sector and acknowledge the need for formulating a dynamically evolving policy that caters to the changing IT environment. With this objective in mind, Government have announced an IT Industrial Policy in the current year as an evolving blueprint that sets out an indicative road map for IT implementation. The thrust areas of the policy have been a multi pronged approach in creating an appropriate pro-business and pro-enterprise frame work to facilitate a rapid growth

if IT Industry within Kerala; establishing the State as a global centre for excellence in human resources and aggressively promoting the State as the IT destination for emerging e-services, and IT business opportunities including IT Enabled Services.

The IT sector in Kerala, particularly software and telecom has shown robust growth in the past year. The Technopark at Thiruvananthapuram has emerged as a significant hub for software development and IT enabled services. The park now has more than 54 companies employing 6000 software and engineering professionals. Technopark has reported software exports worth Rs.145 crores. The software exports from STPI have grown over 64% in 2000-2001.

In order to promote IT industry, the new policy envisages innovative schemes for IT software industry units and Product Industry Units. Special Investment Promotional package linked to employment promotion have been incorporated in the Policy. The scope of the IT industry has been expanded to include IT and Telecommunications.

A significant improvement has been in the area of IT enabled services within Kerala. To encourage this sector to grow fast, Government have established an IT Enabled Habitat at Kochi. Government also propose to establish Hi-Tech parks at Kochi and Bio Informatics and Applied Biotechnology School. The existing parks of KEPIP and KIITEL are being improved.

The current year has shown rapid strikes in the Telecom sector. Kerala enjoys the highest telephone density in the country today. IT has all digital telephone exchanges networked through the OFC. Kochi has emerged as a major ICT Hub of Kerala. IT is among the two locations nation wide, which has submarine cable landing. With 10 GBPS Bandwidth supported, Kochi currently handles about 70% of the nations' data communication traffic. In order to further improve the communication infrastructure backbone, the IT Department has entered into landmark MoU with BSNL and VSNL.

Pursuant to the Rights of Way policy announced by Government, investment flows from major telecom operators for setting up OF Network throughout the State have commenced. This investment would provide a fillip to the development of decentralized and small IT business and improve OF based data/voice networks in the State. This would also drive IT Enabled Services that are bandwidth driven and bandwidth intensive, viz. Business Process Outsourcing Operations, Multimedia Call Centres, Multimedia Content Development and Call Centre.

With a view to developing human resources in IT within the State, the Government have set up IITM-K as the Centre of Excellence in IT. The institute has commenced operations and offers advanced training programs, cutting edge curriculum, strong linkages with the IT industry and affiliations with internationally reputed Universities. The Centre has established digital library services and

proposes to establish pilot telehealth project in Thiruvananthapuram in the current year. The Institute acts as a robust R&D Centre for IT and high end IT education.

The IT policy of Government also seeks to streamline and improve citizen services and create one-stop zone for citizens and entrepreneurs. Government is committed to providing good governance for the citizen, to reduce corruption and delays in administration, to improve transparency in the system and to make Government services accessible to the common man. As a part of the efforts to modernize and reform administration, and to better equip it to meet the challenges of the time, Government have undertaken projects for comprehensive IT induction in critical areas. This endeavour is substantially underway and projects like FRIENDS, PEARL in Registration Department, SEVANA, automation of the Motor Vehicle Department, Computerization of Commercial Taxes and Civil Supplies Department etc. Have been undertaken. Government also propose to automate land records in the Revenue Department. Video conferencing facility between the office of the CM and the District collectors is being set up. The Secretariat WAN is under implementation and will be soon rolled out to major Department. The report of High Powered Committee on Standardization of Malayalam Key board and Character Encoding has been approved by Government.

Software Technology Park Of India(STPI) Thiruvananthapuram

Software Technology Park of India (Under the ministry of Information Technology, Govt.of India) Thiruvananthapuram came into existence in the year 1992. The main focus of STPI is to promote export oriented software development using data communication links or in the form of physical exports. The exports of professional services for rendering consultancy and development of software is also permissible. STPI centres have been set up at Kochi,Kozhikode, Palakkad, Trichur and Kollam following the recommendations of the state planning board. During the year 2000-2001 twenty-five export-oriented companies have been registered under STPI, taking the total number of registered companies to 237.Out of this major exporting companies are located in the Technopark campus at Kariavattom, Thiruvananthapuram and about 50% of the registered units are located in Kochi,Kerala.

STPI is the nation's premium High speed data communication service provider besides being a class 'A' National level ISP.STPI can provide Internation Private Leased Circuits (IPLCS) and Internet leased Lines of any bandwidth from its own Satellite Earth at Technopark campus. IPLC to USA, Germany, Switzerland and France are established through this infrastructure.

The total number of companies exporting from STPI Thiruvananthapuram, has increased from 59 to 72 making a substantial increase in total exports by about 65% in the 2000-2001. The export has increased from 67 crores to 110 crores . In addition the incubation facility envisaged under STPI scheme has been provided for the benefit of Small and Medium Entrepreneurs in the STP complex at Bakery

junction, Thiruvananthapuram. About fifteen units are operating from this complex, employing about 150 people and generating a revenue of about 4.80 crores in the year 2000-2001.

MINING

The Department of Mining and Geology has the dual responsibility to carry out mineral exploration and mineral administration in the State under its two divisions viz., (1) Exploration and prospecting Division and (2) Mineral Development and Mining Leases Division

The detailed investigation for establishing china clay reserves was continued in parts of Andoorkonam village of Thiruvananthapuram Taluk and Marthandamkuzhi-Sasthavattom areas, Azhoor village, Chirayinkil Taluk of Thiruvananthapuram District. Additional reserve of 3.20 million tones of china clay was estimated from the five boreholes drilled in the areas mentioned above. A detailed investigation was also completed at the instance of KINFRA for proving sufficient deposits of china clay required for setting up of a clay processing unit in Sithangoli-Bela area. Twenty-one boreholes were completed. A cumulative depth of 670m was drilled in 1 Sq.KM. 9.94 million tones of china clay reserve has been estimated from the bore holes drilled in 0.45 Sq.KM of 1 Sq.KM investigated.

Preliminary survey for identifying possible additional locations of china clay was initiated in parts of Thiruvananthapuram and Kasaragod districts. A total extent of 8.10 Sq.KM in areas south of Vizhinjam in Thiruvananthapuram district and 1 Sq.KM in Morathana-Pavoor area of Kasaragod District were demarcated as having potential for the occurrence of mineable china clay.

Investigation by drilling in Kayyur-Klayikode area, Kasaragod District has indicated 0.55 million tones of lignite and/or carbonaceous clay and 1.25 million tones of china clay.

The implications of the earth tremors experienced in the State during December 2000-January 2001 was also studied by the Department with particular reference to the safety of Mullaperiyar Dam and a technical report on the same was submitted to Government.

During 2000-01 revenue of Rs. 1634,78,762/- crore was generated by activities of this Division as against the 14.38,21,331/- crore collected during 1999-2000 registering an increase of 13.66%. The total area covered by the mining leases (major minerals) is 2469.77 hectares. 118 Mining leases, 496 quarrying leases and 4600 quarrying permits were granted during the period. The total area (itemised) covered by Mining Leases during 2000-01 and production and sales of mineral sands are given in Appendix 6.4.9 and 6.50.

CONCLUSION

In order to significantly increase industrial investment and generate growth and employment, government have announced forward-looking Industrial, IT and Labour policies. These have to be operationalised early for he perception of the State has an investor-friendly destination.

CHAPTER - 7

TOURISM

Tourism is a major phenomenon of the modern society with significant socio-economic consequences. Tourism has emerged as a growing sector in terms of employment and income generation. The contribution of the sector to the State's economy is very significant. World Travel and Tourism Council (WTTC) has identified tourism as the world's most rapidly growing industry. According to WTTC, the contribution of tourism to the world economy would be more than doubled from the base level of 1994. Total earnings from the tourism sector in India in the year 2000 were \$ 3.20 billion, which accounted for a mere 0.67% of the global market. The total tourist arrivals at 2.62 million accounted for a mere 0.38% of the global tourist arrivals.

The present day's challenge in Travel and Tourism is to enhance the contribution to employment from 5.6% at present to 8.2% worldwide. With impetus to tourism it is possible to generate 44 million jobs in India as against 18 million at present.

In Kerala, tourism has emerged as one of the few economic alternatives to develop the State economy. It has been recognised as an important sector for the development on account of its potential for generating income and employment. In the context of limited prospects of the manufacturing sector and the severe threats facing agricultural and traditional sectors and the uncertainties facing expatriate employment in the Gulf, tourism is considered as one of the sectors with promise. The other new identified thrust industries for Kerala viz. Information Technology and Biotechnology but Kerala tourism is well established and can take off more easily.

Started as a State Hospitality department in 1950s the Department of Tourism came into being in 1960s. However the functions of the department were confined to running of guest houses, upkeep of residential bungalows of Ministers and providing hospitality and other arrangements of VVIPs. It was only during the 7th plan that the tourism promotion activities found a place in the functioning of the Department of Tourism. Kerala Tourism has recorded remarkable growth in the last few years. The number of foreign tourists and domestic tourists visiting the State has crossed 2 lakhs and 50 lakhs respectively. The revenue generated in the economy of Kerala due to tourism is estimated to be nearly 4000 crores which is 6.29% of the State's GDP. Tourism has generated employment in Kerala to the tune of nearly 7 lakhs (based on a study by Tata Consultancy Services)

Kerala has emerged as the most acclaimed tourist destination of the country in the recent past. World Travel and Tourism Council has selected Kerala as a Partner State. National Geographic Travel after two years of research has chosen Kerala, as one of the 10 paradises of the World. The other acknowledgement received by Kerala include

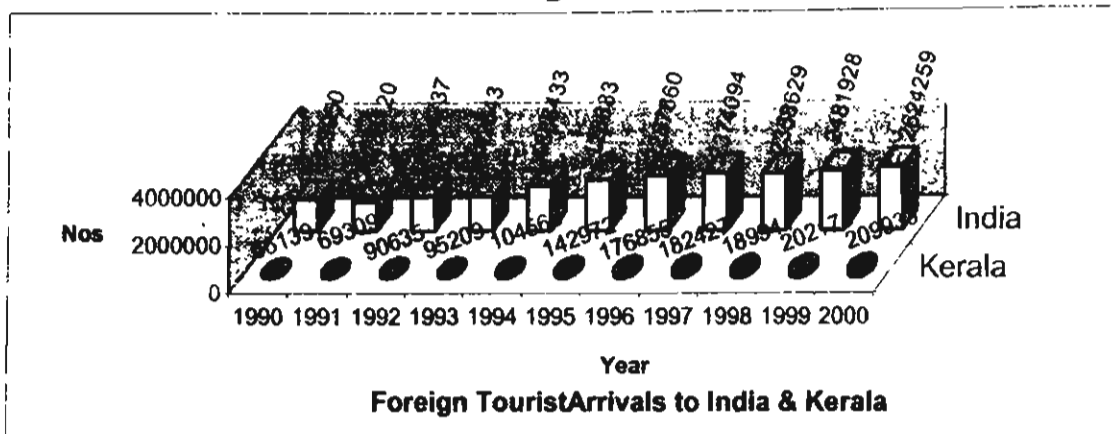
- ❖ One of the 100 great trips for the 21st Century by "Travel and Leisure"
- ❖ One of the 10 hot spots for the millennium by "Emirates In-flight Magazine"

- ❖ One of the best break fast, by “Travel and Leisure”
- ❖ One of the love nests in India, by “Cosmopolitan”
- ❖ One of the 6 destinations of the millennium, by “Khaleej Times”

Kerala has also been awarded Best Performing State Award for the year 1998-1999 and 1999-2000, from “Government of India” for achieving rapid growth, development and advancement in the Tourism sector. Kerala has also won Best Performing State award instituted by Out Look Traveler for the year 2000-2001.

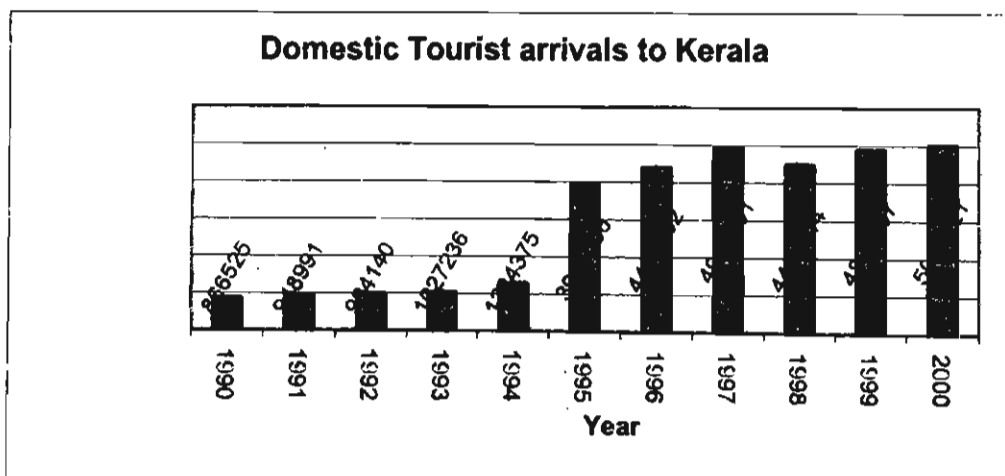
Appendix 7.1 gives the foreign tourists arrivals to India and Kerala from the year 1990 –2000. There was an increase of 5.7% in foreign tourist arrivals in India. But as regards Kerala, there was a decline to 3.84% from 6.44% in the previous year. Growth of foreign tourist arrivals in India and Kerala is shown in Fig. 7.1

Fig. 7.1



Appendix 7.2 gives the domestic tourists arrivals to Kerala from 1990-2000. Even though there was an increase of 1.2 lakhs in the year 2000, the percentage variation over the previous year declined to 2.56% from 9.07%. Growth in domestic tourist arrivals in Kerala is shown in Fig. 7.2

Fig.7.2

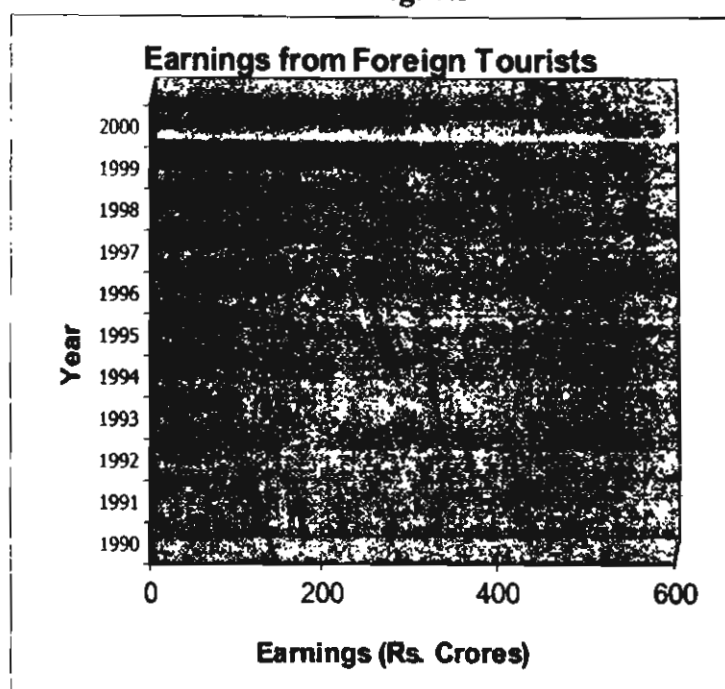


Appendix 7.3 shows the total number of hotels and rooms and beds in the classified category. The accommodation facility in Five star Hotels increased from 843 beds to 1141 beds in the year 2000. Number beds in three star category also increased to 2892 from 1872 with the addition of 15 new hotels.

As on 2000, Kerala has total classified rooms of 4572. The maximum number of rooms are in the category of 3-Star category. Apart from the classified rooms Kerala has more than 20,000 numbers of unclassified rooms also.

Appendix 7.4 gives the earning in tourism from foreign tourists from the year 1990 to 2000. Kerala could achieve an increase of 26.25% in its earning from the foreign tourist from 2000 over the previous year. The growth in earnings from tourism is shown in Fig. 7.3

Fig. 7.3



The State Plan allocation for tourism from the year 1994-95 is given in Table No 7.1

Table 7.1
State Plan allocation for Torism

Year	Allocation (in Crores)
1994-95	6.70
1995-96	17.30
1996-97	29.20
1997-98	36.00
1998-99	37.20
1999-2000	36.00
2000-2001	46.00
2001-2002	40.00

From the Table it can be seen that the plan allocation has achieved significant increase from 6.70 crores in 1994-95 to 40 crores during 2001-2002

The Central allocation for the State also has increased multifold during the last few years. The Table 7.2 gives the Central allocation form 1995-1996 to 2001-2002

Table 7.2
Central financial assistance for Tourism

Year	Allocation (in Crores)
1995-96	2.10
1996-97	2.36
1997-98	2.77
1998-99	6.99
1999-2000	9.30
2000-2001	5.93
2001-2002(prioritized)	14.00

It may be seen that the State has been able to convince the Central Government to increase the financial assistance to Kerala from a mere 2.10 crores in 1995-96 to 14 crores in 2001-2002, which is an increase of over 550% during last five years.

The Department of Tourism, Kerala Tourism Development Corporation (KTDC), Tourists Resorts (Kerala) Limited (TRKL), Bekal Resorts Development Corporation (BRDC), Thenmala Eco-Tourism Promotion Society(TEPS) and District Tourism Promotion Councils (DTPC) are the main agencies which undertake tourism development activities in the State. Forest Department, Irrigation Department and Archeological Department support the tourism activities in their areas of jurisdiction in a limited way.

Kerala Institute of Travel and Tourism Studies (KITTS) and Kerala Institute of Hospitality Management Studies (KIHMS) give the necessary manpower training in the filed of Tourism.

Tourism Development undertaken during the year 2000-2001

Department of Tourism has undertaken following activities during the year 2001-2001.

Infrastructure Development

Development of Veli as an International Development Centre

Action is being taken to develop Veli Tourist Village as an international Tourist Centre. 25 acres of land has been acquired for developing an amusement park of International standard through private participation.

Thenmala as an international Eco-Tourism Destination

Thenmala has been developed as the first planned Eco-Tourism destination in the State. The first phase of the project has been commissioned in December 2000. This destination is attracting a large number of domestic and international tourist.

Development of Kannur as major tourist destination in Malabar:-

Muzhappilangad and Payyambalam beaches have been developed to attract domestic and international tourists. Meenkunnu, Dharmadam, Island, Thalassery fort, Kannur fort have also been developed as part of this project.

Phase lifting of Kovalam Beach Resort

The facilities at Kovalam have been upgraded to improve the image of the beach resort. Development of roads, pathways, lighting, signages etc have been undertaken. Beach cleaning and lifeguard services are regularly offered. Guidelines have been prepared by the Town and Country Planning Development for the controlled development of the destination.

Integrated Development of Fort Kochi

Department of Tourism is taking up a major project for the conservation and preservation of the Fort Kochi Heritage Zone. The partially commissioned project include construction of boat jetty, tourist amenity centre, food courts, area improvement schemes, beach side development, lighting, signages etc. This project also includes construction of a Pariyatan Bhavan comprising of Tourist Bust stand , shops, public toilets and information counters and counters for tourist operators and travel agents and hoteliers.

Development of Pathiramanal as a International Back water Resort

Development of Pathiramanal as international back water resort have been initiated on a public-private participatory mode.

Development Vagamon as an international Hill Resort

Government have already transferred 751 hect. of land from Kerala Livestock Development Board to Tourism Department to develop Vagamon as an international hill resort. Master plan for the development of this centre is being prepared.

Intensive Back water Development

Department of Tourism has been giving thrust for the development of basic infrastructure along the back waters of the State for the tourism promotion. The projects under implementations are :-

- Construction of House Boat terminal at Kumarakom is in progress.

- The land acquisition for the house boat terminal at Allapuzha and Thaneermukkam.
- Tourism infrastructure and basic amenities are being developed along the Pamba and Kuttanad back water cruise routes after detailed studies by NATPAC. Government of India has sanctioned the construction of Tourist resort at Palluruty, Nedumudy, Korathodu and Vattakayal as part of this. State Government has also accorded sanction for these projects. Land acquisition for all these centres is on.
- Construction of Gateway Centre Kollam is under way, Watersports activities are being taken up as part of integrated development of Ashtamudi backwaters.
- House boats have been sanctioned to Neeleswaram, Parassinikadai, Kozhikode, Chettuva for extending backwater based activities to Malabar area.
- Valiyaparamba is being developed as a major back water centre. Studies have been conducted through NTPAC on the development of basic infrastructure along the potential cruise routes in Malabar and action is on for the development of infrastructure along these routes.
- Detailed study has been carried out through NATPAC for the development of Kovalam Kollam water way for house boat operation. The first phase of the project is being taken up by the Irrigation Department.
- Construction of waterside amenities at Kayamkulam and Alumkadavu is on.

Development of Budget accommodation facilities at Tourist/Pilgrim Centres

The Tourist Resorts at Paravur and Athirapally and Yathri nivas at Malayattur, Perimedu and Changanacherry have been commissioned. The construction of Yathrinivsa at Kozikode have been completed. The construction of Yathrinivas at Kalady, Guruvayur, Nelliampathy, Thirunelly, Kondotty, Munnar and Mannarghat is in progress. Construction of pilgrim centres at Erumely and Kulanada has started.

Construction of Tourist Reception and Faciliation Centres.

Construction of Tourist Reception and Facilitation Centres at Munnar, Vythiri, Thekkady and Varkala is being taken up

Thrust on the Development of Tourism Roads.

Department of Tourism is giving thrust on the development of Tourism roads. The Development of Thekkady Munnar road, Thekkeday Kumily road, Tourism road in Wayanad districts, Tourism roads in Kollam districts have been completed.

Integrated Development of Museum.

Action has been initiated for development of museums in the State - Napier Museum at Thriuvananthapuram and Hill palace at Thripunithura.

Illumination of Historical Buildings.

Government has sanctioned the project for Light and Sound Show at Kanakakunnu Palace. The project on illumination of VJT hall has also been sanctioned.

Suriyakanthay exhibition ground at Kanakakunnu

As a major step in improving the facility in Thriuvananthapuram, Department of Tourism has taken up the construction of Sooriyakanthay exhibition ground at Kanakakunnu Palace ground with an idea of converting Kanakakunnu Palace as a world class landscape garden.

District Tourism Promotion Councils:

District Tourism Promotion Councils are taking up local level infrastructure and promotional projects. Most of the DTPCs are now having professional staff and efficiency have been improved.

Development of Kanjirapuzha Dam

Kanjirapuzha Dam site has been developed into a new tourist destination after beautifully landscaping the surroundings.

Government as a facilitator

Government acts as a facilitator and catalyst in the field of Tourism and encouragement has been given to private participation in the tourism sector. Accordingly, considerable concessions/incentives have been announced for tourism projects. Tourism Investment Guidance Cell is functioning in the department to give guidance to the investors. Innovative schemes such as "Grihasthali" for conserving heritage building, approval centers, approval for motels, home stay schemes etc have been introduced to enhance quality.

Ever since tourism was declared an industry in 1986, several incentives, which were available to investors in other industries have been extended to tourism sector. These include investment subsidies, electricity tariff concession, technical guidance, marketing assistance, publicity through governmental publications, help in availing loans etc.

Major projects in the tourism sector are now planned with private participation. Amusement Park in Veli, tourism infrastructures at Bekal, development of Pathiramanal, development of Akkulam, development of Vagamon etc are some of the initiatives undertaken through public-private partnership.

Stress on sustainable development of tourism centers

For ensuring quality tourism and sustainable development of tourist destinations, Kerala tourism focuses on eco-conservation to reduce the negative impact of tourism on environment. Carrying capacity studies of the fragile tourist destinations such as Kumarakom and Munnar have been taken up through the Centre for Earth Science Studies. The destination level master plans for Kovalam, Munnar, Kumarakom, Fort Kochi and Kannur are being prepared to streamline the development of destinations in a planned way.

Tourism Conservation, Preservation and Trade Act

The draft of this new Act has been submitted to Government and is under active consideration. This Act is meant to provide for the conservation and preservation of the tourist areas and for the approval of persons/agencies/institutions dealing with travel and tourism, trade offering quality services for sustainable tourism development in the state and for regulating courses of instruction in subjects related to hospitality studies and to take care of incidental and ancillary matters.

Classification systems of Houseboats

Considering the sustainability of this unique tourism product and the fragile backwater environment, Department of Tourism has brought out a new scheme for the classification of houseboats to grade the boats into Gold & Silver categories based on the quality of facilities and services offered by them. Green Palm Certificate has also been introduced to encourage houseboats to accept eco-friendly practices.

Classification of Ayurveda Centres

Department of Tourism has brought out a new scheme for the classification of Ayurveda Centres into Green Leaf and Olive Leaf categories based on the qualities in facilities and services.

Promotion and Marketing

During the year the Department of Tourism concentrated more on tourism promotion and publicity. The latest developments in information Technology are being utilized by Kerala to promote tourism. The CD-ROM 'Kerala – The Green Symphony' has been developed by the Department of Tourism and now translated into French and German.

The Kerala Tourism website www.keralatourism.org is the one of the best and largest websites in the country on tourism. This is perhaps the only website on tourism in India that is updated every week with new video and music clips that can be activated and downloaded. A new CD-ROM on Ayurveda had also been developed.

Kerala tourism has been participating in all the major international and domestic tourism trade fairs along with the private sector. Kerala Travel Mart 2000, a travel and tourism trade meet organized under public-private partnership at Kochi has recorded an overwhelming response from the international travel community.

The State is in the process of preparing market-specific and time-specific marketing campaigns. To reduce seasonality in tourism arrivals, major “Monsoon and Ayurveda Campaign” has been launched in the Gulf region. Promotional materials such as brochures and audio-visuals on the potential tourism centers, art and culture, festivals etc. were produced and distributed in association with the private sector.

The Department is also promoting the traditional festivals of Kerala. A five-year calendar of the festivals of Kerala has been prepared. Several domestic festivals and fairs such as Onam Week Celebrations, Jalatharangam, Gramam, Nishagandhi Dance Festival, Flavour Food Festival etc. were organized. An Ayurvedic rejuvenation camp was organized exclusively for the promotion and familiarization of the ayurvedic rejuvenation holidays of Kerala.

Department of Tourism is giving stress on public – private partnership in promotion also. All promotional activities are being undertaken with continuous interaction with all stakeholders in tourism. Trade meets are regularly being organized to discuss the issues and to find out the best solution.

Department of Tourism is focusing now in promoting more domestic tourists to the State. Road shows have been organized at Ahmedabad, Hyderabad, Calcutta and Pune along with private sector. Road shows are also planned at Mumbai, New Delhi and Surat.

Other Public Agencies Concerned with Tourism

Other public agencies concerned with tourism are

- Kerala Tourism Development Corporation Limited (KTDC)
- Tourists Resorts (Kerala) Limited (TRKL)
- Bekal Resorts Development Corporation Limited (BRDC)
- District Tourism Promotion Councils (DTPC)
- Thenmala Eco Tourism Promotional Society (TETPS)
- Kerala Institute of Travel and Tourism studies (KITTS)
- Kerala Institute of Hospitality Management Studies (KAHMS)

Kerala Tourism Development Corporation Limited (KTDC)

KTDC is the major public sector agency under the Tourism Sector concerned with the provision of accommodation and transport facility for tourist visiting Kerala. It undertakes to a limited extent promotion and publicity. The performance of KTDC during

the year 2000-2001 is shown in appendix 5. The major activities undertaken during the year under review include,

- ❖ Kumarakam – Water Scape
- ❖ Bolgatty Palace – Up gradation
- ❖ Munnar – New hotel ‘Tea County’
- ❖ Up gradation

The performance of KTDC during the year 2000-2001 is at given in Appendix 7.5

Tourists Resorts (Kerala) Limited (TRKL)

TRKL has been declared as the nodal agency for promoting private sector investment in Tourism in the state. The company has started two joint sector companies Taj Kerala Hotel and Resorts Limited (TKHRL) and Oberoi Kerala Hotel and Resorts Limited (OKHRL) in association with Taj and Oberoi hotels. A few more proposals are under the active consideration of the company. TRKL has invested an amount of Rs.550 lakhs as equity contribution in TKHRL.

The share of investment of Taj Group is Rs 1100 lakhs. The total investment of TKHRL comes to Rs 60 cores. OKHRL has taken up resort projects at Thekkady, Pathiramanal and Bekal. TRKL’s investment in OKHRL is Rs. 44.40 lakhs and that of the Oberoi is Rs. 177.60 lakhs. The Land Bank project has been approved by Government of Kerala to make land available at tourist destinations for development of resorts in the private or joint sector.

Bekal Resorts Development Corporation Limited (BRDC)

BRDC, has been confining its activities in three major areas. They are

- Acquisition and development of suitable land for resort
- Provision of essential infrastructure facility like, roads, electricity, sanitation, solid waste disposal and water supply
- Development of destination and identification of new possibilities of tourism to popularize the destination at the national and international level.

The revised cost of the project was Rs 65 cores. Based on the revised project the land acquisition activity was limited to six resort sites spread over an area of 189 acres with requisite infrastructure. Now the land acquisition is complete for all priority sites covering an area of 189.10 acres. Further land acquisition to the extent of nearly 10 acres is anticipated for the water supply scheme. Out of the six sites two sites have been given for long term lease to Oberoi Kerala Hotels and Resorts (OKHRL) and Taj Kerala Hotel and Resorts (TKHRL) by Government. Development of panchayat roads and extension of HT line to the resort site has been completed. The works nearing completion include water supply scheme and pilot scheme for solid waste disposal in association with Ajanoor panchayat. A tourism amenity centre near Bakel Forte, a boating Centre in

Chandragiri river, a small aqua park, development of walk way along sea side etc. are the tourism facilities setup.

Thenmala Eco Tourism Promotional Society (TETPS)

Thenmala Eco Tourism Promotional Society (TETPS) was formed with following objectives

- Develop Thenmala dam and its surroundings as a major tourist destination
- Promote Eco-tourism on the basis of principles of ecological sustainability in the surroundings areas of Thenmala
- Develop a well planed tourism destination with emphasis on sustainable tourism development.

Rs 7.5 crore has been allotted so far for the development of Thenmala as a tourist destination. The foundation stone of the project was laid on 12-12-1999 and the first phase of the project was commissioned on 31st January 2001.

Tourism Policy

With the objective of consolidating the gains of the State and projecting a clear strategic vision, Government have announced a Tourism Policy. The salient features of the policy are:

- Concentrating more on employment and income generation and enhance the tourism product
- Redefining the role of government as a catalyst and facilitator more on infrastructure development
- Inter governmental co-ordination
- Rationalise and mild taxation policy
- Growth with sustainability
- Providing safety to tourist
- Creating awareness among stakeholders in the sector
- Removing prejudices and misconception
- Creating Tourist friendly destinations

CHAPTER 8

INFRASTRUCTURE

Kerala depends on the three components of surface transport viz. road transport, rail transport, and inland water transport for the movement of passengers and goods traffic. The year 2000-2001 witnessed good growth in the transport sector in the State in general and road sector in particular

During the period, the total length of the road in the State increased from 1,23,889 Kms to 1,25,835 Kms. The number of motor vehicles in the state stood at 21,11,885 as against 19,10,237 in the preceding year thereby registering an increase of 10.56%. The total number of road accidents increased by 8.33% from 34,387 in 1999-2000 to 37,252 in 2000-2001. Railway route length as on 31.3.2001 in the State was 1148 Kms.

Telecommunication sector also registered significant development. Equipped capacity was increased to 25,84,236 lines against 22,03,954 lines in the preceding year through the introduction of 64 new telephone exchanges.

Total number of post offices stood at 5071 during the reporting period

The major development indicators of transport and communication sector in the state since 1980 are given in Appendix 7.6

Roads

Kerala has a comfortable network of roads having a total length of 1,25,835 Kms as on 31.3.2001. It accounts for 4.13% of total road length in the country. Agencies maintaining roads in the State include State PWD, Panchayats, Municipalities & Corporation, National Highways, Irrigation Department, Forest Department, Kerala State Electricity Board etc.

Out of the total road length, 87,094 KMs were maintained by Panchayats (69.2%) followed by 21,508 KMs (17.1%) by State PWD. Corporation maintained a road length of 4,776.84 Kms (3.7 %), Municipality maintained 3,193.5 Kms (2.5 %) and NH covered 1,560 KMs (1.23 %). While Irrigation Department maintained 3,787 KMs (3 %) of road, the share of Forest Department was 3,633 KMs (2.9%), the share of Indian Railway was 142.88 Kms (0.11%) and that of Kerala State Electricity Board 139 KMs (0.11 %). Of the total road length of 87,094 Kms under Panchayats, 54,339.722 KMs (62.39 %) were graveled and earthen roads and 21,067 KMs (24%) were black topped. District-wise and category wise length of roads maintained by PWD (R & B) as on 1.4.2001 is shown in Appendix 7.7. Details on district-wise, surface-wise and category-wise length of roads maintained by PWD are given in Appendix 7.8. Of the total length of 21,508 Kms of PWD roads, 93% or 20,017 Kms were black-topped roads. Details are shown in Appendix 7.9.

Of the 14 districts in the State, Kottayam district accounted for the maximum road length of 2225 Kms (10.3%) followed by Ernakulam district with 2164 Kms (10%). Wayanad district had the lowest PWD road length of 515 KMs (2.4%). Details are shown in Appendix 7.10.

During the period under review there were 1994 bridges and 47,557 culverts on PWD roads. Of these, 171 bridges and 1371 culverts were unsafe. Details of bridges and culverts on different categories of roads are given in appendix 7.11.

Total length of National Highways in the State during 2000-20001 remained at 1560 KMs. Details of National Highways in Kerala are given Table 7.1

Table 6.1

National Highways in the State

No	Name	KMs
1	NH 47- Valayar-Kaliyikkavila	416.80
2	NH 17 – Thalappadi-Edappally	420.80
3	NH 49 – Bodimettu- Kundannoor (Kochi-Madurai)	167.60
4	NH 47A – Kundanoor –Willington Island	5.90
5	NH 208 – Kollam -Aryankavu	81.00
6	NH 212 – Kozhikode - Muthanga	117.00
7	NH 213 – Palakkad - Kozhikode	141.00
8	NH 220 - Kollam - Thenni	210.00
	Total Length	1560.10

Road Transport

Motor Vehicles Department, Kerala State Road Transport Corporation and Kerala Transport Development Finance Corporation are the three agencies, which regulate road transport development activities in the State.

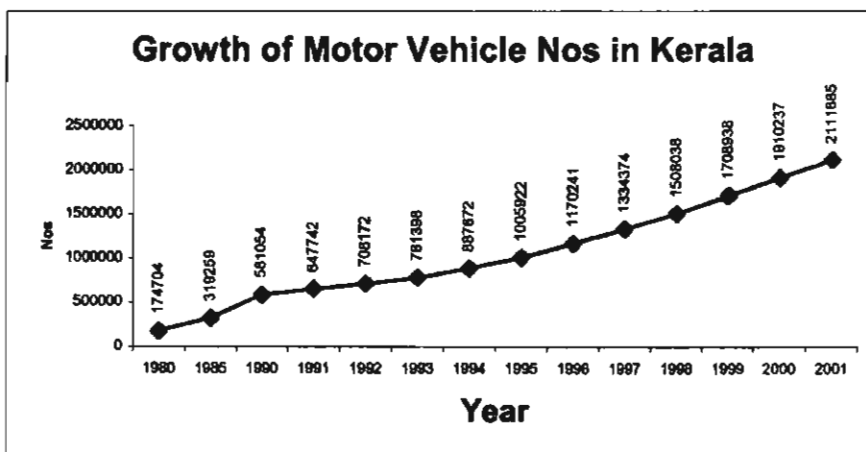
Motor Vehicles Department (MVD)

Motor Vehicles Department is one of the major revenue earning Department of the State. The main functions of the MVD 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 Acts etc. During 2000-2001 2,01,648 vehicles were newly registered under different categories (see fig. 7.4). District-wise statistics of newly registered vehicles during 2000-'01 is given in Appendix 7.13. Total number of vehicles with valid registration as on 31.3.2001 increased to 21,11,885 as against 19,10,237 in the preceding year, registering 10.56% growth. Details on the number of motor vehicles having valid registration as on 31.3.2001 are given in Appendix 7.14.

Highest vehicle population was recorded at Ernakulam district (3,69,168) followed by Thiruvananthapuram (2,93,199) and least at Wayanad (29,737). District wise details of growth of motor vehicles in Kerala and their index are given in Appendix 7.15.

Of the total vehicle population (21,11,885) in the State, 54.5 %(11,51,735) were two wheelers followed by four wheelers (cars & jeeps) with a contribution of 20.37% (4,27,885). Buses, cars and two wheelers recorded growth rate of 11.5%, 7.8% and 12.7% respectively (See Appendix 7.12). The growth of motor vehicles in Kerala since 1980 is shown in fig. 6.1

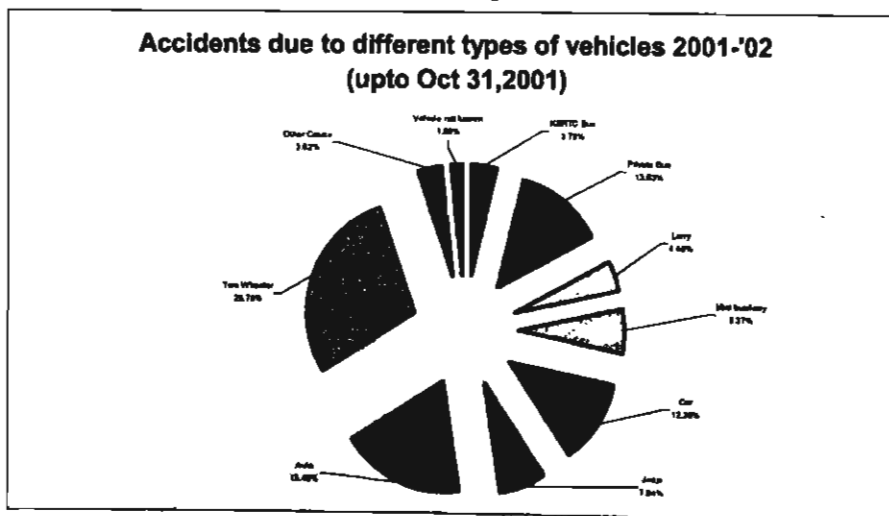
Fig. 6.1



Road Accidents

Number of road accidents recorded in the State for 2000-'01 was 37,252 against 34,387 in 1999-00, registering an increase of 8.33%. Among the districts, while Pathanamthitta

Fig. 6.2



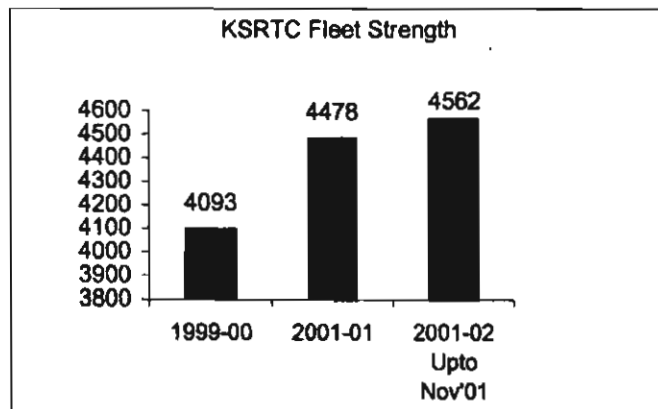
and Wayanad recorded a slightly declining trend of road accidents, all the other districts posted increase of accidents. Thiruvananthapuram leading the list with a rate of increase at 15.6%.

Number of persons killed in road accidents during 2000-2001 stood at 2730 against 2506 in the preceding year. Similarly, number of persons injured due to road accidents also rose to 48,967 against previous year's level of 47,860. Details are shown in Appendix 7.16. Of the total road accidents (37252), 36712 cases viz. 98.68% were due to the fault of the drivers. Details are shown in Appendix 7.17. Among the vehicles involved in accidents, two wheelers accounted for 28% followed by autorickshaws 19%, buses (other than KSRTC) 13%, motor car 11.4%, good vehicles 10.9% etc. Details are given in Appendix 7.18. Of the road accidents that occurred in 2000-'01 68.7% happened during day and 25% happened in darkness(see Appendix 7.19)

Kerala State Road Transport Corporation (KSRTC)

KSRTC is the public sector transport organization in the State having 4478 of the total number of passenger buses (25161) operated in the State in the year 2000-'01.

Fig. 6.3



Total fleet strength of KSRTC increased to 4478 against 4093 in the preceding year. By November 2001, the number rose to 4562. It included 2116(46%) buses aged below 5 years and 536 buses (12%) aged 10 years and above. Age wise details of KSRTC buses are given in Appendix-7.24. Major performance indicators of KSRTC, like fleet strength, number of schedules operated, average earning per vehicle, average earning per KM, average KMs run per bus, number of passengers carried etc., were all on the increase during the reporting period as detailed in Appendix 7.20. For providing better traveling

facilities to the public, the corporation commissioned 385 new buses during 2000-2001. The corporation continued to meet its social commitment by operating buses in uneconomic routes as well as giving concessions to students and weaker sections of the society.

Unit-wise details of operational statistics are shown in Appendix 7.21. The fare charged by KSRTC ranged from 35 Ps. Per KM in ordinary and city buses to 75 Ps. Per KM in Luxury Hitech buses. There are other services like Fast Passenger, Super Fast, Express, and Super Express. The fare structure of KSRTC is shown in Appendix 7.22. Operational ratios of the Corporation are given in Appendix 7.23

Kerala Transport Development Finance Corporation (KTDFC)

Kerala Transport Development Finance Corporation Ltd., a fully owned Government company engaged in the business of lending and borrowing and registered with the RBI as an NBFC is functioning from 16.03.1992 onwards. In the initial stages of its operation, the business activities were concentrated only in granting loan to KSRTC for purchase of new Chassis. Gradually, loans to general public and Government servants, vehicle loans to Govt. institutions, PSU's etc and also vehicle loans for small road transport operators were issued. The Corporation has been running on profit from the date of incorporation and has been paying dividend to Government from 95-96 onwards.

Till date, Government has provided Rs. 43.45 Crores as Capital contribution and the Company has mobilised deposits of around Rs. 37 Crores. The Company has granted nearly Rs. 143 Crores as loans to KSRTC till 31.03.2001 and nearly Rs. 20 Crores as loan to individuals/institutions for the purchase of new vehicles for personal as well as for commercial purposes.

During the year 2000-2001, Government provided an amount of Rs. 112.5 Lakhs as Capital Contribution. Due to default of KSRTTC in repaying loans, loans were not granted to KSRTC. The Company has not paid any amount as loan to KSRTC. The Corporation has granted an amount of Rs. 617 Lakhs as loan to individuals for personal as well as commercial purposes. An amount of Rs. 1523 Lakhs was mobilised as deposits during the period. An amount of Rs. 25 Lakhs was donated to Chief Minister's Gujarat Relief Fund and Rs.10 Lakhs to Chief Minister's Distress Relief Fund. Another major achievement was opening of branch offices at Ernakulam and Kozhikode during October, 2000. The Corporation expects a profit of Rs. 308 Lakhs before payment of Tax and Dividend.

Including the grant of loan to individuals and institutions and excluding KSRTC, the total loan amount disbursed during the current year till 31.10.2001 is nearly Rs. 514.79 Lakhs and the deposit mobilised is nearly Rs. 919.26 Lkhs.

During the current year, till 30.11.2001, the Corporation has launched SRTO Scheme (Small Road Transport Operators Scheme) for grant of loan in association with M/s

Shriram Investments LTD. By which an amount of Rs. 3 Crores is proposed to be granted every month as loan. This Scheme was launched in 11/01 and an amount of around Rs. 300 Lakhs was granted as loan under the scheme within a period of 42 days.

During the remaining period of this financial year, Corporation proposes to disburse not less than Rs. 10 Crores as loan and mobilised not less than Rs. 5 Crores as deposits.

Railways

The three railway divisions in the State are Thiruvananthapuram, Palakkad and Madurai under the control of Southern Railway.

The route length under the Thiruvananthapuram division is 624.90 Kms consisting of 624 Kms of broad gauge lines and 0.90 Kms of metre gauge lines. The passenger earnings increased from 173.22 crores to 186.21 crores. The number of passengers originated from Thiruvananthapuram division increased from 546 lakhs in the 1999-2000 to 590 lakhs in 2000-2001. Whereas the number of passengers terminating increased from 546 lakhs to 571 lakhs during the corresponding period. Goods traffic originating in the division increased from 45.05 lakh tonnes to 48.67 lakh tonnes in the year under review. The goods traffic terminating also recorded an increase from 43.68 lakh tonnes to 53.53 lakh tonnes. Earnings from goods traffic increased from 219.53 crores to rupees 255.29 crores. The number of mail/express trains operated increase from 16688 to 17204 in the year under review. At the same time the number of passenger trains decreased from 21340 to 21141. Two new trains were introduced during the year 2000-2001. There were 92 railway stations in the State under the control of Thiruvananthapuram division.

The total railway route length in Kerala State as on 31.03.2001 under Palakkad railway division was 435.27 Kms comprising of 429.87 Kms of broad gauge lines and 5.420 Kms of metre gauge lines. The revenue receipts from passenger traffic increased from 76.08 crores in 1999-2000 to 81.09 crores in the year under review. The total number of passengers originating in the division increased from 1.72 crores to 2.26 crores during the period. There were altogether 78 railway station under the three routes controlled by Palakkad division. There was a decline in revenue receipts from goods traffic from 14.23 crores to 10.80 crores in the year 2000-2001. The total goods traffic originating in the division decreased from 78225 tonnes to 46070 tonnes. The total number of trains operated from the division recorded a marginal increase from 27616 to 27655. No new trains were introduced during the year 2000-2001.

Madurai division is under the control of 87.82 Kms of metre gauge lines in the State covering 14 railway stations.

Ports

Kerala has one major port at Kochi and three intermediate ports at Kozhikode/Beypore, Alappuzha and Neendakara and 13 minor ports namely,

Kovalam/Vizhinjam, Thankassery, Kayamkulam, Munambam/Kodungallur, Ponnani, Vatakara, Thalassery, Kannur, Azhickal, Neeleswaram and Mancheswaram.

Cochin Port

The number of ships handled at Cochin port during the year 2000-01 was 1100 as against 1096 in the year 1999-2000. But the net registered Tonnage decreased from 87.49 lakh tonnes to 82.17 lakh tonnes in the year 2000-2001. According an overall decrease of 6.41 percentage.

Intermediate and Minor Ports

Cargo transportation of intermediate ports and minor ports had shown a declining trend over the years. The factors which contributed to the poor performance of these ports include higher labour cost due to the application of lighters of small capacity of loading and unloading of cargo resulting in more number of handlings. Adequate facilities are not available for the supply of fuel, oil and fresh water to ships and the ports are not operated during monsoon periods. Moreover, the depth of the approach channel had been declining. Development of road transport facilities with door to door delivery system of cargo had been a major factor for the declining traffic.

The number of vessels handled was 390 which includes 322 at Kozhikode /Beypore port 26 at Azhickal, 2 at Neendakara, 40 at Kovalam/Vizhinjam. The vessels consisted of 95 steamers and 296 sailing vessels. 32 vessels were foreign. 1645 mechanised fishing vessels were registered at the various ports. In Kasaragode 92 cargo boats including barges were registered during the year under review. Total revenue collected at the intermediate and minor ports stood at 1.41 crores. Neendakara stood first in the revenue collected followed by Kozhikode/Beypore.

Commodity-wise cargo handled at the intermediate and minor ports of Kerala during 1999-2000, Number and tonnage of steamers and sailing vessels which called at the Intermediate and Minor Ports of Kerala during 1999-2000. Number of Harbour Crafts registered at the Intermediate and Minor Ports of Kerala during 1999-2000 and category-wise break up of revenue collected at the Intermediate and Minor Ports of Kerala during 1999-2000 are given in Appendices 7.27, 7.28, 7.29 and 7.30 respectively.

Inland Water Transport

Due importance has been given for development of inland water ways with a two-pronged strategy of reduction in the congestion in roadways due to the increasing volume of traffic and for tapping the tourism potential.

The agencies/organisations engaged in the water transport operations of the state are:

- (1) State Water Transport Department (SWTD)
- (2) Coastal shipping & Inland Navigation Department (CSIND); and

- (3) Kerala Shipping and Inland Navigation Corporation (KSINC) under the control of Coastal Shipping and Inland Navigation Department.

SWTD and CSIND rendered transport services to the public in the water logged areas of Alappuzha, Kollam, Kottayam, Kasaragod and Kannur districts. The CSIND oriented its activities towards the development of inland water canals and infrastructure facilities. Operational statistics of Inland Water Transport agencies in Kerala is shown in Appendix 7.31

State Water Transport Department (SWTD)

SWTD operates water transport services in the water logged areas of the State. Number of boats owned by the departments decreased to 81 in the year 2000-01 from 83 in 1999-2000. The number of boats put into operation remained at 56. Number of trips operated decreased to 858 per day in the year under review from 865 per day in the previous year. Gross route distance operated increased from 1730.6 Kms in 1999-2000 to 1818.16 in 2000-2001.

There was an increase in the revenue receipts from Rs. 420.98 lakhs to 464.63 in the year 2000-2001. The revenue expenditure also increased from 1106.21 to 1267.85 in the year under review. There was an increase in the number of employees from 1285 to 1300. The loss incurred by the Department also increased from Rs. 685.23 to Rs. 80322.

Kerala Shipping & Inland Navigation Corporation (KSINC)

KSINC is operating boats and junkars for transportation of passengers and cargos through the inland waterways of Kerala. The Corporation has been making profit for the last 9 years. The profit during the year 2000-2001 declined to 50.39 lakhs in 2000-2001 to Rs. 65.06 lakhs in the previous year. The number of passenger carried during the year 2000-2001 recorded an increase to 66.87 lakhs compared to 63.79 lakhs in the previous year. The gross route distance and the volume of cargo carried shown a decline, But there was an increase in the revenue receipts from Rs. 6.95 Crores to 7.31 Crores . Whereas the revenue expenditure increased from Rs. 6.37 Crores to 6.58 Crores in the corresponding period.

The operational Statistics of State Water Transport Department & Kerala Shipping & Inland Navigation Corporation are given in Appendix 7.13

Air Transport

The three airports in the State are at Thiruvananthapuram, Kochi and Kozhikode. The number of domestic flights operated from Thiruvananthapuram international airport increased from 2716 in the year 1999 – 2000 to 3656 in 2000 – 2001. Whereas the number of international flights declined from 5732 to 5423 in the above period. There was an increase of 30603 domestic passengers, the number of international passengers, declined by 18388 compared to the previous year. Details are given in Appendix 7.32

(A). In the case of Kozhikode airport, the domestic as well as the international passengers were reduced by 21753 and 10688 in the year respectively 2000 to 2001 compared to 1999-2000. The number of domestic flights decreased from 3496 to 3205 and the number of international flights from 3042 to 3006 during the period of review. A major development activity at Kozhikode airport was the extension of the run way from 7500 feet to 9333 feet to cater to operation of A300/A310 even B747 aircraft can also be operated with reduced load. A canopy for facilitating visitors was provided to accommodate 200 – 250 visitors at any given time giving protection from sun & rain. The number of domestic flights recorded an increase of 75.6% in the year 2000 – 2001 compared to the previous year. The corresponding increase is 164.1 per cent with number of International Flights in the case of Cochin International Airport Ltd. (CIAL). There was an increase to the tune of 57.1% and 52.1% in the case of domestic & international passengers at CIAL (Appendix 7.32 C). The major achievements in the case of CIAL are

- Oman Air started their operation from August 2001.
- Silk Air started their operations from October 2001

The cargo handled at Thiruvananthapuram airport decreased from 27919 MTs (Exports 21951 MTs, import 5968MTs) in 1999 – 2000 to 24138MTs (Exports 18972, import 5166 MTs) in the year under review. The export declined by 13.57% whereas that of import is 13.43%. The exports from Kozhikode airport increased from 1165 MTs in 1999 – 2000 to 1727 MTs in the year 2000 – 2001 and increase in imports was from 2547 MTs to 3257 MTs in the corresponding period.

Passports

The total number of application received for issue of passport in the State decreased from 3.52 lakhs in 99 – 01 to 3.44 lakhs in the year 2000 – 2001 and decreased from 3.60 lakhs to 3.19 lakhs in the period under review. The details regarding the number of applications of passport received and number of applications of passport received and number of passports issued from Thiruvananthapuram, Kochi and Kozhikode passport offices are given in Appendix 7.33.

Communications

Postal Systems

The number of post offices functioning under Kerala circle during 2000 – 2001 excluding the 14 numbers functioning in Mahe and Lakshadweep coming under Kerala postal Circle is 5059. This consist of 51 head post offices, 1979 sub offices and 3030 Branch offices. There was an increase of two Post offices in 2000 – 2001 from 571 in the previous year. In addition to these, there were 32 Speed post centres. The growth of post offices in Kerala and category wise details of postal and other postal service offices are given in Appendix 7.34 and 7.35 respectively.

The area served by one post office on an average is 7.68 sq. kms and the number of persons served per post office during the year under review was 6293. Where as the corresponding all India figure is 21.32 Sq. Kms. The postal revenue from different sources during the period 2000-2001 was Rs. 148.69 Crores and expenditure under plan was Rs. 74.10 lakhs and non-plan was Rs. 231.31 Crores. During the year more than 94.92 Crores of unregistered inland articles and 48.82 Lakhs of unregistered foreign articles were delivered. The Division wise details regarding post offices under various categories and division-wise details of urban/rural post offices are shown in Appendix 7.36 and 7.37.

Telecommunications

Total number of telephone exchanges in Kerala circle increased from 850 from the year 1988 in the year 2000-2001 including 10 exchanges in Lakshdweep and one in Mahe. The equipped capacity from the Kerala circle was increased from 22,03,954 lines to 25,84,236 in the year 2000-2001. The total number of collections in the circle in the year under report is 21,61,583. As on 31.01.2001, there were 7,74,171 applicants in the waiting list. On an average there were 56 telephone per sq. km. Under Kerala circle and 68 telephone per thousand population. Ernakulam district stood first in the number of exchanges and equipped capacity in the State; Whereas Wayanad still remain as the district having least number of telephone exchanges and equipped capacity. In Ernakulam district there were 137 telephones per sq. km. and 106 telephones per thousand population.

CHAPTER 9

SOCIAL AND COMMUNITY SERVICES

Kerala's social development is unique that it has successfully tackled the first generation problems-illiteracy, high infant mortality rate, high maternal mortality rate, high birth rate and related indicators of under development, while other Indian states are still grappling with the first generation problems. This has been primarily due to the fact that the state has followed a different development path and, rapid strides have been made in extending the two major public goods viz, education and health. The Plan expenditure of Kerala on social services constituted about 24% of the total plan expenditure from the First Five Year Plan to Ninth Five Year Plan whereas the all India figure ranges between 17 and 20%. The non-Plan expenditure on social services constitutes about 36% of the total government expenditure of the state.

EDUCATION

LITERACY

According to 2001 Census Kerala achieved the highest literacy rate of 90.92 percent among the states in India as compared to the all India average of 65.38 percent. Kerala's female literacy rate at 87.86 percent and male literacy rate at 94.20 percent in 2001 are well above the all India position. The literacy rates for all India and Kerala at the beginning of the 20th Century and its growth through subsequent decades is given in Table 9.1.

Table 9.1

Literacy All India and Kerala—1901-2001

Year	All India	Kerala
1901	5.35	11.14
1911	5.92	13.31
1921	7.16	19.02
1931	9.50	21.34
1941	16.10	—
1951	16.67	40.47
1961	24.02	56.85
1971	29.45	60.42
1981	36.03	70.42
1991	52.21	89.81
2001	65.38	90.92

School Education:

Infrastructure

Kerala's school education infrastructure during 2000-01 consisted of 12330 schools as against 12310 schools in 1999-2000. The stage wise distribution of schools is furnished in Table 9-2. In addition, the effective school education infrastructure includes that 688 high schools have LP sections. 2022 high schools have UP sections and 2239 UP schools have LP sections. A broad analysis would bring out the fact that for every 3400 persons in the state there is one LP school/section. Similarly for every 236

children in the LP age group there is one LP school/section. There is one UP school/section for every 329 UP school going age-group population. The number of high schools increased from 2596 in 2000 to 2615 in 2001. While the LP schools increased from 6748 in 2000 to 6758 in 2001 but the UP schools decreased from 2966 to 2957 during the above period. The relevant facts giving growth of schools from 1962-2000 and district wise details of schools are presented in appendixes 9.4 and 9.5

Table 9-2

Distribution of schools in Kerala 2001

Management	LP Schools	UP Schools	High Schools
Government	2565	960	985
Private aided Sector	4035	1873	1412
Private-unaided Sector	158	124	218
	6758	2957	2615

Spatial Distribution of schools 2000 position

The spatial distribution of schools shows that there were 651 schools in the corporation areas comprising of 228 LP schools, 144 UP schools and 219 high schools in the municipality areas there were 932 schools which constituted of 457 LP schools 207 UP schools and 268 high schools. The remaining 10727 schools were in panchayat areas. Of these 4724 were under District Panchayats and 6003 under Grama Panchayats. The relevant details are given in Appendix 5.6.

Greater access to education in Kerala

The vast educational infrastructure facilitates easy access to LP/UP/HS education in Kerala. The fact remains that 94.39 percent of the rural population is served by Primary Schools/ sections within a distance of one km. and 97.96 percent within a distance of 2 Kms. In regard to UP education. 96.2 percentage of population is served with an upper primary school/section within a distance of 3kms. The rural population served by secondary schools at a distance up-to two Kms is 24.71 percent and 97.82 percent has the facility for secondary education between 6 and 8 Kms.

Building, Drinking water and sanitation facilities in schools

Kerala schools have better physical and basic facilities compared to those in other parts of the country as revealed from the Educational survey report of NCERT. The interventions under DPEP and projects implemented by local self Governments have greatly contributed to this area. The position in 2000 was that 83 percent of the schools were housed in proper buildings regarding basic amenities, 84 percent of the government schools have drinking water facilities and 85 percent had latrines/urinals. The relevant details are furnished in appendixes 9.7 and 9.8.

Enrolment of students in Schools

According to the Working Group Report on Education 2001 constituted for the formulation of Tenth plan the total enrolment in schools stood at 52 lakhs. The gross enrolment ratio using the projected school going age-group population stood at 102% For LP age-group, 109.41% for the UP age-group and 94.51% for the HS age-group. The trend analysis of enrolment would show that in 1992 the enrolment was the highest at 59.07 lakhs students which sharply declined to 52.49 lakhs in 1999-2000. According to 1999-2000 position, the enrolment at LP stage stood at 19.32 lakhs, UP stage 17.05 lakhs and high school stage at 16.12 lakhs

Enrolment of students during 1992-2000

The enrolment of students in schools recorded a sharper decline from 59.07 lakhs in 1992 to 52.49 lakhs in 1999-2000. There is a net decline of 0.49 lakh students during 2000-01. During the period 1992-2000, there was a fall of 6.58 lakhs students, a decline of 11.14 percent. The fall in enrolment is more pronounced at the LP stage that between 1999-2000 at the LP level was 0.79 and UP level 0.21 lakh. At the high school state there was an increase of 0.13 lakh students. The relevant details are furnished in Table 9.3. Though total enrolment did decline by 0.87 lakh between 1999 and 2000, there was a marginal increase in unaided sector. The relevant details are presented in appendix 9.9 - 9.12 and Table 9.3.

Table 9.3

Stage wise School Enrolment during 1992-2000. (in lakh)

Year	LP	UP	HS	Total
1992	24.21	19.33	15.53	59.07
1993	23.72	19.08	15.89	58.69
1994	23.25	18.67	16.16	58.08
1995	22.52	18.39	16.26	57.17
1996	21.98	18.13	16.17	56.28
1997	21.41	17.90	16.04	55.35
1998	20.78	17.61	16.98	54.36
1999	20.10	17.26	16.00	53.36
2000	19.32	17.05	16.12	52.49

Girls enrolment:-

Near equality at LP level and more than equality at high school level has been achieved in regard to girls enrolment. Girl students constituted 49.1 percent of the total school enrolment. Out of 52.49 lakh students girls enrolment was 25.78 lakh. Percentage enrolment of girl students in LP, UP and HS levels stood at 49.07, 48.15 and 50.19 respectively. Another unique feature is that the enrolment of SC/ST students in schools accounted for 11.77 percent of school enrolment during 2000. The relevant facts are presented in Appendices 9.15 and 9.16.

Higher Secondary Education

At present, there are 932 schools of which 416 are in government sector, 508 in the aided sector 8 in the unaided sector started with 3483 batches with an annual sanctioned intake of 174150 seats. The schools with number of batches are presented in Table 9.4.

Table 9.4

Higher Secondary Schools – 1997-98 to 2000

Year	No. of Higher Secondary Schools	No. of Batches				Total
		Schools	Science	Humanities	Commerce	
1997-98	Government	256	324	214	150	688
	Aided	260	463	155	161	779
	Unaided	8	9	1	2	12
	Total	524	796	370	313	1479

1998-99	Government	256	353	220	159	732
	Aided	260	581	175	181	937
	unaided	8	88	1	2	11
	Total	<u>524</u>	942	396	342	1680
1999-2000	Government	256	469	259	198	926
	Aided	260	776	256	319	1351
	Unaided	8	8	1	2	11
	Total	<u>524</u>	1253	516	519	2288
2000-01	Government	416	—	—	—	—
	Aided	508	—	—	—	—
	Unaided	8	—	—	—	—
	Total	<u>932</u>	2003	759	721	3483

University and Higher Education

There are seven universities in the state - Kerala University, Mahatma Gandhi University, Calicut University, Kannur University, Sanskrit University, Cochin University of Science and Technology and Kerala Agricultural University Under Kerala, Calicut, Mahatma Gandhi and Kannur Universities, there are 186 arts and science colleges (Excluding unaided colleges) of which 38 are government colleges and 148 are in private aided sector. The University wise distribution of colleges is given in Table 9.5.

Table 9.5

University wise Arts and Science Colleges 2001

Name of University	No. of Colleges		Total
	Government	Private-Aided	
Kerala	9	37	46
Calicut	16	44	60
Mahatma Gandhi	7	55	62
Kannur	6	12	18
Total	38	148	186

At the degree level, the enrolment stood at 1.45 lakhs and PG level there were 14582 students. The relevant data are given in Table 9.6.

Table 9-6

Higher Education Infrastructure and Enrolment - 2001

Sector	No. of Colleges having Degree and P.G. Courses	No of Colleges having Degree Courses	Other Colleges in various courses	Total	No of Students	No of Teaching Staff	No of Non Teaching Staff
Govt.	20	18	8	46	28189	2065	1048
Private	120	28	26	174	136905	10381	7463
Grand Total	140	46	34	220	165094	12446	8511

Increase in Annual Intake of students

During the four year period from 1996-97 to 2000 the annual intake increased as follows:

	1996-97	2000-01
• B. A	: 52469	60830
• B. Sc	: 52893	62110
• B. Com	: 20249	21945
• M. A	: 5431	6647
• M. Sc	: 4849	5510
• M. COM	: 1704	2125

The girl students constituted 61 percent and SC students accounted for 13 percent of all students. During the period 1996-97 to 2001, there was tremendous expansion in enrolment at degree and PG level. The summary statement in increase of enrolment is given below and course wise details are given in Table 9.7

Tabel 9.7

Course-wise sanctioned intake of students in Colleges - Kerala

SL No.	Name of Course Sanctioned	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	2000-01
1	2	3	4	5	6
	B.A Degree				
1	Ecnomics	18205	20103	18207	21840
2	History	7793	8325	8595	9345
3	Sociology	2236	2650	2235	2452
4	Politics	2340	2601	2495	2644
5	Philosophy	865	870	922	1527
6	Geogeaphy	193	214	197	217
7	Physicoloy	510	455	516	567
8	English	8127	8490	9016	9204
9	Malayalam	7213	8684	7092	8466
10	Hindi	2558	2221	2755	2276
11	Islamic History	642	742	742	588
12	Arabic	899	781	910	881
13	Sanskrit	672	630	660	503
14	Kannada	53	54	58	60
15	Tamil	83	125	92	135
16	Music	80	122	82	125
	Total	52469	57037	54564	60830
	B.Sc Degree				
1	Mathematics	13821	13525	14003	15123
2	Physic	10343	10117	11952	12881
3	Chemistry	10841	10746	11594	12451
4	Zoology	8556	8459	9974	10615
5	Statistics	607	651	608	597
6	Botany	6753	6754	7777	8541
7	Geology	589	599	567	503
8	Biochemastry	98	105	116	546

9	Homescience	561	533	670	118
10	Polymer Chemistary	350	341	529	288
11	Bio-Techology	42	44	46	43
12	Compurter Science	173	172	175	189
13	Industrial Fish and Fisheries	32	31	32	32
14	Electronics	103	106	163	159
	Total	52893	52203	58028	62110
1	2	3	4	5	6
	B.Com Degree				
1	B.Com	20249	16651	19356	21945
	Total	20249	16651	19356	21945
	M.A. Degree				
1	Economics	1592	1585	1790	2128
2	History	607	605	698	967
3	Sociology	24	21	23	27
4	Politics	326	320	377	425
5	Philosophy	82	81	65	80
6	Geography	43	42	38	45
7	Pyschology	73	70	65	75
8	English	1098	1093	1199	1303
9	Malayalam	489	488	581	585
10	Hindi	431	429	322	430
11	Geology	52	50	44	56
12	Arabic	99	97	112	201
13	Sanskrit	292	290	308	97
14	Kannada	13	12	20	14
15	Islamic History	174	170	133	179
16	Tamil	36	35	29	35
	Others, if any	-	-	-	-
	Total	5431	5388	5804	6647
	M.Sc Degree				
1	Mathematics	1184	1085	1206	1391
2	Statistics	645	584	605	728
3	Physics	749	731	754	872
4	Chemistry	722	670	680	944
5	Zoology	730	689	691	915
6	Botany	725	682	687	884
7	Home Science	22	19	20	20
8	Geology	34	32	36	32
9	Analytical Chemistry	38	23	24	24
	Total	4849	4515	4703	5810
	M.Com Degree				
1	M.Com	1704	1633	1599	2125

Protected Teachers, uneconomic schools and surplus manpower in Higher Education

There were 2408 protected teachers of which 369 were high school teachers. 1495 Primary Division Teachers and 634 special teachers. The protected teachers increased from 1493 in 1994 to 2408 in 2000. Similarly there were 2244 uneconomic schools at the beginning of 2001. Out of 2244 uneconomic schools 993 were government schools and 1251 schools in the private aided sector. Further analysis would show that of the total uneconomic schools, 1926 were LP schools, 282 UP schools and 36 high schools, It has been estimated that about 15000 teachers are in uneconomic schools.

In the higher education sector there is enormous amount of surplus manpower . The identified surplus in various categories (provisional figures) is as follows.

Private college teachers	1673
Govt. college teachers	540
Non-teaching staff in colleges	1500
Non-teaching staff in Universities	500

Technical Education

Till the end of Seventh Plan, there were 8 engineering colleges and 28 polytechnics in the state. By the end of Eighth plan, Kerala had 15 engineering colleges and 38 polytechnics with an annual intake of 4844 and 6660 students respectively. The technical education infrastructure witnessed tremendous expansion during 1997-2001. At present there are 44 engineering colleges, in the state of which 9 are government colleges, 3 private aided colleges, two colleges under Cochin university and MG university, 27 self financing colleges and one REC Calicut.

Enrolment of students in Engineering colleges

The annual intake of students in engineering colleges in 2001 stood 10083 as against 8543 in 2000. (Excluding REC kozhikode and cochin University) The part-time B.Tech Degree courses are being conducted in Engineering colleges in Thiruvananthapuram, Kollam Thrissur and Kannur in different disciplines. Part-time B. Tech courses in 4 branches Civil, Mechanical, Electrical, Electronics & Communication have been started at college of Engineering, Kannur. The total intake is 435 per annum. MCA courses are being conducted in Engineering, colleges Thiruvananthapuram, Kollam, Thrissur and Kottayam with an intake of 30 students in each college. In addition, 13 more autonomous and private institutions has started MCA course with total intake is 630. The course wise institution wise in B.Tech. admissions is given in Appendix 9.37.

Polytechnics

There are 56 polytechnics functioning in the state of which 42 are in Government sector including 7 Women's Polytechnics and 6 Private aided Polytechnics and 8 self-financing institutions. The annual intake of 48 polytechnics excluding self-financing institutions is 9420 in 2001.

Expenditure on Education

The total plan and non plan expenditure on education (excluding Art & Culture , Sports and Youth services) increased from Rs.415 crore in 1985-86 to Rs.1929 crore in 1998-99. During the 14-year period, expenditure on education increased by almost 5 times whereas SDP of the state increased by 10 times. Kerala's education expenditure as a proportion to SDP was 3.6 percent during 1998-99 and increased to 3.97 percent in 1999-2000. The total expenditure on education during 1999-2000 stood at Rs. 2481 crore of which primary education amounted for 50 per cent, secondary education 31 per cent and university and higher education 14 percent. The remaining went to other miscellaneous sectors under education. The relevant details are given in Table 9.8

Table 9.8
Expenditure on education (1992-93 to 1999-2000)

Stage	Rs. Crores							
	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000
Primary Education	591.12	530.46	66.87	675.1	753.4	817.98	905.3	1234.83
Secondary Education	273.41	339.1	406.83	451.94	510.7	542.15	604.47	764.52
University and Higher Education	156.62	214.82	212.8	227.02	256.6	286.62	310.63	340.32
Adult Education	0.43	1.6	1.03	0.6	0.63	0.69	5.68	0.56
Language Development	4.13	4.86	5.4	5.38	7.59	9.05	10.06	15.32
Tech. Education	32.61	59.25	62.23	68.53	78.07	90.85	94.75	125.45
Total:	1058.32	1150.09	1349.16	1428.57	1606.99	1747.34	1928.89	2480.94

HEALTH

Kerala has signal achievements in health front and the basic development indicators are almost comparable to that of developed countries. The birth rate is reduced to 18.2 in Kerala as against 26.4 for all India. Infant mortality rate in Kerala is 15.6 but the all India position is as high as 71.6. Kerala in fact has achieved the basic health development indicators in 1980;s which the Government of India have targeted for 2020. The birth rate, infant mortality rate etc. for Kerala and all India are given in Table 9.9

Table 9.9
Birth , Death, Infant mortality maternal mortality Rate in Kerala

Year	Birth Rate 1000 Population		Death rate for 1000 Population		Infant Mortality rate per 1000		Maternal Mortality rate per 1000	
	Kerala	All India	Kerala	All India	Kerala	All India	Kerala	All India
1995	18	28.3	6	9	15	74	-	-
1996	18	27.5	6.2	8.9	14	72	-	-
1997	17.9	27.2	6.2	8.9	12	71	-	-
1998	18.2	26.4	26.4	904	15.6	71.6	1.4	-

Expectation of Life at Birth.

Life expectancy at birth in Kerala is 71.67 for males and 75 for females, as against the all India position of 62.3 years for men and 62 years for men. The relevant data showing life expectancy in Kerala from 1951 through 2001 are given in Table 9.10.

TABLE 9.10**Expectation of Life at Birth in Kerala Years**

Period	Males	Females
1951-60	46.17	50.00
1971-73	60.62	62.02
1979-80	64.70	69.00
1989-90	67.50	72.90
1990-91	69.00	72.00
1991-96	67.23	72.37
1996-2000	68.23	73.62
2001-2006	71.67	75.00

Vast health care infrastructure facilitates easy access to health facilities

A major factor which contributed to the present level of health developments is the vast health care infrastructure which has facilitated easy access to institutional care. The infrastructure under Allopathy consists of 143 hospitals with 31819 beds. There are 943 PHCs with 5215 beds and 105 CHCS with 4415 beds. At the grass root level there are 5094 sub-centres in Kerala. On the whole there are 1317 medical institutions with 41462 beds. The growth in health institutions is brought out in appendix 9.43. The facilities as existed in 2000 are given in Table 9.11

Table : 9.11
Health care infrastructure 2000

Category	Institutions	Beds
Allopathy	1317	45 684
Ayurveda	792	2604
Homeopathy	555	970
	2664	49258

The rural health infrastructure consists of 943 PHCs, 105 CHCS and 5094 sub-centres. The accessibility is that each sub-centre in Kerala serves a population of about 6000 as against 4600 at the all India level. Each Primary Health Centre serves a population of about 33000 on an average.

Total beds in Kerala

In Kerala there were 113530 beds in government, private sector, co-operative sector and quasi government sector. The summary statement of beds is given in Table 9.12. Taking all beds together there are 357 beds per lakh population.

Table 9-12
Total Number of Beds in Kerala

Category	No. of Beds	Percentage to total
DHS	33492	29.5
Medical College Hospitals	7970	7
ESI Hospitals	1274	1.1
RCC	320	0.3
Sree Chithra Thirunal Institute of Medical Sciences	217	0.2
Co-operative sector	2740	2.4
Private Sector	67517	59.5
Total	113530	100

The details of health infrastructure with beds in private sector, co-operative sector and ESI one summarised in table 9.12

Table 9.12

Infrastructure and beds in private, co-operative and ESI sectors in Kerala

Category	No. of hospitals	Beds
Private sector		
Allopathy	4288	67517
Ayurveda	4922	2595
Homeopathy	3118	394
Co-operative sector:	57	2740
(allopathy)		
Insurance medical Services-		
Hospitals	13	1274
Dispensaries	136	—

It is a land mark in Kerala that near universalisation has been achieved in institutional deliveries. Among other states in India the proportion of institutional deliveries to total varies between 50 and 70 percent. According to 2000 statistics, a total of 512744 deliveries took place in Kerala. This unique situation had largely contributed to reduction in IMR and MMR; in Kerala. Further this has facilitated the attainment of immunization goals and better health care for women and children

Immunisation status in Kerala

The immunization coverage for Polio, BCG and Measles, TT for children aged 5 years and DPT was 100 percent. The coverage under TT for pregnant women, T.T. for children aged 10 years T.T for persons aged 16 years were 94.5 percent. 87.7 percent and 91.1 percent respectively Kerala thus has attained universalisation in immunization where as other states in India are way down between 60 and 80 percent.

Low Prevalence Rate of Major Public Health Diseases

Another notable development in health front is the eradication / reduction in major public health diseases. Kerala has succeeded in reducing the prevalence rate for leprosy, enteric fever, viral hepatitis measles etc. below one per 1000 population. The relevant facts are given in Table 9.13.

Table 9.13
Prevalence rate of Public Health Diseases in Kerala - 2001

Sl.No.	Diseases	Prevalence rate per 1000 population in Kerala
1	Leprosy	0.84
2	Tuberculosis	1.12
3	Filaria	-
4	Acute Diarrhoeal diseases	19.27
5	Enteric fever	0.29
6	Viral Hepatitis	0.17
7	Measles	0.15
8	Acute Respiratory infection	212.37
9	Pneumonia	0.76
10	Malaria	0.09

Health Manpower

There were 24214 medical and paramedical personnel under DHS in 2001 of which 3421 were medical officers, 72 dentists and the remaining 20721 were paramedical personnel. The relevant data are given in Appendix 9.59 Under the department of Medical education there were 3637 clinical and non clinical personnel in 2001. The details are furnished in Appendix 9— In Kerala there are 8420 and 15472 practitioners in Homeopathy and Ayurveda respectively.

Major diseases – attack and death

An attempt has been made to bring out the facts relating to major principal diseases and death during 2001. As against 203 Lakh disease attacks, the number deaths reported was 6603. The relevant details are given in Table 9.14.

Table 9.14

Attacks and Deaths due to Major Principal diseases 2000-2001

Sl.No.	Name of disease	Attacks 2000-2001	Deaths 2000-2001
1	Acute Diarrhoeal diseases	613740	26
2	Diphtheria	4	-
3	Acute Poliomyelitis	1	-
4	Tetanus Other than Neo Natal	9	-
5	Neo Natal Tetanus	-	-
6	Whooping Cough	358	-
7	Measles	4942	-
8	Chicken Pox	9811	5
9	Acute Respiratory infection	6761795	212
10	Pneumonia	24298	80
11	Enteric fever (Typhoid)	9447	4
12	Dongue fever	-	-
13	Viral Hepatitis-A	4597	6
14	Viral Hepatitis-B	758	6
15	Weils disease (Leptospirosis)	1247	85
16	Japanese Encephalitis	4	-
17	Meninococal Meningitis	91	7
18	Rabies Hydropholia	12	12
19	Syphils	75	-
20	Gonococal Infection	214	-
21	Pulmonary Tuberculosis	35517	130
22	Guinea Worm	-	-
23	Anthrax	-	-
24	All other diseases	20313158	6603

Medical Education and Training

Medical education and training infrastructure in the state consists of six medical colleges, three dental colleges and three nursing colleges. The annual intake under different courses is 800 for MBBS, 110 for BDS, 28 for D.Pharm., 24 for BSc. MLT., 150 for BSc. Nursing, 238 for PG Courses, 37 for super speciality courses. The details of intake course wise is given in Appendix 9.51A. There are 7710

leds in medical colleges including Kannur. During 2001, 383495 inpatients were treated. The number of deliveries attended stood at 60891 during 2001.

Nursing Education

The annual intake under different nursing courses is 3077. The three nursing colleges attached with medical colleges at Thiruvananthapuram, Kottayam and Kozhikode together have a total annual intake of 150 students for BSc Nursing and 60 students for general nursing. There are 24 students for M. Sc nursing in Thiruvananthapuram and Kozhikode nursing colleges.

There were 15 government nursing schools under the department of health services. Of these 11 schools conduct general nursing (3 year) course and 4 schools impart Junior Public Health Nurses (18 months) course. The annual intake of nursing courses in different categories during 2000-2001 is shown in Appendix 9.52, A total of 2346 nurses both general nurses and junior public health nurses are trained every year in the 88 approved institutions.

Ayurveda Education

There are five Ayurveda colleges in the state, of which 3 are in Government sector and 2 in private sector. The details of annual intake of students and courses conducted in Ayurveda Colleges are given in table 9.15

Table 9.15

Annual Intake of students and courses conducted in Ayurveda Colleges

Sl.	Name of College	Name of Course	Annual Intake
1.	Government Ayurveda College, Thiruvananthapuram	B.A.M.S	50
2.	Government Ayurveda College, Thrippunithura	M.D. Course B.A.M.S.	42 30
3.	Government Ayurveda College, Kannur	B.A.M.S	30
4.	Private Ayurveda College Ollur	B.A.M.S.	30
5.	Kottakkal	B.A.M.S	30

Homeopathic Education

Out of four homeopathic colleges in the state, two colleges are in government sector and the other two are in private sector. The details of annual intake of students and courses conducted in homeopathy colleges are given in Table 9.16.

Table 9.16

Annual Intake of students and courses conducted in Homeo Colleges – 2001

Sl. No.	Name of Colleges	Name of Courses	Annual Intake
1.	Government Homeo Medical College, Thiruvananthapuram	B.H.M.S Degree (5 ½ yrs.) M.D. (3 yr.)	50 12
2.	Government Homeo Medical College, Kozhikode	B.H.M.S Degree (5 ½ yrs.) M.D. (3 yr.)	50 12
3.	Athurashramam N.S.S. Homeo College, Kuruchy	B.H.M.S Degree (5 ½ yrs.)	50
4.	Dr. Pandian Memorial Homeo College, Ernakulam	B.H.M.S Degree (5 ½ yrs.)	50

Family Welfare

Family Welfare Programme in Kerala is being implemented through a network of 9443 PHCs, 105 Community Health Centres and 5094 sub centers. The achievements under family welfare programmes for the last two years are presented in Appendix 9.56. and district wise details of family welfare programme relating to 1999-2000 are given in appendix 9.58. The expenditure on family welfare programmes from 1980-81 to 1998-99 amounted to Rs. 724.97 crore. The expenditure during 1999-2000 and 2000-01 were Rs. 84.80 crore and Rs. 57.18 crore respectively. The percentage of couple effectively protected by various methods of family planning in Kerala increased steadily from 15% in 1971 to 30% in 1981 and 55% in 1991. In 1998 the couple protection rate in Kerala was 64.32 as against the all India average of 60. The number of sterilizations rose sharply from 139,718 in 1998-99 to 153,515 in 2000. The number of IUD insertions rose marginally from 81,759 to 83,143.

Expenditure on Health

Table 9.17 provides data on government expenditure on medical and public health excluding family welfare year-wise, for the period since 1975-76

Table 9.17

Plan and Non plan Expenditure on Medical and Public Health Excluding Family Welfare Programme – Kerala

Year	Plan	Non-Plan	Total
1975 -76	230.71	2527.38	2758.09
1976 -77	236.87	2678.67	2915.54
1977-78	306.96	2867.83	3174.79
1978-79	525.66	3051.48	3577.14
1979-80	422.51	3647.19	4119.70
1980-81	651.38	4229.27	4880.65
1981-82	905.97	4936.88	5844.85
1982-83	880.10	5058.12	5938.22
1983-84	1044.41	5135.0	6979.43
1984-85	1074.00	6354.81	7428.81
1985-86	1102.50	8754.37	9856.87
1986-87	1799.34	9576.09	11375.43
1987-88	1532.08	10207.12	11739.20
1988-89	1802.43	11408.10	13210.53
1989-90	2040.33	12910.55	14950.88
1990-91	1529.53	16587.77	18117.30
1991-92	1786.23	17445.10	19231.33
1992-93	1775.18	18331.75	20106.93
1993-94	2438.25	22425.78	24864.03
1994-95	3113.42	26597.61	29211.03

1995-96	5767.27	29889.88	35657.15
1996-97	6008.67	39786.69	38766.55
1997-98	6762.09	47445.50	46548.78
1998-99	7429.16	42104.52	49534.48
1999-00	9071.83	58722.13	67893.96
2000-01	7189.00	56736.40	63925.40

The total plan and non-plan Government expenditure on health including family welfare increased from Rs. 576.18 crore in 1998-99 to Rs. 763.74 crore in 1999-2000 (increase of 32.5%) during 1999-2000. The expenditure on health as percentage to state domestic product stood at 1.40 per cent

WATER SUPPLY

Though the proportion of population in the state with access to protected water supply has been increasing, still a substantial portion remains to be covered. As on 10/2001 the rural population covered stood at 124 lakhs. In addition 14 lakh rural population partially benefited by spot sources. The urban population covered stood at 59 lakhs. With the accelerated efforts made, the additional population covered with protected water supply was 50.94 lakhs during the ten year period 1992-2001, out of which SC and ST population accounted for 8.27 lakhs and 0.73 lakh respectively.

Service connections and Service levels as on 1-1-2001

Out of about 60 lakh households in Kerala 7.51 lakh were provided with house tape connections. Table 9.18 gives the details of service connections and service levels of water supply.

Table 9.18
Service connections and street Tap connections in 2001.

Category	Number
a. Service Connections	
Domestic	7,51,420
Non-domestic	63,213
Industrial	1,271
b. Street taps	
Rural	1,18,231
Urban	41,009
Total	1,59,240

Problem villages

As on 31-12-2001, 1609 problem villages were partially covered with protected water supply benefiting a population of 118.4 lakhs. In Thrissur district 247 villages were covered with a population of 14.56 lakhs the largest coverage in Kerala. The relevant details are given in Table 9.19.

Table 9.19

District – wise details of problem villages covered and population benefitted as on 31-12-2001

Sl. No.	District	Partially Covered Villages	Population benefitted
1.	Thiruvananthapuram	101	1282009
2.	Kollam	100	993258
3.	Pathanamthitta	70	587013
4.	Alappuzha	83	802713
5.	Kottayam	95	712432
6.	Idukki	77	442283
7.	Ernakulam	119	1203076
8.	Thrissur	247	1456654
9.	Palakkad	183	1022225
10.	Malappuram	146	1360237
11.	Kozhikkode	99	516403
12.	Wayanad	68	418205
13.	Kannur	79	470881
14.	Kasargode	142	581039
	Total	1609	11848428

Rural population covered under protected water supply

There were 1851 rural water supply schemes under implementation in the State and 177 Scheme including extensions were completed during 2000-01. Table 9.20 gives the details of rural schemes in operation and completed during 2001.

Table 9.20

Rural Water supply Schemes in operation and schemes completed as on 31-3-2001.

Sl. No.	District	No. of Schemes in operation	Schemes complete on 31-3-2001 During 2000-01.
1.	Thiruvananthar	119	1
2.	Kollam	69	0
3.	Pathanamthitta	48	2
4.	Alappuzha	65	6
5.	Kottayam	148	12
6.	Idukki	194	6
7.	Ernakulam	133	7
8.	Thrissur	266	8
9.	Palakkad	185	11
10.	Malappuram	143	48
11.	Kozhikkode	171	7
12.	Wayanad	53	7
13.	Kannur	134	51
14.	Kasargode	103	11
	Total	1851	177

Table 9.21 shows that the coverage increased from 121.97 lakh in 1999 to 124.86 lakh in 2000, registering an increase of 2.7 percent. The district-wise rural population covered is also shown in Table 9.21. During 2001, 2.25 lakh rural population was additionally covered.

Table 9.21**District-wise Population covered by Rural Water Supply Scheme-2001.**

Sl. No.	District	1992	1995	1999	2000	2001
1.	Thiruvananthapuram	879000	1165278	1284767	1310898	1311072
2.	Kollam	807000	878900	1186495	193965	193965
3.	Pathanamthitta	295000	418564	484081	488726	492924
4.	Alappuzha	803000	917105	1037564	1086015	1086015
5.	Kottayam	674000	743999	822631	824131	839259
6.	Idukki	321000	379600	524042	549907	556207
7.	Ernakulam	717000	1036495	1183780	1237018	1241318
8.	Thrissur	1109000	1171027	1491508	1537296	1610517
9.	Palakkad	1098000	1204790	1295638	1304463	1310295
10.	Malappuram	591000	646570	1333405	1344416	1371672
11.	Kozhikkode	379000	257287	464244	464794	478661
12.	Wayanad	162000	220730	298391	302237	373836
13.	Kannur	220000	315043	404816	453968	453963
14.	Kasargod	261000	328458	383291	387696	390588
	Total	8336000	9685841	12196652	12485530	12710557

During the Eighth Five Year Plan and Ninth Five Year Plan periods, great stress was made on covering more population under protected water supply as well as increased provision of water. During the period 1992-2001, 50.94 lakh population were additionally covered as shown in Table 9.22.

Table 9.22**Additional Population covered with Protected water supply during 1992-2001.**

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	543625	106142	11232
1996	1184752	139482	10654
1997	321468	107349	11730
1998	463991	56418	7123
1999	753396	69121	3718
2000	350277	89490	2270
2001	225027	17661	10769
Total	5094121	827011	73818

Demand supply. Gap in Corporation and Municipal Areas in Kerala

According to projected population figures, the corporation and municipal areas together had a population of 42.58 lakhs. Demand proportions for water requirement of municipal/corporation area has

been carried out on the basis of applying 200 lpcd norms. In the year 2005 the water requirement is estimated at 645 million litres/day and 697 million litres/day in 2 010. At present there is a vast gap and Table 9.23 gives the details.

Table 9.23

Details of Water Supply and Demand in Corporations/Municipalities in Kerala

Sl. No.	Name of Corporation/ Municipality	Population 1991 Census	Population 2000	LPCD Supply 2000	LPCD Demand as per norms	Gap
1	Thiruvandrum Corporation	524006	544006	140	200	60
2	Neyattinkara	30419	32500	70	140	70
3	Nedumangad	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	Pathanthitta	35882	41254	139	120	..
8	Adoor	26639	28770	96	140	44
9	Paravoor	37185	45000	20	100	80
10	Punalur	46279	75000	60	100	40
11	Thodupuzha	40655	47000	125	120	..
12	Moovattupuzha	29662	33229	70	120	50
13	Kothamangalam	35535	40400	134	140	6
14	Perumbavoor	24667	28120	70	115	45
15	Kochi Corporation	564589	654923	75	170	95
16	Thrippunithura	51078	59250	50	140	90
17	Kalamassery	54000	62640	120	140	20
18	North Paravoor	27906	32271	70	120	50
19	Aluva	22775	26396	120	140	20
20	Angamaly	34252	39732	120	125	5
21	Kottayam	63155	85000	129	140	11
22	Vaikom	21788	22500	62	140	78
23	Pala	21890	22453	105	140	35
24	Thiruvalla	54780	60258	107	150	43
25	Changanassery	52445	57444	70	150	80
26	Palakkad	123289	139583	120	150	30
27	Chittur	32048	36283	140	140	..
28	Thalassery	103577	123784	67	135	68
29	Kuthuparamba	28908	34547	30	135	105
30	Mattannur	40470	48365	55	135	80
31	Vadakara	72434	84023	83	140	53
32	Thrissur	74604	80980	90	110	20
33	Kunnamkulam	19657	21996	81.8	110	28.2
34	Guruvayoor	20216	22622	66.3	110	43.7
35	Chavakkad	37789	42286	7.1	110	103
36	Kannur	65233	75670	135	135	..

37	Tirur	49450	55680	80	125	45
38	Ponnani	51754	58275	45	125	80
39	Kalpetta	22945	27119	20	137.5	118
40	Irinjalakuda	27489	30788	110	125	15
41	Kodungalloor	31159	34898	87	125	38
42	Chalakydy	45059	50466	80	125	45
43	Malappuram	49692	53667	81	140	59
44	Manjeri	69334	74881	64	140	76
45	Perinthalmanna	39027	42149	30	140	110
46	Kanhangad	57165	66978	25.87	125	99.13
47	Kasargode	50123	58727	78	125	47
48	Ottappalam	45000	51000	72	152	80
49	Shornur	39500	43700	58	125	67
50	Kozhikode Corporation	419831	453417	80	253	173
51	Payyannur	64011	76813	3	70	67
52	Thaliparamba	37087	44504	9	70	61
	TOTAL	3777786	4258635	4050.07	6952.5	2902.43

Urban Water Supply Schemes and Population covered.

There are 54 urban water supply schemes in operation in the state covering 60.23 lakh population in 2000. There was an increase of 1% coverage in 2000 compared to 1999. The urban water supply coverage increased from 49.7 lakhs in 1992 to 60.23 lakhs in 2000. The relevant data are reflected in Appendix 9.61. There were 41009 stand posts in the urban areas of Kerala in 2001.

Production and supply of Piped Water.

The Production of piped water supply has increased from 3,34,759 million litres in 1992 to 3,79,600 million litres per day in 2000 showing an increase of 44,840 litres (13.39 per cent) during the period. Similarly, the supply of piped water increased from 2,05,378 million litres to 2,86,525 million litres per day during the above period, showing an increase of 39.51 per cent. The leakage in 1992 stood at 1,29,381 million litres amounting to 38.65% of the water produced. This declined to 93,075 million litres (24.52 per cent) in 2000. The reduction of leakage is a notable achievement. Table 9.24 shows the details on production, supply and leakage of water during the period 1992 – 2000.

Table 9.24
Production and Supply of Water under Piped Water Supply

(in million litres)

Year	Production	Supply	Leakage	Percentage of column 4 to 2
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	12169.95	33.00
1996	387759.86	269799.29	117960.58	30.42
1997	368177.22	266914.13	101263.09	27.50
1998	379600.00	286525.00	93075.00	24.52
1999	379600.00	286525.00	93075.00	24.52
2000	379600.00	286525.00	93075.00	24.52

Habitation Wise Coverage of Water Supply Scheme

According to a survey conducted by Rajiv Gandhi Drinking Water Mission in 1992, out of the 9776 habitations in the state, 2289 were non-covered, 2074 were partially covered (WS level less than 10 lpcd) and 5348 had coverage with 10 – 40 lpcd level. 52 habitations were fully covered and 13 in forest areas not covered. Between 1992 and 2001 the number of non-covered habitations declined from 2289 in 1992 to 880 in 1998 and to 805 in 2001. Fully covered habitations increased to 1994 in 1994. The status of water supply coverage in habitations is given table 9.25

Table 9.25

Status of Water Supply Coverage as on 30-4-2001.

Month/year	Habitants			
	Fully covered	Partially covered	Non-covered	Forest Area
1997	1474	7141	1148	13
1998	1682	7091	990	13
1999	1962	6921	880	13
2000	1994	6927	842	13
2001	1994	6964	805	13

The position in 2001 was that, among the partially covered habitations 1601 had below 10 lpcd supply, 1384 between 10 and 25 lpcd, 1761 between 25 and 50 lpcd and 5017 habitations between 50 – 100 lpcd supply of water. The coverage in terms of percentage of population is furnished in Table 9.26,

Table 9.26

Habitation-wise Distribution of Provision of Drinking Water as on 1/04/2001

Quantity of supply	Number of Habitations				
	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Less than 10 lpcd	2279	1764	1637	1620	1601
10 – 25 lpcd	1746	1851	1445	1409	1384
25 - 50 lpcd	2242	2799	1816	1778	1711
50 – 100 lpcd	3496	3349	4865	4956	5017
Sub Total	9763	9763	9763	9763	9763
Non-covered forest area	13	13	13	13	13
Total	9776	9776	9776	9776	9776

Expenditure

The expenditure on KWA under plan and non-plan amounted to Rs.152 crores in 1992-93, which sharply increased to about Rs.353 crores in 2001. The relevant data are presented in Table 9.27.

Table 9.27
Plan and Non-Plan Expenditure of Kerala Water Authority

(Rs. In Lakhs)

Schemes	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Plan Expenditure								
Plan Schemes other than AR/LIC/HUDCO	4679.00	5705.00	6713.00	7138.98	12137.71	12140.05	5380.7	5757.8
ARP Schemes	979.00	1193.00	1498.00	2875.75	3916.22	3532.78	4227.56	4382.96
LIC/HUDCO	2376.00	2096.00	3236.00	2472.00	673.00	2929.70	6437.3	3346.1
Other Capital Expenditure	286.00	389.00	132.00	288.23	171.24	131.71		
Total Plan Expenditure	8317.00	9383.00	11579.00	12774.96	16898.17	18734.24	11818	9093.9
Non-Plan Expenditure								
Salary Establishment	2744.00	3057.00	5490.00	4742.00	5153.00	5950.00	9359.00	11671.00
Power Charges	1357.00	1729.00	1940.00	2101.00	2900.00	3664.00	5443.00	6000.00
Operation & Maintenance	1472.00	1658.00	1826.00	2191.00	2329.00	2439.00	2825.00	3030.00
Interest on Loans (Excluding GOK Loans)	1421.00	1816.00	2225.00	2637.00	3389.00	3410.00	546.00	600.00
Repayment of Loans (Excluding GOK Loans)	624.00	772.00	884.00	1172.00	1267.00	1267.00	3826.00	3371.00
Others	294.00	269.00	372.00	413.00	542.00	517.00	1541.00	2268.00
Total NP Expenditure	7912.00	9301.00	12737.00	13032.00	15485.00	17247.00	23540.00	26940.00

Cost of Production of Water and Income from Water Charges

: One of the main causes for the constraints on financial resources of KWA is the heavy cost of production of water without corresponding returns. A summary of the cost of production of water is given in table 9.28

Table 9.28
SUMMARY OF COST OF PRODUCTION OF WATER 2000 – 2001

Particulars	2000 – 01	
Quantity produced (mty)	394,521	
Quantity sold (mty)	236,785	
Direct variable cost:	Total (Rs. In Crore)	Per KL (Rs.)
Operators' Salary	36.30	1.53
Power charges	60.19	2.54
Chemicals	7.82	0.33
Total Director Variable Cost	104.31	4.40
Indirect overhead cost:		
Repairs & Maintenance	14.75	0.62
Administrative Overheads	29.07	1.23
Indirect overhead cost without interest and depreciation	43.82	1.85

Interest and depreciation	55.70	2.35
Total indirect overhead cost	99.52	4.20
TOTAL COST OF PRODUCTION OF WATER	203.83	8.60

The cost of production of water has been ascertained taking into account the costs booked under direct variable costs, (i.e, power charges, salary to operators, chemicals and consumables) and indirect overhead (i.e., administrative overheads, interest and depreciation). The direct variable costs include salary to staff (other than salary to operators), office expenses, traveling & conveyance, administrative expenses, interest and depreciation.

Water Charges

The collection of water charges from the consumers and the local bodies increased from Rs.1.73 crore in 1984-85 to Rs.90.64 crores in 2000-01. The details are given in Table 9.29

Table 9.29
Water Charges Collected (Rs. crores)

Year	Collection of Water Charges (Rs in Crore)
1984-85	1.73
1985-86	3.15
1986-87	6.29
1987-88	8.53
1988-89	9.15
1989-90	15.04
1990-91	16.85
1991-92	17.58
1992-93	20.85
1993-94	27.53
1994-95	41.33
1995-96	49.25
1996-97	58.10
1997-98	55.17
1998-99	68.89
1999-00	78.00
2000-01	90.64

HOUSING

Estimated Demand

In 1991, there were 55.13 lakh households and 54.59 lakh houses in Kerala. Including the substandard huts, houses which required demolition and reconstruction. The estimated demand in 1991 was 8.74 lakhs. The position in 2001 was that 14.02 lakh houses were required. The estimated demand for houses in 2005-06 will be 17.66 lakhs and there after will in line with the population increase. The year wise demand is given in table 9.30.

Table 9.30**Estimated Demand for Houses by 2007-08**

Year	Cumulative Demand	Demand during the Year	Total Demand (2+3)	Average Houses constructed	Balance Houses (4-5)
1	2	3	4	5	6
2000-01	14.02	0.51	14.53	3.2	11.33
2001-02	11.33	0.44	11.77	3.0	8.77
2002-03	8.73	0.54	9.31	3.0	6.31
2003-04	6.31	0.63	6.94	3.0	3.94
2004-05	3.94	0.72	4.66	3.0	1.66
2005-06	1.66	0.80	2.46	3.0	—

Note: Here total demand is estimated based on 1991 projected population.

Housing Policy and Approach

In order to tackle the housing problem both State Government through its state sector budgetary allocation and local bodies through their plan allocations have accorded priority to housing. In the housing support provided by the State more than 80% is for economically weaker sections. Subsidy for economically weaker sections has been increased from Rs.9000 per house in 1996 to Rs.35,000 per house in 1998. During the nine year period 1991-2000, the state sector supported agencies assisted construction of 7.49 lakh houses. The relevant details are given in Table 9.31

Table 9.31**Houses constructed by major Government Agencies In Kerala(1991-2000)**

Year	No. of Houses
1991	56845
1992	47172
1993	43776
1994	40648
1995	56946
1996	49915
1997	115424
1998	119518
1999	156705
2000	63000

Note: (1) Houses constructed by major State/National institutions also included since 1997

(2) Does not include houses constructed by local bodies

Houses constructed during 1997-2000

Review of achievement under various housing schemes shows that 3.92 lakh houses have been constructed in Kerala by different agencies during 1997-2000. The State Planning Boards's survey found that during the four-year period (1991-94), 75,000 houses have been constructed in the private sector annually. Based on the survey, during 1997-2000, 2.25 lakh houses would have been constructed in the private sector. Local bodies assisted for the construction of nearly 3.06 lakh houses during 1997-2000. Dis-

tract Panchayats of Thiruvananthapuram, Kollam and Thrissur have formulated housing programmes to provide houses to all houseless families, to be completed in 2 to 3 years. Taking all these aspects, it is estimated that nearly 9.23 lakh houses have been constructed in Kerala during the first three years of the Ninth Plan. Out of it, houses constructed during 1999-2000 stood at 4.79 lakh.

Table 9.32
Houses assisted and Repaired by Local bodies

Year	Houses Constructed Local bodies (nos)	Houses Repaired (nos)
1997-98	54712	46655
1998-99	81739	32513
1999-2000	169837	40851
Total	306288	118019

Houses constructed by Local Bodies also includes a portion of Maithri Housing Co-operative Federation and various government departments are engaged in assisting house construction. All the agencies together have constructed nearlu 1.56 lakh houses in Kerala during 1999-2000 as against 1.19 lakh in 1998-99 and 1.15 lakh in 1997-98 (Table 9.32). Kerala State Housing Board constructed 43% of the total houses in 1999-2000, followed by Rural Development and Revenue Departments, 16 percent each. Co-operative Housing Federation assisted to the construction of 8934 houses during 1999-2000.

Table 9.34
**Assistance to House construction by Different Agencies/
Government Departments in Kerala(1997-2000)**

Sl.No.	Agencies/Departments	No.of Houses		
		1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000
1.	Kerala State Housing Board	38520	52163	67897
2.	Kerala State Co-operative Housing federaration	8228	7348	8934
3.	Kerala state SC/ST Development Corporation	360	1584	618
	Rural DevelopmentDepartment	17803	14134	24358
4.	Sainik Welfare department	79	64	61
5.	Kerala State Co-operative Agricultural and Rural Development Bank	13919	10721	6614
6.	LIC Housing	1176	1105	3268
7.	Fisheries Development Corporation	900	900	150
8.	Kerala Urban Development Finance Corporation	—	—	3658
9.	Land Revenue department	17803	14134	24358
10.	Scheduled caste Development Department	6215	8485	7163
11.	Scheduled Tribe Development Department	820	500	310

12.	Police Housing and construction Corporation	1	267	273
13.	Housing Development Finance Corporation	5000	4575	2478
14.	Scheduled/Nationalised Banks	4600	3538	6565
	Total	115424	119518	156705

Kerala State Housing Board(KSHB)

Kerala State Housing Board established in 1971 has assisted construction of 4.17 lakh houses till 1999. During 1999-2000, it constructed 67897 houses under different categories. Thus by the end of 1999-2000, KSHB has constructed 4.85 lakh houses under different categories. The relevant data are reflected in Appendix 9.63. Out of the total houses constructed during 1999-2000, 63467(93%) were under Maithri Housing Scheme exclusively for the economically weaker sections, 1829 (2.7%) were for low income group and 1593 (2.3%) were under middle income group. From 1996-97 to November 2000, Kerala State Housing Board disbursed loan assistance aggregating Rs.67488.22 lakh for the construction of 269317 houses, out of which 213354 houses have been completed. The Kerala State Housing Board received budget support from government and institutional funds from HUDCO, HDFC, LIC and nationalized Banks. During 1996-97-2000, Rs 1012 crores was mobilised from HUDCO.

Kerala State Co-operative Housing Federation (KSCHF)

Kerala State Co-operative Housing Federation is an apex-financing agency in the co-operative housing sector. At present, 207 primary housing co-operative societies (PHCS) are affiliated to the Federation. KSCHF raised a total amount of Rs.9841 lakh during 1999-2000 and Rs.92 crores during 2001-01. The performance of KSCHF during 1996-97 2001-02 is given in Table 9.35.

TABLE 9.35

Category-wise assistance by kerala state co-operative housing Federation

Sl. No.	Year	EWS		LIG		MTG		Others(repair)		Total	
		Nos.	Amount	No.s	Amount	Nos.	Amount	Nos.	Amount	Nos.	Amount
1	1996-97	754	147.51	1735	735.68	4580	4583.83	1291	750.13	836	6017.26
2	1997-98	513	108.10	1360	594.06	4784	4837.72	1571	1009.62	8228	6549
3	1998-99	798	188.81	1670	882.20	3501	3889.70	1379	953.26	7348	5913.97
4	1999-00	1533	532.61	2617	2025.63	2798	3555.88	1986	1440.03	8934	7554.15
5	2000-01	3810	1671.29	3621	3576.42	1522	1933.84	2085	2041.96	11038	9223.51
6	2001-02 (upto sept.2001)	1243	374.52	1292	728.80	372	499.68	798	533.75	3705	2136.75
	Total	8651	3022.84	12295	8542.79	17557	19100.76	9110	6728.75	47613	37395.14

INDUSTRIAL TRAINING

In Kerala there were 32 Industrial Training Institutes in government sector and 389 Industrial Training Centres in the private sector during 2000-01. Out of 32 ITIS in government seven were woman ITIS. The ITIS and ITCS imparted one year, 2 year and three year courses. The enrolment under various courses increased from 50496 in 2000 to 53878 in 2001 ITIS have an enrolment of 13838 students and ITCS have 40040 students. Table 9.36 gives the students strength in ITIS and ITCS. The district wise distribution of ITIS and ITCS, trade wise strength are given in Appendices 9.65 - 9.67.

Table 9.36

Student Strength /Enrolment in ITIS and ITCS

	<i>Institute</i>	<i>Student Strength</i>		
		<i>1999</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2001</i>
A	ITIs			
	One year course	3980	3888	4264
	Two year course	8484	8456	9368
	Three year course	---	112	176
	Sub Total	12464	12456	13838
B	ITCs			
	One year course	8292	8820	9688
	Two year course	27980	29188	30320
	Three year course	---	32	32
	Sub Total	39272	38040	40040
	Grand Total	48736	50496	53848

Kerala Institute of Labour and Employment

Keraka Institute of labour and Employment started in 1978 conducts training and research in the field of labour and employment. During the year 1998-'99 the Institute initiated the following 12 research projects on current problems relating to labour sector. Thea training programmes conducted with participants are given in trade 9.37.

Table 37

Training Programmes conducted by Kerala Institute of Labour and Employment

Year	Training Programmes (Nos)	Participants (Nos.)
1995-96	19	480
1996-97	22	797
1997-98	26	1742
1998-99	23	1402
1999-2000	30	1362
2000-2001	20	986

Social Security and Welfare

The Government of kerala over the years, have introuduced as many as 35 schemes with a view to reducing income in security and providing protection to people living in economic and social distress. The various schemes in Kerala are implemented through Government Departments, Statutory Boards and Non-statutory Boards and now by local self government institutions with the coming to force of the Kerala

Panchayats Act and Kerala Municipalities Act. During the period 1997-2001, Government have introduced new schemes for marginalized groups, established the Commissionerate for the Disability, assistance to the Old Age Poor and Victims Relief Fund. Towards social security and welfare schemes, the government expenditure during 2000 amounted to about Rs.186 crore, up from Rs.166 crore in 1998.

Institutional Social Security Care

Kerala has organized a wide security net through a variety of institutions such as orphanages, beggar homes, homes for the aged and infirm, after care homes, homes for the disabled, homes for cured mental patients, juvenile homes, fondling homes etc. Through a network of more than 400 orphanages in the state, about 44,428 children benefited and 4920 aged/infirm benefited in 2000. The district-wise coverage of beneficiaries under major institutional social security measures is provided in Appendix 10.1

Major Pension and Welfare Schemes

The major pension schemes implemented in the state are: Agricultural Workers Pension Scheme, Widow Pension Scheme, Destitutes Old Age Pension scheme and special pension for the physically handicapped. The four major pension schemes benefited 8,63,037 persons in 2000, accounting for 94 percent of the total pension beneficiaries in the state. The details of state level and district-wise coverage of beneficiaries under major pension schemes are presented in Appendix 9.65. The details regarding rate of assistance etc. given to the beneficiaries are given in Appendix 9.70 with eligibility conditions indicated for each welfare scheme. The District Panjayats implemented the widows pension, destitute pension, special pension to physically handicapped, pension to leprosy and cancer patients, agricultural workers' pension etc.

Major Welfare Fund Initiative

The major landmark in social security in Kerala is the introduction of welfare fund/pension schemes for the unorganized segments like soir, cashew, handloom, khadi, toddy workers, building constructions workers etc. The major welfare schemes implemented by statutory boards include monthly pension to retired members, family pension, disability pension, ex-gratia financial assistance, death relief to dependents, educational grant to children, interest-free loan, funeral expenses, maternity benefit, marriage assistance, disablement benefit, house building advance, medical assistance etc. Out of 12 statutory boards in Kerala, nine have pension schemes along with other welfare benefits. These schemes benefited 9.3 lakh persons in 2000. The district wise coverage of beneficiaries and relevant details are furnished in Appendices 9.70 and 9.71

Prisoner's Welfare

The infrastructure under jail consisted 3 Central Prisons, an open prison, one prison for women, one district jail, one special sub jail, one Borstal school and 32 sub jails. In, 2000, there were 4985 short-term prisoners and 1740 long-term prisoners. The various schemes benefited about 5000 inmates in prisons. The details of prisoners are shown in Table.10.1

Table 9.38

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			
	Ason		Ason		Ason		Ason		Ason		Ason		Ason		Ason	
	31-12-1999	1-12-2000	31-12-1999	1-12-2000	31-12-1999	1-12-2000	31-12-1999	1-12-2000	31-12-1999	1-12-2000	31-12-1999	1-12-2000	31-12-1999	1-12-2000		
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1. Central Prisons	2496	263	2208	171	1704	159	1110	105	1481	27	1382	45	94	9	60	-
2. Suh Jails	1986	64	2070	47	1311	47	672	24	4	-	11	-	-	-	-	-
3. Women's Prison, Neyyattinkara	-	21	-	41	-	9	-	10	-	22	-	19	-	8	-	-

4. Open Prison, Nettukaltheri	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	220	-	82	-	20	-
5. Special Sub Jail, Viyur	215	-	-	-	202	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	3	-	-	-
6. District Jail, Kozhikode	34	10	425	20	20	5	25	10	46	10	60	3	6	2	-	-
7. Borstal School, Trikkakkara	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	4734	358	4706	279	3237	220	1807	149	1634	59	1673	67	185	9	80	-

NUTRITION

The Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) was started in Kerala in 1975. There were 120 ICDS projects in the state with 17146 anganwardi centers. As a part of universalisation of ICDS in the country, 43 new projects were started with World Bank assistance as ICDS 3 programme. Twenty new projects have been started during 1999-2000 and the remaining 23 are to be started during 2000-2001. Thus in the state at present 163 ICDS projects are in operation. The project-wise/ district-wise details are furnished in Appendix 9.72

The education department is implementing the mid day meals programme in government and private aided primary schools. There were 11568 centres which benefited 28.5 lakh children during 2000-01 accounting for 82 percent of the LP/UP children.

CHAPTER. 10

POVERTY IN KERALA – TOWARDS AN ANTI-POVERTY SUB-PLAN

Introduction:

Kerala's development achievement is often been held as a model for its equity and is cited as an example of what mass mobilization and public action can achieve by interaction with responsive democratic governments. The State has achieved good success in coverage of basic minimum services. Its universal public distribution system provides reasonable food security; its social security systems in the form of pensions to nearly 14.33 lakh persons belonging to vulnerable groups and welfare funds for various groups of labourers both organized and unorganized, has wide spread. Thus from the "entitlements" point of view as well as the "capabilities" point of view the State has tried to do better in comparison with other states of the country in tackling the problem of poverty.

Since 1975 when the landmark study of the Centre for Development Studies, Trivandrum¹ brought out the peculiarities of Kerala's development process, the accent had been on analysing the various aspects of the Kerala model and their significance in contributing to social and human development in spite of lagging economic development. However, questions have been raised since as early as in 1980s, about the sustainability of the development experience of Kerala. During this period, a parallel development in the form of migration to gulf countries and remittances from such employment buoyed up the Kerala economy. The construction boom and the spirit in consumption and their multi effects helped the reduction of poverty. In this context there is increasing emphasis in recent years on the persistent poverty in Kerala and on identifying its causes and delineating its features.

Kerala's recent initiatives in democratic decentralisation have brought to the fore issues related to poverty and the role of different tiers of local government in

¹ "Poverty, Unemployment and Development Policy; A case study of selected issues with reference to Kerala" - UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs, 1975.

poverty reduction. As participatory micro-level planning is being institutionalised, the need for capturing clear and sharp data on poverty and the question of a socially acceptable method for identifying the poor have assumed importance. It has opened up possibilities of poverty being perceived in its multi-dimensional character and a strategy for multi-pronged attack being formulated.

Assessment of Poverty

a) Poverty Assessment through sample surveys.

As in the rest of the country the quinquennial NSS data have been used to identify the extent of poverty in the State with respect to percentage of people below poverty line. It is based on this assessment that central government funds for various Anti-Poverty programmes are released to the State. The figures are summarised below (Modified - Expert Group) :

Percentage of BPL families

Year	Rural	Urban	Total	All India figure	All India Rank (least poverty)
1973-74	59.19	62.74	59.79	54.88	21
1977-78	51.48	55.52	52.22	51.32	12
1983-84	39.03	45.68	40.42	44.48	16
1987-88	29.10	40.33	31.79	38.86	10
1993-94	25.76	24.55	25.43	35.97	7

The above figures over a period of two decades show that Kerala has achieved the highest decline in poverty levels (- 55.08%) next only to Punjab (-60.54%). Also its relative standing among the States has improved significantly to seventh position from a low of twenty-first. The 1999-2000 data shows that Kerala's poverty is only 12.72% against the all-India figure of 26.30% improving its position to fifth among states allowing for the effects of a remittance economy, this achievement in spite of low or moderate economic growth further validates Kerala's human development focus.

b) Other measures related to Poverty Assessment.

The Human Poverty Index (HPI) using the UNDP methodology (Index of survival deprivation, deprivation of education and deprivation in economic provisioning with respect to safe water, health services and under-nourished children) is 0.15 for Kerala whereas it is 36.7 for the whole country. Similarly the Human Development Index (1995) (Index of life expectancy, educational attainment and income) for Kerala has been calculated as 0.628 whereas it is only 0.451 for the whole country. The HDI and HPI values for Kerala and some Asian countries make interesting comparison.

Country/State	HDI Value (1995)	HPI Value (1996)
Kerala	0.628	15.0
India	0.451	36.7
Sri Lanka	0.716	20.7
Thailand	0.838	11.7
Malaysia	0.834	N.A.
Indonesia	0.679	20.8
China	0.650	17.5

The Capability Poverty Measures¹ (Index of percentages of under-nourished children, women with non-institutional deliveries and female illiteracy - (CPM-1 using the stunting concept CPM-2 using the wasting concept) give Kerala the following position:.

	CPM-1	CPM-2	Rank (least)
Kerala	12.0	10.7	1
India	52.3	45.0	1

Only in two States - Kerala and Tamil Nadu - is CPM better than income - poverty.

Human Development Measures² - HDM1 to measure capabilities and opportunities at the micro level and HDM2 to measure capabilities and opportunities at the micro level also give Kerala a high position.

^{1, 2} Indira Hirway and S. Mahendra Dev "Eliminating Poverty in India: Exploring Possibilities; NGO - Academic Paper on Poverty in India", Centre for Development Authorities, 2000.

HDM – 1

Income & Poverty Index	0.642 (1)*	HDM-1 0.636 (1)
Education Index	0.909 (1)	
Health Index	0.951 (1)	
Housing Index	0.089 (13)	
Participation Index	0.587 (1)	

HDM - 2

Ecology & environment index	1.000 (1)*	HDM-2 0.807 (2)
Basic Services Index	0.646 (3)	
Regional disparity index	0.954 (3)	
Patriarchy Index	0.626 (2)	

*The All India rank is shown in brackets.

These measures point to the positive features of the development experience of Kerala with its focus on health, education and other public services and the historical bridging of the gender gap.

In spite of the premier position in the country there is a persistent problem of poverty particularly due to unemployment and under employment, limited land availability and in the case of Scheduled tribes due to social disadvantages.

c) BPL Surveys.

While central funds for poverty alleviation flow based on NSS data interpretation, at the State level, activities are formulated and funds spent as per the periodic surveys of Below Poverty Line families.

With the advent of the strategy of direct attack on poverty and with the introduction of Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) in 1978, assessment of poverty to be done at the local level was mandated by Government of India. Accordingly the first survey was stipulated in 1979. This was done elaborately in 36 Blocks of the State by the Village Extension Officers. The data

collected included social grouping, literacy, ownership of land, houses & livestock and assessment of income as well as indebtedness.

The first full survey of BPL families was done in 1985 capturing the same data and the next comprehensive Survey was done in 1992. However, this was not the survey of all BPL families as those who had been assisted under IRDP earlier were not included.

Though the Surveys of 1985 and 1992 yielded a lot of valuable data, they were used only locally to identify people below the cut off line fixed for poverty. The data were collated at the State level only for this purpose. They were not used to delineate the patterns of poverty in the State and draw policy conclusions. Even at the cutting edge level, schemes for bringing people above poverty line were prepared in consultation with the beneficiary rather than based on any assessment of the data collected. Though the data were published in the Village Panchayat, it was done so in a routine manner and more often than not, did not involve any transparency. As the data were collected and used only by the lower level bureaucracy and the Andhyodaya approach was practised which meant that the family, which had the lowest income, would get selected first for assistance under IRDP, there were also complaints that the officials tried to "fix" incomes in such a manner as to favour or disfavour people in response to local pressures.

The major defect of the earlier Surveys was that they were not censuses. There was a priori assessment of who the poor households were, before details were collected. Also the surveys revolved around the concept of income which is very difficult to determine particularly in a relatively educated society where people know that lower the income better would be the chances of getting assistance. And the details of the BPL Surveys were kept as closed books for internal official use and were not opened to the public.

In 1997 the Government of India took a landmark decision based on the suggestion by an Expert Group appointed by the Ministry of Rural Development.

They directed the States to conduct a full BPL Survey which had the following new features:

- (1) There was to be a census of every household with certain exclusion criteria determining elimination of Above Poverty Line households.
- (2) The Surveys were to rely on expenditure in the last 30 days on the pattern of NSS assessment.

The Survey took a long time to be completed. Some requests for inclusion and exclusion are still under examination. However the tentative results of the survey are given in Appendix 10-1. They reveal the following facts:

- 1) The percentage of poverty is 36.58.
- 2) Agriculture labourers constitute the largest single occupational groups among the poor families.
- 3) Nearly 20% of the BPL families are women headed.
- 4) Only 40% of the BPL families have pucca houses.
- 5) More than half of the BPL families have an annual income of less than Rs.10,000.
- 6) There are 7.65 lakh illiterates among the poor.
- 7) There are 1.28 lakh landless families. 9.68 lakh families have only homesteads.
- 8) There are 8.05 lakh families without sanitary latrines.

d) Innovative initiatives in assessment of poverty.

In the early 90s a break-through was made in the assessment of poverty in a pilot project on Urban Basic Services Programme in Alleppey Town, which was supported by UNICEF. It was felt that the conventional head count system was too much remote from the people and that a transparent index based on well-recognised features of poverty would be more acceptable. A survey of 5728 families was conducted by trained Community Volunteers and ICDS Volunteers in seven Wards of Alleppey. The analysis of the survey led to the development of nine criteria for

identifying the most vulnerable families who were classified as risk families. The risk index or poverty index was formulated consisting of the following nine non-monetary factors, each reflecting a kind of deprivation:

1. Kutch House
2. No access to safe drinking water
3. No access to sanitary latrine
4. Illiterate adult in the family
5. Family having not more than one earning member
6. Family getting barely two meals a day or less
7. Presence of children below 5 years in the family
8. Alcoholic or drug addict in the family
9. Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe family

A family, which had four or more of the risk factors, was classified as high risk poor.

This risk index proved to be path breaking in respect of the following:

- i. The factors were simple enough for the community to understand.
- ii. It did away with patronage and partisanship in the identification of the poor.
- iii. The presence of various factors helped a holistic understanding of poverty compared to the one that relied on income alone.
- iv. The capturing of multiple factors gave an indication of the activities, which were needed to be included in the anti-poverty programmes.

The Alleppey methodology of poverty assessment was later tried out in all the Urban Local Bodies, and it was introduced in Malappuram in 1995. Based on the experience so far the index needs revision and refinement. It is possible to identify the key factors reflecting poverty and assign weightages for sub-criteria within a factor. Using this new risk index a transparent participatory assessment of poverty is possible. Such an index would facilitate assessment of severity of poverty and identification of different sub-classes among the poor.

3. Qualitative Assessment of the Poverty situation by Experts.

Interaction with academic experts, local government leaders, representatives of the poor and key practitioners reveals the following points about the prevalence of poverty in Kerala.

- (i) More important than drawing the poverty line with precision would be identification of layers of poverty, consisting of the decrepit poor, the very poor and the marginal poor. There has to be a prioritisation of the families below poverty line based on severity of poverty, enabling formulation of separate strategies ranging from direct benefits support to facilitation of self-help.
- (ii) There are several out-liers of the Kerala model who are still very poor and deserve special support. They are the tribals, traditional fishermen, Scheduled Castes and groups of people employed in certain declining traditional industries like coir, cashew, handloom, stone-crushing etc. There is persistent poverty in these groups.
- (iii) The number of practically landless poor is very high in Kerala. Since land reforms was implemented more than a generation ago, the homesteads given to nearly three lakh families have now been partitioned or sold out and a large number of the poor have nothing more than their house plots. So the conventional strategy of improving land productivity would not be of much direct benefit to the poor.
- (iv) The phenomenon of educated poor is very peculiar to Kerala. A large number of the poor have completed high school education and passed the school final examination. But in the competitive job market they get left out. Wage employment is of no use to them, most of them lack the entrepreneurial talent for self employment and they are not skilled enough for the job market. Capacity building of this group is a major challenge.

(v) The falling agriculture labour opportunities and the shrinkage of government job prospects has further complicated the poverty situation.

(vi) The quality of the products of twin strategies behind Kerala's development success viz., health and education is on the decline particularly in the public sector. This has placed a lot of burden on the poor and has important ramifications in determining an anti-poverty strategy.

The time is ripe for a rounded appreciation of the various factors contributing to poverty and its manifestations so that effective measures could be initiated against them.

4. Issues related to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

The Scheduled Castes of Kerala are comparatively better off than their counterparts in other States socially and educationally. But their economic development is limited mostly to government jobs.

The Scheduled Tribes have become impoverished over the years primarily due to loss of their land resources to outsiders and due to the incapacity to benefit from development programmes meant for them.

The statistical details related to the development of SC/ST along with an explanatory note is given in Appendix 10-2.

The problems related to SC/ST are core problems which need to be tackled through a process of empowerment to access entitlements and active State action to make up for shortcomings in capabilities.

5. Poverty Reduction Strategies.

a) Past Strategies

Originally Kerala followed the path of human development to reduce poverty. Substantial funds were spent for improving health and educational facilities and making the access of poor to these facilities easy through creation

of health and education infrastructure in all parts of Kerala. Simultaneously proactive policies related to food security, social security, legislative support through land reform and labour laws and institutional mechanisms like Industrial Relations Committees have combined to reduce poverty by expanding the entitlements.

b) Current Strategies

Since the late 70's the poverty reduction strategies in Kerala have moved in tandem with the national policy of direct attack on poverty. The direct attack is basically launched through two modes – one providing subsidized assets for self-employment at the individual level or at the level of the group and the other providing wage employment with or without food security through a public works programme. Over the last two decades the schemes have undergone various modifications but the essential approach has remained the same.

In rural areas the key schemes under implementation are Swarnajayanthi Grama Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) for self-employment and Sampoorna Grameen Rozgar Yojana (SGRY) for providing wage employment. SGSY marks an improvement over the earlier scheme of IRDP with insistence on the process aspects of group formation as well as on the concept of economic clustering for identification of activities. SGRY, which has just been launched in September 2001, is basically a rural public works programme with a strong food for work component which covers 50% of the allocation.

Under SGSY so far 28,206 groups have been formed and 11,327 swarozgaris assisted for self-employment. The SGRY has just started. In addition the Indira Awas Yojana provides shelter for the rural poor. Under this programme 8742 new houses have been constructed during the year. In addition 4751 houses have been upgraded.

In the urban areas the Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) combines elements of self-employment and wage employment though the accent is on the former. Under SJSRY self-employment component 12219

individual micro enterprises have been set up in the urban areas of Kerala besides 772 group enterprises of women.

Under the National Slum Development Programme (NSDP) slum development activities are taken up particularly provision of minimum needs infrastructure and housing. Recently an exclusive housing programme has been launched for the urban areas and it is called Valmiki Ambedkar Awas Yojana (VAMBAY). It has just been started.

In Kerala it is the local governments which implement the Anti-Poverty Programmes. In rural areas the Block Panchayats look after SGSY and IAY; and the SGRY is implemented by Panchayats from the three tiers in the ratio 50 : 30 : 20 among Village, Block and District Panchayats respectively. Likewise, the Municipalities and Corporations are responsible for implementing SJSRY, NSDP and VAMBAY programmes.

c) Towards a new Strategy of Poverty Reduction.

Stated briefly, the failure of anti-poverty programmes in the past can be attributed to the fixation on target, lack of involvement of beneficiaries and absence of continued handholding all combined with a poor understanding of poverty and its causes and manifestations. Kerala is seeking to achieve a break through in participatory poverty reduction through Decentralization generally and Kudumbashree specifically which is implemented by the State Poverty Eradication Mission through the local governments. All urban local governments and 700 Village Panchayats have been included under Kudumbashree. The remaining Village Panchayats would be covered from the next financial year.

1. DECENTRALISATION AND POVERTY REDUCTION

(i) The Achievements

The experience of the first few years of decentralisation has proved that in providing basic minimum needs infrastructure like housing, water supply, sanitation

and connectivity, the local governments have performed creditably. The speed and extent of coverage as well as efficiency in implementation in respect of provision of minimum needs has been superior to that of Government. The details of local government achievement in poverty related programmes in the last three years is summarised below:

A. Asset distributions for economic development (Major items)

1.	Cattle	2,74,572 Nos.(Of which 86792 under Special Component Plan (SCP) for Scheduled Castes & 10520 under Tribal Sub Plan (TSP) to Scheduled Tribes.
2.	Cattle sheds	74,636 Nos. (11,570 SCP / 1047 TSP)
3.	Poultry	18,67,517 (310653 SCP / 24305 TSP)
4.	Sewing Machines	53,472 (15766 SCP / 732 TSP)

B. Basic Needs.

1	House Plots	15099 (10079 – SCP / 7115 - TSP)
2	New Houses	3,06,288 Nos. (103040 SCP / 14133 TSP)
3.	Upgradation of Houses	1,18,019 (51511 – SCP / 6634 - TSP)
4.	Wiring of houses	10,07,717 (41138 SCP / 4577 TSP)
5.	Toilets	4,13,174 (80941 – SCP / 9567-TSP)
6.	Drinking Water Wells	87,591 (19,637 SCP / 1647 TSP)
7.	Drinking Water Taps	32,503 (6432 SCP / 1131 TSP)
8.	Additional space created in schools	93,548 sq.mts.
9.	Additional space created in hospitals	90,021 sq.mts.
10.	Additional space created in public markets	56,328 sq.mts
11.	Roads upgraded	17,188 kms.

On the whole an encouraging feature is the fact that in most of the sectors relating to poverty reduction there have been viable models evolved by individual local governments. A major challenge would be to upscale and replicate them. It is pertinent to note that funds spent on poverty reduction programme by local governments significantly exceeds earlier investments. This is suggestive of the

higher priority given to anti poverty programmes by local governments. The spread of this investment is also much wider and generally more equitable.

Another significant area relating to poverty reduction where the local governments have performed well is the implementation of social security schemes like pensions. The coverage has improved and the targeting has been fairly satisfactory.

The good governance aspect of decentralisation particularly transparency as well as the opportunities for participation have improved the quality of anti poverty programmes formulated and implemented by local governments. There is considerably less leakage and definitely the identification of beneficiaries is better.

(ii) The Potential.

In terms of poverty reduction, decentralisation has certain definite advantages which are evident from practice. They are -

- (1) Resources have flowed into the poorest pockets. As the formula of devolution and distribution is a progressive one with earmarking of funds for the disadvantaged groups, greater equity has been achieved.
- (2) The outreach of developmental services has improved a lot.
- (3) There is less of sectoralism in decentralised programmes. Greater convergence has contributed to reducing the ratchet effect of poverty. Local Governments particularly Village Panchayats, tend to view problems holistically and come out with a solution first and then only decide on the agency of implementation.
- (4) In view of the financial constraints and skill limitations there is greater emphasis on locally appropriate, affordable solutions.
- (5) There is great realism in tackling problems of poverty. There are no tall promises. The problem of poverty is perceived in its stark reality. It

cannot be submerged in academic debates or hidden in statistical sophistry.

- (6) The innumerable opportunities for participation which has been structured into Kerala's decentralisation process has helped the poor in gaining confidence and in moving from lower levels of participation into higher forms of direct social action like management of facilities, creation of demand for services and so on.
- (7) The participation of people has definitely improved accountability.

Decentralisation affords opportunities to the poor to grow in strength by continuous participation (learning by doing), constant observation of the exercise of power (learning by seeing) and accessing more information (learning by knowing). As barriers are weaker in the local situation, the poor can hope to break them with some effort.

(iii) The Limitations:

The limitations as revealed from experience are:

- 1) The poorest of the poor are difficult to tackle through self-employment programme alone.
- 2) As Bank credit has not been linked to local government plans, the subsidies tend to be high.
- 3) Demarcation of responsibilities for poverty reduction between the state government and local governments and among the tiers of local government is not that sharp.
- 4) Local governments have limitations in formulating social security schemes which are needed by the most vulnerable groups.
- 5) Integrated planning for poverty reduction with focus on pro-poor local economic development is still very weak. Local governments need a lot of support from government and expert agencies in this.

Anti-poverty initiatives at the local level seem to be characterized by incrementalism and there is a clear need for a long range vision to reduce poverty.

2. THE KUDUMBASHREE EXPERIENCE

Kudumbashree, means prosperity of the family. Kudumbashree indicates the approach of the State Poverty Eradication Mission, which was launched on 1st April 1999 as a partnership of the State Government, Central Government, Local Governments and the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) for eradicating poverty.

Evolution of the Initiative

In 1992, a three-tier Community Based Organization of poor women was formed in Alappuzha town, Kerala to implement Urban Based Services (UBS) and Urban Basic Services for the Poor (UBSP) programmes. This women oriented, participatory and convergent approach to fight poverty was a phenomenal success. This internationally acclaimed model is the basic prototype of the urban CDS structure now existing in Kerala.

Objectives and Strategies

The principal objective of Kudumbashree is the **eradication of absolute poverty from the State of Kerala within a decade** and the strategy slogan of the Mission is **reaching families through women and reaching the community through families**. Women empowerment initiatives, micro finance operations, micro enterprise promotion and convergent community action constitute the core activities of Kudumbashree, carried out through organizations of women below the poverty line.

Organizing the poor

Moving away from identification of the poor through official surveys, based on income a path breaking decision was taken to identify poverty based

on the basis of simple non-monetary indicators, easily recognized and accepted by the community.

Organisations of the Poor

Kudumbashree works through a community based organisation of the poor called Community Development Society (CDS) which has a three-tier structure. At the grass root level every poor family in a neighbourhood, each represented by a woman, is organized into a **Neighbourhood Group (NHG)**, covering about 20 to 40 households. A team of five **barefoot organisers**, consisting of Community Health Volunteer, Community Infrastructure Volunteer, Community Income Generation Volunteer, Secretary and President are at the helm of every NHG. The NHGs are federated at the local government Ward as **Area Development Societies (ADSs)** and then further networked into **Community Development Societies (CDSs)** at the local government level. The CDSs of the Mission are registered NGOs under Charitable Societies Act. At present 7,848 NHGs, 616 ADSs and 58 CDSs are functioning, covering the entire urban area of the State and 64272 NHGs, 6384 ADSs, and 700 CDSs in rural areas.

Participatory Development

Grass root level NHGs act as open forum for poor women to share their concerns, reflect on their state, analyse their situation, discuss issues and options, prioritise their needs and shape an anti-poverty development plan called **micro-plan**. Micro plans are integrated as **mini plans** at ADS level and the mini plans are integrated as **CDS plan** at the local government level.

The CDS plans become the anti-poverty Sub-plan of the Village Panchayat or Municipality, for which about one third of the development resources of the local government are earmarked.

Under the local government laws, CDS is empowered to identify the beneficiaries of anti-poverty programmes and take up community-contracting of

local development works. Thus the **CDS system has the right of voice, the power of choice and the entitlement of action – that is, real empowerment.**

Achievements

The CDS structure could bring about a perceptible change in the lives of the urban poor of Kerala like:-

- **Community mobilisation :** 1,96,000 poor women from 58 Urban Local Governments 98119 women from 700 Village Panchayats of the State have been organized into 64272 (Rural) and 7848 (Urban) **NHGs** and these grass root level entities meet every week and discuss local issues and formulate strategies to overcome them. Nowhere has an attempt been made to organize the poor in such an inclusive and dynamic fashion and invest the organization with such a range of responsibilities, powers and activities.
- **The poor women's bank :** NHGs also act as '**Thrift and Credit Societies**' (T&CSs), which facilitate savings. Small savings collected from the poor through the CDS system has already crossed **Rs.64 crore** of which more than **Rs. 50 crore** has been disbursed as loan among members for contingency, consumption and income generation needs. The self-respect, social status and sense of unity of the women have also gone up. The repayment rate of thrift loans is almost 100%.
- **Innovative enterprise development & economic empowerment:-** Micro Enterprise promotion is given prime thrust in CDS model of urban poverty alleviation. **Over 25,000 vibrant individual micro enterprises– 1000 group enterprises**, with minimum 10 women in each group – in different fields from mat weaving to IT and rabbit rearing to biotechnology - function under the system. These income generation activities are instrumental in bringing about significant improvement in the economic status of poor women.

- **Women Empowerment :** A significant achievement has been the setting off of a process of genuine empowerment of women - avoiding patronage in identification of the poor, improving knowledge about benefits and services, enhancing capacity to access guaranteed entitlements, social and economic security through self-help, expanding control over resources meant for the poor, strengthening demand for improvement in services, and gradually moving on to public action. Around 100 functionaries of the CDS have been elected as Councillors of urban local governments.
- **Convergence:-** CBOs of the CDS model act as the “*launch vehicles*” for the developmental activities of various government departments. Plan fund of urban local bodies under *people’s planning programme* and funds available under schemes sponsored by the Govt. of India, are converged through the CDS structure. On infrastructure development front, the CDS system could make a major break through - 36,617 houses and 34,679 toilets have come up for the urban poor with the initiative and resources of the CDSs. Similar efforts are on in rural areas with 21907 houses and 20409 toilets completed so far.
- **Capacity Building:-** Through cascading type continuous training’s the capacity of the poor women has constantly increased. General training in awareness building, training for financial management, skill up-gradation training, training in entrepreneurship development and training in functional management areas are given special emphasis.
- **Handholding and Incubatory Services :-** Under the CDS more than 25,000 micro enterprises are owned, operated and managed by poor women. Kudumbashree provides support and incubatory services to these units, especially in initial stages and handholds them till stability is achieved. Performance Improvement Programmes (PIP) are also

conducted for the entrepreneurs with the assistance of Entrepreneurship Development Institute of India (EDII), Ahmedabad, India.

- **Environmental Services:-** In most of the urban local governments, solid waste management is a serious problem. CBOs of the CDS are actively coming forward to take up the challenge of disposing solid waste with community participation.

Kudumbashree has been able to bring about increased confidence and a positive attitude among its beneficiaries. The good examples have inspired improved replication. In keeping with its holistic approach even cultural revival has been attempted. Kudumbashree has contributed to enhancing the social capital of the poor, which in turn has served as a basis for economic development.

Conclusion

The group dynamics developed by the urban CDS model is being used for joining-up various developmental activities resulting in a demand-led convergence of resources and services meant for poverty reduction, strong enough to break the ratchet effect of poverty-inducing factors. It is seen that the poor women are capable of shaping their own development if they are given sufficient and necessary support.

The CDS system of Kudumbashree is proving to be a new model for poverty reduction through collective action by women.

6. Looking ahead

The success of Kudumbashree and decentralisation has opened up interesting possibilities of substantial reduction of poverty if not full elimination within a period of 7 to 10 years. A participatory poverty assessment has just been conducted in the State. Its preliminary results show the following:

1. It is seen that the tribals and certain artisanal classes face chronic poverty. People depending on natural resources especially the fishermen and also agricultural labourers suffer from seasonal poverty. The agricultural labourers especially the Scheduled Castes, urban poor, fisher folk and certain artisanal groups face capability poverty as they lack access to knowledge and resource bases which are necessary for coping with the new challenges. There are also special groups which have faced sudden poverty due to the natural disasters, displacement etc.

2. There are seven types of poverty seen.
 - i) Though hunger is rather rare due to the food security system of Kerala, it does afflict the forest dwelling tribals and sometimes the traditional fishermen.
 - ii) Problem of lack of cash income has increased with the decline in agricultural prices and has affected the agricultural labourers particularly the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes most.
 - iii) Significantly poverty which is a state of hopelessness and helplessness is on the increase due to casualization of labour and pressures of consumerism.
 - iv) Location related poverty is caused by reduced access to services and the high cost of living due to transportation cost. People of hill areas and those living in islands are affected by this kind of poverty. In urban areas environmentally unstable locations aggravate poverty. Similarly vulnerability to natural disasters in the coastal areas and low lying areas compound the problem of poverty.
 - v) Social exclusion is rather rare in Kerala but certain isolated groups like Koragas, Nayadis, and migrants from outside the state face this problem.
 - vi) Sudden poverty is caused in areas where industries have suddenly closed affecting downstream activities. The crisis in the plantation sector has brought about sudden poverty among casual plantation labourers.
 - vii) Most of the poor in Kerala are organized. Yet political divisions tend to push certain poor groups outside the zone of eligibility for assistance under government or local government programmes. Such groups feel powerless.

3. There are sub-classes among the poor – poor, very poor and the poorest. The very poor normally have casual jobs and irregular income and can barely afford a meal

a day. The poorest live at the margins and do not have employment and depend on the commons or subsidies from government.

4. Some of the causes of poverty identified by the poor include environmental degradation like depletion of fish stock, crisis in the agriculture sector especially plantations, loss of competitiveness causing flow of goods from outside the State affecting the local procedures and high cost of health care.
5. The poor tend to spend more than half their income on food.
6. The access to credit is still extremely weak forcing the poor to depend on moneylenders who charge exorbitant interest.
7. A quick study of the gains of Panchayati Raj through the Report Card method reveals that across a range of 18 criteria the scores given by the people showed an improvement of 68.82% in the post decentralization scenario with very high improvements in involvement of excluded groups including women in decision making. Least improvement was noticed in the provision of corruption free administration and the quality of services where the improvement was only around 33%.

A move towards an Anti-Poverty Sub-Plan is on. This involves combination of macro as well as micro strategies. At the macro level a pro-poor growth strategy is needed with focus on human resource development and employment generation. At the micro level a convergence of programme resources and services is called for which the organization of the poor through Kudumbashree is the best vehicle. The Anti-Poverty Sub-Plan can be prepared by bottom up approach with the local governments constituting the critical building blocks to be integrated with State provisions for the poor. Special importance needs to be given to the poorest groups like Tribals, Scheduled Castes, traditional Fishermen and marginalized artisans.

A five-fold approach to poverty reduction would be necessary. Firstly employment opportunities of a permanent nature needs to be made available to the poor both by macro strategies aimed at labour intensive growth and micro strategies to develop the capabilities of the poor to enable them to attain the skill requirements of the formal and semi-formal sectors. Secondly, self-employment through micro enterprises can be promoted through a package consisting of credit subsidy, skill development, product development and marketing. The mission approach adopted for Kudumbashree can be improved further with better linkages with sister departments and agencies. Thirdly with local government and State government support the minimum basic needs infrastructure related to housing, sanitation, water supply, electricity and connectivity has to be provided to a pre-determined standard. Fourthly the access of the poor of quality health and educational facilities needs to be provided which again calls for improving the services now available through hospitals and schools. Finally, the most vulnerable groups need to be identified through a transparent index. For them a robust social security system has to be set up with much higher level of support than at present.

The challenge is to operationalize the conceptualisation and planning process and to support the implementation process.

CHAPTER. 11

GENDER & DEVELOPMENT

STATUS OF WOMEN IN KERALA

Historically Kerala has been quite different from the rest of the country as far as status of women is concerned. Partly due to the matriarchal system which prevailed among certain communities in the State in the past and partly due to progressive social movements matched by proper State action, Kerala has had very high indicators of women development. The following table illustrates the position of Kerala vis-à-vis the country in terms of women's development.

Selected indicators of development of women – Kerala and India

Items	Unit	Kerala					India				
		1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	1961	1971	1981	1991	2001
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Female Population	Lakhs	85	108	129	148	163	2129	2640	3308	3926	4957
Sex ratio	No.	1022	1016	1032	1036	1058	941	932	934	927	933
Literacy rate (females)	%	38.9	54.3	65.7	86.2	87.9	13.0	18.4	24.8	39.2	54.2
Literacy rate SC (females)	%	17.4	33.4	49.7	74.3	NA	3.3	6.4	10.9	23.8	NA
Literacy rate ST (females)	%	11.9	19.4	26.0	51.1	"	3.2	4.9	8.0	18.2	"
Infant mortality rate	Per 1000	-	-	-	-	"	-	-	-	-	"
Combined	Live births	-	61	37	16	"	-	122	110	* 80	"
Rural	Live births	-	60	40	17	"	-	138	119	* 86	"
Urban	Live births	-	48	24	15	"	-	82	62	* 52	"
Married Couples	Per 1000 popln.	151	140	146	-	"	-	170	165	-	"
Child-woman ratio @	Per 1000 women	700	550	409	-	"	659	655	546	-	"
Mean age at marriage						"					"
Males	Years	26.3	26.7	27.7	-	"	20.0	22.4	23.4	-	"
Females	Years	19.8	21.1	21.9	-	"	14.5	17.2	18.7	-	"
Expectation of life at birth						"					"
Males	Years	46.2	60.5	60.6	67.3	"	41.9	46.4	54.1	** 60.6	"
Females	Years	50.0	61.1	62.1	72.4	"	40.6	44.7	54.7	** 61.7	"

Total workers – females	Lakhs	16.8	14.5	21.5	23.5	”	595.0	313.0	635.2	874.4	”
Proportion of female workers to total female population	%	19.7	13.5	16.6	15.9	”	28.0	11.9	19.8	22.3	”
Proportion of female non-workers	%	80.3	86.5	83.4	84.1	”	72.0	88.1	80.2	77.7	”

@ - Children in the age group of 0-4/1000 women.

* - Estimate for 1991-92

** - Projected values for 1991-92.

Literacy rate for 1991 is effective literacy rate.

India - 1991 - Census - Excludes Assam & Jammu and Kashmir.

Women's Development – Positive Indicators

The following indicators reveal the progress women have made in Kerala. Special features in each category are noted and the explanatory tables are given in Appendix.

a) Demographic Indicators

i. Sex Ratio The following features are noteworthy.

- 1) The Sex Ratio favours women in all the districts except Idukki and Wayanad.
- 2) The Sex Ratio has improved considerably in 2001 over 1991. This is true of all Districts in the State.
- 3) The improvement in Kerala is more than the improvement at the national level.

ii. Expectation of Life at birth

- 1) The figure has always been higher for women over the years.
- 2) The difference between the figures for males and females is larger in Kerala than in the southern States or the national average.

iii. Fertility indices

- 1) The fertility indices like general fertility rate, total fertility rate and gross reproduction rate give Kerala the best figures in South India and in comparison with the all India average.

- 2) All these indices have been improving over the years for the State. However the improvement is slower in the 90's.

iv. Death rates

The death rate for all ages is also lowest in Kerala for females.

v. Infant Mortality Rate and Death Rate

Among the States of the country, Kerala has the least difference between the IMR/Death Rate of male and female children in both 0 - 4 and 5 - 9 age groups.

b) Education

i) Literacy

- 1) The literacy rate of women in Kerala is the highest in the country.
- 2) The difference between female literacy and male literacy in Kerala is the second lowest in the country.

ii) Enrolment in schools

- 1) The percentage of girls in schools is the highest in Kerala for the total population as well as the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.
- 2) The inter-district variation is also the least in Kerala

iii) Enrolment in Higher Education Institutions

In Teachers Training Institutes girls constitute more than 80% of the students. In Polytechnics girls constitute nearly 40% of the students.

c) Health

- 1) Institutional delivery is highest in Kerala compared to the southern States and all India average.
- 2) Women outnumber men in accessing health services.

d) Employment

- 1) Women constitute an overwhelming 99% of the Para-medical staff in Government.

- 2) Women constitute 30% of employment in public sector and 49% of employment in private sector.
- 3) In registered factories women constitute 40%.
- 4) Women constitute two-third of the teachers in schools. The percentage is 79 for unaided schools, 69 for aided schools and 63 for government schools.

e) Women Empowerment

In local governments the women occupy more than one-third the seats and positions. Unlike many other states experience shows that elected members and heads of local governments are aware of their powers and exercise them to a significant extent. See Appendix 11-1 to 40

Women's Development – the negative indicators

However there are certain indicators which cause concern. They are:

(a) Mild decline in Sex Ratio of children

The Sex Ratio has shown a decline in the case of children in 2001 Census.

(b) Relatively unequal property rights

- i. Women hold only 23.18% of the operational holdings in the State.
- ii. Women own only 17.16 percentage of the total area under operational holdings.

(c) Differential Wage structure

Differential wage structure between males and females in spite of powerful trade union movement and relatively larger participation in trade union activity still persists in Kerala. This is particularly true of **agriculture llabour and construction labour.**

(d) Bias in family welfare programmes

The shifts in permanent methods of birth control in favour of sterilization is true of Kerala also. This has got implications for the reproductive rights of women.

(e) Work participation

The work participation rate of women is lower than the national average and those of other Southern States.

(f) Gender difference in professional education

The number of girl students in Industrial Training Institutes and Technical High Schools is very low. The trade wise analysis shows that there is a strong gender bias with girls opting for courses like Stenography, dress making, secretarial practice, hair/skin care and tailoring. The number of students in Engineering Colleges is also low constituting only around 30%.

(g) Violence against women

1. The number of rape cases is on the increase.
2. The number of female suicides is also rather high though it constitutes 30% of the total suicides.
3. The number of grievances filed before the Women's Commission shows a disturbing level of violence against women.

(h) Women in Authority

The women participation in the Kerala Assembly is quite low. Only during 1996 did it come close to 10%. The number of women in higher positions of Civil service is also not very high.

The negative indicators have attracted much attention and generated a lot of discussion on gender with its implications for development. See Appendix 11-Tables to 41-70

Towards Gender and Development

In the early days of planned development components of various schemes were earmarked for women and certain services were targeted specially at women. By mid 90's in Kerala it came to be recognized as these programmes though they benefited women did not affect gender relations. In many cases they tended to reinforce the traditional roles of subordination. The justification of sexual division of labour was not questioned. As it did not represent a holistic view of development the Women-In-Development (WID) approach got modified to the Gender-In-Development (GID) approach with focus on the interdependent nature of women and men's position in society particularly with reference to discrimination and bias. This approach seeks to

identify the multiple forms of discrimination which is experienced differently in relation to age, caste, socio-economic conditions, geographic location etc.

As mentioned above, the earlier five year plans focused on the Women-In-Development approach. The development of women got special emphasis after the submission of the report of the Committee on Status of Women in India which was set up in 1971. Though the Plans right from the Community Development approach of the First Plan gave special attention to organization of women and supplementary nutrition, it was in the Fifth Five Year Plan that the Integrated Child Development Services Programme was launched. In the Sixth Plan period as part of IRDP, Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas (DWCRA) was started. The Seventh Plan called for equity and empowerment and adopted the component approach for development of women by targeting a fixed percentage of schemes for women. The Eighth Five Year Plan had clear schemes for empowerment like the Mahila Samridhi Yojana and the Ninth Plan brought in the Gender in Development approach. Still the formulation of the women component plan is very weak and the monitoring is based on physical progress of schemes which are implemented in a fragmented manner.

STATUS OF CHILDREN

Closely interlinked with the Status of Women is the Status of Children. Since the Status of Children has implications for the development of women and since, in a sense, it is a reflection of women's status, it worth understanding the status of children also.

In terms of various indicators of the development of children Kerala is again in the forefront of the States in the country. It has achieved almost all the national targets for the Tenth Plan in the last decade itself. Now the State has to address the question of disparities between districts as well as second generation issues like quality of education, health care, nutritional challenges, behavioural problems etc.

UNICEF has prepared a District Atlas of women and children in Kerala. The features relating to development of children are summarized below.

A. General Features

The State has prepared an action plan for development of children. The performance against the action plan and in relation to the rest of the country is summarized below:

Child Health

Infant and Child Mortality

Targets for 2000

- Reduction of childhood mortality from the existing level of 29 to 15 percent.

- Reduction of Perinatal Mortality Rate from 20 to 10
- Reduction of Neonatal Mortality Rate from 12.6 to 9
- Reduction of Infant Mortality Rate from 17 to 12
- Reduction of Child Mortality Rate (0-4 years) from 4.6 to 3
- Reduction of diarrhoea deaths by zero.
- Reduce ARI mortality to 50 annually.

Infant and child mortality rates are critical indicators of the quality of life and reflect the level of socio-economic development. They are good measures for the effectiveness of health services. At the national level infant mortality has come down from 86 in 1984-88 to 68 during 1994-98. However there is a big gap between the rural and urban areas. In Kerala the Infant Mortality Rate declined from 23.8 to 16 during the 90's and the rural-urban position is reversed with urban areas having an IMR of 16 and rural areas 14. The target by the State for IMR is 12 and it is expected to be reached by the middle of the Tenth Plan period. The Child Mortality Rate has also been coming down during the 90's and it is 2.5 in 1999.

Immunization

Targets for 2000

- 100 percent immunization coverage in all districts.
- 100 percent coverage for BCG, DPT3, OPV3 and measles.

The universal immunization programme was launched in 1986 by Government of India to immunize children against vaccine preventable diseases like Polio, Tuberculosis, Diphtheria, Whooping Cough, Measles and Tetanus. At the national level the immunization coverage as per the National Family Health Survey (NFHS) of 1998-99 is 79%, a significant improvement from 54% which was the figure in 1992-93. Disaggregated figures show a coverage of 79% for BCG, 96% for DPT, 88% for OPV and 84% for Measles. Kerala has been proceeding with a target of 100%. But NFHS data show that it has not been fully achieved. For example the coverage for Polio is only 88%.

Vitamin A

Giving oral doses of Vitamin A to children below 5 years is an important activity of the national programme on prevention of blindness. In Kerala the coverage has increased from 69% in 1994-95 to 93% in 1998-99.

Morbidity

Targets for 2000

- Elimination of neonatal tetanus and poliomyelitis by 1995
- Eradication of poliomyelitis by 1998.

- Reduction of measles incidence from 10035 annually (1991-92) to below 500 cases.
- Reduction of diarrhoea cases from 9.3 (1991-92) lakhs annually to less than 4.5 lakhs.
- Reduction of ARI cases from 2.9 lakhs (1991-92) to less than 1 lakh.

Morbidity among the children is high in respect of Acute Respiratory Infections (ARI), Diarrhoea, and Tuberculosis. During 1999, more than five lakh cases of ARI were reported and 816 deaths took place. Similarly there were 18 diarrhoea deaths and 187 deaths due to Tuberculosis which had 35,000 reported cases. But neonatal tetanus is absent in the State. Government is converting all its hospitals into 'Baby Friendly' ones.

Demographic factors

Target for 2000

- Ensure birth interval of a minimum of 3 years.
- Reduce Crude Birth Rate from 17.5 to 12.
- Reduce Total Fertility Rate from 1.9 to 1.6.

Kerala is the only State which has higher female life expectancy than males and it is a good indicator of social development. The figures are 75 for females and 72 for males. But the Sex Ratio at birth is showing a decreasing trend which is causing concern.

The age at marriage has been increasing and it is now 23.5 years for females up from the figure of 22 in 1995. However Crude Birth Rate (CBR) has increased during the same period from 17.7 to 21.16. The total fertility rate is 1.96.

The average birth interval in Kerala is 40 months much above the advisable gap of 36 months.

Child Population

Due to a combination of acceptance of the small family norm and improvement in health care the child population in Kerala has been decreasing. The 1991 Census showed the percentage of children below 15 years as 29.8 and it has declined to 27.3 by 1999.

Education

Targets for 2000

- Access to pre-primary school education will be provided to all children.
- Total enrolment and retention of children between 5 and 11 years in the classes I-V.
- Dropout rates in backward area will be equal to 0.2%

The female literacy rate of Kerala as per the 2001 census is 87.86 and the national figure is only 54.16. The number of children enrolled in schools has come down from 53.35 lakh in 1998 to 52.35 lakh in 1999. The drop out rate in Kerala has declined during the 90's from 3.19% to 2.42%. It is calculated that 95% of children in the age group 6-14 attend school.

Issues related to Children

Child Labour

Target for 2000

- Eradication of child labour and ensuring compulsory primary education to all children.

India has the largest number of child labourers in the world. The problem of child labour in Kerala is not very acute. Yet there are child workers in beedi industry, quarrying, fishing, coir industry and match industry. The percentage of child workers is only 0.38

Street Children

The problem of street children is gradually increasing in the State through migration and urbanization of areas in the peripheries of Municipalities. Studies show that more than 90% of street children are boys and nearly half of them are from Tamilnadu.

Child Prostitution

The problem of child prostitution in Kerala is relatively less. But there is a need to be alert in the context of tourism development and changing urban life styles.

B. Progress of the Districts

1. Fertility

The Crude Birth Rate (CBR) is very low in all the Districts. However Malappuram and Kozhikode show the highest figures of 21.92 and 20.27 respectively. Even in these districts the figures in 1999 were 36.55 and 28.68 respectively thus showing substantial improvement later on. In the case of TFR the southern districts show an average below 2.5 whereas in northern districts have it above 3. Birth order of 3 and above is also highest in Malabar (36.2%) followed by Kasaragod (28%). 6 out of 14 districts show Child Ever Born figure of more than 3.

2. Antenatal Care, Natal Care and Postnatal Care

It has been estimated that 95% of pregnant women receive antenatal check up. 80% of the women have Tetanus Toxoid coverage. Institutional deliveries are almost universal; except Malappuram where it is only 88%.

3. Birth Weight

Figures for low birth weight varies from 11 to 18% but in Wayanad it is 30%. The target of the Government is 7% for babies below 2.5 kg at birth.

4. Immunization

Here again Malappuram and Palakkad have yet to achieve full coverage. In the case of Vitamin A supplement, Ernakulam, Thiruvananthapuram and Kannur have a poor coverage of less than 25%.

5. Nutrition

Nutrition programme for pregnant and nursing women has relatively less coverage. In the case of pregnant women it is as low as 34% in Kasaragod and for nursing women it is only 15% in Kannur. Similarly supplementary nutrition programme for children in the age group 1 – 3 has a low coverage of below 50% in most of the districts. Even in the age group 3 – 6, Malappuram (34%) and Wayanad (37%) have very low coverage.

Studies show that exclusive breast feeding practice is less than 100% in districts other than Alappuzha, in Wayanad and Palghat it is only around 30%.

6. Morbidity and Mortality

Ernakulam and Malappuram show more than 75000 cases of diarrhoeal attack. Deaths due to ARI are high in Kollam (67) and Palakkad (55); deaths due to Tuberculosis is very high in Thiruvananthapuram (127). Though polio has been declared as eradicated 5 polio cases were reported - from Idukki (3), Kozhikode (1) and Malappuram (1).

Infant mortality rates are high in Wayanad (72) and Idukki (60).

7. Education

Percentage of female children in the age group 6 to10 attending school in 1991 varies from 94 percent in Ernakulam to 86 percent in Kasaragod and same trend is seen in the case of males also. It is evident that more males are attending school than females.

8. Work Participation

Child Work Participation Rate is highest in Kasaragod (1.26) followed by Wayanad and Palakkad with 1.1 each.

[Data on Status of Children may be seen in Appendix 11- Tables 71-83 & figures 1-14]

CONCLUSION

The above analysis shows that involvement of the government is required in partnership with local governments in reducing disparities within the State and addressing newly emerging concerns.

ENGENDERING DEVELOPMENT IN KERALA

Two innovative initiatives undertaken in Kerala deserve special mention. They are –

- i. The women component plan of local governments
- ii. Kudumbashree

Women Component Plan of Local Governments. With Kerala devolving 30.5% of its plan size to local governments for formulating and implementing programmes according to their priority decentralization became a reality. This opened up several possibilities for innovations in governance especially in development planning and practice. This opportunity was seized by introducing the women component plan for local governments which mandated that local governments set apart at least 10% of their allocation for programmes that directly benefit women. Though the programme started in 1997 itself, it became better defined in 1998. The salient features of the experience of the last four years are given below:

1. Through faltering steps the local governments have developed some understanding of women's issues and this is reflected in the gradually improving quality of projects meant for women.
2. The women component plan has generated lot of discussion at the grass root level. In the attempt to prepare a participatory report on the status of women in every local government, these issues related to Gender-In-Development have come to the limelight.
3. The participation of women in Grama Sabhas has improved over time and when the local governments have taken special efforts the attendance has been quite encouraging.
4. In some of the enterprising local governments strategic gender needs like addressing issues of violence, gender division of labour etc., are beginning to be tackled through collective action by women.
5. The capacity building efforts as part of the women component plan has sensitized elected representatives particularly women and has created a platform for gender sensitive development.

However there is a tendency to focus on distribution of benefits and assets rather than holistically addressing gender needs. This calls for more capacity building and focused action research.

KUDUMBASHREE

The salient features of Kudumbashree approach have been explained in the Chapter on Poverty Reduction. It is an attempt to reduce poverty through women. It seeks to organize every family below poverty line through a woman representative into a networked three tier structure – Neighbourhood Group at the neighbourhood level, Area Development Society at the local level and Community Development Society (CDS) at the Village Panchayat or Municipality level.

The CDSs have been given a formal place in the decentralisation process. They are accredited as agencies for executing public works especially those meant for the poor through community contracting. They are empowered to identify beneficiaries of various schemes for the approval of the Grama Sabha/Ward Sabha. They are now being trained to prepare anti-poverty programme at the local government level. Their activity starts off with small savings and moves on to self-employment and later on to affirmative action by the women groups to achieve strategic gender needs.

The positive spin off effects of Kudumbashree have been -

- 1) Awareness about various programmes and services has increased resulting in improved accessing of such programmes and services.
- 2) The outreach of various services of Government has improved in scale as well as in effectiveness.
- 3) There has been a gradual but perceptible improvement in the confidence levels of the poor so that they have begun articulating their demands. And from 'voice' they go ahead and use the power of 'choice'.
- 4) Group activities have led to greater cohesion serving as a social safety net in times of crisis, reducing the feeling of vulnerability.
- 5) The habit of thrift has sunk in and considerable savings have been generated resulting in formation of "Informal Banks of the Poor" sui generis. The credit from these Thrift Banks initially flows into consumption expenditure and expenditure on emergencies. Later it helps in expanding existing economic development activities and finally, albeit in a few number of cases, it has promoted new micro enterprises by attracting bank credit based on the strength of the savings.

- 6) The 'freedoms' have enlarged and the 'capabilities' have been enhanced in small but significant degrees.
- 7) The participation rate of women from this set up in the Grama Sabhas is significantly higher. The groups have shown a capacity for micro level planning for development facilities. Gradually they are developing into lobbies for the poor within Panchayats and Municipalities. In rare cases the women groups have shown the potential for public action against social and economic injustice.

In these achievements can be seen embedded a positive unfolding process of empowerment which can be summarized as follows:

- ❖ Better awareness of Government programmes for the poor.
- ❖ Accessing of such programmes and facilities.
- ❖ Savings and lending for consumption and emergencies.
- ❖ Lending for improvement of existing business.
- ❖ Micro-level planning for Minimum Basic Needs.
- ❖ Micro-level planning for Social Infrastructure.
- ❖ Micro-level planning for Economic Development through income-generation activities.
- ❖ Availing of bank credit for individual and group micro-enterprises.
- ❖ Demand for improvement of public services especially Primary Health Care, Reproduction & Child Health, Pre-primary and School education, welfare entitlements related to food security and social security.
- ❖ Public action against social evils, affecting women.

CONCLUSION

The interesting experiments in the context of the ongoing debate can be expected to lead to an improved convergence of programmes which benefit women and improvement in implementation and monitoring. The objective is to move on to gender budgeting and gender auditing in the next few years.

CHAPTER 12

STRENGTHENING OF LOCAL GOVERNMENTS

Introduction

Kerala embarked on a policy of radical decentralization of powers to local governments in 1995 when most of the development functions were transferred to local governments along with concerned functionals. The offices, Institutions and staff transferred to local governments can be seen in Appendix 12.1.

The milestones in Kerala's decentralisation initiatives are indicated below:

October 1995	Transfer of powers and functions to local governments; along with institutions, offices and functionaries.
February 1996	Introduction of a Special Budget Document for local government allocations.
August 1996	Launching of People's Plan Campaign for decentralized planning and announcement of earmarking of about 35% plan resources to local governments.
March 1999	Restructuring of the Kerala Panchayat Raj Act and the Kerala Municipality Act.
March 2000	Amendments to 35 Acts having relevance to local government functioning.
July 2000	Transfer of district level offices and staff to District Panchayat.
January 2002	Decision to redeploy surplus staff especially engineers to local governments.
January 2002	Decision to fix share of untied plan grants as one-third of the total plan size of the State.

Extent of Decentralization

Extent of decentralization and its quality can be gauged from the following facts:

- (1) In the Health sector all institutions other than medical colleges and big regional speciality hospitals have been placed under the control of the local governments.

- (2) In the Education sector, in rural areas the high schools have been transferred to the District Panchayats and the primary and upper primary schools have been transferred to Village Panchayats; in urban areas, all schools have been transferred to the urban local bodies.
- (3) The entire responsibility of poverty alleviation has gone to the local governments; all the centrally sponsored anti-poverty programmes are planned and implemented through them.
- (4) As regards Social welfare, barring statutory functions relating to juvenile justice, the entire functions have gone to local governments. The ICDS is fully implemented by Village Panchayats and Urban Local Bodies. Care of the disabled, to a substantial degree has become a local government responsibility.
- (5) In the Agriculture and allied sectors, the following have become the de facto and de jure local government functions.
 - a) Agricultural extension including farmer oriented support for increasing production and productivity.
 - b) Watershed management and minor irrigation.
 - c) Dairy development.
 - d) Animal Husbandry including veterinary care.
 - e) Inland fisheries.
- (6) Barring highways and major district roads, connectivity has become local government responsibility.
- (7) The whole of sanitation and almost the entire rural water supply have moved over to local governments.
- (8) Promotion of tiny, cottage and small industries is mostly with the local governments.
- (9) All the welfare pensions are administered by the local governments.

Salient Features of Local Governments.

The salient features of local governments are given below:

Kerala has 991 Village Panchayats, 152 Block Panchayats and 14 District Panchayats; in the urban areas it has 53 Municipalities and 5 Corporations. With the reorganisation of urban and rural local governments in 2000, the share of the urban population in the State

with reference to 1991 census has gone up to 16.87% from 14.22%. Kerala has fairly big Village Panchayats, the biggest in the country. It has relatively small towns. In fact, other than the five cities it has only three Municipalities having a population of more than one lakh.

The distribution of population among the Village Panchayats is given in Table 1.

Table 12. 1.

Village Panchayats.

Range of population	No. of Village Panchayats
Below 10,000	16
Between 10,000 and 20,000	287
Between 20,000 and 30,000	426
Between 30,000 and 40,000	181
Between 40,000 and 50,000	59
Above 50,000	21*

* All except one have been bifurcated in 2000

The distribution of population among Municipalities is shown in Table 2.

Table 12.2

Municipalities

Below 25,000	6
Between 25,000 and 40,000	18
Between 40,000 and 50,000	10
Between 50,000 and 60,000	6
Between 60,000 and 75,000	9
Between 75,000 and 1,00,000	1
Above 1,00,000	3

The population of the five Corporations may be seen in Table 3.

Table 12. 3.

Corporations

Thiruvananthapuram	7,04,375
Kollam	3,49,348
Kochi	5,64,589
Thrissur	2,99,042
Kozhikode	4,19,831

It would be interesting to compare the distribution of Village Panchayats and ULBs according to area as well. As is evident from Table 4, there is much similarity in size between Village Panchayats and ULBs.

Table 12. 4

Area	Village Panchayats	Municipalities	Corporations
Below 5 Sq. KM	6	Nil	Nil
Between 5 - 10 Sq.KM	66	4	Nil
Between 10 to 15 Sq.KM	127	10	Nil
Between 15 - 20 Sq.KM	202	11	Nil
Between 20 - 30 Sq. KM	278	13	Nil
Between 30 - 40 Sq.KM	124	10	Nil
Between 40 - 50 Sq.KM	56	2	1
Between 50 - 75 Sq.KM	49	3	Nil
Between 75 - 100 Sq.KM	31	Nil	Nil
Between 100 - 150 Sq.KM	26	Nil	2
Between 150 - 200 Sq.KM	9	Nil	1
Above 200 Sq.KM	16	Nil	1

Kerala has a long sea-coast. 89 Village Panchayats, 13 Municipalities and 4 Corporations face the sea.

Fiscal Decentralization:

At the beginning of the Ninth Five Year Plan a landmark decision was taken to allot more than a third of the State's plan resources to the local governments, with the rural local governments getting an 85% share in accordance with the rural population. The noteworthy features of Kerala's financial devolution to local governments are listed below:

1. The quantum of Plan funds earmarked for local governments is the highest in the country.

2. Around 90% of the Plan funds is given in a practically untied form to the local governments to prepare their own schemes and implement them within certain broad policy framework, which stipulates that at least 40% of the funds (10% in urban areas) should be invested in productive sectors, not more than 30% (50% in urban areas) should be invested on roads and at least 10% should be earmarked for gender sensitive schemes and which has fixed a consensual upper ceiling for subsidies in different categories of schemes.
3. The entire Plan grant is investible. This can be called "pure money", as it does not carry any staff salaries or other administrative costs. (Normally at the State level 20 to 25% of the Plan is taken away by such commitments.)
4. All the Plan grants due to local governments are separately budgeted in a document given as Annexure IV of the State Budget. Since it is passed by the Legislature it is non-divertible for other purposes by the executive.
5. Contrary to universal practice, it is the Village Panchayats which get the bulk of the Grants with nearly 70% of the rural share going to them and the District and Block Panchayats only sharing the remaining 30% more or less equally.
6. Every single rupee devolved to local governments whether under Plan or other categories is given as per a transparent formula and there is no room for patronage or partisanship in allocation of resources to local governments.
7. A flow of funds procedure has been designed. The funds flow in four instalments. A local government has to spend at least 75% of its allocation during a year failing which the shortfall would be reduced from the next year's allotment.

During the Plan period 30.5% of the size of the Plan has been devolved to local governments in an untied form.

Local Government Finances.

The Village Panchayats and Municipalities have several own taxes besides assigned and shared taxes. They have a good foundation for financial autonomy. The other levels of local government are dependent on Government grants. A detailed note on local government finances is given in Appendix 12.2.

Participatory Planning.

In order to operationalize decentralisation, the People's Plan Campaign was launched which succeeded in evolving a methodology of participatory planning. The steps in the methodology are summarized below:

- 1) **Needs identification**: Through a meeting of Grama Sabha, and Ward Sabha i.e., the ward or the electoral constituency of a Village Panchayat Member, or Municipal Councillor the felt needs of the community are identified. There is a period of environment creation to mobilize maximum participation. Statistics reveal that about 10 – 12 % of the rural population has participated in the Grama Sabhas and Ward Sabhas held as part of the People's Planning Campaign. The meetings are held in a semi structured manner with plenary sessions and sub group sessions dealing with specific developmental issues. The decisions are minuted and forwarded to the local government. Each meeting is chaired by the elected member and has an official as its Co-ordinator.
- 2) **Situation analysis**: Based on the demands emanating from the first special Grama Sabha and Ward Sabha and based on developmental data, both primary and secondary, exhaustive Development Reports have been prepared and printed in the case of every local government in the State. These reports describe the status in each sector of development with reference to available data, analyse the problems and point out the directions for further development. This is an one-time exercise and the Reports will be revised before the next five year plan.
- 3) **Strategy setting**: Based on the Grama/Ward Sabha feed back and the Development Report, a one-day Development Seminar is held at the local government level in which participation of experts, elected members, representatives nominated by Grama/Ward Sabhas, practitioners from among the public is ensured. The development seminars suggest the broad priorities and general strategies of developmental projects to be taken up for a particular year.
- 4) **Projectisation**: The ideas thrown up by the above three stages are translated in the form of projects by Task Forces at the local government level. For each local government there are about 12 Task Forces dealing with different sectors of development. Each Task Force is headed by an elected member and is convened by the concerned government official. The Vice Chairman of the Task Force is normally a non-government expert in the sector. The projects are prepared in the suggested format outlining the objectives, describing the benefits, explaining the funding and detailing the mode of execution and phasing of the project.
- 5) **Plan finalisation**: From among the projects, based on the allocation communicated, the concerned local government finalizes its plan for the year and this plan is submitted to the District Planning Committees (DPCs) through the Technical Advisory Committees. The local government is free to take up any project, irrespective of its cost, subject of course to the resources actually available and within the sectoral limits.
- 6) **Plan vetting**: The Technical Advisory Committees at the Block or the District level vet the projects for their technical viability and conformity with the mandatory government guidelines on planning and costing and forward them to the DPC. They cannot change priorities or projects; they can only ask for rectification.

- 7) **Plan approval**: The DPC gives the formal approval to the plans after which the local government can start implementation. It is to be noted that the DPC also cannot change the priority of a local government. It can only ensure that government guidelines are followed. Administrative approval for implementation is given project-wise by the local government for which it has unlimited powers of Administrative sanctions subject only to the limits of its Financial resources.

Reforms introduced during 2001.

The local governments newly elected in October 2000 got the first chance to prepare the Annual Plans during the year under review. All through a process approach was followed in responding to the challenges thrown up in operationalizing decentralization. Responding to problems and system defects much refining and rectification was attempted during the year. The key changes introduced include –

- (i) The Grama Sabha and Ward Sabha were sought to be further strengthened through insistence on increased attendance and holding of special thematic Grama Sabhas.
- (ii) Technical support systems for plan preparation were revamped. Instead of the Expert Committees which were set up by government the District Planning Committee was authorised to set up Technical Advisory Committees to help it in the vetting of plans prepared by local governments. Similarly exclusive Technical Committees for issue of technical sanction were constituted and technical sanction was limited to public works.
- (iii) An attempt was made to reduce wastage by curtailing transfers from local governments to co-operatives and charitable societies, removing subsidies for families above poverty line and limiting administrative expenses in plan preparation.
- (iv) Reorganizing the need for proper upkeep of assets, local governments have been allowed to spend up to 10% of their allotment for repair of hospitals and schools.
- (v) The need for infrastructure in urban areas was recognized and the sectoral ceiling was increased to 50% for infrastructure in urban areas.
- (vi) More detailed procedures were introduced for forging a working relationship between local governments and banks.
- (vii) Kerala Institute of Local Administration (KILA) was made the sole agency for capacity building and all training programmes were taken up under the aegis of this institution.

The Performance so far:

The details of plan funds devolved to local governments during the five years of the Ninth Plan are given in Table 12. 5.

**Distribution of Plan Grant-in-aid to the Local Governments
(1997-98, 1998-99, 1999-2000, 2000-2001, 20001-2002)**

(Rs. in crore)

1997-98					
Local Body	No. of local bodies	General	SCP	TSP	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Grama Panchayats	990	307.02	105.85	7.62	420.49
Block Panchayats	152	65.79	35.28	7.62	108.69
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	33.54
Total	1214	516.00	194.00	39.00	749.00
1998-99					
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	81.89
Corporations	3	36.22	4.48	0.18	40.88
Total	1214	716.00	195.00	39.00	950.00
1999-2000					
Grama Panchayats	990	464.10	111.03	19.88	595.01
Block Panchayats	152	99.45	37.01	7.95	144.41
District Panchayats	14	99.45	37.01	11.93	148.39
Municipalities	55	77.51	10.38	0.24	88.13
Corporations	3	39.49	4.57	-	44.06
Total	1214	780.00	200.00	40.00	1020.00
2000-2001					
Grama Panchayats	990	467.08	120.47	21.37	608.92
Block Panchayats	152	100.09	40.16	8.55	148.80
District Panchayats	14	100.09	40.16	12.82	153.07
Municipalities	55	78.00	11.26	0.26	89.52
Corporations	3	39.74	4.95	-	44.69
Total	1214	785.00	217.00	43.00	1045.00

2001-2002					
Grama Panchayats	991	384.84	98.59	483.43	966.86
Block Panchayats	152	82.46	32.86	115.32	230.64
District Panchayats	14	82.46	32.86	115.32	230.64
Municipalities	53	64.85	9.57	74.42	148.84
Corporations	5	53.39	8.12	61.51	123.02
Total	1215	668.00	182.00	850.00	1700.00

Note: In 2000-2001 and 2001-2002 the state plan size was reduced by 25%. The Local Governments were given only $\frac{3}{4}$ th of their share in the last two years of the Ninth plan.

The performance of local governments in respect of certain key developmental areas is summarized in Table 12. 6

**PHYSICAL ACHIEVEMENTS UNDER PEOPLE'S CAMPAIGN
(1997-2001)**

(Provisional)

Sl. No	Items	Units	GE	SCP	TSP	TOTAL
1	Additional area under cultivation	Acre	395678.6	26348.09	13410.18	435436.82
2	Beneficiaries of seeds/ fertilisers/ pesticides	No	3979807	333265	50018	4363090
3	Tillers supplied	„	5303	543	225	6071
4	Cattles distributed	„	197294	90433	10985	298712
5	Chicken distributed	„	1686827	318721	24707	2030255
6	Cattles sheds	„	75995	15738	1235	92968
7	Sewing machines	„	39582	16217	832	56631
8	Persons trained	„	88500	31032	2773	122305
9	Houses constructed	„	299149	146334	19087	464570
10	Plots allotted	„	7225	15529	1242	23996
11	Houses repaired	„	78305	67515	8164	153984
12	Toilets constructed	„	393665	92649	10871	497185
13	House wiring	„	79471	49954	6460	135885
14	Wells	„	83770	23995	2077	109842
15	Water taps installed	„	36852	9926	1499	48277
16	Ponds distiled	„	28633	784	288	29705
17	Pumpsets	„	65232	7223	1041	73496
18	Roads constructed	„	27786	4598	906	33290

19	Length of roads	KM	61486.43	3785.21	2312.54	67584.18
20	Culverts	No	5303	430	185	5918
21	Bridges	„	2289	233	72	2594
22	Co-operatives formed	„	5815	1033	468	7316
23	New schools built (area)	M.sq	125868	1986.8	4252.09	132106.84
24	Hospital building (area)	„	109721	2866.62	2142.06	114729.64
25	Offices Built (area)	„	199486.4	3456.39	1695.33	204638.08
26	Marketing complexes (area)	„	90897.6	7492	9	98398.6

A quick assessment of Performance.

Decentralization has had several positive spin-offs. They are summarized below:

1. The formula based devolution of funds has ensured that funds have flowed to every nook and corner of the State including the hitherto outlying and backward areas, facilitating public investment.
2. The cornerstone of Kerala's decentralization has been people's participation. The processes have been designed to facilitate intervention by the interested citizen at all stages of the development process right from generation of developmental ideas through project planning, project implementation, up to monitoring.
3. Decentralization has resulted in better targeting especially in the case of individual benefits by insisting on a due process in the selection of beneficiaries. The quality of identification has certainly improved.
4. Decentralization has opened up opportunities for wide ranging reforms. Already right to information, prescription of dire process in giving of benefits, outsourcing of technical services, community management of assets and simplification of procedures have taken place. More reforms in the form of independent regulatory institutions, improved management systems both financial and administrative, enhanced accountability mechanisms etc., are in the offing.
5. In development matters local governments have significant achievements. The important ones are:
 - i) As is evident from the performance, local governments have done well in provision of minimum needs infrastructure both to households as well as to communities. This is particularly true of housing, sanitation, water supply, infrastructure of hospitals and schools and connectivity.

- ii) The introduction of the mandatory Women Component Plan has been a path breaker. Local governments have gradually matured in their planning for gender sensitive schemes. Earmarking of 10% of the plan outlay for women has helped considerably the disadvantaged groups among women like widows, and has improved the provision of services which are of direct benefit to women. The local governments have to be further guided to improve the quality of planning to engender it fully.
- iii) Local government plans have shown a strong anti-poverty bias. More funds have flown to families below poverty line through local governments than would normally have been.
- iv) Local governments have evolved good models in water supply, improvement of quality of education, improving agriculture productivity, etc. They have generally shown a preference for affordable technologies and appropriate solutions. There have been some positive steps in areas like integrated natural resource management

There have also been certain problems which are enumerated below:

- 1) The outliers like Scheduled Tribes are still to gain from decentralisation. In scenario where one section of the poor lives off another section, decentralisation seems to have certain inbuilt limitations.
- 2) The poorest among the poor need social safety nets particularly for food and health emergencies. This cannot be provided by local governments.
- 3) The management of services particularly health and education have not been more efficient than before and these services have direct implications for local development especially poverty reduction.
- 4) The flow of bank credit into local schemes has been rather limited resulting more from bankers' reluctance to deal with local governments than from inadequacies of project formulation. This has resulted in higher subsidies.
- 5) In a State like Kerala where the number of educated poor is very high there is an inherent limitation in local government action against it. Linkage with job markets through skill upgradation or identification of self-employment opportunities or small-scale production activities with assured markets are all services which have to be provided from higher levels.
- 6) There is a tendency to spread resources thinly with preference being given to every electoral constituency whenever a development scheme is taken up. Distribution of assets and inputs, not necessarily productive, has been common.

- 7) Vertical integration of local level programmes has proved difficult to achieve.
- 8) Participatory aspect of planning is often limited to airing of needs and sharing of benefits. There is need for enhancing the quality of participatory planning so that there is a healthy discussion by all sections of the population based on data and norms, generating a prioritized list of developmental needs.

The fiscal crisis of the State has had its impact on decentralization. The plan allocations to local governments were limited to three-fourth of the originally planned outlay in the last two years. Even for the amounts sanctioned ways and means restrictions have delayed payments at the local level. Delay in payments to beneficiary committees and contractors executing the public works have the potential of offsetting the cost advantage which the local governments have shown in the execution of public works as they have been hitherto prompt in making payments. Similarly, delays in payment to individual beneficiaries has affected the credibility of local governments as development institutions.

Conclusion.

The decentralisation process in Kerala has moved from the experimentative phase through a corrective phase and has now entered the critical institutionalization phase. In the first stage, which was based on trial and error, several mistakes were made and several new areas discovered. At this stage ad hoc systems were designed to facilitate operational flexibility at the local level. Now from the campaign mode decentralisation is entering the systems mode. This is the time for weeding out worn out procedures and systems and planning modern systems, which are simple, transparent, fair, providing easy upkeep while at the same time ensuring accountability of the highest degree. The Peoples' Planning Campaign was sustained through a host of activist volunteers. Soon these volunteers would need to move out of direct leadership and play the role of facilitators. Regular support systems appropriate to local government functioning would be in place.

The local governments, which are by now reasonably adept in preparing plans, are expected to further improve their capacity to implement them efficiently and economically. A major challenge ahead would be to build capacity in the local governments to manage provision of various services to the people. Participation of the people needs to be further institutionalized and the question of integration of plans among the tiers needs to be dealt with. From incremental annual planning, the local governments are to switch over to five year planning from the year 2002. For this purpose they have to be conditioned to develop a strategic vision. In this phase they have to graduate from creation of infrastructure to promoting local economic development. While doing so they have to increasingly rely on local resource mobilization as well as innovative methods of financing projects and interesting people's participation at every stage. In sum they have to provide responsible, responsive and good governance.

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**APPENDIX 1.1
Key Indicators**

	Absolute Values			Percent change over previous period				
	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-01	2001-02	1998-99	99-2000	2000-01	2001-02
Gross National Product Rs in Thousand crores								
At current prices	1,583.10	1,740.20	1,878.40	2,060.60	15	99	7.9	9.7
At 93-94 prices	1,070.50	1,136.90	1,181.50	1,245.50	6.4	6.2	3.9	5.4
Gross domestic product								
At current prices	1,598.10	1,755.60	1,895.80	2,080.30	15	9.9	8	9.7
At 93-94 prices	1,082.50	1,148.50	1,193.90	1,258.80	6.5	6.1	4	5.4
Agriculture and Allied Sectors (Rs Crore)	2,86,094	2,89,842	2,89,194	3,05,643	6.2	1.3	-0.2	5.7
Index of Agricultural Production	177.9	176.2	164.6	175.9	7.6	-0.9	-6.6	6.9
Foodgrains production (in million tonnes)	203.6	209.8	195.9	209.2	5.9	3	-12	6.8
Index of Industrial production	145.2	154.9	162.7	163.3	4.1	6.7	5	2.3
Electricity generated (billion kwh)	448.5	480.7	499.6	383.2	6.6	7.2	3.9	2.8

**APPENDIX 1.2
GROWTH OF S D P**

Sl No	Industry of Origin	Growth Rates (%)										Projected
		1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-01	2001-02			
1	Primary Sector	9803.85	11880.88	13296.36	13364.72	14061.12	15081.15	16176.80	17614.92			
								(8.89)**				
2	Secondary Sector	6715.14	8351.10	9453.57	10805.20	12848.09	14332.28	15855.71	18311.76			
								(15.49)**				
3	Tertiary Sector	15357.64	18530.34	21709.97	25314.55	29337.74	35385.89	43437.72	51669.17			
								(18.95)**				
4	Gross SDP	31876.63	38762.32	44459.90	49484.47	56246.95	64799.32	75470.23	87595.85			
								(16.07)*				

** Growth rates are averages for the year 1994-94 to 2000-01 at current prices

* Growth rate calculated only after taking the total figures for 2000-01 & 2001-02

APPENDIX 1.3

State/Centre	PRICES- Urban Non-manual employees												Base :1984-85=100			
													% chg 2001-02			
	2000												Sep01/Se	p00		Apr-Sep	%Chg
	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	March	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sep				
Kerala																
Calicut	371	370	370	370	369	369	369	371	374	375	371	370	0.5	372		2.2
Thiruvananthapuram	365	365	366	371	370	369	370	374	377	382	384	385	6.9	379		6
PRICES -Industrial Workers																
Alwaye	448	443	445	448	449	448	449	456	462	466	457	458	2.7	458		3.1
Mundakayam	456	451	452	451	450	448	445	449	456	453	453	447	-1.3	450		-0.6
Quilon	450	453	452	456	464	463	448	445	460	456	452	457	2.2	453		1.3
Thiruvananthapuram	498	490	490	499	500	503	503	496	498	504	506	505	-0.2	502		-1.1
PRICES- Agricultural Labourers																
Kerala																
	318	323	322	324	319	319	320	323	326	325	323	316	-1.6	322		-0.4

*Source: CMIE; monthly review of Indian Economy, Nov 2001

**APPENDIX 2.1
MAJOR FISCAL INDICATORS (Contd.)**

States	State's Non-Tax Rev./Rev. Exp.				Gross Transfers/Agg. Dis.				Debt Servicing/Gross Transfers.			
	1999-2000		2000-2001		1999-2000		2000-2001		1999-2000		2000-2001	
	(Accounts)	(R.E)	(B.E.)	(R.E)	(Accounts)	(R.E)	(B.E.)	(Accounts)	(R.E)	(Accounts)	(R.E)	(B.E.)
	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49
I. Non-Special Category												
1 Andhra Pradesh	15.5	13.5	11.8	10.0	40.4	32.5	32.3	36.3	19.9	31.0	29.0	24.7
2 Bihar	12.3	10.9	5.6	3.5	58.5	44.5	55.2	62.8	20.6	24.7	24.1	23.0
3 Chhattisgarh			12.4	14.7			44.3	39.8			20.7	20.5
4 Goa	28.4	44.1	47.9	55.2	40.7	11.4	13.9	11.2	30.0	68.8	44.9	57.7
5 Gujarat	18.0	16.7	12.9	14.3	26.1	19.1	25.1	29.3	42.1	56.5	43.4	26.2
6 Haryana	32.9	18.1	17.9	18.1	21.7	16.0	16.2	15.1	34.6	60.0	54.7	55.9
7 Jharkhand				19.5				41.1				25.6
8 Karnataka	12.7	10.6	7.8	6.5	30.9	25.1	27.5	31.2	24.3	33.5	30.0	24.9
9 Kerala	7.5	4.6	5.3	6.1	37.4	21.1	21.5	22.1	26.6	35.0	20.7	22.2
10 Madhya Pradesh	19.9	15.3	10.4	9.7	42.0	35.1	44.1	42.4	20.1	24.3	18.6	21.6
11 Maharashtra	18.6	13.3	13.0	13.0	26.3	12.7	13.8	14.8	34.3	79.4	73.7	82.4
12 Orissa	11.9	8.5	7.4	7.9	56.2	45.8	51.4	51.4	21.5	14.1	26.8	30.9
13 Punjab	20.5	23.2	23.9	25.3	37.7	18.8	20.1	17.1	38.9	125.1	57.6	71.9
14 Rajasthan	20.2	11.7	11.7	10.3	43.4	32.8	35.1	32.5	122.2	39.1	40.0	31.6
15 Tamil Nadu	8.6	6.5	6.4	5.6	33.8	22.3	22.0	22.3	20.2	36.3	38.1	34.3
16 Uttar mPradesh	11.0	7.0	5.4	5.2	50.8	38.9	46.6	45.5	17.7	35.8	28.7	31.6
17 West Bengal	4.4	3.0	5.8	4.3	48.6	26.4	33.3	32.9	227.8	57.6	39.5	43.0
18 NCT Delhi	1.4	11.3	17.0	15.6	25.1	11.5	7.8	9.4		78.6	151.2	135.6
Non Special Category States	14.8	11.2	10.3	9.5	39.5	34.2	35.7	35.2	24.1	32.7	28.6	30.9
II. Special Category												
1 Arunachal Pradesh	17.7	8.2	8.1	13.1	86.4	86.6	81.6	79.3	4.9	5.8	5.7	7.7
2 Assam	13.5	7.6	6.6	6.3	65.0	51.5	51.5	49.4	26.1	29.9	18.2	23.1
3 Himachal Pradesh	7.4	27.6	5.3	4.1	60.2	54.9	48.7	42.8	14.4	23.7	18.5	21.4
4 Jammu and Kashmir	6.8	6.7	6.7	5.2	75.9	76.9	75.8	72.8	18.7	10.7	12.6	14.6
5 Manipur	7.0	3.1	3.9	4.2	81.0	59.7	82.7	77.7	10.2	6.4	18.7	6.7
6 Meghalaya	8.2	9.0	8.0	7.8	77.4	66.5	68.6	65.1	9.0	6.9	5.9	6.0
7 Mizoram	15.2	4.6	3.5	3.6	84.4	81.4	82.2	81.1	12.1	4.0	4.1	5.7
8 Nagaland	6.0	4.1	3.1	3.1	75.7	82.6	75.9	79.0	16.1	8.5	4.5	5.2
9 Sikkim	26.8	69.2	43.9	30.5	64.9	31.0	58.0	89.3	6.6	6.9	7.8	8.7
10 Tripura	3.7	5.2	4.1	4.8	83.1	76.4	74.3	67.5	8.1	7.0	6.4	5.6
11 Uttaranchal				5.1				35.5				15.6
Special Category States	10.2	13.9	8.8	6.1	71.2	68.6	6.5	62.4	16.6	14.6	12.2	13.2
All States	18.8	11.4	10.0	9.9	40.1	30.7	33.7	34.2	24.0	35.9	30.8	31.1

Non-Tax Rev : Non-Tax Revenue - Nil/not available.

Note: 1. Figures for Bihar and Nagaland for the year 1999-2000 (Account) relate to Revised Estimate

2. 2000-01 (BE) 2000-01 (RE) and 2001-22 (BE) in case of Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh are not comparable due to bifurcation of these States in November 2000. Also see Notes to Appendix (1 to IV)

Source : Budget Documents of State

Appendix 2.2
REVENUE DEFICIT/SURPLUS

States	1999-2000 (Accounts)				2000-2001 (Revised Estimate)			2001-2002 (Budget Estimate)		
	Revenue Receipt	Revenue Expenditure	Revenue Surplus (+)/ Deficit (-)	Revenue Receipt *	Revenue Expenditure	Revenue Surplus (+)/ Deficit (-)	Revenue Receipt	Revenue Expenditure	Revenue Surplus (+)/ Deficit (-)	
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
1 Andhra Pradesh	16,804.6	18,037.9	-1,233.3	19,717.4	22,830.3	-3,112.9	22,406.0	26,293.1	-3,887.0	
2 Arunachal Pradesh	1,020.0	821.0	199.0	1,136.1	1,021.8	114.3	1,143.1	980.2	162.9	
3 Assam	4,840.9	5,845.7	-1,004.7	6,870.9	7,628.2	-757.4	6,848.8	8,331.7	-1,682.9	
4 Bihar	12,578.6	16,128.3	-3,549.7	11,384.7	14,345.4	-2,960.7	11,569.0	12,923.1	-1,354.1	
5 Chhattisgarh	-	-	-	2,247.6	2,228.7	18.9	4,727.4	5,050.7	-323.3	
6 Goa	1,227.9	1,436.8	-208.9	1,558.6	1,765.7	-207.2	1,929.0	2,070.6	-141.6	
7 Gujarat	13,900.3	17,517.1	-3,616.8	16,371.4	23,230.4	-6,859.0	20,485.4	28,860.1	-8,374.8	
8 Haryana	5,766.8	6,952.1	-1,185.3	7,035.9	8,069.1	-1,033.2	8,114.3	8,997.5	-883.2	
9 Himachal Pradesh	3,715.3	3,821.5	-106.3	3,350.8	4,198.9	-848.1	3,216.0	4,718.6	-1,502.7	
10 Jammu and Kashmir	5,513.6	6,055.2	-541.6	6,350.2	5,842.0	508.1	6,336.2	5,816.6	519.5	
11 Jharkhand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
12 Karnataka	12,906.5	15,231.8	-2,325.3	14,911.9	17,086.9	-2,175.0	7,328.1	19,952.2	-2,624.1	
13 Kerala	7,941.8	11,566.0	-3,624.2	9,332.1	12,563.8	-3,231.8	10,626.2	12,991.3	-2,365.1	
14 Madhya Pradesh	13,203.7	16,135.9	-2,932.3	13,792.0	15,997.2	-2,205.3	12,459.7	14,705.2	-2,245.6	
15 Maharashtra	25,269.5	29,538.2	-4,268.8	30,271.0	36,495.4	-6,224.4	34,152.3	36,625.3	-2,473.0	
16 Manipur	1,069.9	1,356.9	-287.1	1,281.9	1,269.3	12.6	1,220.2	1,245.3	-25.2	
17 Meghalaya	943.7	927.8	15.9	1,237.2	1,192.9	44.4	1,331.1	1,354.8	-23.7	
18 Mizoram	953.7	894.4	59.3	1,081.8	1,059.2	22.6	933.9	965.8	-32.0	
19 Nagaland	1,144.0	1,180.3	-36.3	1,419.8	1,420.2	-0.4	1,506.9	1,508.6	-1.7	
20 Orissa	5,884.6	8,458.5	-2,573.9	7,510.8	9,168.1	-1,657.3	8,533.8	10,300.3	-1,766.5	
21 Punjab	7,467.9	10,195.3	-2,727.4	10,288.8	12,861.7	-2,572.9	11,299.3	13,956.2	-2,656.9	
22 Rajasthan	9,789.6	13,429.6	-3,639.9	12,507.1	15,117.3	-2,610.3	13,261.1	16,234.1	-2,973.0	
23 Sikkim	1,511.8	1,510.0	1.8	1,112.6	951.9	160.7	978.3	812.9	165.4	
24 Tamil Nadu	16,327.5	20,727.8	-4,400.3	18,396.0	22,318.2	-3,922.3	20,909.5	24,522.4	-3,612.9	
25 Tripura	1,438.5	1,461.1	-22.6	1,777.3	1,849.7	-72.4	1,963.2	2,126.2	-163.0	
26 Uttaranchal	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,532.9	3,757.1	-1,224.2	
27 Uttar Pradesh	21,495.1	28,747.7	-7,252.6	27,623.9	33,442.5	-5,818.6	30,454.4	34,161.3	-3,706.9	
28 West Bengal	10,211.1	19,498.4	-9,287.3	15,580.5	22,991.6	-7,411.1	16,912.6	23,468.5	-6,556.0	
29 NCT Newhi	4,274.3	3,523.0	751.3	5,466.7	3,985.8	1,480.9	6,457.5	4,481.3	1,276.2	
All States	207,201.2	260,998.3	-53,797.0	249,615.0	300,932.5	-51,317.6	285,131.7	332,727.3	-47,595.6	

* Include the estimate net yield of Rs 2,583.4 crores from Additional Resources Mobilization measures proposed by the State Governments for 2001-2002

- Nil/not available

GROSS FISCAL DEFICIT

States	(Rs Crore)											
	1999-2000 (Accounts)			2000-2001 (Budget Estimate)			2001-2002 (Revised Estimate)			2001-2002 (Budget Estimate)		
	Receipts	Expenditure	Surplus (-)/ Deficit (+)	Receipts	Expenditure	Surplus (-)/ Deficit (+)	Receipts	Expenditure	Surplus (-)/ Deficit (+)	Receipts	Expenditure	Surplus (-)/ Deficit (+)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1 Andhra Pradesh	16,804.6	21,781.0	4,976.4	21,040.6	29,500.2	8,459.6	19,717.4	26,926.8	7,209.5	22,406.0	31,303.1	8,897.0
2 Arunachal Pradesh	1,020.0	1,079.3	59.3	1,008.0	1,119.3	111.3	1,136.1	1,360.8	224.7	1,143.1	1,295.5	152.4
3 Assam	4,840.9	6,446.7	1,605.8	6,554.3	8,615.1	2,060.8	11,384.7	16,269.1	4,884.3	11,569.0	14,966.3	3,397.3
4 Bihar	12,578.6	18,686.3	6,107.7	14,133.9	19,314.6	5,180.7	2,247.6	2,578.5	330.9	4,727.4	5,689.9	954.5
5 Chhattisgarh	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,558.6	2,054.3	495.7	1,929.0	2,369.8	440.8
6 Goa	1,227.9	1,568.9	341.0	1,775.2	2,080.4	305.2	16,371.4	24,793.5	8,422.0	20,485.4	30,504.7	10,019.3
7 Gujarat*	13,900.3	20,692.3	6,792.0	16,979.6	22,284.4	5,304.8	7,035.9	9,441.8	2,405.9	8,114.3	10,484.3	2,370.0
8 Haryana	5,766.8	7,889.3	2,132.5	6,755.9	9,621.5	2,865.6	3,350.8	4,924.8	1,574.0	3,216.0	5,309.7	2,093.7
9 Himachal Pradesh	3,715.3	3,904.9	189.6	2,757.7	4,738.2	1,980.5	6,350.2	6,975.3	625.1	6,336.2	7,092.7	756.5
10 Jammu and Kashmir	5,513.6	6,852.1	1,338.6	5,172.3	7,509.0	2,336.7	-	-	-	5,695.8	6,933.0	1,237.2
11 Jharkhand	-	-	-	-	-	-	14,911.9	19,060.0	4,148.2	17,328.1	22,456.6	5,127.5
12 Karnataka	12,906.5	17,182.9	4,276.5	15,572.7	19,384.4	3,811.7	9,332.1	13,695.7	4,363.7	10,626.2	13,863.5	3,237.3
13 Kerala	7,941.8	12,478.4	4,536.6	10,171.5	13,119.6	2,948.2	13,792.0	17,454.4	3,662.5	12,459.7	16,206.7	3,746.0
14 Madhya Pradesh	13,203.7	17,115.1	3,911.4	14,519.1	18,375.9	3,856.7	30,271.0	40,263.8	9,992.9	34,152.3	40,768.0	6,615.7
15 Maharashtra	25,269.5	36,975.6	11,706.2	28,273.1	35,302.9	7,028.8	1,281.9	1,513.3	231.4	1,220.2	1,492.3	272.2
16 Manipur	1,089.9	1,725.7	655.8	986.1	1,393.0	406.9	1,237.2	1,517.3	280.1	1,331.1	1,691.3	360.2
17 Meghalaya	943.7	1,152.7	209.1	1,101.4	1,525.3	423.9	1,081.8	1,279.4	197.6	933.9	1,113.1	179.3
18 Mizoram	953.7	1,132.8	179.1	738.8	956.6	216.8	1,419.8	1,778.6	358.8	1,506.9	1,804.5	297.7
19 Nagaland	1,144.0	1,393.1	249.0	1,267.4	1,452.4	185.4	7,510.8	10,516.3	3,005.5	8,533.8	11,791.6	3,257.8
20 Orissa	5,894.6	9,630.7	3,746.1	7,707.2	11,381.0	3,673.8	10,288.8	14,749.2	4,460.4	11,299.3	15,701.2	4,406.9
21 Punjab	7,467.9	10,662.6	3,194.7	10,685.2	14,359.4	3,674.2	12,507.1	17,304.3	4,797.3	13,261.1	18,543.7	5,282.5
22 Rajasthan	9,789.6	15,150.8	5,361.2	11,328.6	16,582.2	5,253.6	1,112.6	1,165.7	53.1	978.3	1,008.4	30.1
23 Sikkim	1,511.8	1,604.4	92.6	993.5	1,139.7	146.2	18,386.0	24,176.5	5,780.6	20,909.5	27,260.6	6,351.2
24 Tamil Nadu	16,327.5	21,709.9	5,382.3	18,406.2	23,688.8	5,282.6	1,777.3	2,204.6	427.3	1,963.2	2,671.1	707.9
25 Tripura	1,438.5	1,728.8	290.3	1,628.9	2,322.4	693.4	-	-	-	2,532.9	4,235.8	1,703.0
26 Uttaranchal	-	-	-	-	-	-	27,623.9	39,903.1	12,279.2	30,454.4	39,847.5	9,393.0
27 Uttar Pradesh	21,495.1	32,593.9	11,098.7	27,038.6	39,396.6	12,358.0	15,580.5	26,801.5	11,220.9	16,912.6	27,857.2	10,944.6
28 West Bengal	10,211.1	21,877.5	11,666.4	13,131.2	23,470.2	10,338.9	5,466.7	7,388.9	1,922.2	6,457.5	7,318.6	861.1
29 NCT New/hi	4,274.3	5,655.9	1,381.6	5,595.0	6,804.8	1,209.8	249,615.0	344,891.8	96,277.3	285,132.0	380,762.2	94,636.4
All States	207,201.2	299,681.6	91,480.5	245,320.0	335,436.9	90,117.1	249,615.0	344,891.8	96,277.3	285,132.0	380,762.2	94,636.4

* Adjusted for disinvestments proceeds of Rs 400 crores 2000-2001 (B.E)

- Nil not available

Notes: 1. Figures under 2000-01 (Budget Estimates) include the estimated net yield of Rs 2,877.3 crores from Additional Resources Mobilization proposed by the States

2. Figures under 2001-02 (Budget Estimates) include the estimated net yield of Rs 2,583.4 crores from Additional Resources Mobilization proposed by the States

3. See Notes to Statement 1

Source: Budget Documents of State/Union Government

**APPENDIX 2.4
DECOMPOSITION OF GROSS FISCAL DEFICIT**

States	1999-2000 (Accounts)				2000-2001 (Revised Estimate)				2001-2002 (Budget Estimate)			
	Revenue Deficit @	Capital Outlay	Net Lending	G.F.D.	Revenue Deficit @	Capital Outlay	Net Lending	G.F.D.	Revenue Deficit @	Capital Outlay	Net Lending	G.F.D.
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1 Andhra Pradesh	1,233.3 (24.8)	1,982.2 (40.0)	1,750.9 (35.2)	4,976.4	3,112.9 (43.2)	3,252.2 (45.1)	844.4 (11.7)	7,209.5	3,887.0 (43.7)	3,815.4 (42.9)	1,194.6 (13.4)	8887.0
2 Arunachal Pradesh	-199 (-335.3)	258.1 (453.0)	0.2 (0.3)	59.3	-114.3 (-50.9)	337.6 (150.3)	1.4 (0.6)	224.7	-162.9 (-106.9)	313.0 (205.4)	2.3 (1.5)	152.4
3 Assam	1,004.7 (62.6)	482.5 (30.0)	118.8 (7.4)	1,605.8	757.4 (39.4)	1,828.7 (95.1)	-682.7 (-34.5)	1,923.5	1,682.9 (86.4)	638.9 (25.2)	211.8 (8.4)	2534.7
4 Bihar	3,549.7 (58.1)	1,902.8 (31.2)	655.2 (10.7)	6,107.7	2,960.7 (60.6)	1,134.3 (23.2)	789.3 (16.2)	4,884.3	1,354.1 (39.9)	1,475.8 (43.4)	567.5 (16.7)	3397.3
5 Chhattisgarh	-	-	-	-	-18.9 (-5.7)	321.0 (97.0)	28.9 (8.7)	330.9	323.3 (33.9)	575.9 (60.3)	55.3 (5.8)	954.5
6 Goa	208.9 (61.3)	129.3 (37.9)	2.8 (0.8)	341.0	207.2 (41.8)	285.7 (57.6)	2.9 (0.6)	495.7	141.6 (32.1)	302.1 (88.5)	-2.8 (-0.6)	440.8
7 Gujarat	3,616.8 (53.3)	2,695.1 (39.7)	480.1 (7.1)	6,792.0	6,859.0 (81.4)	3,118.1 (37.0)	-15,551 (-18.5)	8,422.0	8,374.8 (83.6)	3,548.3 (35.4)	-1,903.8 (-19.0)	10019.3
8 Haryana	11,185.3 (55.6)	894.1 (41.9)	53.1 (2.5)	2,132.5	1,033.2 (42.9)	1,175.2 (48.8)	197.5 (8.2)	2,405.9	883.2 (37.3)	1,313.8 (55.4)	173.0 (7.3)	2370.0
9 Himachal Pradesh	106.3 (56.0)	553.9 (292.1)	-470.5 (-248.1)	189.6	848.1 (53.9)	7,116.0 (45.2)	14.2 (0.9)	1,574.0	1,502.7 (71.8)	603.7 (28.8)	-12.6 (-0.6)	2093.7
10 Jammu and Kashmir	541.6 (40.5)	710.9 (53.1)	86.1 (6.4)	1,338.6	-508.1 (-81.3)	113.0 (181.3)	0.2 (-0.0)	625.1	-519.7 (-68.7)	1,278.3 (169.0)	-2.1 (-0.3)	756.5
11 Jharkhand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-179.5 (-14.5)	1,074.6 (86.9)	342.1 (27.7)	1237.2
12 Karnataka	2,325.3 (54.4)	1,779.3 (41.6)	171.9 (4.0)	4,276.5	2,175.0 (52.4)	1,786.9 (43.1)	154.3 (4.4)	4,148.2	2,624.1 (51.2)	2,179.1 (42.5)	324.3 (6.3)	5127.5
13 Kerala	3,624.2 (79.9)	648.2 (14.3)	264.2 (5.8)	4,536.8	3,231.8 (74.1)	831.2 (19.0)	300.7 (6.9)	4,363.7	2,365.1 (73.1)	680.0 (21.0)	192.2 (5.9)	3237.3
14 Madhya Pradesh	2,932.3 (75.0)	950.1 (24.3)	29.1 (0.7)	3,911.4	2,205.3 (60.2)	1,262.7 (34.5)	194.5 (5.3)	3,662.5	2,245.6 (59.9)	1,353.6 (36.1)	146.9 (3.9)	3746.0
15 Maharashtra	4,268.8 (36.5)	3,761.3 (32.1)	3,676.1 (31.4)	11,706.2	6,224.4 (62.3)	5,355.7 (53.6)	-1,587.3 (-15.9)	9,992.9	2,473.0 (37.4)	3,778.7 (57.1)	384.0 (5.5)	6615.7
16 Manipur	287.1 (43.8)	366.7 (55.9)	2.0 (0.3)	655.8	-12.6 (-5.4)	232.5 (100.5)	11.5 (5.0)	231.4	25.2 (9.2)	237.6 (87.3)	9.4 (3.5)	272.2
17 Meghalaya	-15.9 (-7.6)	165.2 (79.0)	59.7 (28.6)	209.1	-44.4 (-15.8)	259.1 (92.5)	65.4 (23.3)	2,804.1	23.7 (6.6)	265.4 (73.7)	71.0 (19.7)	360.2
18 Mizoram	-59.3 (-33.1)	204.8 (144.3)	33.6 (18.8)	179.1	-22.6 (-11.4)	198.2 (100.3)	22.0 (11.1)	197.6	32.0 (17.8)	111.4 (82.1)	35.9 (20.0)	179.3
19 Nagaland	36.3 (14.6)	205.8 (82.6)	7.0 (2.8)	249.0	0.4 (0.1)	339.5 (94.6)	18.8 (5.2)	358.8	1.7 (0.6)	275.9 (92.7)	20.1 (6.7)	297.7
20 Orissa	2,573.9 (68.7)	799.0 (21.3)	373.2 (10.0)	3,746.1	1,657.3 (55.1)	777.3 (25.9)	570.9 (19.0)	3,005.5	1,766.5 (54.2)	1,004.5 (30.8)	486.9 (14.9)	3257.8

STATEMENT 5 : DECOMPOSITION OF GROSS FISCAL DEFICIT (Concid.)

States	1999-2000 (Accounts)			2000-2001 (Revised Estimate)			2001-2002 (Budget Estimate)					
	Revenue Deficit @ 2	Capital Outlay 3	Net Lending 4	G.F.D. 5	Revenue Deficit @ 6	Capital Outlay 7	Net Lending 8	G.F.D. 9	Revenue Deficit @ 10	Capital Outlay 11	Net Lending 12	G.F.D. 13
21 Punjab	2,727.4 (85.4)	438.9 (13.7)	28.4 (0.9)	3,194.7	2,572.9 (57.7)	1,393.6 (31.2)	433.8 (11.1)	44,604.0	2,656.9 (60.4)	1,454.8 (33.0)	290.2 (6.6)	4401.9
22 Rajasthan	3,639.9 (67.9)	1,517.3 (28.3)	204.0 (3.8)	5,361.2	2,610.3 (54.4)	1,841.0 (38.4)	346.0 (7.2)	4,797.3	2,973.0 (56.3)	1,919.5 (36.3)	390.0 (7.4)	5282.5
23 Sikkim	-1.9 (-2.0)	94.3 (101.9)	0.1 (0.1)	92.6	-160.7 (-302.6)	213.6 (402.2)	0.2 (0.4)	53.1	-165.4 (-550.3)	196.1 (652.4)	-0.6 (-2.1)	30.1
24 Tamil Nadu	4,400.3 (81.8)	644.9 (12.0)	337.1 (6.3)	5,382.3	3,922.3 (67.9)	1,719.9 (29.8)	138.4 (2.4)	5,780.6	3,612.9 (56.9)	2,353.7 (37.1)	384.6 (6.1)	6351.2
25 Tripura	22.6 (7.8)	267.1 (92.0)	0.5 (0.2)	290.3	72.4 (16.9)	349.4 (8.8)	5.5 (1.3)	427.3	163.0 (23.0)	535.2 (75.6)	9.6 (1.4)	707.9
26 Uttarakhand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,224.2 (71.9)	377.6 (22.2)	101.1 (5.9)	1703.0
27 Uttar Pradesh	7,262.6 (65.3)	2,533.4 (22.8)	1,312.8 (11.8)	11,098.7	5,818.6 (47.4)	2,087.7 (17.0)	2,087.7 (17.0)	12,279.2	3,706.9 (39.5)	4,457.4 (47.5)	1,228.7 (13.1)	9393.0
28 West Bengal	9,287.3 (79.6)	1,006.4 (8.6)	1,372.6 (11.8)	11,666.4	7,411.1 (66.0)	20,803.0 (18.6)	2,084.3 (18.6)	11,220.9	6,556.0 (59.9)	2,810.1 (25.7)	1,578.5 (14.4)	10944.6
29 NCT Newthi	-751.3 (-54.4)	510.5 (36.9)	1,622.4 (117.4)	1,381.6	-1,480.9 (-77.0)	2,425.4 (126.2)	2,425.4 (126.2)	1,922.2	-1976.2 (-229.5)	1,375.6 (159.8)	1,461.6 (169.7)	861.1
All States	53,797.0 (58.8)	25,512.1 (27.9)	12,171.2 (13.3)	91,480.3	51,317.6 (53.9)	7,023.2 (7.4)	7,023.2 (7.4)	95,276.8	47,595.6 (49.8)	40,306.9 (42.2)	7,719.6 (8.1)	95622.2

@ '-' Indicates surplus.
- Nil/not available.

Note : 1. Figures in brackets represent percentages to GFD
2 See Notes to Statement 1.

Source: Budget Documents of State Governments

**APPENDIX 2.5
FINANCING OF GROSS FISCAL DEFICIT**

States	1999-2000 (Accounts)				2000-2001 (Revised Estimates)				2001-2002 (Budget Estimates)			
	G.F.D	Loans from the Centre (Net)	Market Borrowings (Net)	Others	G.F.D	Loans from the Centre (Net)	Market Borrowings (Net)	Others	G.F.D	Loans from the Centre (Net)	Market Borrowings (Net)	Others
1 Andhra Pradesh	4,976.4	1,474.1	1,700.6	1,801.7	7,209.5	1,773.1	1,698.7	3,737.7	8,897.0	3,189.9	1,198.7	13
		(29.6)	(34.2)	(36.2)		(24.6)	(23.6)	(51.8)		(35.9)	(13.5)	4508.4
2 Arunachal Pradesh	59.3	-1.3	6.2	54.4	224.7	78.9	16.2	129.5	152.4	40.4	16.2	(50.7)
		(2.2)	(10.5)	(91.7)		(35.1)	(7.2)	(57.6)		(27.5)	(10.6)	96.6
3 Assam	1,605.8	211.0	362.1	1,032.8	1,923.5	-59.4	361.7	1,621.1	2,534.7	-147.3	361.6	(32.8)
		(13.1)	(22.5)	(64.3)		(-3.1)	(18.8)	(84.3)		(-5.8)	(14.3)	2320.4
4 Bihar	6,107.7	979.8	682.1	4,465.8	4,884.3	1,159.1	839.1	2,886.2	3,397.3	748.2	511.9	(91.5)
		(16.0)	(10.8)	(73.1)		(23.7)	(17.2)	(59.1)		(22.0)	(15.1)	2137.2
5 Chhattisgarh	--	--	--	--	330.9	58.4	30.3	242.2	954.5	193.8	148.3	612.4
						(17.6)	(9.2)			(20.3)	(15.5)	
6 Goa	341.0	11.5	254.5	254.5	495.7	80.7	80.0	335.0	440.8	62.1	80.0	298.7
		(3.4)	(74.6)	(74.6)		(16.3)	(16.1)	(67.6)		(14.1)	(18.1)	(67.8)
7 Gujarat	6,792.0	775.0	5,493.3	5,493.3	8,422.0	1,789.6	768.7	5,863.7	10,019.3	3,462.6	518.7	6,038.0
		(11.4)	(80.9)	(80.9)		(21.2)	(9.1)	(69.6)		(34.6)	(5.2)	(60.3)
8 Haryana	2,132.5	184.1	1,668.6	1,668.6	2,405.9	220.3	218.3	1,967.3	2,370.0	192.1	218.3	1,959.6
		(8.6)	(78.2)	(78.2)		(9.2)	(9.1)	(61.8)		(8.1)	(9.2)	(82.7)
9 Himachal Pradesh	189.6	298.9	-329.4	-329.4	1,574.0	7.0	239.9	1,327.0	2,093.7	28.6	177.6	1,887.6
		(157.6)	(173.7)	(-173.7)		(0.4)	(15.2)	(84.3)		(1.4)	(8.5)	(90.2)
10 Jammu and Kashmir	1,338.6	738.1	600.5	600.5	625.1	-2.2	88.6	538.7	756.5	-86.7	88.6	754.6
		(55.1)	(44.9)	(44.9)		(-0.4)	(14.2)	(86.2)		(-11.5)	(11.7)	(99.8)
11 Jharkhand	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,237.2	187.1	173.9	876.2
										(15.1)	(14.1)	(70.8)
12 Karnataka	4,276.5	584.0	2,867.1	2,867.1	4,148.2	652.1	825.2	2,670.8	5,127.5	1,624.2	738.0	2,765.3
		(13.7)	(67.0)	(67.0)		(15.7)	(19.9)	(64.4)		(31.7)	(14.4)	(53.9)
13 Kerala	4,536.6	254.7	3,742.1	3,742.1	4,363.7	447.9	539.8	3,376.0	3,237.3	517.0	540.0	2,180.3
		(5.6)	(82.5)	(82.5)		(10.3)	(12.4)	(77.4)		(16.0)	(16.7)	(63.7)
14 Madhya Pradesh	3,911.4	964.7	2,097.0	2,097.0	3,662.5	1,017.2	527.3	2,118.0	3,746.0	975.8	384.8	2,385.4
		(24.7)	(53.6)	(53.6)		(27.8)	(14.4)	(57.8)		(26.0)	(10.3)	(63.7)
15 Maharashtra	11,706.2	-33.9	11,038.0	11,038.0	9,992.9	440.7	768.7	8,783.5	6,615.7	430.5	777.5	5,407.7
		(0.3)	(94.3)	(94.3)		(4.4)	(7.7)	(87.9)		(6.5)	(11.8)	(81.7)
16 Manipur	655.8	45.9	588.6	588.6	231.4	45.9	21.3	164.2	272.2	56.5	13.9	201.9
		(7.0)	(89.7)	(89.7)		(19.8)	(9.2)	(70.9)		(20.7)	(5.1)	(74.2)
17 Meghalaya	209.1	21.8	117.3	117.3	280.1	42.9	70.0	167.1	360.2	39.7	70.0	250.5
		(10.4)	(56.1)	(56.1)		(15.3)	(25.0)	(59.7)		(11.0)	(19.4)	(69.6)
18 Mizoram	179.1	32.3	111.9	111.9	197.6	34.8	35.0	127.8	179.3	33.1	35.0	111.2
		(18.0)	(62.5)	(62.5)		(17.6)	(17.7)	(64.7)		(18.5)	(19.5)	(62.0)
19 Nagaland	249.0	116.6	46.1	46.1	358.8	54.4	95.1	209.3	297.7	59.9	100.1	137.7
		(46.8)	(18.5)	(18.5)		(15.2)	(26.5)	(58.3)		(20.1)	(33.6)	(46.2)
20 Orissa	3,746.1	923.4	2,207.8	2,207.8	3,005.5	803.0	514.7	1,687.8	3,257.8	1,114.7	514.7	1,628.3
		(24.7)	(58.9)	(58.9)		(26.7)	(17.1)	(56.2)		(34.2)	(15.8)	(50.0)

**APPENDIX 2.5
FINANCING OF GROSS FISCAL DEFICIT (Concl.)**

States	1999-2000 (Accounts)			2000-2001 (Revised Estimate)			2001-2002 (Budget Estimate)			(Rs Crore)		
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		11	12	13
21 Punjab	3,194.7	-41.2	2,691.1	2,691.1	4,460.4	472.7	344.5	3,643.1	4,405.9	107.7	379.6	3,914.7
		(-1.3)	(84.2)	(84.2)		(10.6)	(7.7)	(81.7)		(2.4)	(8.6)	(88.9)
22 Rajasthan	5,361.2	841.6	3,396.8	3,396.8	4,797.3	430.8	1,119.4	3,247.1	5,282.5	361.4	839.4	4,081.7
		(15.7)	(63.4)	(63.4)		(9.0)	(23.3)	(67.7)		(6.8)	(15.9)	(77.3)
23 Sikkim	92.6	52.6	39.9	39.9	53.1	6.6	25.0	21.5	30.1	2.7	10.0	17.4
		(56.9)	(43.1)	(43.1)		(12.4)	(47.1)	(40.5)		(8.9)	(33.3)	(57.8)
24 Tamil Nadu	5,382.3	526.0	4,248.3	4,248.3	5,780.6	620.8	1,099.9	4,059.9	6,351.2	603.4	799.9	4,947.9
		(9.8)	(78.9)	(78.9)		(10.7)	(19.0)	(70.2)		(9.5)	(12.6)	(77.9)
25 Tripura	290.3	69.3	145.6	145.6	427.3	64.1	75.6	287.7	707.9	84.5	75.6	547.9
		(23.9)	(50.2)	(50.2)		(15.0)	(17.7)	(67.3)		(11.9)	(10.7)	(77.4)
26 Uttaranchal	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,703.0	-51.0	48.9	1,705.0
		--	--	--		--	--	--		(-3.0)	(2.9)	(100.1)
27 Uttar Pradesh	11,098.7	2,266.5	6,758.5	6,758.5	12,279.2	2,798.0	1,536.5	7,944.7	9,393.0	1,828.6	1,258.8	6,305.6
		(20.4)	(60.9)	(60.9)		(22.8)	(12.5)	(64.7)		(19.5)	(13.4)	(67.1)
28 West Bengal	1,166.4	882.5	10,119.1	10,119.1	11,220.9	891.8	664.9	9,664.3	10,944.6	1,014.6	664.9	9,265.2
		(7.6)	(86.7)	(86.7)		(7.9)	(5.9)	(86.1)		(9.3)	(6.1)	(84.7)
29 NCT Newhi	1,381.6	230.0	1,151.5	1,151.5	1,922.2	71.9	--	1,850.3	861.1	160.1	--	701.0
		(16.6)	(83.4)	(83.4)		(3.7)	--	(96.3)		(18.6)	--	(81.4)
All States	91,480.3	12,663.7	66,408.8	66,408.8	95,276.8	14,001.2	12,604.3	68,671.3	95,622.2	16,834.0	10,744.6	68,043.6
		(13.6)	(72.6)	(13.8)		(14.7)	(13.2)	(72.1)		(17.6)	(11.2)	(71.2)

@ '-' Indicates surplus.

- Nil/not available.

Note : 1. Figures in brackets represent percentages to GFD

2 See Notes to Statement 1.

Source: Budget Documents of State Governments

APPENDIX 3.1
Deposits, Credits and Credit-Deposit Ratios of Public Sector Banks (Rs.Crore)

States/Months	Jun-69			Jun-96			Jun-97			Jun-98		
	Deposit	Credit	C-D Ratio	Deposit	Credit	C-D Ratio	Deposit	Credit	C-D Ratio	Deposit	Credit	C-D Ratio
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1.Andhra Pradesh	121	122	100.8	19055	15657	82.2	26513	20160	76.0	27358	19153	70.0
2.Assam	33	13	39.4	4067	1547	38.0	5301	1820	34.3	5435	1741	32.0
3.Bihar	169	53	31.4	16658	5031	30.2	21370	6398	29.9	23179	6110	26.4
4.Gujarat	401	195	48.6	24902	12205	49.0	29762	14094	47.4	33354	14799	44.4
5.Haryana	49	23	46.9	8732	3651	41.8	10610	4210	39.7	11653	4678	40.1
6.Karnataka	188	143	76.1	19238	13187	68.5	26527	18525	69.8	24263	16191	66.7
7.Kerala	117	77	65.8	14144	6177	43.7	23506	10561	44.9	18893	7705	40.8
8.Madhya Pradesh	107	63	58.9	14371	8017	55.8	18628	9467	50.8	19820	10282	51.9
9.Maharashtra	903	912	101.0	61150	46781	76.5	103919	69100	66.5	79869	57795	72.3
10.Orissa	29	15	51.7	5335	2845	53.3	7176	3517	49.0	8035	3374	42.0
11.Punjab	185	50	27.0	20077	8213	40.9	23787	8794	37.0	27094	10359	38.2
12.Rajasthan	74	38	51.4	10251	4650	45.4	14370	6293	43.8	13894	6437	46.3
13.Tamil Nadu	233	311	133.5	23678	22286	94.1	33971	32799	96.5	29934	25636	85.6
14.Uttar Pradesh	337	154	45.7	37353	12107	32.4	49240	15114	30.7	52359	14235	27.2
15.West Bengal	456	526	115.4	26843	13509	50.7	39829	17975	45.1	36032	15788	43.8
TOTAL	3402	2695	79.2	305654	175863	57.5	434509	238827	55.0	411292	214283	52.1
All India Total	3897	3035	77.9	356637	211058	59.2	507533	282702	55.7	480714	259504	54.0

Deposits, Credits and Credit-Deposit Ratios of Public Sector Banks (Rs.Crore)

States/Months	Jun-99			Jun-2000			Sept.2000			Dec.2000			Mar.2001		
	Deposit	Credit	C-D Ratio	Deposit	Credit	C-D Ratio	Deposit	Credit	C-D Ratio	Deposit	Credit	C-D Ratio	Deposit	Credit	C-D Ratio
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
1.Andhra Pradesh	31295	21531	68.8	36780	24743	67.3	38047	25849	67.9	38854	27295	70.3	42672	27911	65.4
2.Assam	6271	1991	31.7	7474	2477	33.1	7906	2670	33.8	8083	2701	33.4	8692	2902	33.4
3.Bihar	27185	6660	24.5	32464	7582	23.4	33910	8102	23.9	21073	4608	21.9	22749	4844	21.3
4.Gujarat	38251	16798	43.9	43392	20637	47.6	44979	21332	47.4	45064	21619	48.0	49488	23015	46.5
5.Haryana	13343	5239	39.3	15701	6192	39.4	16359	6581	40.2	16550	6978	42.2	17385	7540	43.4
6.Karnataka	28505	18122	63.6	33653	20873	62.0	34918	22330	63.9	35397	22687	64.1	39860	24134	60.5
7.Kerala	22739	8570	37.7	26482	10768	40.7	27622	11350	41.1	27947	11875	42.5	29831	12447	41.7
8.Madhya Pradesh	23772	11459	48.2	27330	13476	49.3	28850	13719	47.6	23692	12249	51.7	25615	12597	49.2
9.Maharashtra	91109	69041	75.8	100674	89314	88.7	104447	92442	88.5	109167	99354	91.0	118463	102660	86.7
10.Orissa	8845	3662	41.4	10831	4289	39.6	11548	4441	38.5	11699	4762	40.7	12943	5290	40.9
11.Punjab	31453	11897	37.8	37071	14441	39.0	38075	15443	40.6	39095	16188	41.4	41140	17319	42.1
12.Rajasthan	16583	7506	45.3	19483	9029	46.4	20329	9408	46.3	20635	10005	48.5	21922	10920	49.8
13.Tamil Nadu	34320	28626	83.4	40113	33518	83.6	41657	34176	82.0	41897	35056	83.7	45175	38175	84.5
14.Uttar Pradesh	61521	16592	27.0	71796	20394	28.4	75827	22709	27.3	67643	19345	28.6	72489	21191	29.2
15.West Bengal	42271	17961	42.5	47984	21377	44.6	50169	22424	44.7	51535	22422	43.5	54831	23871	43.5
TOTAL	477463	245655	51.5	551198	299110	54.3	574643	310976	54.1	558331	317144	56.8	603255	334816	55.5
All India Total	560030	299274	53.4	648672	365662	56.4	675848	380965	56.4	689653	397187	57.6	744842	424244	57.0

**APPENDIX 3.2
Details of Agency-wise Broad Sector-wise Flow of Ground Level Credit (GLC)**

(Rs Cr.)

Sl. No	Particulars-Agency/ Type of loans*	1997-98		1998-99		1999-2000		2000-01		Projected target for Current year 2001.02
		Achievement	% of Ach.	Target	Achievement	% of Ach.	Target	Achievement	% of Ach.	
1	Crop Loan									
	CBs	409.25	138.71	526.54	712.24	638.98	929.48	736.51	1136.94	862.53
	SCB/CCBs	452.20	82.66	544.70	449.00	521.04	664.56	722.52	777.83	863.70
	SCARDB	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.22	0.00	0.87	0.00	1.21	1.59
	RRBs	154.42	118.35	173.80	198.82	202.07	316.59	280.67	395.90	355.84
	Other Agencies	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.12	0.00
	Sub-Total	1015.87	110.76	1245.04	1361.28	1362.09	1911.50	1739.70	2312.00	2083.65
2	Term Total (MT+LT)									
	CBs	225.47	124.83	280.42	409.08	330.00	348.82	838.19	399.07	368.51
	SCB/CCBs	97.70	42.35	101.05	44.10	126.93	59.49	623.39	62.50	177.38
	SCARDB	102.77	86.93	109.19	91.38	140.51	86.30	179.83	106.99	165.55
	RRBs	18.34	75.58	21.76	12.69	23.04	14.47	179.74	25.91	28.86
	Other Agencies	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Sub-Total	444.29	95.90	512.43	557.25	620.49	509.08	1821.14	594.47	740.30
3	Total Agricultural Credit(1+2)									
	CBs	634.71	133.78	806.96	1121.32	968.98	1278.30	1574.70	1536.01	1231.04
	SCB/CCBs	549.90	75.50	645.75	493.10	747.98	724.05	1345.91	840.33	1041.08
	SCARDB	102.77	87.84	109.19	92.60	140.51	87.17	179.83	108.20	167.14
	RRBs	172.76	113.81	195.57	211.51	225.11	331.06	460.41	421.81	384.70
	Other Agencies	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Sub-Total	1460.14	106.24	1757.47	1918.53	2082.57	2420.58	3560.85	2906.35	2823.95
4	Non Farm Sector @									
	CBs	430.37	151.65	586.07	709.86	685.04	904.93	789.53	1083.68	808.75
	SCB/CCBs	73.33	62.06	81.19	38.95	98.36	39.47	115.45	41.01	102.63
	SCARDB	43.53	70.30	52.03	30.31	65.82	43.24	75.96	56.43	89.63
	RRBs	10.88	85.67	13.98	9.49	17.42	14.21	27.60	17.42	34.35
	Other Agencies	77.00	116.32	122.00	133.27	162.78	71.54	154.19	76.98	166.62
	Sub-Total	635.11	130.32	855.27	921.88	1029.41	1073.39	1162.74	1275.52	1201.98
5	Other Priority Sector									
	CBs	635.72	102.81	859.30	829.35	1102.75	1265.11	1334.58	1595.73	1659.02
	SCB/CCBs	443.54	71.09	625.86	509.23	709.02	756.72	1084.29	1058.17	1401.94
	SCARDB	61.50	127.55	92.05	72.67	128.11	88.71	156.32	95.15	155.34
	RRBs	142.80	103.59	157.74	160.54	199.10	205.79	251.84	243.86	320.80
	Other Agencies	40.45	144.94	70.17	103.98	69.15	85.85	81.35	71.35	92.30
	Sub-Total	1324.01	94.71	1805.12	1675.77	2206.13	2402.18	2908.38	3084.26	3629.40
	GRAND TOTAL (3+4+5)	3419.25	106.24	4417.87	4516.18	5320.11	5896.15	7631.97	7246.13	7655.33

* Classification as per LBR-1 Format

@ Including Working Capital Finance, if any

Appendix 3.3

Sub-Sector-wise Details of Ground Level Credit (GLC) disbursements under Agriculture and Allied Activities by all Agencies During 1998-99 to 2001-02

Name of the State : ഗുജറാത്ത്

(Rs. Lakh)

Sl.No	Particulars	1998-99					1999-2000				
		CBs	Coops	RRBs	Other Agencies	Total	CBs	Coops/LBD	RRBs	Other Agencies	Total
I	ST Production Credit - Crop Loan	71223.65	45022.92	19881.63	0.00	136128.20	92947.73	66542.48	31659.28	0.00	191149.49
ii	Term loans (MT+LT)-Agri. & Allied										
a	MI	1443.71	2879.71	224.83	0.00	4548.25	1215.46	2907.16	242.55	0.00	4365.17
b	LD	4830.17	2197.77	113.36	0.00	7141.30	4295.63	2520.25	145.52	0.00	6961.40
c	FM	1131.77	276.77	69.79	0.00	1478.33	1715.04	705.04	116.92	0.00	2537.00
d	P & H	17872.10	5100.08	459.45	0.00	23431.63	16694.59	4953.46	520.01	0.00	22168.06
e	DD	2690.08	1628.08	173.19	0.00	4491.35	2733.56	1753.48	156.31	0.00	4643.35
f	Poultry	428.77	662.93	35.28	0.00	1126.98	472.56	626.38	16.73	0.00	1115.67
g	S/G/P	407.65	172.65	36.61	0.00	616.91	334.50	225.02	29.69	0.00	589.21
h	Fisheries	5759.75	264.21	53.97	0.00	6077.93	2812.87	362.07	47.75	0.00	3222.69
i	F/W/D	92.27	17.55	2.01	0.00	111.83	87.81	50.90	1.59	0.00	140.30
j	SMY	262.11	43.95	43.15	0.00	349.21	276.92	74.23	75.06	0.00	426.21
k	BG	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
l	Sericulture	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
m	Others (please specify)	5990.25	303.68	57.76	0.00	6351.69	4243.37	401.69	94.36	0.00	4739.42
	Sub-Total	40908.63	13547.38	1269.40	0.00	55725.41	34882.31	14579.68	1446.49	0.00	50908.48
	Total Agricultural Credit (I+II)	112132.28	58570.30	21151.03	0.00	191853.61	127830.04	81122.16	33105.77	0.00	242057.97
III	Non Farm Sector	70986.47	6925.41	948.65	13327.40	92187.93	90492.97	8271.07	1421.34	7153.70	107339.08
IV	Other Priority Sectors	82934.54	58190.55	16054.29	10397.53	167576.91	126510.88	84542.44	20579.39	8584.89	240217.60
	GRAND TOTAL (I+II+III+IV)	266053.29	123686.26	38153.97	23724.93	451618.45	344833.89	173935.67	55106.50	15738.59	589614.65

APPENDIX 3.3

SI.No	Particulars Agencies/Activities	2000-2001					2001-2002-Lim.Sanctioned/Allocations				
		CBs	Coops	RRBs	Other Agencies	Total	CBs	Coops	RRBs	Other Agencies	Total
I	ST Production Credit - Crop Loan	113693.72	77903.36	39589.67	12.20	231198.95	86252.58	86528.44	35584.05	0.00	208365.07
II	Term loans (MT+LT)-Agri. & Allied										
a	MI	1395.20	3066.92	166.41	0.80	4629.33	3513.28	6133.77	763.76	0.00	10410.81
b	LD	4048.41	3453.16	175.00	66.75	7743.32	2979.92	4487.73	390.81	0.00	7858.46
c	FM	1372.37	253.04	113.13	0.00	1738.54	5081.86	1556.83	290.67	0.00	6929.36
d	P & H	19566.22	6183.74	1643.61	0.00	27393.57	10312.00	10450.94	799.87	0.00	21562.81
e	DD	3161.16	1920.95	191.38	6.39	5279.88	7581.98	6639.85	524.80	0.00	14946.63
f	Poultry	446.41	585.82	14.57	0.00	1046.80	1028.70	1659.31	95.21	0.00	2783.22
g	S/G/P	335.10	297.68	29.01	0.00	661.79	735.61	1097.37	76.29	0.00	1909.27
h	Fisheries	2340.61	296.63	60.10	0.00	2697.34	2871.00	885.94	154.47	0.00	3911.41
i	FAW/D	718.31	284.82	41.29	54.60	1099.02	68.00	90.11	20.80	0.00	178.91
j	SMY	163.94	59.04	51.66	0.00	274.64	497.88	165.94	47.05	0.00	710.87
k	BG	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
l	Sericulture	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
m	Others (please specify)	6359.76	546.39	105.11	0.00	7011.26	2181.39	934.93	79.39	0.00	3195.71
	Sub-Total	39907.49	16948.19	2591.27	128.54	59575.49	36851.62	34302.72	3243.12	0.00	74397.46
	Total Agricultural Credit (I+II)	153601.21	94851.55	42180.94	140.74	290774.44	123104.20	120831.16	38827.17	0.00	282762.53
III	Non Farm Sector	108367.32	9744.27	1741.53	7697.62	127550.74	80874.91	19225.88	3434.84	16662.07	120197.70
IV	Other Priority Sectors	159573.09	115331.75	24385.86	7135.01	306425.71	165901.55	155728.47	32080.43	9229.93	362940.38
	GRAND TOTAL (I+II+III+IV)	421541.62	219927.57	68308.33	14973.37	724750.89	369880.66	295785.51	74342.44	25892.00	765900.61

APPENDIX 3.4

District-wise/Sector-wise PLP Projections/SAP targets/GLC (SAP) achievements during the year 1997-98 to 2001-02 (Continued..)

Name of the State : Kerala

Sector/Sub-Sector : Other Priority Sector

Sl. No.	District	1997-98			1998-99			1999-2000			2000-01			2001-02 (Estt)		
		PLP projections (Financial)	SAP target	SAP ach.	PLP projections (Financial)	SAP target	SAP ach.	PLP projections (Financial)	SAP target	SAP ach.	PLP projections (Financial)	SAP target	SAP ach.	PLP projections (Financial)	SAP target	SAP ach.
1	Trivandrum	8407.63	8010.79	10510.17	11492.70	13088.13	14790.69	20212.00	18381.59	20898.69	24039.96	23735.77	35763.21	30843.05	29505.63	40309.70
2	Kollam	5420.00	12183.86	6049.91	7625.00	16521.04	13497.18	7800.00	18091.66	17997.48	18480.00	22715.49	20462.35	22520.00	31876.83	21062.00
3	Alappuzha	5708.00	5982.25	5877.90	6803.44	7855.33	8486.86	10000.00	10157.31	10136.99	14330.17	12516.84	13132.09	18924.00	16120.37	16640.00
4	Pathanamthitta	5850	5778.25	5278.68	7114.32	8126.52	7502.34	10126.36	10048.11	9253.13	12608.21	28279.27	29087.57	15657.51	31054.11	29590.00
5	Idukki	5050.00	NA	NA	6700.00	6336.18	7520.48	9375.00	9258.47	9670.05	7927.80	11114.86	11135.44	11311.08	14375.06	12750.00
6	Kottayam	12611.75	13000.00	16400.00	16090.00	18976.00	15123.00	21578.80	21997.00	20177.00	25115.00	29526.00	27534.00	33290.00	36518.82	34700.00
7	Ernakulam	12550.00	1620.86	14892.00	17362.00	20925.62	17964.60	33840.00	26748.04	29733.75	44656.00	33578.67	36383.83	54509.00	42454.43	44250.00
8	Thrissur	10500.00	9000.00	10354.00	13624.00	17153.00	15294.00	15345.00	18868.00	24063.00	22227.00	23543.47	30581.96	33940.00	29959.63	29959.63
9	Palakkad	5334.00	7022.03	7559.55	9020.00	10521.80	10965.03	10296.00	13841.12	16291.06	17106.20	17626.93	21760.74	21188.20	22818.08	23000.00
10	Malappuram	9600.00	8594.72	9382.06	10200.00	11456.34	10913.11	13600.00	11864.78	17971.19	13600.00	18125.85	18952.38	21102.50	21913.74	20847.59
11	Kozhikkode	6683.00	8683.58	9734.04	12051.00	10893.61	7242.26	19400.00	12397.91	13375.76	18900.00	17312.59	14540.38	22650.00	21547.84	17561.00
12	Wayanad	22215.50	3507.98	2396.56	2406.80	7670.90	3112.85	13600.00	5548.44	4917.52	3131.33	8770.02	30383.95	6445.07	31205.87	NA
13	Kannur	12820.00	22659.24	20193.75	14530.31	27840.71	28442.98	26800.00	34712.47	36153.07	40275.00	48565.97	47089.67	45769.00	59423.21	60700.00
14	Kasaragod	3800.00	4558.08	4928.02	5401.14	5780.36	6710.71	7230.00	8095.47	9537.63	3305.00	10372.57	10332.00	12646.02	12006.73	10819.00
	Total	126549.88	110601.64	123556.64	140420.71	183145.54	167566.09	219203.16	220010.37	240176.32	265701.67	305784.30	347139.57	350795.43	408788.35	362188.92

APPENDIX 3.5 (J)
SWARNAJAYANTI GRAM SWAROZGAR YOJANA (SGSY) BANK WISE CREDIT
MOBILISATION TARGETS FOR 2001- 2002 FOR THE STATE OF KERALA

TOTAL CREDIT MOBILISATION TARGETS UNDER SGSY FOR THE STATE DURING
2001- 2002 IS Rs. 7500 LAKHS.

(Rs. In LAKHS)

NO	NAME OF BANK	TOTAL CREDIT MOBILISATION TARGET (INCLUSUVE OF SUBSIDY)
1	STATE BANK OF INDIA	571.996
2	STATE BANK OF TRAVANCORE	1376.142
3	CANARA BANK	510.716
4	BANK OF BARODA	63.208
5	BANK OF INDIA	68.960
6	INDIAN BANK	220.465
7	INDIAN OVERSEAS BANK	269.858
8	SYNDICATE BANK	140.746
9	UNION BANK OF INDIA	297.256
10	ANDHRA BANK	2.440
11	CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA	173.511
12	CORPORATION BANK	93.497
13	DENA BANK	1.470
14	VUAYA BANK	90.761
15	PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK	20.970
16	UCO BANK	17.978
17	STATE BANK OF MYSORE	8.180
18	THE FEDERAL BANK LTD	631.629
19	DHANALAKSHMI BANK	164.210
20	NEDUNGADI BANK	135.017
21	THE SOUTH INDIAN BANK LTD	273.208
22	CATHOLIC SYRIAN BANK LTD	266.580
23	LORD KRISHNA BANK LTD	75.510
24	ICICI BANK	2.270
25	KARNATAKA BANK LTD	0.510
26	THE VYAYA BANK LTD	13.220
27	CO-OPERATIVES	1450.000
28	NORTH MALABAR GRAMIN BANK	217.835
29	SOUTH MALABAR GRAMIN BANK	341.857
	TOTAL	7500.000

Appendix - 4.1

Number of Operational Holdings and Area Operated by Size Class in Kerala (1995 - 96)

Sl. No.	Size of Holding (ha)	Number	Area (ha)	Average Size (ha)
1	2	3	4	5
1	Below .02	751951	10150	0.010
2	0.02-0.50	4683476	569248	0.120
3	0.50-1	483648	336425	0.700
	Marginal(1+2+3)	5919075	915823	0.160
4	1 to 2 (Small)	261418	346100	1.320
5	Above 2	116794	453381	3.880
	Total	6297287	1715304	0.270

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics

Appendix - 4.2

Percentage Distribution of Main Workers in Kerala

Sl.No.	Item	1991	2001
1	2	3	4
1	Cultivators	12.24	
2	Agricultural labourers	25.55	
3	Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Plantation, Mining, Quarrying and allied sectors	10.23	Not Available
4	Household industry workers	2.58	
5	Other workers	49.40	

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics

Appendix - 4.3

**District-wise Actual and Normal Rainfall (In mm)
with Percentage Departure from Normal Rainfall for 2001**

Sl.No	Districts	Actual	Normal	Percentage Departure
1	2	3	4	5
1	Thiruvananthapuram	2234.6	2203.8	1
2	Kollam	2505.6	2555.1	-2
3	Alappuzha	2827.0	2965.4	-5
4	Pathanamthitta	2958.8	3133.8	-6
5	Kottayam	3175.8	3130.3	1
6	Idukki	3940.9	3379.4	17
7	Ernakulam	3747.5	3274.3	14
8	Thrissur	2773.6	3262.0	-15
9	Palakkad	2033.8	2389.8	-15
10	Kozhikode	2778.3	3667.9	-24
11	Malappuram	2690.6	2906.1	-7
12	Wayanad	2075.4	3590.8	-42
13	Kannur	3048.0	3465.0	-12
14	Kasargode	3923.8	3581.3	10
State average		2908.1	3107.5	-6

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	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Deviation from normal rainfall during 2000
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13		14
January	14.6	14.0	3.4	0.0	32.5	11.0	12.6	2.1	8.7	2.0	14.2	19.7	-0.4
February	16.6	6.0	1.0	18.1	31.0	7.2	8.4	3.8	1.5	23.9	67.4	29.2	50.8
March	39.8	34.0	0.1	21.0	20.3	41.3	13.5	37.5	10.8	22.1	23.0	6.9	-16.8
April	113.4	98.0	44.8	70.6	145.7	173.6	134.4	62.9	64.9	124.2	98.8	230.1	-14.6
May	262.9	119.0	226.1	169.5	151.9	348.5	71.0	134.0	170.6	471.0	129.8	246.7	-133.1
June	697.1	1084.0	813.3	688.8	836.2	531.8	592.1	551.0	722.9	614.0	649.2	706.7	-47.9
July	764.9	837.0	802.3	804.6	941.0	719.7	680.0	941.9	600.1	656.9	335.9	587.4	-429.0
August	439.4	471.0	503.6	293.2	478.9	458.2	337.0	520.4	366.5	250.3	580.1	348.0	140.7
September	252.1	50.0	296.5	91.7	205.8	293.3	329.4	291.0	516.4	85.4	198.8	224.9	-53.3
October	297	291.0	318.4	442.7	448.5	208.2	320.6	284.5	440.5	544.9	216.5	320.1	-80.5
November	166.1	100.0	338.7	169.1	163.7	180.6	97.2	284.7	129.0	71.3	80.9	177.6	-85.2
December	43	3.0	4.8	49.3	42.5	0.1	88.4	92.7	87.6	5	70.2	10.0	27.2
TOTAL	3107	3106.0	3353.0	2818.6	3497.9	2973.5	2684.6	3206.5	3119.5	2871.0	2464.8	2907.3	-642.2
Average	258.9	259.0	279.4	234.9	291.5	247.8	223.7	267.2	260.0	239.3	205.4	242.3	-53.5

Source: Meteorological Centre, Thiruvananthapuram

Appendix - 4.5
District-wise Monthly Rainfall in mm for 2001

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	35.8	21.2	4.9	253.0	201.1	263.6	324.4	196.1	478.1	249.9	178.9	27.6
2	Kollam	61.2	61.8	14.6	239.4	219.1	406.9	368.0	283.8	254.8	355.3	233.4	7.3
3	Alappuzha	45.0	37.4	12.7	212.0	318.7	597.2	489.8	249.7	345.5	351.5	151.2	16.3
4	Pathanamthitta	67.6	46.5	17.0	290.0	189.7	530.7	570.9	302.4	267.7	356.0	298.5	13.0
5	Kottayam	23.9	39.3	7.0	224.8	240.3	695.7	612.7	312.4	316.3	422.5	256.7	24.2
6	Idukki	14.0	17.7	26.2	400.3	208.7	868.8	969.7	512.1	296.8	411.8	195.0	19.8
7	Ernakulam	15.0	62.0	0.0	292.2	326.3	1067.0	770.3	338.0	262.3	408.6	192.2	13.6
8	Thrissur	0.5	17.9	0.0	184.6	282.3	806.5	539.1	300.3	170.2	308.8	162.7	0.7
9	Palakkad	2.5	16.9	0.0	151.9	117.0	576.8	362.5	218.0	117.0	265.3	205.4	0.5
10	Kozhikode	9.0	1.1	0.0	225.2	330.7	744.3	538.6	366.7	125.3	281.2	142.2	14.0
11	Malappuram	0.0	34.2	0.0	268.2	228.2	739.4	499.9	322.7	153.0	261.7	162.4	0.9
12	Wayanad	0.8	48.7	14.6	191.6	144.2	409.3	525.6	329.4	140.7	165.8	103.7	1.0
13	Kannur	0.0	2.6	0.0	167.0	261.6	916.0	746.3	482.3	51.0	298.4	111.4	11.4
14	Kasarode	0.0	1.4	0.0	120.7	385.8	1272.0	898.0	657.7	170.3	345.2	72.7	0.0
	State	275.3	408.7	97.0	3220.9	3453.7	9894.2	8215.8	4871.6	3149.0	4482.0	2466.4	150.3

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	1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000
1	2	3	5	6	7
<u>AREA</u>					
	All Crops	101.48	99.03	97.10	97.49
A	Food Grains (1+2)	102.55	48.11	43.52	43.18
	1 Cereals	102.59	48.37	43.88	43.53
	2 Pulses	101.53	42.20	35.34	35.34
B	Non-Food Grains (3to10)	101.00	121.86	121.24	121.95
	3 Oil Seeds	101.66	129.06	128.20	130.58
	4 Plantation Crops	95.04	186.57	188.29	189.38
	5 Condiments& spices	100.65	130.60	131.05	132.89
	6 Drugs & Narcotics	82.29	26.62	25.85	25.85
	7 Fruits	103.20	109.82	108.99	106.61
	8 Tubers	100.00	40.81	37.84	36.67
	9 Vegetables	100.00	181.39	184.90	184.90
	10 Miscellaneous Crops	103.59	157.24	132.54	131.46
<u>PRODUCTION</u>					
	All Crops	100.17	147.80	147.63	150.55
A	Food Grains(1+2)	98.67	59.54	56.41	59.76
	1 Cereals	98.85	59.48	56.46	59.86
	2 Pulses	87.06	63.16	53.17	53.17
B	Non-Food Grains (3to10)	100.52	166.97	167.44	170.26
	3 Oil Seeds	103.48	166.56	163.89	165.00
	4 Plantation Crops	93.54	297.14	311.80	318.16
	5 Condiments & spices	89.40	154.33	150.17	163.77
	6 Drugs & Narcotics	89.54	37.19	25.77	25.77
	7 Fruits	100.00	122.65	119.41	118.79
	8 Tubers	100.00	66.65	63.87	62.26
	9 Vegetables	105.94	187.98	191.62	191.62
	10 Miscellaneous Crops	98.02	87.29	93.95	94.57
<u>PRODUCTIVITY</u>					
	All Crops	98.71	133.92	135.46	137.58
A	Food Grains (1+2)	96.22	123.58	129.16	137.85
	1 Cereals	96.35	123.17	128.83	137.66
	2 Pulses	85.25	149.66	150.43	150.43
B	Non-Food Grains (3to10)	99.52	136.17	136.82	137.52
	3 Oil Seeds	101.79	126.96	125.50	124.06
	4 Plantation Crops	98.74	167.86	172.74	175.70
	5 Condiments& spices	88.82	118.90	116.09	116.56
	6 Drugs & Narcotics	108.85	194.00	105.13	105.13
	7 Fruits	100.00	123.73	123.40	127.31
	8 Tubers	100.00	163.32	168.76	169.76
	9 Vegetables	102.65	103.64	103.64	103.64
	10 Miscellaneous Crops	94.62	56.78	73.21	74.40

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics

Appendix - 4.7

Season-wise Area, Production and Productivity of Rice in Kerala (1998 - 99 to 2000 - 01)

Season	Area (ha)										Production (t)										Productivity (kg/ha)									
	1998-99	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2000-01	2000-01	2000-01	2000-01	2000-01	2000-01	2000-01	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2000-01	2000-01	2000-01	2000-01	2000-01		
Virippu	120217	121525	129752	235849	252876	260506	1962	2081	2071		174714	170228	162445	346022	373259	336416	1981	2193	2071		57700	58021	55258	144872	144551	154606	2511	2491	2798	
Mundakan																														
Puncha																														
All Seasons	352631	349774	347455	726743	770686	751328	2061	2203	2162																					

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics

Appendix - 4.8

Coverage of HYV rice in Kerala 1985-86 to 2000-01

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)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	1985-86	83782	40650	38846	163278	51.31	24.90	23.79
2	1986-87	80076	44604	41253	165933	48.26	26.88	24.86
3	1987-88	54670	33763	31311	119744	45.66	28.20	26.14
4	1988-89	62354	37971	36691	137016	45.51	27.71	26.78
5	1989-90	78997	36910	39718	155625	50.76	23.72	25.52
6	1990-91	80025	40005	42786	162816	49.15	24.57	26.28
7	1991-92	73304	49745	43287	166336	44.07	29.91	26.02
8	1992-93	78090	45417	51589	175096	44.60	25.94	29.46
9	1993-94	73243	51192	47983	172418	42.48	29.69	27.83
10	1994-95	74478	55576	44391	174445	42.69	31.86	25.45
11	1995-96	71027	51602	41247	163876	43.34	31.49	25.17
12	1996-97	61532	54725	37072	153329	40.13	35.69	24.18
13	1997-98	69306	50693	48680	168679	41.09	30.05	28.86
14	1998-99	62346	66338	48414	177098	35.20	37.46	27.43
15	1999-2000	70948	85936	54106	210990	33.63	40.73	25.64
16	2000-2001	83868	89927	52892	226687	64.63	55.36	95.72

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics

Appendix 4.9
Districtwise Area , Production and Productivity of Rice in Kerala (1998-99 to 2000-01)

Sl. No	District	Area (ha)											
		1998-99	1999-2000	2000-2001	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-2001	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-2001	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-2001
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11			
1	Thiruvananthapuram	9598	7969	6995	17689	17550	14469	1843	2202	2068			
2	Kollam	17571	17426	14939	33311	35083	30812	1896	2013	2063			
3	Pathanamthitta	7497	6716	6279	19467	18639	17159	2597	2775	2733			
4	Alappuzha	35125	35326	37740	91681	92087	103544	2610	2607	2744			
5	Kottayam	14393	15822	16677	35658	41431	43055	2477	2619	2582			
6	Idukki	3846	3640	3473	8995	9056	7892	2339	2488	2272			
7	Ernakulam	49730	42894	37433	84529	82326	65307	1700	1919	1745			
8	Thrissur	39215	42887	39384	74190	92209	82105	1892	2150	2085			
9	Palakkad	107467	109704	118701	237788	250911	262173	2213	2287	2209			
10	Malappuram	23818	23495	23148	42341	42117	43797	1778	1793	1892			
11	Kozhikode	6843	6495	6737	7834	8720	9045	1145	1343	1343			
12	Wayanad	15642	17304	15000	34689	44761	33802	2218	2587	2253			
13	Kannur	13878	11710	11791	22540	19800	20684	1624	1691	1754			
14	Kasaragod	8008	8386	9158	16031	15996	17484	2002	1907	1909			
	State	352631	349774	347455	726743	770686	751328	2061	2203	2162			

Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics

**Appendix 4.10
District-wise and season-wise Area, Production and Productivity of Paddy for 2000-01**

Name of District	Autumn		Winter		Summer		Total					
	Area (ha)	Production (tonnes)	Productivity (kg/ha)	Area (ha)	Production (tonnes)	Productivity (kg/ha)	Area (ha)	Production (tonnes)	Productivity (kg/ha)			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Thiruvananthapuram	3388	7216	2130	3598	7245	2014	9	8	889	6995	14469	2068
Kollam	6703	14645	2185	8232	16163	1963	4	4	1000	14939	30812	2063
Pathanamthitta	1070	2214	2069	2652	5970	2251	2557	8975	3510	6279	17159	2733
Alappuzha	9808	16384	1670	10396	31207	3002	17536	55953	3191	37740	103544	2744
Kottayam	3878	7836	2021	5725	12810	2238	7074	22409	3168	16677	43055	2582
Idukki	999	2323	2325	2183	4787	2193	291	782	2687	3473	7892	2272
Ernakulam	14600	26770	1834	15452	26596	1721	7381	11941	1618	37433	65307	1745
Thrissur	10878	21416	1969	22178	45021	2030	6328	15668	2476	39384	82105	2085
Palakkad	58580	125079	2135	52521	112598	2144	7600	24496	3223	118701	262173	2209
Malappuram	6952	13419	1930	14318	25623	1790	1878	4755	2532	23148	43797	1892
Kozhikode	770	980	1273	5176	6879	1329	791	1186	1499	6737	9045	1343
Wayanad	No paddy			11800	26297	2229	3200	7505	2345	15000	33802	2253
Kannur	6926	12046	1739	4541	8228	1812	324	410	1265	11791	20684	1754
Kasaragode	5200	9978	1919	3673	6992	1904	285	514	1804	9158	17484	1909
STATE	129752	260306	2006	162445	336416	2071	55258	154606	2798	347455	751328	2162

Appendix - 4.11

Plantation Crops - Area, Production and Productivity (1998 - 99 to 2000 - 01)

1	1998-99		1999-2000		2000-2001		7
	2 Kerala	3 India	4 Kerala	5 India	6 Kerala	7 India	
AREA (hectares)							
Tea	36877	437857	36826	437857	36826	437857	437857
Coffee	84139	340306	84735	346716	84735	346716	346716
Rubber	472900	558584	474364	562670	474364	562670	562670
Cardamom	40867	72444	40867	72444	40867	72444	72444
PRODUCTION (tonnes)							
Tea	71813	818155	66093	848359	66093	818359	818359
Coffee	60470	292000	70550	301200	70550	301200	301200
Rubber	572820	622265	579866	630405	579866	530405	530405
Cardamom	6550	9290	7555	10450	7555	10450	10450
PRODUCTIVITY (kg/ha)							
Tea	1947	1869	1795	1938	1795	1938	1938
Coffee	719	858	833	869	833	869	869
Rubber	1211	1114	1222	1120	1222	1120	1120
Cardamom	160	128	185	144	185	144	144

Source: UPASI, Rubber Board and Directorate of Economics & Statistics

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
8	1998-99	2994	2689
9	1999-00	3099	2798
10	2000-2001	3036	NA

Source: Rubber Board, Kottayam.

Appendix 4.13

Import of Rubber

Sl. No.	Year	Import (tonnes)		
		Natural Rubber	Synthetic Rubber	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1	1990-91	49013	51715	100728
2	1991-92	15070	39210	54280
3	1992-93	17884	47362	65246
4	1993-94	19940	64338	84278
5	1994-95	8093	73860	81953
6	1995-96	51635	71735	123370
7	1996-97	19770	91050	110820
8	1997-98	32070	86389	118459
9	1998-99	29534	102185	131719
10	1999-2000	16436	80039	96475
11	2000-01	8572	108353	116925

Source: Rubber Board, Kottayam.

Appendix - 4.14
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	27825	6270	571820	160915	70085
5	1998-99	77583	29074	6245	591545	156395	63095
6	1999-2000	86849	31068	6820	628110	167220	63450
7	2000-01	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	631475	170670	62260

Source: Rubber Board, Kottayam.

NR- Natural Rubber SR-Synthetic Rubber

RR- Reclaimed Rubber

N.A - Not Available

Appendix 4.15
Production, Consumption, Export and Auction Price of Tea

Year	Production			Consumption ('000 tonnes)	Exports		Cochin Auction Price (Rs/kg)
	India ('000 tonnes)	Kerala ('000 tonnes)	% of Kerala		India ('000 tonnes)	% Production	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1980	569	54	9	346	224	39	13.14
1981-85	600	50	8	387	214	36	20.498
1986-90	679	57	8	464	204	30	27.536
1991-95	740	65	9	567	174	23	38.136
1996	779	63	8	618	162	21	44.42
1997	811	70	9	633	203	25	61.57
1998	870	70	8	664	210	24	73.39
1999	799	67	8	650	190	24	62.04
2000	847	69	8	650	201	24	51.33
2001	634	49	8	NA	133	21	53.04

Source : Association of Planters

Appendix - 4.16
Consumption of Fertilizers/ha of Gross Cropped Area in Kerala (kg)

Sl. No.	Year	N	P	K	Total (N+P+K)		N:(P+K)% (Kerala)
					Kerala	India	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	1995-96	28.62	14.15	24.11	66.88	74.38	75
2	1996-97	28.33	13.59	19.60	61.52	76.69	85
3	1997-98	29.29	15.23	29.40	73.92	86.81	66
4	1998-99	29.50	14.58	18.14	62.22	89.9	90
5	1999-2000	29.85	15.08	27.54	72.47	NA	70

Source: Directorate of Agriculture and CMIE.

Appendix - 4.17
Selected Indicators of Agricultural Development in Kerala

Sl.No	Programme	Unit	1997- 98	1998-99	1999-2000
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Fertilizer consumption				
	a)Nitrogen	t	86960	86042	87061
	b)Phosphorus	t	45226	42528	43975
	c)Potash	t	87297	52917	80326
	Total	t	219483	181487	211362
2	Plant protection measures				
	a) Fungicide (Liquid& Solid) in terms of technical grade	t	359.91	839.53	472.41
	b) Insecticides (Liquid& Solid) in terms of technical grade	t	192.16	232.51	467
	c) Weedicide (in terms of technical grade)	t	31.13	70.62	108.27
	d) Rodenticides(in terms of technical grade)	t	13.19	8.9	10.24
	e) Area under Plant Protection coverage	lakh ha.	13.96	10.02	9.8
	f) Rodent control operation	lakh ha.	1.07	0.98	1.02
	g) Biological control of Nephantic Serinopa-parasites liberated	lakh nos.	105.60	96.49	95.69
	h) Weed control	lakh ha.	1.32	2.85	3.7
3	High Yeilding Varieties of paddy seeds	t	4300.00	4301	4300
4	Quality planting materials distributed				
	a) Coconut seedings	lakh no	9.62	8.32	3.53
	b) Rooted pepper cuttings	lakh no.	60.00	70.36	68.74
	c) Cashew grafts	lakh no.	3.16	3.17	2.92
5	Soil testing				
	Soil samples analysed	No.	170009	179296	190760

Source: Directorate of Agriculture

Appendix - 4.18
Average Price of Agricultural Inputs (Rs.)

Sl No	Item	1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000
1	2	3	4	5
I	Fertilizer(Price/tonne)			
	Urea	3660+ST	4000+ST	4600+ST
	Ammonium sulphate	4400+ST	5000+ST	5000+ST
	Super Phosphate	2850	2850	2850+ST
	Muriate of Potash	3700+ST	3700+ST	4255+ST
II	Paddy Seed			
	Average NSC Price (per Qtl)	1300	1400	1450
	State Seed Farm Price (per Qtl)	500	900	900
III	Green manure seed(per Kg.)			
	Daincha	10	...	20
	Sannhemp	13.5	...	...
IV	Coconut Seedlings (Pu seedlings)			
	a) WCT	15	20	20
	b) Hybrids	18	23	23
V	Cashew grafts(per Layer)	20	20	20
VI	Rooted pepper cuttings(price per cuttings)	1.5	1.5	1.5
VII	Pesticides (price per litre/kg)			
	Phosphamidon (per lit)	390	353	410
	Quinal phos (per lit)	297	307	390
	Monocrotophos (per lit)	410	377	346
	Copper sulphate (per kg)	47	45.3	40.75

Source: Directorate of Agriculture

Appendix 4.19

Number of Students Admitted for Various Courses in Kerala Agricultural University and Number of Students Passed Out During 1997-98 to 1999-2000

Courses	1997-98.		1998-99		1999-2000	
	No. Admitted	No. Passed out	No. Admitted	No. Passed out	No. Admitted	No. Passed out
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
B.Sc. (Ag)	168	124	213	115	183	127
B.V.Sc. & AH	117	76	116	92	120	100
B.F.Sc.	36	22	50	45	56	28
B.Sc. (C & B)	37	14	42	24	37	21
B.Sc.(Forestry)	12	7	15	10	11	9
B.Tech.(Ag.Engg)	23	18	28	29	29	19
B.S.c.(D.Sc. & Tech)	22		27	20	32	21
M.Sc.(Ag)	41	51	54	36	51	39
M.Sc.(Hort)	22	23	25	13	24	21
M.Sc. (Ag.Stat)	2		3		1	
M.Sc. (Forestry)	4	5	8	1	6	4
M.Sc. (C& B)	2	1	4	2	5	1
M.Sc. (FS & N)	15	2	8	14	8	8
M.Tech.(Ag.Engg)	4	2	5	4	2	3
M.V.Sc.	33	26	43	33	40	23
M.F.Sc.	2	4	6	8	5	
Ph.D.(Agrl)	13	7	15	15	23	21
Ph.D.(Vety.)	1	3	3	4	5	4
Ph.D. (Home Sci.)		2	2		1	
TOTAL:	554	387	667	465	639	449

Source: Kerala Agricultural University

Appendix 4.20

Crop Varieties Released and Equipments & Tools Developed by Kerala Agricultural University during the Ninth Plan

Sl.No. Crop	Variety
1 Rice (13)	Deepthi (WN D-3), Makaram (KTR - 2), Kumbham (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 Mashuri (RM-1)
2 Banana (2)	BSR -1 & BSR-2
3 Cashew (4)	Anagha, Amrutha, Priyanka & Akshaya
4 Cocoa (5)	CCRP-1 to 5
5 Groundnut (2)	Sneha, Snigdha
6 Sesamum	Thilahara
7 Sugarcane	Madhumathi
8 Cowpea	CWP-11,CWP-16,VS-15-3-1,VS-96
9 Vegetables	
a Brinjal	Haritha, Neelima
b Meion	Soubhagya
c Greater yam	Indu
d Bitter gourd	Priyanka, Kaomudi
e Vegetable Cowpea	VS-13-2, Vyjayanthi
f Snake gourd	TA-17,TA-23
g Coccinia	CC-29
h Tomato	Mukti,
l Bhindi (2)	Saikeerthi and Aruna
j Pumpkin	Suvarna
II Equipments and Tools Developed	
a Tender coconut punch	
b Tender coconut cutter	
c Black pepper thresher	
d 'Jab' type paddy dibbler	
e Fruit plucker	
f Papaya plucker	
g Foot operated coconut dehusker	

Source: Kerala Agricultural University

Appendix 4.21

Composition of Cattle Population for the last 4 Census Periods
(No.000's)

Year	Composition		Male		Female		Total	
			Nos.	%	Nos.	%	Nos.	%
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1977	Crossbred	No	217	16.01	1138	83.99	1355	100
		%	28.82	-	50.51	-	45.08	-
	Indegenous	No	536	32.47	1115	67.53	1651	100
		%	71.18	-	49.49	-	54.92	-
	Total	No	753	25.05	2253	74.95	3006	100
		%	100	-	100	-	100	-
1982	Crossbred	No	217	14.93	1236	85.07	1453	100
		%	32.93	-	50.70	-	46.92	-
	Indegenous	No	442	26.89	1202	73.11	1644	100
		%	67.07	-	49.30	-	53.08	-
	Total	No	659	21.28	2438	78.72	3097	100
		%	100	-	100	-	100	-
1987	Crossbred	No	199	11.69	1503	88.31	1702	100
		%	39.17	-	51.54	-	49.71	-
	Indegenous	No	309	17.94	1413	82.06	1722	100
		%	60.83	-	48.46	-	50.29	-
	Total	No	508	14.84	2916	85.16	3424	100
		%	100	-	100	-	100	-
1996	Crossbred	No	232	10.14	2055	89.86	2287	100
		%	60.42	-	68.23	-	67.34	-
	Indegenous	No	152	13.73	957	86.27	1109	100
		%	39.58	-	31.77	-	32.66	-
	Total	No	384	11.31	3012	88.69	3396	100
		%	100	-	100	-	100	-

Source : Livestock Census Report - 1996

Appendix 4.22

Distribution of Working Bullocks* and Male Calves over the Four Census Periods and Percentage Variation over 1977 to 1996

(' 000 Nos)

Category	1977	1982	% variation	1987	% variation	1996	% variation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Working Bullocks							
Indegenous	343.99	240.94	-29.96	120.66	-49.92	57.50	-52.35
Cross bred	19.60	14.33	-26.89	18.70	30.50	63.88	241.60
Total	363.59	255.27	-29.79	139.36	-45.41	121.38	-12.90
Male calves							
Indegenous	125.24	135.30	8.04	112.14	-17.12	52.36	-53.31
Cross bred	136.53	165.55	21.26	132.76	-19.81	111.30	-16.10
Total	261.77	300.85	14.93	244.90	-18.60	163.66	-33.17

Source: Livestock Census Report -1996

* Includes bullocks used for work & those used for work and breeding

Appendix 4.23
Trend in Distribution of Adult Female Cattle over the Census Periods from 1977 to 1996 , their Percentage Distribution and Percentage Variation over the Previous Census Period

Category	000 numbers													
	1977			1982			1987			1996				
	No.	% distribution	No.	% distribution	% variation	No.	% distribution	% variation	No.	% distribution	% variation	No.	% distribution	% variation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12			
Cattle in Milk														
Indigenous	334.29	47.41	392.79	45.45	17.5	451.8	44.51	15.02	329.66	29.57	-27.03			
Cross bred	370.75	52.59	471.48	54.55	27.17	563.17	55.49	19.45	785.36	70.43	39.45			
Adult Female Cattle														
Indigenous	684.96	49.96	785.71	51.94	14.71	812	47.73	3.35	569.53	31.71	-29.86			
Cross bred	686.02	50.03	726.91	48.06	5.96	889.33	52.27	22.34	1226.36	68.29	37.89			

Source: Livestock Census Reports - 1996

Appendix - 4.24

Index of Milk and Egg production based on 1984-85 Production - Kerala & India

Year	Index of Milk Production		Index of Egg Production	
	Kerala	India	Kerala	India
1	2	3	4	5
1984-85	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
1985-86	105.16	106.02	103.66	113.16
1986-87	109.34	111.08	106.48	121.46
1987-88	116.89	112.53	109.76	124.86
1988-89	124.02	116.63	111.89	133.17
1989-90	131.15	123.85	114.41	141.76
1990-91	138.52	129.88	118.14	148.06
1991-92	146.31	134.22	130.34	154.24
1992-93	154.84	141.20	135.21	160.88
1993-94	164.02	146.02	140.55	169.56
1994-95	173.61	153.73	146.04	182.25
1995-96	179.67	159.76	151.45	191.44
1996-97	186.08	164.58	154.27	192.90
1997-98	192.05	169.88	154.95	199.27
1998-99	198.36	180.00	155.79	211.55
1999-2000	206.97	NA	156.55	NA

Source : Animal Husbandry Department & Annual Economic Survey

Appendix - 4.25

Activities in the Animal Husbandry Sector during 1993-94 to 1999-2000

Sl.No	Activities	'000	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Cases treated	Nos.	3330	3401	3441	3851	3725	3893	3738
2	Operations Performed	Nos.	112	117	121	116	115	119	97
3	Castration done	Nos.	12	10	12	9	8	7	6
4	Vaccination done								
	1. Livestock	Nos.	2349	2424	2502	355	285	691	529
	2. Poultry	Nos.	4648	4755	4864	1828	1794	1235	2073
5	Anti Rabic Vaccinations done in Dogs	Nos.	50	47	49	96	45	132	127
6	Artificial Inseminations done	Nos.	1352	1465	1240	1151	1259	1251	1391
7	Calvings recorded	Nos.	303	307	324	318	327	314	349
8	Chicks hatched out in Department Poultry Farms	Nos.	901	921	947	651	915	1057	639
9	Vaccines produced in Veterinary Biologicals								
	1. Poultry	Doses	9070	15392	5702	4543	787	2645	5561
	2. Livestock	Doses	1489	1149	732	1026	254	303	250

Source: Animal Husbandry Department.

Appendix - 4.26

Production and Distribution of Frozen Semen in Kerala from 1993-94 to 1999-2000

Year	Production of Frozen Semen (lakh doses)	Distribution Inside the (lakh doses)	Distribution Outside the State (lakh doses)	Total Distribution (lakh doses)
1	2	3	4	5
1993-94	26.81	14.99	9.99	24.98
1994-95	24.85	15.36	10.97	26.33
1995-96	14.93	16.27	6.61	22.88
1996-97	24.78	15.39	7.83	23.22
1997-98	24.49	15.04	7.95	22.99
1998-99	25.57	15.75	7.70	23.45
1999-2000	26.17	15.74	6.80	22.54
2000-2001	28.08	15.85	7.60	23.45

Source: KLD Board

Appendix - 4.27

Artificial Insemination Centres in the State as on 31.03.2000

Department/ Institutions		No. of A.I Centres
1	2	3
1	Department of Animal Husbandry (Both ICDP and Non-ICDP)	2440
2	Department of Dairy Development	12
3	Other Voluntary Organisations (Private)	121
4	APCOS	192
5	Tata Tea	27
Total:		2792

Source: Animal Husbandry Department & KLD Board

Appendix - 4.28

Other Important Activities of KLD Board During 2000

Name of Programme		Achievement
1	2	3
1	Liquid Nitrogen (Lakh litres)	5.52
2	Quantity of basic fodder seeds produced (kg.)	1320
3	Quantity of fodder seed multiplied (MT)	28.89
4	No. of kids produced	454
5	No. of kids distributed	234
6	No. of personnel trained	365
7	No. of embryos collected	154

Source: KLD Board.

Appendix - 4.29

Average Price of Livestock Products and Feeds in the State from 1993-94 to 1999-2000

Item	Unit	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	% increase over 1997-98	1999- 2000	% increase over 1998-99	
1	2	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
Meat											
Chicken	Kg.	37	43	50	55	62.57	Broiler ..	57.69	-7.80	59.03	2.32
							Desi ..	64.87	-	67.36	3.84
Mutton	Kg.	59	69	83	92	99.12	106.20	7.14	107.08	0.83	
Beef	Kg.	25.67	29	33	38	41.36	46.30	11.94	48.62	5.01	
Pork	Kg.	34.8	40	43	47	50.53	56.33	11.48	56.85	0.92	
Egg											
Fowl	100Nos.	104.53	115	130	130	155	White ..	135	-12.90	145.00	7.41
							Brown ..	170	-	196.00	15.29
Duck	100Nos.	159.05	180	200	209	217	228.00	5.07	245.00	7.46	
Milk											
Cow	Litre	7.6	8.75	9.75	10.55	11.87	12.00	1.10	12.66	5.50	
Buffalo	Litre	8.74	10	11	12	13.24	14.00	5.74	14.56	4.00	
Feeds (price)											
Groundnut cake	Kg.	5.77	7.2	8.25	10.5	10.95	11.00	0.46	11.20	1.82	
Coconut cake	Kg.	6.51	6.7	7.5	9.5	10.70	10.83	1.21	11.21	3.51	
Gingely oil cake	Kg.		7.25	8.25	10	10.01	10.00	-0.10	10.93	9.30	
Straw	Kg.	1.4	1.9	2.6	3	3.44	4.04	17.44	4.19	3.71	
Grass	Kg.	0.6	0.9	1.3	1.5	1.99	2.87	44.22	2.88	0.35	

Source: Animal Husbandry Department.

Appendix - 4.30

Record of Performance of Kerala Co-operative Milk Marketing Federation (1993 to 2000)

Sl. No	Particulars	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	Sep. 2000
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	No. of Apcos registered(Cum)	1595	1712	1823	1930	1983	2149	2235	2300
2	No. of Apcos functional (Cum)	1523	1621	1722	1784	1826	1985	2040	2077
3	No. of members in Apcos(Cum) (lakh Nos)	3.69	4.39	4.82	5.11	5.27	5.72	5.99	6.21
4	No. of Women in Apcos (lakh nos)	0.5	0.62	0.65	0.67	0.75	0.81	0.83	0.93
5	No. of SC/ST members in Apcos (lakh Nos)	0.25	0.26	0.27	0.28	0.31	0.34	0.40	0.39
6	Average milk marketed/day by KCMMF (tonnes)	368	408	458	516	529	568	611	626
7	Average milk procured per day (tonnes) - Apcos	332	415	465	485	465	477	536	609
8	Direct employment generated (persons)	3368		3602	3816	5242	5565	5709	5823
9	No. of Veterinary routes.	19	17	15	16	25	51	43	31
10	No. of cases treated (lakh Nos)	2.08	2.11	1.98	1.61	0.71	0.14	0.09	0.06
11	No. of emergency veterinary routes	14	15	15	16	17	19	19	17
12	No. of cases treated yearly(lakh Nos)	0.35	0.34	0.33	0.39	0.36	0.36	0.43	0.21
13	Cattle feed sold (MT)	--	34213	35702	28367	38743	43480	83071	76885*
14	Quantity of ghee produced (tonnes)	588	535	1093	912	1213	1220	1562	1227**
15	Quantity of ghee sold (tonnes)	932	1027	1075	1119	1055	1181	1435	1055**

* Nov. 2000 & ** Aug. 2000

Source: KCMMF

Appendix - 4.31

Record of Performance of the Dairies under Kerala Co-operative Milk Marketing Federation during 1998 to 2000

Sl. No.	Dairy	Capacity (Ltr. per day)	Procurement (ltrs)					Sales (Ltrs)		
			1998	1999	2000	1998	1999	2000		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		
1	Thiruvananthapuram	100000	24620680	27836464	35703831	46926202	50890339	52097619		
2	Kollam	60000	20944763	25112356	35588677	28184307	32238355	32154478		
3	Alappuzha	60000	7856300	6233448	7301033	11792087	15150692	18549080		
4	Kottayam	60000	5621312	7636690	8766872	16898945	12919219	12238403		
5	Ernakulam	100000	32362173	35088256	38644363	27476980	32649012	32170932		
6	Thrissur	60000	15885403	16528530	18392808	12178679	11738185	11576618		
7	Palakkad	60000	28944309	29554870	32596767	13553493	24608489	15297940		
8	Kannur	60000	23764997	27813222	28475565	24288132	25724496	27613759		
9	Kozhikode	100000	14375472	19227334	19843503	25696644	25702020	27553944		
	Total	660000	174375409	195031170	225313419	206995469	231620807	229252773		

Source : KCMMF

Appendix - 4.32
Average Quantity of Milk Procured per day by APCOS
(1994 to 2000)

Year	No. of Societies (Functional)	Total Procurement/day (lit)	Procurement per Society/day (lit)
1	2	3	4
1994	1621	414730	256
1995	1722	465294	270
1996	1784	484969	272
1997	1826	464998	255
1998	1985	566247	285
1999	2040	629114	308
Sep. 2000	2077	687106	331

Source: KCMMF

Appendix - 4.33

Price Revision Details of Milk

Date of Revision	FAT(Rs./Kg)	SNF(Rs/Kg)	Purchase Price (Average rate)	Sales price(Rs/ltr Toned Milk)
1	2	3	4	5
01/04/84	30.00	21.00	2.67	4.00
01/10/85	31.00	24.00	2.97	4.50
11/08/87	34.00	27.50	3.36	5.00
21-07-89	35.00	31.10	3.69	5.50
15-02-91	39.00	34.90	4.14	6.00
21-11-91	42.80	42.80	4.92	7.00
01/11/92	49.25	49.25	5.66	8.00
01/02/94	55.50	55.50	6.38	9.00
21-01-95	62.50	62.50	7.19	10.00
31-01-96	69.90	69.90	8.04	11.00
01/01/97	80.15	77.01	8.95	12.00
01/04/99	95.70	78.30	9.73	13.00

Source: KCMMF

Appendix - 4.34

Price Spread of Milk (average price per lit.in Rs.)
(1993-94 to 2000-01)

Year	Producer	Society	Consumer	Difference in price between producer & consumer
1	2	3	4	5
1993-94	6.14	6.56	9.00	2.86
1994-95	7.44	7.80	10.00	2.56
1995-96	8.31	8.81	11.00	2.69
1996-97	9.42	9.91	12.00	2.58
1997-98	9.26	9.64	12.00	2.74
1998-99	9.18	9.55	12.00	2.82
1999-2000	9.93	10.33	13.00	3.07
2000-01	9.93	10.33	13.00	3.07

Source: KCMMF

Appendix - 4.35

District-wise Distribution of Fishermen Population in Kerala (1999-2000)

Sl. No	District	Marine				Inland				Marine & Inland Total
		Male	Female	Children	Total	Male	Female	Children	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Thiruvananthapuram	50890	49273	69972	170135	442	466	462	1370	171505
2	Kollam	35387	34226	44034	113647	20873	20143	22265	63281	176928
3	Alappuzha	34887	33743	43413	112043	20578	19859	21951	62388	174431
4	Pathanamthitta	....	....	....	....	589	719	1050	2358	2358
5	Kottayam	....	....	....	....	8359	8171	8812	25342	25342
6	Idukki	....	....	....	....	320	244	228	792	792
7	Ernakulam	24039	23272	26670	73981	22284	21672	21450	65406	139387
8	Thrissur	21913	22183	27087	71183	6665	6537	7030	20232	91415
9	Palakkad	....	....	....	....	736	831	1085	2652	2652
10	Malappuram	24071	24624	32946	81641	1413	1405	1632	4450	86091
11	Wayanad	....	....	....	....	92	86	97	275	275
12	Kozhikode	31653	30508	38593	100754	3891	3774	4632	12297	113051
13	Kannur	17549	16665	22695	56909	2270	2210	2168	6648	63557
14	Kasaragod	14387	13860	16389	44636	327	312	328	967	45603
State		254776	248354	321799	824929	88839	86429	93190	268458	1093387

Source: Directorate of Fisheries

Appendix - 4.36

Details of Crafts in Operation in the Marine Sector during 1999-2000

Sl.No	District	Mechanised	Motorised	Non-motorised	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Thiruvananthapuram	14	4267	2834	7115
2	Kollam	1127	3128	2614	6869
3	Alapuzha	244	6552	2337	9133
4	Ernakulam	1327	1129	2067	4523
5	Thrissur	131	2502	1351	3984
5	Malappuram	177	3955	3616	7748
7	Kozhikode	614	4071	5424	10109
8	Kannur	440	1943	1171	3554
9	Kasaragod	120	1282	337	1739
Total:		4194	28829	21751	54774

Source : Directorate of Fisheries

Appendix - 4.37

Export of Marine Products from Kerala and India

Year	Kerala		India	
	Quantity (in tonnes)	Value (Rs.in lakh)	Quantity (in tonnes)	Value (Rs.in lakh)
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
1998-99	70641	81655	302934	462687
1999-2000	91759	114239	343031	511667
2000-2001	88852	104640	44473	644389

Source : Directorate of Fisheries

Appendix - 4.38

Species-wise Inland Fish Production in Kerala from 1994-95 to 1999-2000

(Quantity in Tonnes)

Sl. No.	Species	1994-95		1995-96		1996-97		1997-98		1998-99		1999-2000		Variation in 1999-2000 over 1998-99	
		Actual	%	Actual	%	Actual	%	Actual	%	Actual	%	Actual	%	Actual	%
1	2	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1	Prawns	12265	25.45	11984	25.45	12531	24.05	130	22.35	14346.00	21.79	16459	22.20	2113	25.53
2	Etroplus	4468	9.27	4660	9.27	4883	9.37	4964	8.53	4756.00	7.22	4860	6.56	104	1.26
3	Murrels	4179	8.67	4386	8.67	4618	8.86	468	7.85	4369.00	6.64	4596	6.20	227	2.74
4	Tilapia	6836	14.18	7347	14.18	7732	14.84	8532	14.65	7219.00	10.96	8510	11.48	1291	15.60
5	Catfish	4546	9.43	4882	9.43	4928	9.46	5239	9.00	4420.00	6.71	4816	6.50	396	4.79
6	Jew Fish	2566	5.32	2652	5.32	2791	5.36	3181	5.46	3012.00	4.57	3054	4.12	42	0.51
7	Others	13332	27.66	13695	27.66	14622	28.06	18721	32.16	27733.00	42.11	31835	42.94	4102	49.57
	Total	48192	100	49586	100	52105	100	41235	100	65855	100	74130	100	8275	100

Source : Directorate of Fisheries

Appendix - 4.39

Species wise Composition of Marine Fish Landings in Kerala

(Quantity in Tonnes)

Sl.No	Species	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Elasinobranches	3323	4432	5887	4109	4422	3915	4110	3677
2	Cat Fish	1028	597	499	308	390	192	213	248
3	Chirocentrus	959	1707	1450	983	1379	1380	1340	380
4	a) Oil Sardine	16967	49675	1554	13328	30607	93636	77795	143152
	b) Other Sardine	54118	22819	16482	46131	6737	15573	19889	29090
5	Anchoviella	48217	49477	31710	36683	29744	26315	31629	26047
6	Thrissocles & Other Clupeoids	33208	18190	20196	14509	26604	15430	19041	10835
7	Ferches	50159	74813	60180	47620	71157	46763	42370	40989
8	Redmulletts	7583	2489	382	174	33	111	358	122
9	Sciaenids	15603	14657	16734	9979	17720	9952	13431	7607
10	Ribbon Fishes	6162	7290	15435	4641	21884	18976	16579	16542
11	Carangids	12991	20725	15836	13075	15193	22401	16091	...
12	Leiognathids	4480	6548	4238	4005	4536	4732	5118	6154
13	Lactaritus	675	907	1135	561	2208	1791	3016	1645
14	Pomfrets	2601	2654	3391	1675	3644	2649	2858	1964
15	Mackerel	37909	59172	111879	78515	128411	82429	61499	82469
16	Seer Fish	8734	6447	5837	5910	4828	4216	5669	2945
17	Tunnies	16619	13257	14395	10977	17923	16018	11561	17708
18	Soles	28445	20618	20999	12385	15768	20375	16747	25433
19	a) Prawn	51131	48119	71974	43406	46279	56562	58575	44706
	b) Lobster & Crustaceans	17800	24797	25252	13700	12808	10703	16164	513
20	Cephalopods	31424	28905	38275	43942	34557	37058	33267	31881
21	Miscellaneous	111005	96534	57093	125030	75173	83597	85376	13180
Total		561141	574829	540813	531646	572005	574774	542696	507287

Source : Directorate of Fisheries

Appendix - 4.40

NCDC Assisted Integrated Fisheries Development Project (1998-99) Physical and Financial Achievements under Phase I, II & III

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. NO.	Project Components	Phase - I			Phase - II			Phase - III			Total	
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Physical	Financial	
I	Inputs											
1	1 Crafts	395	—	406	—	1962	—	—	—	2763	—	—
2	2 OBM Nos	819	378.19	816	803.68	3687	2836.68	—	—	5352	4018.55	—
3	3 Webbing(kg)	64790	—	148921	—	289610	—	—	—	503321	—	—
4	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	—	78.15	—	17.29	—	—	—	—	—	—	207.57
IV	Training	—	8.34	—	9.53	—	—	—	94.26	—	—	—
V	Non Formal Education	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
VI	Working Capital	—	8.47	—	18.95	—	—	—	81.41	—	—	108.83
VII	Pre-operative Expenses	—	30	—	10.35	—	—	—	36.42	—	—	76.77
VIII	Physical & Price Contingencies	—	27.85	—	—	—	—	—	621.03	—	—	648.88
IX	Project Management	—	—	—	122.83	—	—	—	115.50	—	—	238.33
X	No. of beneficiaries	4577	—	7223	—	20795	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Total		555.84	..	1034.28	..	3785.3	..	5375.42	..	5375.42	..

Source : Directorate of Fisheries

Appendix - 4.41

Details of Fisheries Works under Harbour Engineering Department

Sl. No.	Name of Project	Total estimated cost		Year of Starting	Year of Completion Targetted	Expenditure upto 3/2000 (Rs.lakh)	Remarks
		Original cost (Rs. in Lakhs)	Revised Cost (Rs. in Lakhs)				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	VIZHINJAM	704.06	1585	1962 - I Stage 1987-II Stage	Mar-99	1278.08	Work of wharf, gearshed, auction hall, etc are progressing
2	NEENDAKARA	621.7	-	3/95-III Stage 1982	partially commissioned on 27.3.88	275.29	Case against land aquisition pending for completion at Sakthikulangara side
3	THANGASSERY	1980.5	3998	Apr-89	October 1st 2000	3182	Revised estimate for Rs. 4742 lakh submitted
4	KAYAMKULAM	624.6	1770	Jun-95		218.55	
5	MUNAMBAM	1167.2	1895	Mar-89	Sep-98	1612.55	All most all the works have been completed and can be commissioned at any time
6	PUTHIAPPA	962.5		Feb-90	Commissioned on 2.2.96	1089.07	
7	CHOMBAL	556	975	May-92	Commissioned on 25.5.99	833.1	
8	MOPLA BAY	564	816 (sanctioned)	Nov-91	Commissioned on 25.5.99	899.04	
9	FOR TRADITIONAL FISHERMEN						
	1. KATOOR POLLATHAI	59		Dec-96	March 31 2000	41.21	60% work completed
	2. PUNNAPRA	47.25					
	3. ETTIKKULAM	81.2		Jan-98		61.58	Works almost completed Land to be acquired
10	FISH LANDING CENTRE FOR MECHANISED BOATS						
	PALACODE	15	32	Mar-93	Dec-95	20.2	completed 8 numbers
11	DREDGING OF RIVER MOUTHS						
	12 PONNANI	2970		Mar-00			Project awaits sanction from GOI
	13 THALAI	1370		Mar-00			Project awaits sanction from GOI

Appendix - 4.42

Details of Welfare and Relief Schemes Implemented by the Kerala Fishermen's Welfare Fund Board 1999-2000

Sl.No	Details of scheme	Rate of Assistance (Rs.)	No. of Beneficiaries	Amount Spent (Rs.lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5
1	Group Insurance Scheme			
a	Accidental Death (Started on 10-9-1986)	50000	96	47.25
b	Permanent total Disability	50000	5	1.5
c	Permanent -partial Disability			
	Total		101	48.75
2	Death while fishing or immediately thereafter not due to accident(started on 10-9-86)	15000	48	8.45
3	Financial Assistance for the Marriage of Daughters of Fishermen(started on 1-1-87)	1500	2937	44.05
4	Financial Assistance for the Death of dependents of fishermen (started on 1-1-87)	300	896	2.68
5	Fishermen Pension (started on 01-02-1987)	100	27017	248.86
6	Financial Assistance for Temporary Disability of Fishermen due to accident(Started on 4-4-87)	500	1717	5.73
7	Financial Assistance for the Expenses for death of fishermen(started on 4-4-87)	5000	610	29.1
8	a) Cash award to Fishermen students who secured highest mark in S.S.L.C. exam (started on 7-5-90)	3000	13	0.16
	b) Scholarship for continuous study who secured 1st and 2nd prize in the state in S.S.L.C	100	4	0.04
9	Financial Assistance to one who go for sterilisation operation(started on 1-1-91)	500	1346	6.73
10	a) Financial Assistance for Fatal Diseases (started on 1-4-95)	40000	144	7.14
	b) Pension to irrecoverable patients	100	118	0.26
	Special Schemes			
11	Sanitation Scheme (Started on 20-5-96)	2500	101	1.86
12	Eye Camp (21-10-96)			
13	Chairman's Relief Fund (Assistance to victims of natural calamity)	Rs.100 to 2500	154	0.77
14	Special cases sanctioned by the Board		1	0.01
15	Maternity Benefit Schemes (1-8-97)			
16	Awareness Programme of Fishermen			
17	Matsya Board Guidance Centre			1.24

Source : Kerala Fishermen Welfare Fund Board, Thrissur

Appendix - 4.43

Division-wise Area of Forest in Kerala (as on 31-3-2000)

Sl. No	Division	Area in Sq.kms			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	316.8451	-	0.1523	316.9974
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	-	320.0493	530.0293
15	Nilambur North	57.9196	0.0171	335.7790	393.7157
16	Nilambur south	267.3894	-	97.7633	365.1527
17	Palakkad	73.4100	-	163.3146	236.7246
18	Nenmara	205.5173	-	131.4184	336.9357
19	Kozhikode	-	86.1388	204.4131	290.5519
20	Wayanad North	133.9031	15.0644	66.5164	215.4839
21	Wayanad South	67.5205	6.4595	251.9095	325.8895
22	Kannur	206.5127	-	89.0045	295.5172
23	Thiruvananthapuram W.L	181.0000	-	-	181.0000
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	344.5502	-	-	344.5502
29	Silent Valley	89.5165	-	-	89.5165
30	Senthuruni	95.8200	-	4.5000	100.3200
31	Eravikulam	187.4420	-	-	187.4420
32	Peechi	201.7250	-	-	201.7250
33	Aralam	22.3572	-	32.6428	55.0000
Total:		9156.9838	214.3117	1754.1818	11125.4773

Source : Forest Department

Appendix - 4.44

Species-wise Area Under Forest Plantation

Sl. No.	Name of Species	(area in ha)											% to total
		1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000(P)	11	12	
1	Teak	75355	74914	74947	75320	76288	76010	76116.0	75979.725	75939.793	44.64		
2	Eucalyptus	29923	29633	29066	28745	29818	29459	28450.2	25650.380	24009.730	14.11		
3	Softwood	919	895	787	781	758	3312	5853.7	8457.491	9035.620	5.31		
4	Mixed Plantation	32887	33999	34526	35156	35692	34296	45353.6	43613.342	44722.735	26.29		
5	Cashew	4558	4570	4525	4471	4470	4454	4537.5	6194.588	6243.770	3.67		
6	Bamboo	646	996	1036	1124	1212	2114	2226.9	2475.474	2662.724	1.57		
7	Wattle	3735	3890	3811	3811	3336	3316	3316.3	3316.300	3387.160	1.99		
8	Hardwood	849	859	847	863	863	817	769.7	776.728	786.608	0.46		
9	Fuelwood	96	138	165	165	165	150	154.2	170.700	270.672	0.16		
10	Pepper	408	459	439	439	454	270	305.3	325.300	309.980	0.18		
11	Mahogany	169	169	169	169	153	143	119.2	80.630	80.640	0.05		
12	Pine	452	452	452	452	897	965	548.6	548.600	222.400	0.13		
13	Rosewood	155	155	164	263	267	290	326.6	415.150	414.280	0.24		
14	Balsa	93	93	93	93	93	93	93.2	93.200	93.200	0.05		
15	Cardamom	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00		
16	Sandal wood	11	11	11	21	166	183	183.1	183.100	73.120	0.04		
17	Kongu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00		
18	Lylesiyam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00		
19	Others	3502	3855	4034	3877	4050	4164	1746.1	1820.083	1848.385	1.09		
	Total	153758	155088	155072	155750	158682	160036	170100.2	170100.791	170100.817			

Source : Forest Department

Appendix - 4.45

Production of Major Forest Produce

Sl. No.	Item	Unit	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000 (provisional)	Increase or decrease over the previous year
			3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
1	Timber(round logs)	cum.	78691	123501	61430	51972	19246	26664	44337	66.28
2	Timber(round poles)	Nos.	725231	779507	361179	683391	287243	275050	455389	65.57
3	Timber(Swan & Squard)	cum.	226	10	30	4	2	10	7	-30.00
4	Fire wood	MT.	33409	82888	45336	29877	11291	18424	14191	-22.98
5	Cardamom	Kg.	1459	4379	3155	1233	1717	2758	4249	54.06
6	Honey	Kg.	65655	37512	74787	72161	71214	21376	41734	95.24
7	Reeds	Nos.	64783879	57647490	49615070	56840410	63239268	62708610	39576143	-36.89
8	Bamboo	Nos.	1810194	1596297	1339741	4829421	2338472	2088407	627805	-69.94
9	Jungle Wood Poles	Nos.	174	5282	64	289	7054	670	....
10	Sandal wood	Kg.	218424	112726	133847	103523	171252	17762	97028	446.27

Source : Forest Department

Appendix - 4.46

Forest Revenue in Kerala

Sl. No.	Items	Sale Proceeds							1999-2000
		1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000 (Provisional)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
A	Revenue from Forests								
	1. Timber	9043.50	11847.95	13890.86	13598.36	12395.55	10183.28	10016.00	
	2. Firewood&Charcoal	100.89	107.38	261.00	151.74	227.72	163.45	132.60	
	3. Livestock	7.63	3.14	1.64	2.61	4.29	7.26	1.11	
	4. Others	683.74	1294.49	1327.07	1423.78	1361.06	1236.59	1008.90	
	Sub total (A)	9835.76	13252.96	15480.07	15176.49	13988.62	11590.58	11158.61	
B	Other receipts	483.45	462.20	610.74	1085.34	531.51	627.23	427.91	
C	Total (A+B)	10319.21	13715.16	16091.31	16261.83	14520.13	12217.81	11586.52	
D	Refunds	23.37	26.66	14.77	61.56	28.69	114.77	93.84	
E	Net Revenue(C-D)	10295.84	13688.50	16076.54	16200.27	14491.44	12103.04	11492.68	

Source : Forest Department

Appendix 4.47

Physical Targets & Achievements under General Forestry from 1997-98 to 1999-2000

Sl. No.	Item	Unit	1997-98		1998-99		1999-2000	
			Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Survey of Forest Boundaries							
a	Boundary demarkation	km	400	627	500	513	1000	1057
b	Cairns constructed	Nos	6450	7668	8000	3841	8000	2076
2	Fire Protection Works							
a	Fireline	km	3008	2084	3700	1504	5000	928.836
b	Fire Watch Tower	Nos		2	2	2	5	5
c	Check dam	Nos.	-	2	10	3	10	-
d	Shed	Nos.	-	6	6	5	10	-
e	Water Tank	Nos.	1	7	-	-	8	-
f	Pump set	Nos.	7	2	-	-	8	-
g	Generator set	Nos.	5	7	-	-	-	-
3	Culture Operations	Ha.	7352	6440			11500	1776.85
a	Special tending	Ha.						530.35
b	Climber cutting	Ha.						1246.5
c	Leranthus cutting	No of trees					50000	546.760 (Ha)
4	Roads							
a	Metalling and Tarring	Km	-	-	3	3.7	30	11.2
b	Other Road Works	Km	13.8	23.35	22	13.7	80	12.576
c	Culvert	Nos.	6	4	-	-	5	6
5	Buildings							
a	Spill over works	Nos	22	18	7	1	15	-
b	Fire Watch Tower	Nos	-	-	-	-	8	-
c	Picket Station	Nos					8	
d	Check Post	Nos					3	
e	Other Buildings	Nos.	44	3	30	60	18	10
6	Fast Growing Species (IRM)							
a	Replanting/Augmentation	Ha.	1,422	825	738	787.1	1000	828.6
7	Teak							
a	Planting	Ha.	399	395	290	353.59	790	178.95
8	Soft Wood							
a	Replanting/Augmentation	Ha.					200	81.7
9	Bamboo & Reeds							
a	Planting	Ha.	261	91	100	32	-	-
b	Preliminary Operations (Plg.)	Nos.	-	10	-	-	-	-
10	Cashew							
a	Augmentation	Ha.	470	481	250	429	-	-
11	Rosewood Project							
a	Planting	Ha.	60	-	70	90	25	15
b	Ropsewood Nursery	No.						
12	Fuelwood & Fodder Development (50% CSS)							
a	Planting Augmentation	Ha.	837	989	813	727.02	800	683.6
b	Nursery beds	Nos.	770	180	-	524	1000	-
13	Regeneration of denuded Forests							
a	Planting	Ha.	60	110	1920	2022.2	1500	668.91
14	Regeneration of desired species							
a	Planting	Ha.	-	-	415	348.44	621	284.17

Source: Forest Department

Appendix - 4.48

KERALA FORESTRY PROJECT (WORLD BANK ASSISTED)

Year-wise Financial Target Envisaged in the Project

(Rs. Lakh)						
Table No.	Items / Components of Project	1998-99	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 Natural Forests areas of Degraded	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 4.49

Kerala Forestry Project (World Bank Assisted) Yearwise Physical Targets Envisaged in the Project

Sl. No.	Items/components of the Project	Unit	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-01	2000-02	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Treatment Areas						
	Assisted Natural						
	Regeneration (ANR)	Ha	2000	5000	8000	8600	23600
	Reeds, Rattans & Bamboos	Ha	500	1200	1500	1500	4700
	Rehabilitation of Degraded Forest (RDF) 1&2	Ha	1000	2667	2667	2667	9001
	PFM Treated	Ha	150	650	1500	1500	3800
	PFM Managed	Ha	600	2000	4000	2000	8600
	Plantation Teak P1	Ha	100	200	500	1000	1800
	Plantation Pulpwood P2	Ha	250	600	1250	1600	3700
	Sub Total		4600	12317	19417	18867	55201
2	Civil Works						
	Quarters	No	30	43	30	15	118
	Office Buildings	No	3	5			8
	Roads / Trekpaths	Km	55	60	65	70	250
	Sub Total		88	108	95	85	376
3	Consultant Studies	No	48	13	7	2	70
4	Training						
	International	No	7	12			19
	National	No	65	77			142
	Sub Total		72	89	0	0	161
5	Workshops	No	88	82			170
6	Studytour						
	Inter National	No	4	6			10
	National	No	25	17			42
	Sub Total		29	23	0	0	52
7	Equipments						
	Computers & Accessories	No	75	60	67		202
	Vehicles						0
	Car	No	19	7			26
	Jeep	No	39	24	1		64
	Truck	No	1				1
	Mini Bus	No	1				1
	Motor Cycle	No	10	20			30
	Lorry	No	1				1
	Boat	No	3	2			5
	Sub Total		74	53	1	0	128

Source : Kerala Forest Department

Appendix - 4.50

Operations of the Kerala State Co-operative Bank Limited

(Rs. Lakh)

Sl.No	Particulars	1991-92	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-2001
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Share Capital	1209.50	1801.46	1851.46	2073.53	2073.53	2127.85	2195.00
2	Reserves	1881.20	2500.00	2656.07	2846.91	3081.50	3633.25	4174.00
3	Deposits	27098.19	47461.64	57915.93	77522.27	123616.97	153972.09	168724.00
4	Borrowings	15203.45	19973.73	22960.66	19984.82	9351.17	8440.35	14598.00
5	Working Capital	44966.62	71249.39	84893.35	101957.59	137566.39	180810.00	189174.00
6	Loans & Advances	27970.68	53566.00	52219.64	51809.69	46811.19	101905.94	117931.00
7	Investments	7461.00	18832.96	19093.64	23549.84	41738.70	45581.24	52004.00
8	Net Profits	69.51	136.90	69.55	81.38	126.13	25.06	50.00

Source: Kerala State Co - operative Bank Ltd.

Appendix - 4.51

Purpose - wise Outstanding Loans in the Kerala State Co-operative Bank Limited as on 31-03-2000

(Rs.in Crore)

Sl.No.	Purpose	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Agriculture	134.00	151.09	167.61	155.36	175.72
2	Procurements/Marketing Distribution	126.63	109.70	102.69	98.59	103.71
3	Cottage and Small Scale Industries	69.38	58.94	68.47	70.65	53.01
4	Other Industries	24.38	42.67	22.68	15.67	11.49
5	Consumer Activities	4.42	2.06	1.91	6.43	1.02
6	Consumption Purpose	40.23	77.01	59.21	29.69	42.00
7	Housing	44.69	43.59	50.04	55.83	23.58
8	Other Purposes	91.93	37.14	45.49	35.89	608.52
Total		535.66	522.20	518.10	468.11	1019.05

Source: Kerala State Co - operative Bank Ltd.

Appendix - 4.52

Selected indicators of the Credit Operations of the

Primary Agricultural Credit Societies

Sl. No.	Indicators	Unit	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	No. of Societies	Nos.	1583	1589	1591	1591	1591	1631	1628
2	No. of Members	(Nos. Lakhs)	102.85	111.31	114.59	111.73	112.8	113.01	114.21
	(i) of which SC	(Nos. Lakhs)	10.24	10	11	11.0	11.5	11.6	12.96
	(ii) of which ST	(Nos. Lakhs)	0.77	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.95	0.98	2.23
3	Paid up share capital	(Rs. Lakhs)	13478	14496	14579	18716	19410	35359	29217.11
4	Reserves	(Rs. Lakhs)	11193	9075	9076	17726	18640	23727	23622.92
5	Deposits	(Rs. Lakhs)	189123	158288	168506	300395	301594	429828	534181.02
6	Working Capital	(Rs. Lakhs)	324413	269760	354765	505906	532605	630460	731748.04
7	Loans Issued	(Rs. Lakhs)	201096	146969	150382	319209	323930	338286	399364.18
	(i) short-term	(Rs. Lakhs)	157337	111945	114709	239788	242716	247248	259326.31
	(ii) Medium-term	(Rs. Lakhs)	37112	29936	30832	69324	70916	71576	118314.79
	(iii) Long - term	(Rs. Lakhs)	6647	5068	4849	10090	10298	19462	21723.08
8	Loan Outstanding	(Rs. Lakhs)	184049	160810	185505	273392	279106	363860	440191
9	Loan Overdue	(Rs. Lakhs)	30515	32773	32877	45186	45895	64518	80990.05
10	S.T Loan for agricultural purpose alone	(Rs. Lakhs)	53516	--	--	74819	76114	71216	73846.32
11	S.T Loan for non-agricultural purpose	(Rs. Lakhs)	103821	--	--	164969	166602	176032	185479.99
12	M.T loan for Agricultural purpose	(Rs. Lakhs)	12448	146949	150382	20998	21486	21930	34979.35
13	M.T loan for non-Agricultural purpose	(Rs. Lakhs)	24664	53472	57393	48326	49460	49646	83335.44
14	L.T. Loan for Agricultural purpose	(Rs. Lakhs)	5841	93477	98989	4064	4396	4110	5700.59
15	L.T. Loan for non-agricultural purpose	(Rs. Lakhs)	806	--	--	6026	6202	15352	16022.49
16	Value of Fertilizers Sold	(Rs. Lakhs)	8173	10016	12118	88441	89126	89215	87102.21
17	Value of Agricultural Produce Marketed	(Rs. Lakhs)	9351	10432	11009	16308	16699	14081	18083.88
18	Dormant Societies	Nos.	17	30	52	44	45	20	26
19	Societies on Profit	Nos.	764	690	703	590	586	671	720
20	Profit Amount	(Rs. Lakhs)	2590	--	--	4924	4764	4824	5797.71
21	Societies on loss	Nos.	784	854	844	955	957	885	836
22	Loss Amount	(Rs. Lakhs)	--	--	--	--	12160	13303	15328.02
23	Societies without profit or loss (U/L)	Nos.	35	45	44	2	3	75	46
24	Societies having paid Secretaries	Nos.	1553	1556	1562	1559	1559	1559	1559
25	Societies having own Godowns	Nos.	1432	1453	1457	1457	1457	1457	1457
26	Societies having Hired Godowns	Nos.	474	481	491	493	493	493	493
27	Viable Societies	Nos.	1487	1487	1502	1430	1431	1439	1432

U/L Under Liquidation

Source: Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Kerala.

Appendix - 4.53
Selected Indicators of the Credit Operations of the
Primary Agricultural Credit Societies

Sl.No.	Indicators	Unit	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
			7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	Average membership per society	No.	6560	7005	7202	7023	7094	6929	7015
2	Average Share Capital per Society	Rs.lakh	8.51	9.12	9.16	11.38	12.20	21.68	17.95
3	Average deposit per society	Rs.lakh	119.47	99.61	168.76	188.00	189.37	263.54	328.12
4	Average deposit per member	Rs	1821	1422	2343	2677	2669	3803	4677
5	Average working capital per society	Rs.lakh	205.00	169.76	222.98	318	336.02	386.55	449.48
6	Average loan per member	Rs	1936	1320	1312	2857	2870	2993	3497
7	Percentage of borrowing members to total		43	27	27	47	46	53	56.03
8	Average loan advanced per advancing society	Rs.lakh	128.00	92.00	95.00	201	203.6	207.41	245.31
9	Average loan advanced per borrowing members	Rs	4552	4890	4860	6234	6116	6120	6240
10	Percentage of overdue to demand		17.00	20.00	18.00	17.00	16.00	11.00	20.78
11	Percentage of overdue to outstanding		15.00	22.00	22.00	11.00	16.44	17.73	18.40

Source: Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Kerala.

* Provisional

Appendix - 4.54

Targets and Achievements of Deposit Mobilisation Programme of Co-operatives in Kerala

Year	Target (Rs. Lakhs)	Achievement (Rs. Lakhs)	Achievement in terms of percentage
1	2	3	4
1976	2000	2656.38	133.00
1979	2000	3698.72	185.00
1980	2000	4796.27	240.00
1981	2625	5635.64	214.00
1982	2500	6024.95	241.00
1983	4000	9367.35	234.00
1984	6000	11861.56	198.00
1986	6000	13772.60	230.00
1987	6000	13608.58	227.00
1988	3000	11314.51	377.00
1989	6000	17885.37	298.00
1990	6000	28881.12	481.30
1991	6000	28121.97	468.60
1992	6000	34681.77	578.02
1994	20000	47514.85	237.57
1995	20000	54139.77	270.70
1996	20000	58891.36	294.45
1997	20000	59210.11	296.05
1998	20000	59773.00	298.87
1999	20000	72557.00	362.79
2000	20000	77578.00	387.89
Total	200125	621970.88	310.79

Source: Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Kerala

Appendix - 4.55

Annual Long Term Loan Disbursement and Debentures Floated by Kerala State Co-operative Agricultural Rural Development Bank Ltd.

(Rs. in Crore)

Sl. No.	Year	Loan advanced					Debenture Floated					Total
		Ordinary	Scheme	NFS	Rural Housing	Total	Ordinary	Scheme	NFS	Rural Housing		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
1	1988-89	10.78	14.48	5.23	-	30.49	11.30	17.21	13.78	-	42.29	
2	1989-90	14.44	23.12	6.07	8.44	52.07	14.15	27.61	5.20	-	46.96	
3	1990-91	12.62	24.86	9.35	34.35	81.18	12.20	22.76	9.38	40.00	84.34	
4	1991-92	11.44	27.62	10.19	17.29	66.54	11.00	23.05	9.16	10.53	53.74	
5	1992-93	12.43	27.42	18.72	11.31	69.88	12.40	24.74	17.75	9.65	64.54	
6	1993-94	11.80	31.76	27.64	13.71	84.91	11.50	30.65	26.92	24.32	93.39	
7	1994-95	10.63	45.60	30.77	24.31	111.31	10.00	30.46	25.07	14.86	80.39	
8	1995-96	10.44	67.54	40.53	35.49	154.00	11.00	45.78	37.65	40.53	134.96	
9	1996-97	17.96	80.93	61.51	47.06	207.46	12.00	90.19	51.09	24.32	177.60	
10	1997-98	10.84	79.38	51.01	95.07	236.30	17.25	102.82	61.33	60.98	242.38	
11	1998-99	4.64	94.75	45.85	86.70	231.94	4.10	80.28	37.22	69.07	190.67	
12	1999-2000	4.44	100.97	72.85	123.03	301.29	4.24	95.59	66.61	98.66	265.10	
13	2000-2001	6.65	121.51	81.37	123.79	333.32	3.25	104.31	77.00	86.18	270.74	

NFS - Non Farm Sector

Source: Kerala State Co-operative Agricultural and Rural Development Bank Ltd.

Appendix - 4.56

Purpose-wise Classification of Long Term Loans Issued by Primary Co-operative Agricultural & Rural Development Banks

Sl.No	PURPOSE	(Rs. Lakh)									
		1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-01	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
Ordinary Loan											
1	Construction of Wells/Tanks	19.71	3.47	11.33	0.21	8.68	4.27	11.41	20.63	55.34	
2	Renovation of Wells/Tanks	1.39	2.71	2.42	1.61	0.17		0.4	1.10	9.31	
3	Pumpsets	5.42	3.17	1.83	0.37	2.84	2.86	2.44	1.98	9.71	
4	Plantation & Horticulture	107.21	86.73	55.71	55.96	45.37	130.19	93.49	141.33	217.05	
5	Agricultural Machinery	0.07	1.45	14.16						0	
6	Animal Husbandary	12.77	5.67	14.06	4.19	121.97	214.29	109.9	46.12	74.92	
7	Land Development	418.41	526.84	415.64	420.61	628.13	386.62	133.05	105.26	107.49	
8	Construction of Godowns/Cattle	307.74	266.05	243.12	260.09	475.13	132.98	42.81	57.86	92.83	
9	Barbed wire or stonefencing	205.95	177.21	219.16	231.74	355.34	75.62	12.95	18.28	36.51	
10	Construction of drainage channels	0.84			0.43	2.47	3.96	1.5	0.15	3.62	
11	Loans for Redemption of prior debts	1.00	0.59							0	
12	Others	172.72	113.53	60.93	91.66	141.66	142.42	62.18	70.84	46.06	
	Total	1253.23	1187.42	1038.36	1066.87	1781.76	1093.21	470.13	463.55	652.84	
Scheme Loan											
1	Minor Irrigation	517.66	630.70	883.83	1304.09	1224.94	1178.6	1496.15	1572.75	1899.84	
2	Plantation & Horticulture	1092.17	1803.19	2237.07	2502.58	3294.19	3861.87	3613.84	4276.5	4637.57	
3	Agricultural Machinery	215.78	362.98	484.04	831.73	875.39	582.01	676.34	890.04	1268.6	
4	Dairy	147.71	121.94	264.02	714.38	109.58	12.46	24.65	23.14	24.7	
5	Land Development	239.7	38.80	327.12	786.04	1291.96	1047.87	1688.53	1471.79	2308.23	
6	Poultry	57.24	142.94	270.22	399.80	992.78	991.58	1477.73	1554.53	1585.21	
7	Fisheries	32.67	58.32	85.56	80.06	162.84	97.32	202.82	200.32	229.85	
8	Others	467.41	5.26	18.71	224.89	149.16	158.35	342.43	235.49	194.41	
	Total	2770.34	3164.13	4551.47	6861.57	8100.84	7930.06	9522.49	10224.56	12148.41	

Source: Kerala State Co-operative Agricultural & Rural Development Bank Ltd.

Appendix - 4.57

Agency-wise Disbursement of Refinance Assistance by NABARD in Kerala

Sl. No.	District	1993-94		1994-95		1995-96		1996-97		1997-98		1998-99		1999-2000	
		Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1	KSCARD Bank Ltd.	54.00	43.1	51.86	41.11	78.50	61.8	131.97	71.7	153.67	75.2	110.00	69.3	153.44	72.1
2	Commercial Banks	40.05	32.0	43.48	34.46	23.62	18.6	9.26	5.0	8.26	4.0	21.55	13.6	16.30	7.7
3	State Co-op. Banks	19.08	15.2	18.73	14.85	12.24	9.6	15.21	8.3	18.91	9.3	1.49	0.90	18.59	8.7
4	Regional Rural Banks	12.21	9.7	12.08	9.58	12.66	10.0	27.62	15.0	23.55	11.5	25.74	16.2	24.49	11.5
Total:		125.34	100	126.15	100	127.02	100	184.06	100	204.39	100	158.78	100	212.82	100

Source: NABARD

Appendix - 4.58

Purpose-wise Refinance by NABARD

Sl. No.	District	1993-94		1994-95		1995-96		1996-97		1997-98		1998-99		1999-2000	
		Refinance	%	Refinance	%	Refinance	%	Refinance	%	Refinance	%	Refinance	%	Refinance	%
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1	Minor Irrigation	19.62	15.7	16.12	12.8	23.04	18.1	26.09	14.2	25.92	12.7	15.30	9.6	22.70	10.7
2	Land Development	1.39	1.1	2.70	2.1	3.97	3.1	9.24	5.0	16.29	8.0	14.02	8.8	16.18	7.6
3	Farm Mechanisation	4.29	3.4	5.09	4.0	3.78	3.0	3.79	2.1	7.41	3.6	2.12	1.3	3.76	1.8
4	Plantation & Horticulture	23.24	18.5	22.95	18.2	24.33	19.2	42.17	22.9	43.53	21.3	34.94	22.0	41.35	19.4
5	Dairy Development	3.82	3.0	5.14	4.1	6.74	5.3	10.42	5.7	12.73	6.2	12.45	7.8	13.49	6.3
6	Fisheries	2.05	1.6	1.52	1.2	2.09	1.6	2.22	1.2	2.10	1.0	2.56	1.6	2.22	1.0
7	Poultry	2.09	1.7	2.41	1.9	3.81	3.0	8.42	4.6	6.46	3.2	4.94	3.3	6.55	3.1
8	Bio-gas	0.34	0.3	0.15	0.1	0.11	0.1	0.10	0.1	0.11	0.1	0.16	0.1	0.06	0.0
9	I.R.D.P	12.88	10.3	14.51	11.5	6.33	5.0	8.67	4.7	9.55	4.7	8.62	5.4	8.26	3.9
10	Non Farm Sector	50.33	40.2	50.50	40.0	51.87	40.8	72.33	39.3	78.84	38.6	59.13	37.2	88.28	41.5
11	Agro Processing	5.08	4.1	5.04	4.0	0.84	0.7	0.46	0.2	0.53	0.2	1.09	0.7	0.06	0.0
12	Others	0.22	0.2	0.02	0.02	0.11	0.1	0.15	0.1	0.92	0.4	3.45	2.2	9.91	4.7
Total		125.34	100.0	126.15	100.0	127.02	100.0	184.06	100.0	204.39	100.0	158.78	100.0	212.82	100.0

Source: NABARD

Appendix 4.59

Progress Under Rural Infrastructure Development Fund Projects in Kerala

		(Rs. Crore)									
Particulars	No of Schemes	Sanctioned Amount	Cumulative Disbursement upto 31-12-2000	Particulars	No of Schemes	Sanctioned Amount	Cumulative Disbursement upto 31-12-2000				
RIDF - I (1995-96)											
Minor Irrigation	92	14.43	10.10	Minor Irrigation	86	13.23	2.08				
Medium Irrigation	3	60.28	56.84	Rural Bridges	39	42.79	17.6				
Kole Land Development	1	20.00	15.27	Rural Roads	37	8.53	Nil				
Watersheds	40	5.01	4.05	Total	162	64.55	19.68				
Total	136	99.72	86.26	RIDF - V (1999-2000)							
RIDF - II (1996-97)											
Minor Irrigation	129	9.36	6.47	Minor Irrigation	133	14.80	2.07				
Medium Irrigation	2	32.87	24.92	Rural Bridges	22	50.90	13.63				
Watersheds	32	11.63	7.39	Rural Roads -PWD	20	20.74	2.07				
Bridges	21	35.57	27.1	Rural Roads -CRD	61	31.13	8.4				
Total	184	89.43	65.88	Inland Navigation	1	10.00	3.5				
RIDF - III (1997-98)											
Minor Irrigation	101	10.53	3.54	Total	237	127.57	29.67				
Rural Bridges	33	34.20	21.29	RIDF - VI (2000-01)							
Rural Roads	143	35.02	9.21	Minor Irrigation	92	10.08	Nil				
Watershed Projects	40	13.87	8.41	Rural Bridges	16	21.25	Nil				
Total	317	93.62	42.45	Rural Roads -PWD	21	23.01	Nil				
RIDF - IV (1998-99)											
Minor Irrigation	86	13.23	2.08	Rural Roads -CRD	73	30.10	Nil				
Rural Bridges	39	42.79	17.6	Watershed	20	9.13	Nil				
Rural Roads	37	8.53	Nil	Flood Protection	9	19.78	Nil				
Total	162	64.55	19.68	Reclamation	1	10.33	Nil				
RIDF - V (1999-2000)											
Minor Irrigation	133	14.80	2.07	Total	232	123.68	243.94				
Rural Bridges	22	50.90	13.63	Grand Total							
Rural Roads -PWD	20	20.74	2.07	Total	1268	598.57	243.94				
Rural Roads -CRD	61	31.13	8.4								
Inland Navigation	1	10.00	3.5								
Total	237	127.57	29.67								
RIDF - VI (2000-01)											
Minor Irrigation	92	10.08	Nil								
Rural Bridges	16	21.25	Nil								
Rural Roads -PWD	21	23.01	Nil								
Rural Roads -CRD	73	30.10	Nil								
Watershed	20	9.13	Nil								
Flood Protection	9	19.78	Nil								
Reclamation	1	10.33	Nil								
Total	232	123.68	243.94								
Grand Total											
Total	1268	598.57	243.94								

Source : NABARD

Appendix - 4.60
Details of Externally Aided Projects Implemented During 1999-2000

(Rs.crore)

Sl. No.	Name of Project	Project Period	Date of Commencement	Date of Completion	Project Cost	Expenditure incurred upto 3/2000	Physical Achievement
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	National Hydrology Project (World Bank assistance)	6 years	95-96	2001-2002	35.93 (external - 32.19 GOK - 3.74)	5.87	Under surface water, A. Civil Works completed i) River Gauge Sites - 12 ii) Meteorological stations - 9 iii) Site Equipment Store - 4 iv) Level 1 lab -4 v) Level II - lab - 1 vi) Buildings for new sites - 1 B. Equipments procured i) Atomic absorption spectro photometer - 1 ii) Bacteriological Incubator - 1 iii) Biochemical Oxygen demanded Incubator - 1 iv) AWLR - 15 v) Current meter - 30 vi) SRG - 30 vii) Vehicles - 11 viii)Computers - 18 C. Equipment procured under Ground Water i) Portable Compressor - 15 ii) Field monitoring kit - 30 iii) Digital Water Level Recorder - 4 iv) Protective Cover Piezometer-331 v) Computers - 17 vi) Vehicles - 21
2	EEC assisted Kerala Minor Irrigation Programme	5 years	1993-94	2000 Dec.	52.04 (external - 41.30 GOK - 10.74)	12.90	Irrigation Potential created 4130 ha
3	Dutch assisted Community Irrigation Project	5 years	1993-94	2000 June	(a) original 21.70 (b) Revised 15.45 (External- 13.23, GOK - 2.00 beneficiary contribution- 0.22)	6.27	131 Borewells drilled

Source: Irrigation and Ground Water Department.

Appendix 4.61

Physical Achievement under Minor Irrigation Schemes

Area in hectares

Sl. No.	Name of Schemes	Physical Achievement (net area)		
		97-98	98-99	99-2000
1	2	3	4	5
1	Minor Irrigation - class -I	3213	2184	2766
2	Minor Irrigation - class -II	1514	1716	2458
3	Lift Irrigation	1161	378	943
4	Jaladhara Padhathy	562	735	--
5	EEC assisted M.I Programme	1282	1544	932
Total		7759	6557	7099

Source : Irrigation Department

Appendix - 4.62
Physical Achievement under Ground Water Development Schemes
During 1998-99 , 1999-2000 & 2000-01

Sl.No	Items	Unit	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-01
1	2	3	6	7	
1	Detailed hydrological survey	Km ²	617	....	0
2	Siting and providing technical assistance for open wells	No.	317	511	61
3	Siting and construction of different types of drilled wells	No.	623	473	296
4	Creation of additional irrigation facilities	ha.	1246	946	592
5	Failed well compensation	(persons)	12	5	3

Source: Gorund Water Department

Appendix - 4.63

Physical Achievement Under Command Area Development Programme

No.	Item	Unit	Achievement					
			1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Construction of field channels	ha.	14402	7897	14482	2593	2858	
2	Construction of field drain	ha.	4210	16374	11305	21228	18456	
3	Warabandhi works	ha.	3721	9113	759	5743	994	
4	Training programme for farmers	No.	384	390	204	305	400	
5	Adaptive trails	ha.	NIL	405	139	392	103	
6	Construction of new wells & No. instillation of pump sets	No.					104	
6	Large scale demonstration	ha.	8795	16393	9390	12082	10896	
7	Subsidy to small & marginal farmers	No.	159	361	..	..
8	Beneficiary farmers associations organised and registered	No.	106	87	99	41	26	
9	Detailed soil survey conducted	ha.	...	..	..	3035	1750	
10	Land levelling & shapping	ha.	285	230	321	82	112	
11	Bench mark and evaluation survey conducted	ha.	1557	2199	1761	3084	309	

Source : CADA

Appendix - 4.64
Operations of CAMPCO from 1996-97 to 1999-2000

Sl. No.	Commodity	(Quantity in tonnes)				(Value in Rs. lakh)			
		1996-97		1997-98		1998-99		1999-2000	
		Qty	Value	Qty	Value	Qty	Value	Qty	Value
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Areca nut								
	a) Procurement	27923	23003	27172	22142	28693	28246	23576	30930
	b) Sales	26055	22328	26990	23217	31323	31614	20940	29813
2	Cocoa Procurement								
	a) Cocoa Pods	17	1	17	1	14	1	98	6
	b) Wet Beans	4908	956	6339	1255	4851	960	5203	1008
	c) Dry Beans	3	2	18	13	17	12	0	0
3	Copper Sulphate Sales	250	138	289	155	253	124	221	120

Source : CAMPCO

Appendix - 4.65
Production and Sales of Chocolate by CAMPCO

Sl. No.	Item	Production Qty		Sales
		(MT)	Qty (MT)	Value (Rs. 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	517.0
2	Semi finished	642	969.3	696.2
3	Internal Sales for Nestle	2433.2	349.4	467.0
	1997 - 98			
1	Chocolate	687.2	627.1	695.9
2	Internal Sales for Nestle	-	454.1	698.6
	1998-99			
1	Chocolate	571.4	580.6	784.2
2	Internal Sales for Nestle	-	378.6	597.7
	1999-2000			
1	Chocolate	701.92	690.06	928.1
2	Internal Sales for Nestle	-	285.6	463.6

Source : CAMPCO

Appendix - 4.66

Performance Details of KERAFED

Activity	1995 - 96	1996 - 97	1997 - 98	1998-99	1999-2000
1	2	3	4	5	6
Copra procured					
Quantity (MT)	4069	8379	5240	7122	13518
Copra crushed					
Quantity (MT)	10460	8161	6203	7420	10324
Sales					
a) Copra					
Quantity (MT)	3798	941		22	NIL
Value (Rs. Lakh)	952	246		44	NIL
b) Coconut Oil					
Quantity (MT)	7673	4905	4308	5003	5109
Value (Rs. Lakh)	2614	2478	2402	2685	3321
c) Coconut Oil Cake					
Quantity (MT)	375	2721	2348	2193	3313
Value (Rs. Lakh)	29	260	220	181	339

Source: KERAFED

Appendix - 4.67

National Co-operative Development Corporation

Release of Fund for Kerala from 1994-95 to 1999-2000

<i>(Amount in Rs. lakh)</i>							
Sl.No.	Name of Schemes	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Marketing Co-operatives						
	(a) Margin Money to Federation	218.000	197.000	157.000	--	167.000	203.000
	(b) Share Capital to PAMS	39.500	26.500	34.500	55.750	11.000	134.270
	(c) Agro Custom Hiring-cum-service Centre of RAIDCO (Margin Money)	--	6.800	2.000	-	120.000	70.000
	(d) Farmers Service Centre						142.400
2	Processing Unit						
	(a) Rubber	50.090	50.870	40.250	119.190	62.075	319.025
	(b) Spices Powdering Unit	10.800	67.219	8.990	4.990	37.764	58.800
3	Storage	10.802	67.219	45.410	98.005	29.200	79.000
4	Fisheries (a) Marine	837.082	697.712	508.190	695.438	653.881	1335.484
	(b) Inland	-	-	-	116.441	239.363	208.466
	(c) Fish marketing cell						42.200
5	Coir Co-operatives	547.692	542.558	426.250	608.434	371.847	397.826
6	Handloom Co-operatives	5.934	115.887	707.390	181.923	141.849	264.173
	(a) Spinning Mills	--	--	86.500	--	220.810	150.000
	(b) Powerloom	--	--	262.610	538.675	117.790	382.850
7	SC/ST Co-operatives	10.930	25.750	--	24.320	23.840	51.965
8	Sugar Factory	26.000	78.000	--	-	24.000	--
9	Computerisation	6.000	6.698	--	-	-	249.660
10	Tech/Promo Cell	--	3.077	--	-	-	-
11	Project Reports Study etc. Others	0.985	4.900	0.350	-	0.500	-
12	EEC-Coconut Development Project (KERAFED Project)	1714.254	--	--	223.370	439.100	120.850
13	INTE-Co-operative Development Project (I.C.D.P)	336.523	564.416	694.590	455.456	1228.010	945.517
14	Consumer Schemes	--	46.000	48.100	114.080	826.900	443.130
15	Student Stores	5.850	0.150	0.400	1.358	2.120	7.140
16	Animal Husbandry Department Poultry Co-operatives	-	-	-	-	-	-
17	Godown to dairy					9.800	2.500
Total:		3809.636	2433.116	3022.530	3237.430	4726.849	5605.756

Source: NCDC

Appendix - 4.68

NCDC- Activity-wise Cumulative Sanction/Release of Funds to Kerala

As on 31-3-2000

(Rs. In Crore)

Sl. No.	Scheme	Total Sanction from 1962-63 to 1999-2000	% to total Sanction	Total Releases From 1962-63 to 1999-2000	% to total release
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Mktg. & Input Distribution	38.4336	8.02	34.5944	9.26
2	Agro- Processing				
	a) Sugar	1.5600	0.33	1.3944	0.37
	b) Spinning Mills	10.0470	2.10	8.9671	2.40
	c) Oil Processing	97.3330	20.30	74.2549	19.87
	d) Powerlooms	25.1642	5.25	13.0193	3.48
	e) Rubber/others	17.7062	3.69	14.1436	3.79
3	Storage	15.6502	3.26	13.1777	3.53
4	Rural consumer / Student stores	21.4447	4.47	18.6107	4.98
5	ICDP	84.8286	17.69	58.4570	15.65
6	Weaker Section				
	a) Fisheries	97.4608	20.33	77.4797	20.74
	b) Handloom	16.2322	3.39	14.9801	4.01
	c) Coir	44.8797	9.36	38.1826	10.22
	d) SC-ST Co-ops.	2.4408	0.51	1.4981	0.40
	e) Poultry	0.1241	0.03	0.0980	0.03
	f) Dairy	0.0500	0.01	0.0250	0.01
7	Promotional/Development Projects	6.0702	1.27	4.7612	1.27
Total:		479.4253	100.00	373.6438	100.00

Source: NCDC

Appendix - 5.1				
Growth of Kerala Power System at a Glance - 1992, 2000 and 2001				
Sl. No.	Particulars	Position as on		
		31.3.1992	31.3.2000	31.3.2001
1	2	3	4	5
1	Installed Capacity -MW	1477.00	2381.63	2451.63
2	Maximum Demand (System) _MW	1264.00	2177.00	2316.00
3	Generation Per Annum-M.U	5326.00	7655.57	6967.00
4	Import Per Annum -M.U	1855.82	4275.04	5543.00
5	Export Per Annum - M.U	2.17	--	
6	Energy Sales Per Annum-M.U	5598.17	9812.88	10319.00
7	Energy losses of percentage of energy available	21.7	17.41	17.21
8	Per capita Consumption- Kwh	192.00	300.536	311.674
9	220 K.V Lines- CT Km	1064.22	2055.998	2577.89
10	110 K.V Lines- CT Km	2329.00	2869.05	3465.92
11	66K.V Lines- CT Km	2531.00	2673.92	2911.37
12	11 K.V Lines- CT Km	21551.00	28672.00	29922.422
13	L.T. Lines- CT Km	108420.00	180499.00	187199.422
14	Step up Transformer Capacity -MVA	1276.00	2742.37	
15	No. of EHT Sub Stations	143.00	178.00	194.00
16	Step down Transformer Capacity -MVA	4994.20	9363.20	10305.80
17	Distribution Transformers			
	a) Numbers	18843	29551.00	31422
	b) Capacity - MVA	2293.52	3909.27	
18	No. of Villages Electrified	1384.00	1384.00	1384
19	No. of consumers(in lakhs)	36.98	600.30	64
20	Connected Load -M.W	5526.00	8150	8551.00
21	No.of Street lights	544744.00	716390.00	763912
22	No. of Irrigation Pumps	238206.00	373862.00	392295
23	Total Revenue per Annum(Rs. Lakhs)	34326.99	166924.14	174679.04
			(from sale of power)	

* Provisional
Source : KSEB

Appendix - 5.2

Power Projects and Power Generation as on 30-9-2001					
Sl. No.	Name of Projects and Districts	Installed Capacity (MW)	Firm Power (MW)	Units generated during 2000-2001 (M.U)	Gross Energy
1	Pallivasal - Idukki	37.50	32.50	165.135	
2	Sengulam- Idukki	48.00	20.80	129.70	
3	Neriamangalam- Idukki	45.00	27.00	263.70	
4	Panniyar -Idukki	30.00	18.00	167.698	
5	Peringalkuthu - Thrissur	32.00	19.6	173.1	
6	Sabarigiri- Pathanamthitta	300.00	153.00	1335.30	
7	Sholayar- Thrissur	54.00	20.60	197.40	
8	Kuttiady -Wayanad	75.00	30.60	264.2	
9	Idukki - Idukki	780.00	280.20	2291.80	
10	Idamalayar-Ernakulam	75.00	43.30	330.3	
11	Kallada- Mini-Kollam	15.00	6.05	68.7	
12	Kanjikode Wind Farm - Palakkad	2.03	0.04	2.57	
13	Peppara- TVPM	3.00	1.30	5.9	
14	Lower Periyar- Idukki	180.00	56.3	543.182	
15	Brahmapuram- Ernakulam	106.60	73	317.28	
16	Madupetty - Thrissur	2.00	0.7	7.1	
17	P. L.B. Extension	16.00	9.8	52.4	
18	Kakkad, Pathanamthitta	50.00	30	171.66	
19	Kayamkulam (NTPC)	350.00	Not relevant	1940.1	
20	Kozhikkode (KDPP)	128.00	102.4	458.12	
21	Kuttiady Extension	50.00			
	Kasargod Power				
22	Corporation(Generation started	20.00			
	Sub- total:	2399.13		8885.346	
21	Maniyar (Private)	12.00	3.70	30.8	
22	Kuthungal	21.00			
22	BSES	40.50			
	Grand Total:	2472.63	928.89	8916.146	

* Capacity is yet to be established

Appendix - 5.3

Pattern of Power Consumption and Revenue Collected During 2000-2001									
Sl. No.	Category	No. of consumers as on 31-3-2001	Connected Load as on 31-3-2001 (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								
	(a) Paying Group	4856522.00	3884.00	4675.00	45.31	37980.42	21.74		
	(b) Non-paying Group	68865.00	35.00	13.00	0.13				
2	Commercial lights, fans, heat and power	1018102.00	1018.00	828.00	8.02	36510.41	20.90		
3	Industrial (Low and Medium Voltage)	111168.00	1668.00	648.00	6.28	17218.35	9.86		
4	Industrial (High and Extra High Voltage)	1714.00	1070.00	3136.00	30.39	69554.30	39.82		
5	Irrigation & Dewatering	386416.00	715.00	350.00	3.39	2352.84	1.35		
6	Public lighting	1398.00	42.00	181.00	1.75	2189.27	1.25		
7	Water Works and Sewerage	2102.00	69.00	265.00	2.57	5214.20	2.99		
8	Bulk Supply to licensee	8.00	30.00	184.00	1.78	2795.47	1.60		
9	Miscellaneous					89.65	0.05		
10	Railway Traction	3.00	20.00	39.00	0.38	774.07	0.44		
	Total:	6446298.00	8551.00	10319.00	100.00	174678.98	100.00		

Source: KSEB

Appendix - 5.4
Average Tariff Rate

Sl. No.	Category of Consumer	Average Tariff	
		1999-2000 (Provisional)	31/3/2001
1	2	4	5
1	Domestic		
	(a) Paying Group	105.00	105.00
	(b) Non-paying Group	-	-
2	Commercial	590.00	590.00
3	Industrial(low and medium voltage)	255.00	255.00
4	Industrial		
	a) HT Fixed Charge	217.00	217.00
	Energy Charge	200.00	200.00
	b)EHT 110 KV Fixed Charge	196.00	196.00
	Energy Charge	190.00	190.00
5	Irrigation and Dewatering	55.00	55.00
6	Public Lighting	65.00	65.00
7	Water Works and Sewerage	625.00	625.00
8	Bulk Supply to Licencees	191.00	191.00
9	Miscellaneous	-	-
10	Railway Traction	151.00	151.00

Source: KSEB

Appendix - 5.5
Average Realisation from Sale of Power

Sl. No.	Consumer Category	Average Realization (in paise per unit)	
		(including Electricity duty)	
		31/03/00	31/3/2001*
1	2	3	4
1	Domestic		
	a. Paying Group	88.99	90.1
	b. Non Paying Group		
2	Commercial	471.40	480.1
3	Public Lighting	121.15	121.11
4	Irrigation and Dewatering	71.18	71.11
5	Public works	191.95	207.98
6	Industrial		
	a) LT	257.96	284.67
	b) HT and EHT	229.69	229.99
7	Bulk Supply	150.38	151.94
8	Outside Supplies	-	-
9	Railway Traction	198.26	198.48

Source : KSEB

* Provisional

Appendix - 5.6

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		

Source: State Planning Board

Appendix - 5.7
Sources of Funding the Power Programmes of K.S.E.B. for the
year 1999-2000

		(Rs. Lakhs)	
No.	Particulars	1999-2000	200-2001*
1. a)	Loan from State Government under Section 64 of Electricity Supply Act 1948	1105.00	15000.00
b)	Loan from Rural Electrification Corporation Ltd.	26871.40	24000.00
2	Borrowings under Section 65		
a)	Loan from LIC of India	3000.00	3000.00
b)	Assistance from IDBI	5171.87	12500.00
c)	Loan from PFC	617.59	1450.00
d)	Loans from Banks through REC	2154.85	10000.00
e)	Loan from SIDBI	981.40	1000.00
f)	Foreign Currency Loan	2595.28	8000.00
g)	OEFC	1057.45	1000.00
3	Non-SLR Bonds	35837.00	
4	Receipts under OYEC Scheme/Service Connection Charges/Contribution from Panchayats	10171.27	10000.00
5	Medium Term Loan	4391.00	13200.00
6	Borrowings and Reserves		
a)	Pension Fund/Provident Fund	252.50	
b)	Deposits and other Debt Heads	5895.00	
7	Other Internal Resources	(-)30435.61	(-)88223
8	Loan from Kerala PFC	1190.00	491430.00
	Total	70856.00	502357.00

* Provisional
Source: KSEB

Appendix - 6.1

Index of Industrial Production 1999-2000 : Base (1980-81=100)

Sl. No	Item	Weight	Index for 1998-99	Index for 1999-2000
1	2	3	4	5
	General Index	100	324.44	351.24
1	Manufacture of Food Products	8.82	139.53	147.19
2	Manufacture of beverages, tobacco, and related products	1.46	171.34	157.94
3	Manufacture of Cotton Textiles	8.02	156.95	139.2
4	Manufacture of wool, silk and man made fibre textiles	1.26	107.11	92.89
5	Manufacture of Textile products	3.26	15.43	15.71
6	Manufacture of wood and wood products	1.35	49.17	44.1
7	Manufacture of Paper and Paper products	3.16	763.73	322.89
8	Manufacture of basic chemical and, Chemical Products (Except Petroleum and coal)	19.78	251.8	318.57
9	Manufacture of rubber, plastic, petroleum and coal products and processing of nuclear fuels	10.06	201.54	197.92
10	Manufacture of non-metallic mineral products	3.42	149.73	151.56
11	Basic Metals and Alloys Industries	3.43	86.84	82.45
12	Manufacture of metal products and parts except transport and equipment	0.5	908.37	896.2
13	Manufacture of Machinery and equipments other than transport and equipment	9.46	1575.35	1911.62
14	Manufacture of Transport equipment and parts	2.67	3.02	7.86
15	Other Manufacturing industries	1.42	281.96	106.79
16	Electricity generation, transmission and distribution	21.93	166.58	189.16

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Thiruvananthapuram.

Appendix 6.2

**Growth of Working Factories And Average Daily Employment
in Kerala 1999-2000**

Year	No of Factories			No of Employment		
	Private	Public	Total	Private	Public	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
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	15906	528	16434	293923	111144	405067
1997	16803	533	17336	317592	111248	428840
1998	17177	542	17719	334143	109698	443841
1999*	17955	549	18504	318729	117747	436476
2000(P)	18160	550	18710	322283	117802	440085

(P)-Provisional

*-Revised

Appendix 6.3

District Wise Distribution of Registered Working Factories in Kerala from 1990 to 2000

No	Districts	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999*	2000(P)
1	Thiruvananthapuram	655	606	712	864	855	809	850	868	892	923	903
2	Kollam	1179	1188	1415	1440	1425	1498	1654	1735	1787	1899	1949
3	Pathanamthitta	292	586	329	366	442	363	382	430	470	498	538
4	Alappuzha	750	802	901	921	1098	1024	1059	1111	1140	1194	1221
5	Kottayam	963	799	1098	1127	1126	1180	1247	1283	1293	1302	1305
6	Idukki	278	289	292	302	251	290	303	305	303	341	327
7	Emakulam	1931	1933	2274	2299	2294	2364	2543	2686	2700	2924	2979
8	Thrissur	1692	1591	1939	1986	1987	1944	2084	2188	2364	2547	2620
9	Palakkad	1220	1330	1574	1638	1692	1620	1774	1972	1966	2028	2018
10	Malappuram	672	650	816	856	857	815	894	912	924	963	973
11	Wayanad	122	125	129	126	128	128	151	180	176	139	141
12	Kozhikode	1386	1981	1565	1635	1703	1582	1656	1778	1777	1749	1741
13	Kannur	1137	1182	1359	1369	1296	1473	1579	1614	1636	1738	1735
14	Kasarode	171	193	205	203	151	241	258	274	291	259	260
	Total	12448	13255	14608	15132	15305	15331	16434	17336	17719	18504	18710

* - Revised

Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Trivandrum

Appendix - 6.4

District wise No. of Employment in Kerala As on 31st December 2000

Sl.No.	District	No. of Employment					2000(P)
		1995	1996	1997	1998	1999*	
1	Thiruvananthapuram	28431	29013	28300	29582	29502	29477
2	Kollam	103706	120973	139283	143957	134112	137186
3	Pathanamthitta	8522	9302	9863	10880	11873	12413
4	Alappuzha	22366	23719	24058	24839	25149	26443
5	Kottayam	17482	17544	17692	18389	17436	17527
6	Idukki	6269	7668	7958	7887	7982	7929
7	Ernakulam	65626	70117	70340	71988	64949	65252
8	Thrissur	40376	36361	38261	41338	37599	36654
9	Palakkad	19552	23036	24329	24442	24425	24602
10	Malappuram	9144	9869	9954	10344	12917	13133
11	Kozhikode	30358	31506	28978	29371	26653	25584
12	Wayanad	2377	2759	2387	2600	16983	17018
13	Kannur	18595	20286	23278	23807	23810	23761
14	Kasargode	2344	2914	4159	4417	3084	3104
TOTAL:		375148	405067	428840	443841	436474	440083

Source:- Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Thiruvananthapuram

* - Revised

(P) - Provisional

Appendix 6.5

Industrial Disputes Arose, Handled, Settled etc. in Kerala (1995-96 to 2000-2001)

Sl.No.	Particulars	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	2000-'01
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	No. of disputes pending at the beginning of the year	4861	3303	2811	3844	2409
2	No. of disputes that arose during the year	5874	5274	5455	5272	4123
3	No. of disputes handled during the year(1+ 2)	10740	8577	8266	9116	6532
4	No. of disputes settled during the year					
	a.By voluntary negotiation between parties	2381	1340	1183	1228	791
	b. By conciliation	2017	1829	1621	1520	1210
	c. By withdrawal	2538	2150	1303	2575	1834
	d.Referred for Arbitration	0	6	0	0	0
	e. Referred for Adjudication	501	447	315	506	456
	f.Total number of disputes settled (a to e)	7437	5766	4422	5829	4291
5	Number of disputes pending at the year (3 - 4)	3303	2811	3844	3287	2241
6	Number of disputes led to					
	a. Strike (including pending previously)	23	26	31	16	21
	b. Lockout including pending previously	36	27	19	23	40
	c. Total (a + b)	59	53	50	39	61
7	No. of workers affected due to					
	a. Strike	21224	20063	69898	4754	198040
	b. Lockout	14861	14313	5285	7316	8553
	c. Total (a + b)	36085	34376	75183	12070	206593
8	Mandays lost					
	a. Strike	561283	185822	497078	369234	279914
	b.Lockout	1807195	1247530	214043	719419	1101425
	c. Total (a + b)	2368478	1433352	711121	1088653	1381339

Source: Office of the Labour Commissioner - Thiruvananthapuram

Appendix - 6.6
Central Sector Investment In Kerala

(Rs. crores)

Years as on 31st March	Investment Gross Block		% of column(3) to column(2)
	All India	Kerala	
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
1997	284330	3992	1.40
1998	314635	4716	1.50
1999	353660	5962	1.69
2000	381365	6828	1.79

Source: Reports of the Public Enterprises Survey, Government Of India

Appendix 6.7

**Capital Investment and Employment in respect of Government of India
Companies functioning in Kerala**

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl.No	Name of Company	Investment in capital as on		Employment as on	
		31-3-2000	31-3-2001	31-3-2000	31-3-2001
1	Hindustan Organic Chemicals Ltd.	3342.00	3342.00	504	480
2	Hindustan Newsprint Ltd.	8576.00*	8754.00	1501	1457
3	Cochin Refineries Ltd.	81459.00	91568.00	1964	1988
4	Hindustan Latex Ltd.	1869.78*	1713.61	2076	1933
5	Vijayamohini Mills	1661.86	1852.99	406	389
6	Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd.	1003.17*	2024.87	1526	1134
7	Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore Ltd.	79439.57	82915.37	7488	7198
8	Alagappa Textiles(Cochin) Mills	2179.32	2562.54	895	888
9	Instrumentation Ltd.	2907.04	3247.29	459	432
10	Cannanore Spinning & Weaving Mills	636.67	657.44	213	198
11	Kerala Lakshmi Mills Thrissur	2052.73*	2367.53	576	599
12	Hindustan Insecticides Ltd.	7047.85	7950.78	..	669

Source : Reports of Companies Concerned

* Revised

Appendix 6.8
**Performance of Government of India Companies in Kerala in terms of Value of
Production and Sales Turnover**

(Rs. Lakhs)

Sl.No.	Name of Company	Value of Production		Total Sales Turnover	
		1999-2000	2000-2001	1999-2000	2000-2001
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Hindustan Organic Chemicals Ltd.	22085	30681	22741.13*	31128.68
2	Hindustan Newsprint Ltd.	104004*	25402	100682*	103923
3	Cochin Refineries Ltd.	597575	717414	576833	713575
4	Hindustan Latex Ltd.	10174.35	10702.06	9747.34	Not Available
5	Vijayamohini Mills	1129.25	1423.25	1127.63	1346.62
6	Hindustan Machine Tools	5295	4255	4990	4147
7	Fertilisers and Chemicals Travancore Ltd.	Not Available		133511.39	150153.93
8	Algappa Textiles (Cochin) Mills Ltd.	2132.86*	2394.26	2116.62	2224.16
9	Instrumentation Ltd.	3625.43	2661.19	4365.24	3314.9
10	Cannanore Spinning and Weaving Mills	1182.1	1327.19	1359.49	1546.46
11	Kerala Lakshmi Mills, Thrissur	2225.34	2465.46	2168.63*	2365.11
12	Hindustan Insecticides Ltd.	2416	6262.83	5236.68	5648.09

* Revised

Source:- Reports from companies concerned

Appendix 6.9
Production and capacity utilisation in Government of India Companies functioning in Kerala

Sl.No.	Name of Company	Name of Product	Unit	Installed capacity as on Production during					Capacity utilisation %		
				31-3-2000	31-3-2001	1999-2000	2000-2001	1999-2000	2000-2001	2000-2001	
				5	6	7	8	9	9	10	10
1	Hindustan Organic Chemicals Ltd.	Phenol	M.T.A.	40000	40000	39261	39054	98.15	97.64		
		Acetone	M.T.A.	24640	24640	24640	24397	100.00	99.01		
		Hydrogenperoxide on 100% basis	M.T.A.	5225	5225	5293	5903	101.30	112.98		
		Propylene	..	..	..	22215	27132	..	..
		Cumene	..	..	..	44549	51373	..	..
2	Hindustan News Print Limited	Newsprint	MT	100000	100000	91004	104004	91.00	104.00		
3	Cochin Refineries Ltd.	Petroleum/Petrochemical Products, Oxida, Thruput(MMT)	Million MT	7.5	7.5	7.83	7.52	104.40	100.27		
4	Hindustan Latex Ltd.	1. Condom	MPCs	576	576	609.51	646.65	105.82	112.27		
		2. Gloves	MPCs	24	24	..	..	..	..
		3. Saheli (NS OCP)	Tab	30	30	4.92	6.39	16.40	21.30		
		4. Mala-D/N (Str OCP)	M.cyc	30	30	36.4	45.5	128.00	151.67		
		5. Hydroshunt	Pcs	5000	5000	2259	1952	45.18	39.04		
		6. Copper T	M.pcs	4	4	1.38	1.01	34.50	25.25		
		7. B.Bags	MPCs	2	2	1.33	1.51	66.50	75.50		
5	Vijayamohini Mills	Yarn	Spindle	30476	30476	9.63(Lakhs)	11.90 (lakhs)				
6	HMT Ltd.	Machine Tools	Nos.	709	431	339	233	47.81	54.06		
		Printing and cutting machines, Accs&Spares									
7	Fertilizers & Chemicals Travancore Ltd.	1. Amonium Sulphate	Mt	225000	225000	231286	238066	102.79	105.81		
		2. Factamfos 20-20	MT	633500	633500	784515	838108	123.84	132.30		
		3. Urea	MT	330000	330000	265298	275170	80.39	83.38		
		4. Mixed manures	MT	..	..	22131	21936	..	..
		5. Caprolactum	MT	50000	50000	50723	52541	..	..

8	Atiagappa Textiles(Cochin) Mills	Yarn-Cotton/Polyster cotton, Polyster viscose	Kc/s	49532 (spindles)	49532 (spindles)	20.09 (Lakhs-Kg)	21.31 (lakhs-Kg)
9	Instrumentation Ltd.	1.Process control valves 2.Safety relief valves & Pr.Reducing Valves 3.Orifice plates & Flow measuring Devices 4. Miscellaneous Items & Access orles	Nos	7500	7500	2224	29.65
10	Cannanore Spinning & Weaving mills	Yarn in different counts	Nos	2000	2000	97	4.85
11	Kerala Lakshmi Mills	Yarn	Nos	500	500	172	18.00
12	Hindustan Insecticides Ltd.	Tech.DDT Form.DDT Tech.Endosulfan Form Endosulfan Dicofol Tech Dicofol Form	Kgs	As required 24800 Spindles	24800 Spindles	1676 14.19 (lakhs Kg) 21.52 (lakhs Kg)	1106 14.99 (lakhs Kg) 21.88 (lakhs Kg)
			Spindles	41328	41328	843.11	860.28
			MT	..	..	1459.65	1345.95
			MT	..	..	1169.2	958.8
			KL	..	..	515.17	528
			MT	..	..	124.4	107.8
			MT	..	..	143.73	37.66

Source: Reports from Companies concerned
* - Revised

Appendix - 6.10
District wise break up of medium and large scale industries
in Kerala as on 31-03-2001

Sl.No.	Districts	Central sector	State sector	Co operative sector	Joint sector	Private sector	Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Trivandrum	2	13	1	4	55	75
2	Kollam	2	7	2	..	17	28
3	Alappuzha	1	7	..	3	24	35
4	Kottayam	1	2	2	..	21	26
5	Pathanamthitta	..	1	1	1	5	8
6	Idukki	..	..	1	1	12	14
7	Eranakulam	8	8	1	4	168	189
8	Thrissur	2	7	1	7	37	54
9	Palakkad	2	2	2	6	63	75
10	Malappuram	..	5	1	2	18	26
11	Kozhikode	..	4	1	1	23	29
12	Wayanad	..	..	..	..	5	5
13	Kannur	1	6	3	..	13	23
14	Kasargod	..	1	..	..	1	2
TOTAL:		19	63	16	29	462	589

Source: Kerala State Industrial Development Corporation (KSIDC),
Thiruvananthapuram

Appendix - 6.11
Units assisted by K.S.I.D.C as on 31-3-2001

Sl.No.	Districts	No. of Units		Project Cost (Rs. Lakhs)	
		Public sector	Private Sector	Public Sector	Private Sector
		3	4	5	6
1	Thiruvananthapuram	9	31	12921	12095
2	Kollam	4	9	2704	2364
3	Alappuzha	3	27	2141	25457
4	Kottayam	1	16	230	16900
5	Pathanamthitta	0	6	0	938
6	Idukki	0	14	0	4166
7	Eranakulam	4	142	20440	153651
8	Thrissur	6	34	1917	18036
9	Palakkad	1	65	1373	68187
10	Malappuram	0	21	0	6149
11	Kozhikode	3	16	1564	5212
12	Wayanad	0	5	0	1176
13	Kannur	1	10	220	10058
14	Kasargod	1	1	87	178
TOTAL:		31	397	43597	324607

Source: Kerala State Industrial Development Corporation (KSIDC), Thiruvananthapuram

Appendix - 6.12

Capital Invested and Employment in respect of Government Owned Companies

Company	Capital Invested (Rs. Lakhs)		Employment Nos.	
	31/03/00	31/03/01	31/03/00	31/03/01
1 Kerala Electrical & Allied Engineering Company Ltd,	5,796.48	6,296.49	1,374	1,356
2 Kerala State Electronic Development Corporation Ltd, Thiruvananthapuram	18,369.95	20,730.51	2,262	2,116
3 Malabar Cements Ltd, Palakkad	2,892.98	2,898.16	999	1,081
4 Kerala Clays & Ceramic Products Ltd., Kannur	131.82	131.82	382	383
5 Sitaram Textiles Ltd, Thrissur	2,242.10	2,516.02	395	293
6 Kerala Hi-tech Industries Ltd, Thiruvananthapuram	7,575.24	5,150.50	268	260
7 Trivandrum Spinning Mills, Thiruvananthapuram	1,035.75	1,366.75	307	284
8 Autokast Ltd, Alappuzha	8,034.08	8,798.65	486	478
9 Kerala Automobiles Ltd, Thiruvananthapuram	1,692.24	1,537.65	387	394
10 Steel Industrials Kerala Ltd, Thirussur	6,968.29	7,050.02	372	375
11 Kerala State Textile Corporation Ltd, Thiruvananthapuram	3,032.07	3,486.46	1,368	1,278
12 The Kerala Minerals and Metals Ltd, Kollam	3,093.27	3,093.27	2,057	1,947
13 Steel and Industrial Forgings, Thrissur	1,461.00	1,461.00	261	259
14 Scooters Kerala Ltd, Alappuzha	862.27	995.36	75	73
15 Foam Matnings (India) Ltd, Alappuzha	475.73	498.73	175	185

Source : Companies

Appendix - 6.13

Performance of Government owned Companies in Kerala in terms of value of Production and Sales Turnover

No	Company	Value of Production			Sales Turnover		
		1999-2000	2000-01	1999-00	2000-01	2000-01	
1	Kerala Electrical & Allied Engineering Company Ltd, Kochi	4,411.37	3,612.88	4,745.72	4,337.87		
2	Kerala State Electronic Development Corporation Ltd, Thiruvananthapuram	2,805.76	7,174.75	6,297.37	7,160.46		
3	Malabar Cements Ltd, Palakkad	12,512.75	9,760.40	12,459.56	13,895.62		
4	Kerala Clays & Ceramic Products Ltd., Kannur	337.33	331.40	328.92	346.96		
5	Sitaram Textiles Ltd, Thrissur	848.18	902.67	956.26	981.40		
6	Kerala Hi-tech Industries Ltd, Thiruvananthapuram	658.00	505.36	658.37	695.19		
7	Trivandrum Spinning Mills, Thiruvananthapuram	-	-	0.24	1.17		
8	Autokast Ltd, Alappuzha	800.96	112.83	850.49	1,066.01		
9	Kerala Automobiles Ltd, Thiruvananthapuram	4,428.00	-	4,812.60	3,693.09		
10	Steel Industrials Kerala Ltd, Thirussur	-	-	2,023.28	1,821.39		
11	Kerala State Textile Corporation Ltd, Thiruvananthapuram	4,104.35	4,683.46	4,510.15	5,130.67		
12	The Kerala Minerals and Metals Ltd, Kollam	34,461.00	-	29,227.60	32,137.22		
13	Steel and Industrial Forgings, Thrissur	1,526.00	1,223.00	1,522.00	1,405.00		
14	Scooters Kerala Ltd, Alappuzha	-	157.09	158.56	155.70		
15	Foam Mattings (India) Ltd, Alappuzha	-	686.90	784.92	602.07		

Source : Companies

Appendix - 6.14

Production and Capacity Utilization of Government Owned Companies in Kerala during 1999-2000 and 2000-01

No	Company	Products	Unit	Installed Capacity as on						Capacity Utilisation	
				31/03/00	31/03/01	1999-00	2000-01	1999-00	2000-01		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		
1	Kerala Electrical & Allied Engineering Company	Distribution of Transformers	KVA	120,000	120,000						
		Steel Structures	TON	1,200	1,200						
		HRC Fues	Nos	120,000	120,000						
		Cast Iron Specials	TON	1,500	1,500						
		Alternators (TL)	Nos	1,500	1,500						
		Electrical & Wiring	Nos	133,000	133,000						
		Accessories									
		Alternators (GP) & D.G.Sets	Nos	3,000	3,000						
2	Kerala State Electronic Development Corporation Ltd,	Various Electronic Products									
3	Malabar Cements Ltd, Palakkad	Portland Cement	M.T	420000	420000	436489	437553	103.93	104.18		
4	Kerala Clays & Ceramic Products Ltd., Kannur	China Clay	M.T.S			8825	8890				
		Bricks	Nos			109698	213419				
		Laterite	M.T.S								
5	Sitaram Textiles Ltd, Thrissur	Cotton Yarn	Kg.	12034	12034	10907.62	11104.98	90.64	92.28		
		Cotton Fabrics	Mts.	40000	40000						
6	Kerala Hi-tech Industries Ltd, Tvpm	Rocket Motorcases	Nos								
		Titanium Alloy	Nos								
		Liquid Engine	Nos								
		Control System	Sets								
		Components	Lot								
		Aerospace	Lot								
		Turbojet Aircraft Engine	Nos								

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
7	Trivandrum Spinning Mills, Thiruvananthapuram	Cotton yarn of different count	Spindles						
8	Autokast Ltd, Alappuzha	GI Castings	M.T	15000	15000	1956	2076	13.04	13.84
		SGI Castings	M.T	5000	5000	449	889	8.98	17.77
		Steel Catings	M.T	3000		23		0.78	
9	Kerala Automobiles Ltd, Thiruvananthapuram	Autirikshaw	Nos						
10	Steel Industrials Kerala Ltd, Thirussu	Structural Steel Fabrication	M.T	3000	3000	390	207	13	7.57
		Generation of ferrous scrap by	M.T	10000	10000				
		Cast Iron	M.T	1200	1200	609	447	50.75	37.25
11	Kerala State Textile Corporation Ltd, Thiruvananthapuram	Cotton / Blended yarn	Spindles	86236	86236				
12	The Kerala Minerals and Metals Ltd, Kollam	Titanium Dioxide	M.T	22000	22000	22814	25426	103.7	116
		Ilmenite	M.T	25000	25000	10725	10035	42.9	40
		Rutile	M.T	2400	2400	504	346.65	21.01	14
		Zircon	M.T	1500	1500	417	441.55	27.81	29.45
13	Steel and Industrial Forgings, Thirissu	Steel Forgings	M.T	7500	7500	1869	1565	25	21
14	Scooters Kerala Ltd, Alappuzha	Iron and Steel Products				63.29	118.83		
15	Foam Mattings (India) Ltd, Alappuzha	Mattings	M2	523000	523000	149000	129000	28.5	24.74
		Latex Backing	M2	1200000	1200000	1031000	752000	86	62.64

Source : Companies

Appendix - 6.15

Capital Invested and Employment in respect of Government majority companies in Kerala

Sl.No.	Company	Capital Invested(Rs. Lakh)		Employment (Nos.)	
		1999-00*	2000-01	1999-00*	2000-01
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Traco Cable Company Ltd	3,198.91	2,640.46	723	717
2	Travancore Titanium Products Ltd	176.75	176.75	1,487	1,440
3	Travancore-Cochin Chemicals Ltd	7,957.70	7,436.37	1,093	1,070
4	Keltron Electro Ceramics Ltd	549.66	501.47	105	101
5	The Travancore Cements Ltd	50.00	50.00	562	542
6	Keltron Counters Ltd.	1,284.22	1,463.84	285	273
7	The Metal Industries	180.34	180.49	108	108
8	United Electrical Industries Ltd.	399.03	399.03	379	384
9	Travancore Sugars & Chemicals Ltd	188.14	184.48	163	150
10	Forest Industries (Travancore) Ltd	227.14	230.33	140	132
11	Keltron Magnetics Ltd	240.57	272.36	28	26
12	Transformers and Electricals Kerala Ltd	6,175.20	7,107.45	1,533	1,452
13	Keltron Resistors Ltd	258.90	244.66	48	48

* - Revised

Source: COMPANIES

Appendix - 6.16

Performance of Government majority companies in Kerala in terms of value of production and Sales Turnover

in lakhs

Sl.No.	Company	Value of Production			Turnover	
		1999-00	2000-01	2000-01	1999-00	2000-01
1	2	3	4	5	6	
1	Traco Cable Company Ltd	8,255.77	9,377.77	8,265.47	8,944.03	
2	Travancore Titanium Products Ltd	1,087.77	9,468.79	10,896.31	11,086.53	
3	Travancore-Cochin Chemicals Ltd	6,796.00	NA	7,811.23	10,555.86	
4	Keltron Electro Ceramics Ltd	449.49	461.49	605.65	541.04	
5	The Travancore Cements Ltd	3,386.00	1,758.00	3,440.00	2,478.00	
6	Keltron Counters Ltd.	352.89	341.72	412.74	349.13	
7	The Metal Industries	187.04	149.70	167.28	129.21	
8	United Electrical Industries Ltd.	1,570.28	1,546.87	1,577.77	1,502.33	
9	Travancore Sugars & Chemicals Ltd	479.17		268.91	113.62	
10	Forest Industries (Travancore) Ltd	459.09	450.14	506.14	509.44	
11	Keltron Magnetics Ltd	130.04	158.41	172.52	178.38	
12	Transformers and Electricals Kerala Ltd	5,205.61	5,770.48	5,743.11	5,554.71	
13	Keltron Resistors Ltd	196.78	172.46	236.41	189.79	

Source : Companies

Appendix - 6.17
Production and Capacity Utilisation of Government majority companies in Kerala during 1999-2000 and 2000-01

Sl.No	2	3	4	5		6		7		8		9		10
				Installed Capacity as on	31/03/00	31/03/01	Quantity of Production during	31/03/00	31/03/01	Capacity Utilisation (%)	31/03/00	31/03/01		
1	Forest Industries (Travancore) Ltd	Wooden furniture and joineries m ³		1,500	1,500	836.00	683.00	55.73	45.53					
2	The Travancore Cements Ltd	1. White Cement 2. Cement Paint	Tonne Tonne	30,000 1,050	30,000 1,050	29,981.00 2,024.00	19,475.00 1,542.00	100.00 192.00	65.00 147.00					
3	Keltron Counters Ltd.	1.Counting devices 2.Defence Products 3.Electronic Energy meters	Nos Nos Nos	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	42.17 48.43 9.40	72.18 17.04 60.90					
4	Keltron Magnetics Ltd	1.Sevo controlled voltage stabil 2.UPS 3.MPP Capacitors	Nos Nos Nos	500 100 250,000	500 100 250,000	46.00 - 615,620.00	11.00 - 640,713.00	9.20 - 246.25	2.20 - 256.29					
5	Travancore Titanium Products Ltd	Titanium Dioxide	MT	15,000	15,000	15,241.00	14,624.00	101.60	97.49					
6	Travancore Sugars & Chemicals Ltd	1.Sugar 2.Spirit 3.IMFL	Tonne B.L KBL	900 4,553,000 1,600	900 4,553,000 1,600	- 924,372.00 756.00	- 361,701.50 229.50	- 20.30 47.25	- 7.94 14.34					
7	Traco Cable Company Ltd	1.AAC/ACSR 2.AAAC 3.JFTC WPC	MT MT LCKM MCM	1,500 1,500 18 33	1,500 1,500 18 33	691.66 174.62 12.25 32.92	1,382.13 147.32 12.41 0.65	46.11 11.64 70.00 32.92	92.14 9.82 70.91 1.97					
8	The Metal Industries	1.Mammation 2.All axes 3.Pick Axes 4.Crow Bar 5. Sledge Hammer 6.Others	MT	- - - - - -1	- - - - - -	90.09 12.35 53.44 7.28 112.10 21.74	64.78 7.50 36.33 13.30 103.10 18.55	55.00 - - - - -	45.00 - - - - -					

Sl.No	Name of Products	Unit	Installed Capacity as on		Quantity of Production during		Capacity Utilisation (%)		
			31/03/00	31/03/01	31/03/00	31/03/01	31/03/00	31/03/01	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
9	United Electrical Industries Ltd.	1.KWH Meters	Nos	300,000	300,000	403,173.00	355,377.00	134.39	118.46
		2.Motor Control gears & contrl	Nos	4,500	4,500	919.00	1,100.00	20.42	24.64
		3.Other Products	Nos	-	-	502.00	251.00		
10	Travancore-Cochin Chemicals Ltd	1.Caustic soda lye	MT	66,000	66,000	54,144.00	58,631.00	82.00	89.00
		2.Chloride Products	MT	58,476	58,476	47,972.00	51,947.00	82.00	89.00
11	Transformers and Electricals Kerala Ltd	1.Power Transformer	MVA	4,500	4,500	2,500.00	2,771.00	56.00	62.00
		2. Current and Potential Transfr	Nos	1,000	1,000	412.00	540.00	41.00	54.00
		3.Gas circuit Breakers	Nos	100	100	34.00	31.00	34.00	31.00
12	Keltron Electro Ceramics Ltd	1.Ceramic capacitors	Lakh Nos	1,100	1,100	977.00	993.00	89.00	90.00
		2.NTC Thermistors	Lakh Nos	5	5	1.91	1.36	38.00	27.00
		3. Buzzers/Ringers/Flasher	Lakh Nos	5	5	2.33	2.31	47.00	46.00
		4. Metaloxide varistors	Lakh Nos	2	2	0.34	0.14	17.00	7.00
13	Astral Watches Ltd.	Assembling of HMT watches	Lakh Nos	370,000	370,000	233,000.00	251,529.00	63.00	68.00
14	Keltron Crystals Ltd	1.Crystals	Nos	2,084,000	2,084,000	410,200.00	334,992.00	19.68	16.07
		2.Lead taps for aluminium elect	Nos	156,000	240,000	71,912.00	62,965.00	46.10	26.24
15	Keltron Resistors Ltd	Carbon metal film Resistors	M.Nos	242	242	126.06	107.66	52.00	44.00

Source : Companies

Appendix - 6.18
Sectorwise summary of Performance of Public Sector Enterprises in Kerala 2000-2001

Sl. No.	Sector	(Rs.in lakhs)													
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14		
		No. of Units	Total Emplt.	Paid up Capital	Capital invested	No. of units	Amount	Units	Units on profit	Amount	Units on loss	Net profit loss(-)	No. of declared enterprises	Contribution to exchequer	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	14	
1	Development & Infrastructural	17	6246	63751.84	257295.95	10	5881.79	6	-418.38	5463.41	5	0.17	170.48		
2	Ceramics & Refractories	3	905	1375.57	2053.84	1	58.44	2	-117.34	-58.90	1	39.10	18.90		
3	Chemical Industries	11	7173	10345.91	29254.83	4	15308.6	6	#####	13064	1	12818.4	2810.29		
4	Electrical Equipment	5	4043	6713.23	17422.14	2	515.80	3	-2607.1	-2091.3	-	3361.63	426.5		
5	Electronics	9	3115	14101.21	29968.03	3	183.8	6	-4718	-4534.2	-	1228.13	78.26		
6	Engineering	11	3322	10247.13	29520.94	3	3188.82	8	-2709.9	478.94	1	1479.56	130.87		
7	Plantation & Agro Base	14	10796	9191.3	14797.81	4	311.61	10	-1084.2	-772.58	2	164.49	197.14		
8	Textiles	4	2152	3277.97	7604.74	-	0	4	-491.36	-491.36	-	558.90	201.66		
9	Wood Based Industries	3	590	313.8	2454.81	1	4.90	2	-177.11	-172.21	-	61.42	34.19		
10	Traditional Industries	7	23284	21689.58	28843.98	1	1.70	5	-4880.8	-4879.1	-	45.90	124.70		
11	Trading Units	3	3366	992.90	41476.61	2	634.56	1	-3887.1	-3252.6	2	26503.8	60509.36		
12	Welfare Agencies	8	541	9467.66	18834.32	2	44.04	5	-79.75	-35.71	-	0	0		
13	Public Utilities	6	62427	327255.95	1071940.7	2	5748.87	4	-27988	-22239	-	0	7.73		
14	Others *	11	61	65.79	75	1	4.96	-	0	4.96	-	0	0		
	Total	112	1E+05	478789.84	1551543.7	36	31887.9	62	-51403	-19515	12	46261.4	64710.08		
	Less: Statutory Bodies	9	63574	342394.20	#####	3	7570.48	4	-27908	-20338	1	0	6.41		
	Companies	103	64447	136395.64	532131.35	33	24317.4	58	-23495	822.28	11	46261.4	64703.67		

* - The given figures are for two units that are working.

Source: Centre for Management Development, Thiruv.

Note: Column 3 = column 7 + column 9. Difference if any is due to information not available or units not yet commenced commercial activities.

Appendix - 6.19
Details of Joint Stock Companies working in Kerala

Sl.No	Particulars	Private Limited		Public Limited	Total
		3	4		
1	2	3	4	5	5
1	Number of Joint Stock Companies in Kerala as on 31.3.2000	10061	1433		11494
2	Number of Companies newly registered during 2000-01	745	51		796
3	Number of Companies transferred from other States during 2000-01	Nil	Nil		Nil
4	Number of Companies dissolved / struck off/amalgamated during 2000-01	62	33		95
5	Number of Companies transferred to other States during 2000-01	3	4		7
6	Net addition to the total No. of Joint Stock Companies in Kerala during 2000-01 (Item (2+3)- (4+5))	680	14		694
6A	No. of companies converted from public to private	2	Nil		2
6B	No. of companies converted from private to public	Nil	13		13
7	Total No. of Joint Stock Companies in Kerala as on 31.3.'01 (Item 1+6)	10741	1446		12188
8	Total No. of Government Companies registered in Kerala as on 31.3.2000	60	49		109
9	Total No. of Government Companies registered in Kerala during 2000-01	Nil	Nil		Nil
10	No. of government Companies wound up during 2000-01	Nil	Nil		Nil
11	Net addition to the total No. of Government Companies in Kerala during 2000-01 (Item 9-10)	Nil	Nil		Nil
12	Total No. of Government Companies in Kerala as on 31.3.01 (Item 8+11)	60	49		109
13	Name of Government Companies, newly registered in Kerala during 2000-01	N.A	N.A		N.A
14	Name of Government Companies wound up during 2000-01	Nil	Nil		Nil
15	No. of other major companies wound up during 2000-01	Nil	Nil		Nil

Source: Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, Kochi.

Appendix - 6.20
District-wise details of Small Scale Industrial Units Registered in Kerala during the year 2000-2001

District	Number of SSI Units promoted by					Total	Investment Rs. in lakhs	Value of goods and services produced Rs in Lakhs	Employment provided	Total Number of units commenced commercial operations
	SC	ST	Women	Others						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
Thiruvananthapuram	33	3	591	1457	2084.00	3653.65	7454.92	8062	2084	
Kollam	30	1	540	1434	2005.00	1695.53	4130.1	5306	2005	
Pathanamthitta	0	0	0	1137	1137.00	748.01	3077.5	3292	1137	
Alappuzha	43	6	547	1181	1777.00	2391.21	10144.68	5340	1777	
Kottayam	28	1	146	1959	2134.00	3809	4695	7048	2134	
Idukki	6	5	181	292	484.00	879.48	1681	1700	484	
Ernakulam	0	0	0	2459	2459.00	16503.86	46107.07	2148	2459	
Trissur	40	0	335	1685	2060.00	3252.36	13276.76	7043	2060	
Palakkad	3	0	467	1305	1775.00	2196.76	2394.36	5804	1775	
Malappuram	1	0	17	862	880.00	1648.99	10141.6	3347	880	
Kozhikode	35	1	195	1159	1390.00	1540.31	6860.57	5350	1390	
Wayanad	8	7	122	173	310.00	348.02	224.3	789	310	
Kannur	0	0	163	792	955.00	1929.56	9577.37	3563	955	
Kasaragod	0	0	0	623	623.00	1068.01	2994.38	2165	623	
Total	227	24	3304	16518	20073	41664.75	122759.61	60957	20073	

Source: Directorate of Industries & Commerce, Trivandrum

Appendix - 6.21
District-wise details of Small Scale Industrial Units Registered in Kerala
as on 31st March 2001.

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	Others	Total			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Thiruvananthapuram	1271	5102	19282	25655	28721.60	96392.52	101291
Kollam	1759	5276	15437	22472	30356.47	77250.47	159384
Pathanamthitta	731	2421	8235	11387	11078.35	23497.21	39538
Alappuzha	711	4374	16796	21881	24620.56	87240.79	104718
Kottayam	518	3759	20437	24714	27630.54	61410.64	28552
Idukki	421	2126	3993	6540	7611.35	22378.75	78686
Emakulam	855	3914	26727	31496	76283.09	294296.64	148077
Trissur	1192	3384	20485	25061	48438.48	142380.96	103369
Palakkad	691	3490	14887	19068	28064.17	52223.03	90759
Malappuram	829	1626	8879	11334	17615.75	59137.63	45114
Kozhikode	407	2442	14979	17828	18556.15	70332.14	78183
Wayanad	307	1499	2332	4138	4457.82	10410.33	14437
Kannur	338	1391	10473	12202	16483.93	84685.21	87725
Kasaragod	165	864	5091	6120	7143.22	18188.98	34662
Total	10195	41668	188033	239896	347061.48	1099825.3	1114495

Source: Directorate of Industries & Commerce, Trivandrum

Appendix 6.22
Working Status of Small Scale Units as on 31st March 2001

District	Total No. of Units	Number of Units identified as			Units revived by DIC during 2000-2001
		Sick	Registered	Revived	
1	2	3	4	5	6
Thiruvananthapuram	25655	433	260	118	15
Kollam	22472	468	258	114	Nil
Pathanamthitta	11387	218	55	52	Nil
Alappuzha	21881	422	208	176	Nil
Kottayam	24714	474	277	235	Nil
Idukki	6540	110	48	23	Nil
Ernakulam	31496	1495	261	105	1
Thrissur	25061	357	140	56	
Palakkad	19068	210	108	40	Nil
Malappuram	11334	173	59	3	Nil
Kozhikode	17828	369	244	104	
Wayanad	4138	69	45	16	1
Kannur	12202	183	103	36	Nil
Kasargode	6120	84	4	5	18
Total	239896	5065	2070	1083	

Source: Directorate of Industries and Commerce, Trivandrum.

Appendix 6.23
Details of credit to various sectors by Banks in Kerala since 1995
(Rs. In crores)

Year	Total Credit	Primary Sector	Secondary Sector	Tertiary Sector	Credit to SSI Sector
1995	7797	1198	1090	1119	1090
1996	8961	1364	1223	1407	1223
1997	10565	1602	1446	1496	1446
1998	12364	1814	1558	1842	1558
1999	13996	1951	1783	2263	1783
2000*	15941	2231	1991	2618	1991
2001	19180	2747	2262	3885	2262

*-Revised

Appendix- 6.24

Achievement under Self Employment Programme during 2000-01 (PMRY)

District	Applications sanctioned and amount disbursed during 2000-2001			
	No.	Sanctioned amount (Rs.in lakhs)	No.	Disbursement amount (Rs.in lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5
Thiruvananthapuram	1305	674.47	621	351.15
Kollam	1663	938.97	831	508.85
Pathanamthitta	798	507.99	507	317.40
Alappuzha	1210	640.73	849	439.90
Kottayam	575	327.51	257	132.81
Idukki	1661	824.61	973	494.12
Ernakulam	1890	1257.61	738	452.13
Trissur	2247	1392.16	1013	647.20
Palakkad	1038	485.40	509	309.30
Malappuram	1288	772.35	597	354.00
Kozhikode	295	132.80	204	98.80
Wayanad	984	666.36	542	343.06
Kannur	505	387.30	273	166.78
Kasaragod	1891	911.80	924	429.18
Total	17350	9920.06	8838	5044.68

Source: Directorate of Industries and Commerce, Trivandrum

Appendix- 6.25

Industrial Co-operative Societies in Kerala as on 30/6/2001

District	Industrial co-operative Societies registered during 2000 to 2001	Industrial Cooperative Societies promoted by			Others	Total No. of Societies
		SC	ST	Women		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Thiruvananthapuram	292	32	7	67	85	191
Kollam	273	64	7	33	34	138
Pathanamthitta	108	4	4	31	8	47
Alappuzha	293	28	3	33	43	107
Kottayam	167	8	0	38	4	50
Idukki	107	15	4	0	20	39
Ernakulam	256	9	1	49	16	75
Trissur	218	5	7	30	21	63
Palakkad	157	28	7	23	14	72
Malappuram	150	18	5	30	17	70
Kozhikode	123	16	1	13	28	58
Wayanad	207	26	3	61	63	153
Kannur	78	9	1	7	5	22
Kasaragod	76	1	0	12	26	39
Total	2505	263	50	427	384	1124

Source: Directorate of Industries and Commerce, Trivandrum

Appendix - 6.26

District-wise Number of Handloom Cooperative Societies in the State

Sl.No	District	No.of Societies				
		1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-'00	2000-'01
1	Thiruvananthapuram	359	360	360	360	360
2	Kollam	80	80	79	79	79
3	Pathanamthitta	8	10	9	9	9
4	Alappuzha	26	26	26	26	26
5	Kottayam	16	16	16	16	16
6	Idukki	12	12	12	12	12
7	Ernakulam	32	32	32	32	32
8	Trissur	30	30	31	31	31
9	Palakkad	46	47	46	46	46
10	Malappuram	13	13	13	13	13
11	Kozhikode	43	43	43	43	43
12	Wayanad	4	4	4	4	4
13	Kannur	73	73	73	73	73
14	Kasaragod	11	11	11	11	11
Total		753	757	755	755	755

Source: Directorate of Handlooms and Textiles, Thiruvananthapuram

Appendix - 6.27

Production and Productivity under Handloom Industry in Kerala

Sl No.	Item	1998-99	1999-'00	2000-'01
1	2	3	4	5
1	Co-operative Sector			
	i Number of looms	48467	48465	41256
	ii Production of handloom cloth(M.M)	71.77	72.31	65.6
	iii Value of Production (Rs.crores)	321.69	330.68	295.2
	iv Productivity(M/L/A)	1483.00	1492	1409
	v No.of weavers in the co-operative sector	104620.00	104623	128861
	vi Employment generated during the period(mandays in Lakhs)}	NA	574.61	513
	vii No. of Women Employed	23286	23318.00	24753
2	Corporate Sector/Unorganised/ Private Sector			
	i Number of looms	NA	2516	2500
	ii Production of handloom cloth(M.M)	4.25	2.137	1.87
	iii Value of Production (Rs.crores)	60.76	61.79	60.75
	iv Productivity(M/L/A)	NA	NA	8.1
	v No.of weavers	9337	6750	5872
	vi Employment generated during the year (mandays in Lakhs)	NA	25.16	22
	vii No. of Women Employed	28	754	800
3	Total: Co-operative, corporate and unorganised Sector			
	i Number of looms'	48462	50981	43756
	ii Production of handloom cloth(M.M)	76.12	74.45	67.47
	iii Value of Production (Rs.crores)	382.45	392.47	303.3
	iv Productivity(M/L/A)	1503	1504.26	2157
	v Number of weavers	113957	11373	134753
	vi Employment generated (mandays in Lakhs)	NA	599.77	535
	vii No. of Women Employed	NA	24072	25553
	4 Assistance Extended by way of loan and grant for the development of Handloom Industry (Rs.lakhs)			
	a) Loan:			
	i State Government	251.74	327.06	140.07
	ii Central Government	352.72	75.5 ..	
	iii N.C.D.C, NABARD,HUDCO	1336.5	2381.77	971.16
	Total(a)	1940.96	2754.33	1111.23
	* Co-operative Sector only			

1	2	3	4	5
b)	Grant:			
i	State Government	767.85	364.42	379.78
ii	Central Government	133.29	143.86	148.68
iii	N.C.D.C, NABARD, HUDCO	5.00	65.82	2.9
	Total(b)	906.14	574.10	531.36
c)	Amount Spent as rebate on the sale of Handloom cloth:(Rs.lakh)			
	State Government	1241.80	1330.99	7578.9
	Central Government(MDA) 50% CSS	588.40	780.50	69.63
	Total(c)	1830.20	2111.49	7648.2
	5 Value of unsold stock (Rs.crores)			
a)	In the Co-operative Sector	26.87	25.95	303.08
b)	In the Corporate Sector	0.61	17.30	17.9
c)	Unorganised/ Private Sector	4.36	NA	NA
	6 Number of Co-operative Societies			
(a)	Factory type:-			
	1 Working	110	110	93
	2 Dormant	43	17	20
	3 Under liquidation	4	2	11
	4 Not started working	12	12	5
	Total(a)	172	135	135
(b)	Cottage Type:-			
	1 Working	459	458	458
	2 Dormant	60	60	60
	3 Under liquidation	45	81	81
	4 Societies yet to start functioning	29	21	21
	Total(b)	593	620	620
	Total - 6 - (a+b)	755	755	755

Source: Directorate of Handlooms & Textiles, Trivandrum

Appendix - 6.28
Working Results of Handloom Apex Society(Hantex)

Sl.No.	Particulars	1999-'01	2000-'01(P)
1	2	3	4
1	Sales turnover(Rs. Crores)	19.21	20.19
2	Value of cloth produced(Rs. Crores)	17.48	16.32
3	Value of Yarn Purchased(Rs. Crores)	3.94	4.677
4	Value of Yarn distributed(Rs. Crores)	4.07	4.85
5	a) Production(lakh meters)	..	..
	b) Value (Rs. lakhs)	67.67	51.4
	c) Export earnings during the year (Rs. In lakhs)	5.22	..
6	No.of Exhibitions conducted	30	71
7	No.of primary societies registered as members(cumulative)	434	438

P: Provisional

Source: Directorate of Handlooms and Textiles, Trivandrum

Appendix - 6.29
Working Results of Kerala State Handloom Development Corporation Ltd.(Hanveev)

Sl.No	Particulars	1999-00	2000-01(P)
1	2	3	4
1	Paid up Capital(as at the end of the year)	1162.2	1242.2
2	Total Borrowing (as at the end of the year)	1243.93	1266.43
3	Gross Block(as at the end of the year)	2405.73	NA
4	Value of Production through clusters and sponsored societies (as at the end of the year)	876	NA
5	Income through the sales of products(as at the end of the year)	1858.95	1702
6	Other Income:-		
	a) Export on Handloom cloth through KSHDC +		
	b) grants, MDA, Interest, Processing charges etc.	163.48	148.20
7	Expenditure on Raw materials		
	a) Yarn		
	b) Dyes and Chemicals		
	c) Fabrics	1572.5	1273
8	Expenditure on personal payments	285.44	311.8
9	Provision for Depreciation	80.43	102.5
10	Expenditure towards interest and Bank Charges	169.04	132.5
11	Other Expenses:-		
	a) Selling and distribution Expenses	98.26	70.4
	b) Administration and Selling Expenses	80.43	102.5
12	Stock differential	315.16	58.33
13	Net Profit(+), Net loss(-)		
14	Accumulated loss at the end of the year	732.45	883.45

* Revised ; P . Provisional

Source: Directorate of Handlooms & Textiles, Trivandrum

Appendix - 6.30
Production and Productivity under Powerloom Industry

Sl.No.	Items	1999-2000	2000-2001
1	2	3	4
1	Total number of powerlooms in the state	2503	2500
2	Number of looms in the co-operative sector	1058	1037
3	Percentage of 2 to 1	42	42
4	Number of powerloom co-operative societies in the state	38	29
5	Number of Members in the co-operative sector	2577	6500
6	Number of women employed in the powerloom sector	679	681
7	Co-operative Sector:-		
	a) Production of cloth(lakh metres)	58.8	83.15
	b) Value of Production(Rs.lakhs)	1058.4	1067.38
8	Unorganised/ Private sector	..	..
9	Total (co-operative and unorganised/ private sectors)		
	a) Production of cloth(lakh metres)	58.8	83.15
	b) Value of Production(Rs.lakhs)	1058.4	1067.38
	c) Productivity(Metre/ loom)	256.35	257.63

Source: Directorate of Handlooms and Textiles, Trivandrum

Appendix - 6.31
Coir Co-operative Societies in Kerala

Sl.No	Type of Society as on 31.3.97	No. of Societies as on 31-3-1998	No. of Societies as on 31-3-1999
1	2	3	4
1	Primary Coir Co-operative Societies		
	a) Working (Started production)	449	434
	b) New Societies which have not started working	31	16
	c) Dormat societies	65	75
	Total	545	525
2	Manufacturing Societies		
	a) Working (Started production)	22	28
	b) New Societies which have not started working	4	2
	c) Dormat societies	26	26
	Total	52	56
3	Small Scale Producers Co-operative Societies		
	a) Working (Started production)	9	10
	b) New Societies which have not started working	0	1
	c) Dormat societies	0	0
	Total	9	11
4	Husk Procurement and Distribution Societies		
	a) Working	2	0
	b) New Societies which have not started working	0	0
	c) Dormat societies	2	2
	Total	4	2
5	Fibre Societies (Defbering Mill Societies)		
	a) Working (Started production)	8	9
	b) New Societies which have not started working	65	64
	c) Dormat societies	0	0
	Total	73	73
6	Co-operative Coir Marketing Federation -1	1	1
7	Total number of coir Co-operative societies'		
	a) Working	476	481
	b) New Societies which have not started production	74	83
	c) Dormat societies	132	103
	d) Societies under liquidation	188	161
	Grand total	671	629

Source: Directorate of Coir Development, Thiruvananthapuram

Appendix – 6.32
Activities of Co-operative Societies
Yarn Sector

Year	No.of working societies	No.of workers (1000)	Husk purchased	Fiber purchased		Yarn purchased	Wages paid Rs Lakhs
				Value in Rs.lakhs	Qty (Tonnes)		
Spinning Sector							
			Number in lakhs	Value in Rs.lakhs	Qty (Tonnes)	Value Rs.in lakhs	Qty(Tonnes)
1998-99	424	281	686	333	4635	596	9362
1999-00	437	275	615	327	6864	609	10497
Product Sector							
Year	No.of working Societies	No.of Workers	Value of production	Wages paid(Rs.Lakhs)			
1998-99	34	7070	2388.83	275.00			
1999-00	42	7357	2665.83	434.00			

Appendix 6.33

District-wise details of Coir Co-op. Societies (Position as on 31-3-1999)

Sl. No	District	Project Offices	No. of Coir Societies		
			Working & New	Dormant	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Thiruvananthapuram	Chirayinkil	55	11	66
2	Kollam	Kollam	98	29	127
3	Alappuzha	Alappuzha	103	13	116
		Kayamkulam	72	10	82
4	Kottayam	} Vaikom	27	3	30
5	Idukki		1	0	1
6	Ernakulam	North Paravoor	23	9	32
7	Thrissur	Thrissur	27	4	31
8	Malappuram	} Ponnani	19	2	21
9	Palakkad		8	0	8
10	Kozhikode	Kozhikode	75	12	87
11	Kannur	} Kannur	38	6	44
12	Kasargode		19	4	23
Total			565	103	668

Source: Directorate of Coir Development - Thiruvananthapuram

Appendix - 6.34

Export of Coir and Coir Products from India during 1999-2000 and 2000-2001

Sl.No.	Item	1999-2000		2000-2001		% Increase	
		Qty	Value(Rs. Lakhs)	Qty	Value(Rs. Lakhs)	Qty %	Value%
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Coir Fibre	810	117.16	1054	148.17	30	26
2	Coir Yarn	13053	3738.39	14607	4187.5	12	12
3	Handloom Mat	24293	15688.71	24716	15917.69	2	1
4	Powerloom Mat	1043	699.12	607	442.72	-42	-37
5	Tufted Mat	1568	793.77	3836	2104.17	145	165
6	Handloom Matting	6239	4338.55	6323	4287.87	1	-1
7	Powerloom Matting	531	395.05	411	284.05	-23	-28
8	Geo-textile	1711	808.41	1402	625.38	-18	-23
9	Coir Rugs & Carpet	2890	2259.62	2720	1958.63	-6	-13
10	Coir Rope	287	73.41	482	145.22	68	98
11	Curled Coir	657	114.57	534	80.33	-19	-30
12	Rubberised Coir	523	387.52	385	267.24	-26	-31
13	Coir Pith	6502	562.77	9927	752.79	53	34
14	Coir Other Sorts	926	328.30	488	164.49	-47	-50
Total		61031	30305.35	67492	31366.25		

Source: Coir Board, Ernakulam

Appendix - 6.35

Foreign exchange earnings of India from Cashew Industry

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
1991-92	669.10	4.00	673.10	266.70	406.4
1992-93	745.50	3.80	749.30	376.33	372.97
1993-94	1046.00	2.90	1048.90	482.70	566.2
1994-95	1246.30	2.44	128.74	690.94	557.8
1995-96	1240.50	1.45	1241.95	760.08	481.87
1996-97	1285.50	2.77	1288.27	687.60	600.67
1997-98	1396.10	7.17	1403.27	769.60	633.67
1998-99	1630.1	4.21	1634.31	958	676.31
1999-'00*	2569.5	3.74	2573.24	1186.2	1387.04
2000-'01(P)	1878.5	3.73	1882.23	962.14	920.09

* - Revised

Source: Cashew Export Promotion Council, Kochi

Appendix 6.36

Import of Raw Cashewnuts to Kerala and India				
Year	KERALA		INDIA	
	Quantity (M.T)	Value Rs.Crores	Quantity (M.T)	Value Rs.Crores
1	2	3	4	5
1995-96	6292	19.13	222819	760.08
1996-97	59542	159.76	212866	687.60
1997-98	78625	237.46	247181	769.60
1998-99	109660	448.82	241161	958.00
1999-00*	156488	485.7	253577	1186.20
2000-01	152635	553.86	249087	962.14

* - Revised

Source: Cashew Export Promotion Council, Kochi

Appendix - 6.37
Khadi & Village Industries: Production, Sales, Employment and Wages paid during 1999-2000 & 2000-01
(Amount in Rs. Lakhs)

Sl.No.	Schemes	Value of Production					Value of Sales					Employment					Wages Paid								
		1999-2000	2000-01	2000-01	1999-2000	2000-01	1999-2000	2000-01	1999-2000	2000-01	1999-2000	2000-01	1999-2000	2000-01	1999-2000	2000-01	1999-2000	2000-01							
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	
I	Khadi	435.16	440.39	794.73	754.51	6573	5534	352.60	235.02																
II	Village Industries																								
1	Cottage Match	1100.75	1089.70	1325.11	1316.17	6665	6635	407.51	404.18																
2	Agarbathy	289.50	300.00	307.60	316.55	1500	1456	17.07	86.58																
3	Village Leather	1970.00	1231.49	2039.87	1287.19	2615	1631	234.06	147.77																
4	Fibre and Screwpine	764.30	758.99	839.25	762.20	19195	60642	309.00	589.16																
5	Rubber based Industry	1299.95	1246.42	1336.96	1281.00	1962	1880	66.55	175.43																
6	Hand Made paper	236.65	231.91	259.50	255.15	554	507	42.80	40.32																
7	Village Pottery	1422.21	1608.48	1486.91	1875.29	23936	11255	628.00	610.00																
8	Gurkhandasan	242.36	211.64	269.80	223.19	2500	2441	73.04	74.38																
9	Service Industry	295.70	321.25	303.00	321.25	845	945	303.00	209.61																
10	Non-Edible oil & soap	651.00	580.00	801.85	699.00	1381	1230	54.77	87.73																
11	Village Oil	1294.47	970.50	1301.82	1005.50	1403	1128	141.39	117.65																
12	Textile	1063.45	1076.30	1078.58	1085.69	6465	6178	297.71	302.67																
13	Palmgur	244.93	221.60	259.20	229.10	8701	8502	163.93	157.37																
14	Bee-keeping	166.31	165.19	208.58	206.66	18032	17958	114.49	113.52																
15	Processing of Cereals and Pulses	824.39	870.49	949.35	975.05	14370	14490	648.21	660.64																
16	Ayurvedic Medicines	143.35	152.16	173.03	170.68	1073	1072	22.14	27.64																
17	Fruits and Vegetable Preservation	606.30	616.02	637.30	644.30	3126	3135	189.60	192.67																
18	Lime	1556.67	1488.14	1776.28	1709.56	9192	9157	801.75	816.64																
19	Cane & Bamboo	248.50	270.60	270.10	284.20	3063	3158	181.3	170.3																
20	Carpentry & Blacksmithy	1765.80	1780.50	1784.30	1795.30	6519	6486	1139.84	1131.4																
21	Aluminium Industry	563.23	567.31	569.45	572.30	916	900	133.92	130.71																
22	Metal Industry	4.04	..	4.69	..	10	..	0.34	..																
23	Electronics	339.36	348.56	350.30	387.44	932	877	33.28	38.17																
24	Polyvastra	58.33	53.94	77.29	73.70	755	732	33.1	32.36																
25	P.V.C	114.50	121.60	135.32	140.21	187	201	17.75	22.03																
	Sub Total (Village Industries)	17266.05	16282.79	18545.44	17616.68	135897	162596	6054.55	6338.93																
	Grand Total	17701.21	16723.18	19340.17	18371.19	142470.00	168130.00	8407.15	6573.95																

Source: Khadi & Village Industries Board, Thiruvananthapuram

Appendix 6.38
District wise Number of Sales outlets and Sales under Khadi & Village Industries - 2000-2001

Sl. No	District	No. of Khadi	
		Bhavans	Sales (Rs. Lakhs)
1	2	3	4
1	Thiruvananthapuram	7	73.87
2	Kollam	3	54.33
3	Alappuzha	10	38.70
4	Pathanamthitta	6	8.86
5	Kottayam	11	41.43
6	Idukki	3	8.70
7	Ernakulam	8	124.11
8	Thrissur	15	23.34
9	Palakkad	12	54.86
10	Malappuram	10	10.08
11	Kozhikode	26	76.56
12	Wayanad	1	0.50
13	Kannur	1	125.71
14	Payyannur & Kasargode	49	272.14
Total		162	913.19

Source: Khadi & Village Industries Board, Thiruvananthapuram

Appendix - 6.39
Physical Achievement under Sericulture for the year 2000-2001

No	District	Mulberry Cultivation			No of Farmers 2000-01 upto 2001	DfIs supplied Nos	Cocoon Production in Kg.	Silk Production in Kg.	SRU unit
		2000-01 productive acre	upto 2001	2000-01 upto 2001					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
1	Thiruvananthapuram	14.75	61	19	81	4656	1547.05		
2	Kollam	21.75	73	27	97	4687	1639.90		
3	Pathanamthitta	9.75	48	14	63	3538	967.30		
4	Alappuzha	28.25	137	55	182	9633	2615.28	1014.12	Pattanakadu
5	Kottayam	20.75	45	23	59	5512	1704.42		
6	Ernakulam	20.00	90	29	120	6460	1780.33		
7	Idukki	16.25	347	19	462	24356	7692.55		
8	Thrissur	30.50	78	45	104	6561	1689.48		
9	Palakkad	nil	183	nil	244	22102	6982.90	840.57	Puthussery
10	Malappuram	32.75	108	42	144	11241	3255.05		
11	Kozhikode	23.13	40	59	53	4816	1304.71		
12	Kannur	39.50	67	71	89	10248	3512.62		
13	Wayanad	19.75	81	29	108	6125	2101.20		
14	Kasaragod	11.25	158	13	213	5267	1197.20	1096.88	Uduma
	Total	288.38	1515	445	2019	125202	37989.99	2951.57	

Dupion Silk/Charka Silk - 216.9 Kg Total Silk Production 3168.47 Kg

Source: SERIFED, Thiruvananthapuram

Appendix - 6.40
Progress of Sericulture Development Programme in the State

Sl.No	Item	upto 2000-'01	2001-'02(up to 25.11.'01)	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5
1	Mulberry Cultivation (in Acres)	1515.45	337.2	
2	Number of Farmers	2019	502	
3	Number of rearing units	2019		
4	Production of cocoon (MT)	37.99	20.53	
5	Production of cocoon (MT)			
	Silk Worm seed production centres (Nos)			
	a. State Sector	Nil		
	b. Co-operative Sector	Nil		
	c. Private Sector	Nil		
	d. Central Sector	1		
	Total (5)	1		
6	Cocoon purchase centres			
	a. State Sector	18		
	b. Co-operative Sector	Nil		
	c. Private Sector	Nil		
	Total (6)	18		
7	Silk Reeling Units			
	a. State Sector	2		
	b. Co-operative Sector	1		
	c. Private Sector	Nil		
	Total (7)	3		
8	Demonstration cum training Centre			
	a. State Sector	2		
	b. Central Sector	Nil		
	Total (8)	2		
9	Production of Raw Silk Yarn (MT)		1.49	
10	Sericulture Co-operative Societies newly organised (Nos)	3.168		
		Nil	Nil	

Source : SERIFED, Thiruvananthapuram

Appendix - 6.41
Kerala State Industrial Development Corporation - Physical and Financial Performance -
1996-97 to 2000-01

Sl.No.	Particulars	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-'00*	2000-'01
1	Projects Completed					
	a. Number of Projects	49	33	52	42	37
	b. Aggregate Cost (Rs. In crores)	184.34	137.54	848.52	243	178
	c. Employment (Nos.)	3595	1949	4513	3673	2584
2	Projects taken up for implementation.					
	a. Number of Projects	112	108	106	72	62
	b. Aggregate Cost (Rs. In crores)	940	1329	1478	1506	1397
	c. Employment (Nos.)	8003	8100	10753	8700	7250
3	Projects cleared by KSIDC					
	a. Number of Projects	62	41	52	65	39
	b. Aggregate Cost (Rs. In crores)	978	244.36	1048	619	113
	c. Employment Potential (Nos.)	5208	3100	8088	5452	2501
4	Memoranda of understanding signed with private parties					
	a. Number of Projects	54	33	73	40	6
	b. Estimated Aggregate Cost (Rs. In crores)	5437	514	348.36	897	1820
5	Financial Assistance sanctioned and disbursed					
	a. Gross Sanction (Rs. In crores)	94.7	64.7	111.79	115	77
	b. Disbursement (Rs. In crores)	63.82	36.94	65.71	78	50
6	Net Profit (Rs. In crores)	16	8	13	17	15

*-Revised

Source: Kerala State Industrial Development Corporation Ltd., Thiruvananthapuram.

Appendix - 6.42
Kerala Financial Corporation: Loan Operations as on 31.3.2001 (Rs. In Lakhs)

Sl.No	Particulars	During the year 2000-2001				Since inception upto 31.3.1999				Total			
		S.S.I		Others		S.S.I				Others			
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	2												
1	Application pending as on 1.4.2000	26	527.29	17	253.95	43	781.24	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	Application Received during 2000-2001	990	17323.55	1246	18892.61	2236	36216.16	26928	182646.11	16486	120335.8	43414	302981.91
3	Total application for consideration	1016	17850.84	1263	19146.56	2279	36997.4	27403	161785.76	16786	122936.1	44189	284721.86
4	Application withdrawn/ rejected or otherwise disposed off	82	1532.6	12	1809.15	94	3341.75	4163	20544.48	1303	13080.44	5466	33624.92
5	Application Sanctioned (gross)	887	12612.51	1215	16991.73	2102	29604.24	22097	115300.49	15623	108292.4	37720	223592.85
6	A. Application cancelled/reduced out of current year sanction	8	50	5	195	13	245	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	B. Application cancelled/reduced out of previous year sanction	8	45.15	4	68.11	12	113.26	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	C. Total cancellation/ reduction	16	95.15	9	263.11	25	358.26	3029	14245.09	1272	6795.98	4301	21041.07
7	Application sanctioned effectively	879	12562.51	1210	16796.73	2089	29359.24	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
8	Net Sanctioned	871	12517.36	1206	16728.62	2077	29245.98	19361	100855.40	14383	101596.38	33744	202451.78
9	Amount disbursed along with number of newly assisted units	1029	9840.2	1196	12849.19	2225	22689.39	19283	88313.76	13516	81010.43	32799	169324.19
10	Application pending sanction as at the end of the period	47	3705.73	81	1530.5	128	5236.23	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

Source: Kerala Financial Corporation - Thiruvananthapuram

Appendix 6.43
District wise details of Disbursement of Loan by KFC as on 31-03-2001

Particulars	(Rs. In lakhs)			
	Effective No:	Sanction Amount	Disbursement No.	Amount
Backward Districts				
Category - A				
Idukki				
Kattappana	2242	11818.59	2151	9497.12
Thodupuzha				
Wayanad	1262	4995.57	1222	3661.91
Category - B				
Alappuzha	2163	11109	2073	8649.01
Malappuram	1352	10641.04	1181	8368.04
Kannur	2714	10933.45	2534	9272.77
Kasarode	1011	5418.84	950	4636.28
Category - C				
Thiruvananthapuram	3852	21572.38	3722	17516.76
Thrissur	2570	18355.24	3447	14746.03
Total	17166	94844.11	17280	76347.92
Non Backward Districts				
Pathanamthitta	1466	11561.61	1329	8638.35
Kollam	3430	17318.89	3217	13488.09
Kottayam	2242	13283.16	2216	10675.15
Ernakulam	4452	41590.61	4103	33640.63
Palakkad	1988	15100.79	1808	11866.57
Kozhikode	4382	17989.78	3947	14662.45
Union Territory of Lakshadweep	6	5.03	6	5.03
Total	17966	116849.87	16626	92976.27
Grand Total	35132	211693.98	33906	169324.19

Source: Kerala Financial Corporation, Thiruvananthapuram

Appendix 6.44
Industry-wise Classification of Loan sanctioned and Disbursed by the Kerala
Financial Corporation as on 31-3-2001 (Rs. Lakhs)

Sl.No	Type of Industry	Amount Sanctioned	% of total loans sanctioned	Amount disbursed	% of total loan Disbursed
1	Mining	6333.62	3	4654.23	2.75
2	Crude Petroleum	252.39	0.12	107.73	0.06
3	Petroleum Refining	13.37	0.01	11.31	0.01
4	Other Food Products	16698.78	7.89	14064.90	8.31
5	Textiles	4966.14	2.35	3606.80	2.13
6	Paper & Paper Products	4210.23	1.99	3257.15	1.92
7	Leather & Leather Products	456.33	0.22	394.40	0.24
8	Rubber Products	15529.75	7.34	12533.94	7.4
9	Chemical & Chemical Products	5722.37	2.7	4571.32	2.7
10	Cement	110.20	0.05	84.00	0.05
11	Basic Metals				
	a). Iron & Steel	2185.16	1.03	1753.40	1.04
	b). Non Ferrous	773.11	0.37	603.58	0.36
12	Metal Products	5861.02	2.77	3470.76	2.05
13	Capital Goods				
	a). Non-Electrical Machinery	1109.75	0.52	861.53	0.5
	b). Electrical Machinery	2147.83	1.01	1788.79	1.06
	c). Transport Equipment	1558.18	0.74	1015.81	0.6
14	Electricity Generation	114.04	0.05	35.24	0.02
15	Services				
	a). Hotels & Shopping Complex	40390.38	19.08	29081.36	17.17
	b.) Hospitals	7326.44	3.46	4738.17	2.8
	c). Others	38945.74	18.4	39031.12	23.05
16	Others	56989.15	26.9	43658.58	25.78
	Total	211693.98	100.00	169324.12	100.00

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
1993-94	67001	52231	31147	141.58	4.79
1994-95	77935	59770	33328	188.29	62.70
1995-96	101385	73745	38161	978.51	250.24
1996-97	121221	92606	47690	1453.30	335.75
1997-98	146212	112550	58813	1148.21	224.67
1998-99	166243	131663	66853	1148.49	242.72
1999-'00	182448	146635	69456	*	*
2000-'01	223593	169324	76660	1801.50	683.99

Source: Kerala Financial Corporation, Thiruvananthapuram

Appendix - 6.46

SELECTED INDICATORS OF ACTIVITIES OF SIDCO

No	Activities	Unit	Period	
			1999 - 2000*	2000 - 2001
1. Planning and Development				
1.1	Preparation of Pre-investment surveys	Nos.	Nil	Nil
1.2	Industrial potential surveys	Nos.	Nil	Nil
1.3	Preparation of status papers on Industries	Nos.	Nil	Nil
1.4	Project Profiles	Nos.	Nil	Nil
1.5	Project reports	Nos.	Nil	Nil
1.6	Tie-up of technical know-how	Nos.	Nil	Nil
1.7	Other activities (specify)	Nos.	Nil	Nil
2. Raw materials				
2.1	SSI units assisted for procurement of raw materials	Nos.	2400 Average	2400 Units (Average)
2.2	Quantity of Raw materials distributed			
a	Iron and Steel including pig iron	Tonnes	3949.23	5621.118
b	Cement	Tonnes	2125.85	4366.7
c	Coal	Tonnes	Nil	Nil
d	Paraffin Wax	Tonnes	2239.038	1689.989
e	Titanium Dioxide	Tonnes	819.625	752.125
f	Others			
1	Pipe		9207.8 Mt.	9747 Mtr.
2	IPCL	MT	1837.153	1480.395
3	Aluminium Sheet	MT	5.701	1.963
4	Eco Board	Nos.		170
5	Teak poles	Nos.	163	
6	IOC Products			
a	Lubricants (including Rubber Process Oil)	Litre	109928.5	69995
b	Bitumen	MT	2210.364	614.796
c	Furnace Oil	Litre	1362000	190000
d	Rubber Processing oil	Litre	35582	
3. Supply of Machinery and Equipment				
3.1	SSI units assisted for procurement of machinery and equipment	Nos.		
3.2	Value of Machinery & Equipment purchased and distributed	Rs. Lakhs		
a.	Bridge Loan	..	..
b.	Margin Money loan	..	..
3.3	Over due	Rs. lakhs	Nil	
a.	No. of units	Nos.		
b.	Amount of over dues	Rs. lakhs	Nil	
4. Marketing of SSI Products:				
4.1	SSI Units assisted in marketing of products	Nos.	254	254
4.2	Value of SSI products marketing through SIDCO	Rs. lakhs		
a.	Domestic		1194.46	1270.85
b.	Export			
c.	Total		1194.46	1270.85
5. Rehabilitation of Sick Units:				
5.1	SSI units revived	Nos.	..	..
5.2	Amount disbursed	Rs. lakhs	..	..
a.	State Government Fund		..	..
b.	SIDCO fund		..	..
c.	Other sources (specify)		..	..
6. Industrial Estates & Infrastructure Development				
6.1	Major Estates			
a.	Major Estates	Nos.	17	17
b.	Sheds available	Nos.	527	527
c.	Sheds occupied	Nos.	501	504
d.	SSI units	Nos.	683	748
1	Working	Nos.	581	630
II	Defunct, idling or closed	Nos.	102	103
e.	Total investment by the Units	Rs. Lakhs	Not available	Not available
f.	Total workers in the Unit		Not available	Not available
g.	Value of goods & services produced by the units	Rs. Lakhs	Not available	Not available
h.	Details of new estates/sheds set up during the year	Rs. Lakhs	Nil	Nil

* - Revised

Appendix - 6.47
Small Industries Service Institute (SISI) -
Achievement during 2000-2001

Sl.No	Nature of Activity	Unit	Achievement
1	2	3	4
1	Units visited for providing technical assistance	(No.)	455
2	Visitors rendered assistance at SISI permises	..	
	a. Assistance to Propsective entrepreneurs	'	3873
	b. Assistance to existing entrepreneurs	..	439
	c. Management and Marketing Related Assistance	..	356
3	Preparation of State Profile	..	1
4	Preparation of Industrial Potential survey report for Kerala	No.of Districts	3
5	Project Profiles	No	37
6	Ancillary Development Programmes	..	474
7	Motivation campaigns	..	7
	1.No of Persons Attended		94
8	EDPs - 4/6 weeks duration		
	I. Courses undertaken	..	12
	i. Persons Trained	'	393
9	Management Development Programmes		
	i. Courses undertaken	No.	8
	ii. Persons Trained	No.	192
10	Skill Development Programme		
	i. Courses undertaken		24
	ii. Persons Trained	..	179
11	Export Packaging Training	No.	
	i. Courses undertaken		1
	ii. Persons Trained		28
	PMRY Beneficiaries Training		
	i. Courses undertaken		7
	ii. Persons Trained		288
12	NGO Computer Training Programme	..	
	i. Courses undertaken		23
	ii. Persons Trained		220

Source:- SISI, Thrissur.

Appendix - 6.48

Small Industries Development Bank of India's Assistance to Small Scale Industries (Rs. Crores)

Year	Sanction and Disbursement				
	All India		Kerala		Disbursement
	Sanction	Disbursement	Sanction	Disbursement	
1	2	3	4	5	7
1990-91	2410	1839	110	91	4.9
1991-92	2847	2028	124	109	5.4
1992-93	2909	2146	136	119	5.5
1993-94	3356	2673	117	100	3.7
1994-95	4707	3390	164	129	3.8
1995-96	6066	4801	231	186	3.9
1996-97	6485	4585	323	258	5.6
1997-98	7484	5241	390	290	5.5
1998-99	8880	6285	497	353	5.5
1999-2000	10265	6964	545	434	6.2
2000-2001	10821	6441	740	455	7.1
Total	66230	46393	3377	2524	5.4

Source: Small Industries Development Bank of India, Ernakulam

Appendix 6.49

Total area covered by Mining leases for different Mineral (2000-2001)

Name of Mineral	Area in Hectares
China Clay (Kaolin)	96.4168
Slica Sand	44.6522
Bauxite	1.3739
Graphite	0.5909
Lime Shell	1786.3855
Lime stone	247.5000
Mineral Sand	286.842
Quartz	6.0098
Total	2469.7711

Source: Directorate of Mining & Geology, Thiruvananthapuram

Appendix 6.50

Production and Sale of Mineral Sand in Kerala during 2000-01 (Qty. in M.T. Value in Rs.)

Name of Mineral	Production (Tonnes)	Sales (Rs. lakhs)		Value Per Tonne
1	2	3	4	5
Ilmenite	129100	3937.55		3050
Rutile	8146	2280.88		28000
Zircon	19239	3270.63		17000
Leucoxene	200	30.00		15000
Sillimanite	5021	200.84		4000
Total	161706	97199.9		

Source: Directorate of Mining and Geology

Appendix - 7.1

Foreign Tourist Arrivals to India and Kerala from 1990-2000

Sl.No.	Year	No. of Foreign Tourists		Percentage of over the previous year		Share of Kerala in Indian tourist market.
		India	Kerala	India	Kerala	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	1990	1329950	66139	-0.54	5.06	4.97
2	1991	1236120	69309	-7.06	4.79	5.61
3	1992	1434737	90635	16.07	30.77	6.32
4	1993	1442643	95209	0.55	5.05	6.60
5	1994	1886433	104568	30.76	9.83	5.54
6	1995	2123683	142972	12.58	36.73	6.73
7	1996	2287860	176855	7.73	23.70	7.73
8	1997	2374094	182427	3.77	3.15	7.68
9	1998	2358629	189941	-0.65	4.12	8.05
10	1999	2481928	202173	5.23	6.44	8.15
11	2000	2624259	209933	5.70	3.84	7.99

Source: Dept. of Tourism

Appendix - 7.2

Domestic Tourist Arrivals to Kerala From 1990-2000

Year	No.of Tourists	Percentage Variation over the previous year
1990	866525	36.62
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	12.5
1998	4481714	-9.52
1999	4888287	9.07
2000	5013221	2.56

Source: Dept. of Tourism

Appendix - 7.3

Details of Availability of Accommodation Facility in Classified Hotel as on 1999 and 2000

Category of Hotels	1999*			2000		
	Number	Rooms	Beds	Number	Rooms	Beds
Heritage Resort	7	112	290	7	112	290
5 Star-Delux	1	93	183	1	93	183
5 Star	4	445	843	6	594	1141
4 Star	9	571	904	9	571	904
3 Star	24	1010	1872	39	1555	2892
2 Star	35	938	1758	36	919	1740
1 Star	24	740	1312	24	728	1290
Total	104	3909	7162	122	4572	8440

* Revised

Source: Dept of Tourism

Appendix - 7.4

Earnings from Foreign Tourists from 1990--2000

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	227.33
1998	302.08
1999	302.08
2000	525.3

Source: Dept. of Tourism

Appendix - 7.5

Kerala Tourism Development Corporation Ltd. - Performance for the year 2000-2001*

S.N o.	Name of Units	Bed Available	Occupancy %	Domestic Tourists	Foreign Tourists	Total Income Rs.	Operational Expenditure Rs	Administrative Expenditure Rs	Total Expenditure Rs	Profit & Loss + Rs
1	2									
1	Mascot Hotel	18250	38.48	5892	1131	213.99	190.23	39.57	229.80	-15.81
2	Hotel Chaithram	54750	49.42	25616	1441	214.93	208.13	42.45	250.58	-35.65
3	Hotel Samudra	46720	27.00	10452	2162	278.02	216.28	37.69	255.97	22.05
4	Aranya Nivas & Lake Palace	26280	28.00	4279	3079	263.12	149.01	43.60	192.61	70.51
5	Periyar House	32120	49.08	13399	2365	108.10	78.51	14.49	93.00	15.10
6	Bolgatty Palace Hotel	4380	42.00	1380	460	63.10	61.69	11.26	72.95	-9.85
7	Garden House	11680	38.72	4512	10	55.60	44.77	8.47	53.24	2.36
8	Hotel Nandanam, Guruvayoor	29930	33.57	9972	76	33.78	35.87	4.15	40.02	-6.24
9	Mangalya Guruvayur	13140	39.45	5184	0	56.48	50.23	9.42	59.65	-3.17
10	Malabar Mansion	18980	55.92	10347	267	117.64	91.33	20.13	111.46	6.18
11	Tea County, Munnar	31390	67.08	19818	1238	147.27	140.20	22.34	162.54	-15.27
12	Agastya House, Neyyadam	4380	19.00	795	37	25.65	22.40	5.30	27.70	-2.05
13	Kumarakam Tourist Complex	2920	36.00	1051	0	61.39	63.14	10.13	73.27	-11.88
14	Anjanam Guruvayur	12045	42.41	5108	0	4.04	2.19	1.83	4.02	0.02
15	Motels Arrams	20440	11.20	2293	0	333.06	265.21	60.85	326.06	7.00
16	Miscellaneous Group	..	..	..	..	188.83	178.38	23.18	201.56	-14.73
17	Sabala Restaurants & Beer Parlours	..	..	..	..	726.89	518.30	150.73	669.03	57.86
18	Yatri Nivases	52570	40.57	19099	2229	204.56	175.22	32.22	207.44	-2.66
Grand Total		379975	40.57	139197	14495	3096.45	2491.09	537.81	3030.90	63.77

* Provisional unaudited figures

Source: KTDC

Appendix -8.1
Growth of Transport & Communications in Kerala since 1980

Sl. No.	Item	Unit	1980	1985	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	16	17	18
1	Road Length (PWD)	Kms.	17408	19107	19836	20283	20414	20663	21651	22114	22863	22273	22258	21938	21730.9	21508
2	Road Length (PWD) per sq.km.	"	0.45	0.49	0.51	0.52	0.53	0.53	0.56	0.57	0.57	0.59	0.57	0.56	0.56	0.55
3	Road Length (Panchayats)	"	66158	81515	96951	99022	101067	103888	106277	106920	106920	109058	83422*	77356*	81790	87094
4	Motor Vehicles	Nos.	174704	319259	581054	647742	708172	781398	887672	1E+06	1170241	1334374	1508038	1708938	1910237	2111885
5	Motor Vehicles per 100 sq.km.	"	450	821	1495	1667	1822	2011	2276	2588	3011	3433	3880	4397	4945	5434
6	Buses & Stage Carriages	"	8705	12910	20290	21454	22833	25345	30370	34862	381197	39466	55482	48884	58888	65681
7	Good Vehicles	"	21121	40879	61106	66190	71089	77336	88455	100252	111762	128495	139145	151082	163443	173856
8	Buse owned by KSRTC	"	2935	3239	3313	3413	3534	3456	3511	3005	3505	3750	3783	3928	4093	4562
9	Railways Route length	Kms.	916	914	998	998	1055	1198	1198	1198	1198	1198	1198	1198	1119	1148
10	Post Offices	Nos.	4512	4751	4861	4911	4978	5009	5040	5040	5041	5046	5052	5051	5070	5071
11	Telephone Exchanges BSNL	"	441	561	636	649	675	688	715	727	765	793	818	850	924	988
12	Total Equipped Capacity -do-	"	104595	144462	246190	281607	344536	428212	524006	645283	812371	1062198	1305098	1704395	2203954	2584236
13	Public Call Offices -do-	"	2292	2766	3794	4958	6246	8229	10603	11824	14721	17852	21052	23485	27388	36926

* Revised

Appendix - 8.2

District-wise and Category-wise Length of Roads Maintained by PWD (R&B) as on 1-4-2001
(In Km)

SI.No	Name of District	State Highways	Major District Roads	Other District Roads	Village Roads	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Thiruvananthapuram	180.360	704.123	899.907	80.067	1864.457
2	Kollam	131.676	1201.760	195.534	23.126	1552.096
3	Alapuzha	138.121	829.631	79.991	80.614	1128.357
4	Pathanamthitta	217.766	573.695	620.952	43.440	1455.853
5	Kottayam	430.898	1637.577	135.686	20.558	2224.719
6	Idukki	937.301	445.773	278.606	16.250	1677.930
7	Ernakulam	304.413	907.807	866.985	84.985	2164.190
8	Thrissur	322.391	1088.000	161.000	15.000	1586.391
9	Palakkad	373.079	794.026	436.910	42.390	1646.405
10	Malappuram	208.867	1220.930	198.143	131.840	1759.780
11	Kozhikode	135.548	392.842	602.754	167.510	1298.654
12	Wayanad	78.825	333.355	65.935	36.782	514.897
13	Kannur	203.540	1029.177	416.670	113.244	1762.631
14	Kasaragode	227.485	310.823	284.703	48.790	871.801
	Total	3890.27	11469.519	5243.776	904.596	21508.161

Source : P.W.D. (R & B)

Appendix - 8.3
District-wise, Surface-wise & Category-wise length of roads maintained by Kerala PWD as on 01-04-2001
(In Kms)

Sl. No.	District	State Highways						Major District Roads						Other District Roads						Village Roads			Total Roads
		CC	BT	WBM	Others	CC	BT	WBM	Others	CC	BT	WBM	Others	CC	BT	WBM	Others	CC	BT	WBM	Others		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19					
1	Thiruvananthapuram	-	180.360	-	-	-	704.123	-	-	-	896.757	0.600	2.550	-	28.420	15.360	36.287						
2	Kollam	-	131.676	-	-	-	1186.317	2.393	13.050	-	186.804	7.530	1.200	-	23.126	-	-						
3	Alapuzha	-	138.121	-	-	-	723.371	16.998	89.262	-	68.321	0.270	11.400	-	37.258	9.567	33.789						
4	Pathanamthitta	-	217.766	-	-	-	573.695	-	-	0.040	620.912	-	-	0.225	43.215	-	-						
5	Kottayam	-	391.332	36.522	3.044	-	1518.530	11.960	107.087	-	32.354	25.615	77.717	-	13.274	7.286	-						
6	Idukki	-	767.161	-	170.140	-	383.251	-	62.522	-	113.699	6.446	158.461	-	-	-	16.250						
7	Ernakulam	-	304.413	-	-	0.322	907.485	-	-	-	805.474	21.198	40.313	-	69.335	-	15.650						
8	Thrissur	3.391	319.000	-	-	-	1080.000	4.000	4.000	-	153.000	8.000	-	-	15.000	-	-						
9	Palakkad	-	323.479	1.250	48.350	-	794.026	-	-	-	419.610	17.300	-	-	33.590	6.000	2.800						
10	Malappuram	-	201.257	-	7.610	-	1220.930	-	-	-	198.143	-	-	-	19.355	52.795	59.690						
11	Kozhikkode	-	135.548	-	-	-	261.647	1.620	29.575	-	602.754	-	-	-	105.581	15.090	46.839						
12	Wayanad	-	78.825	-	-	-	318.815	2.000	12.540	-	59.935	6.000	-	-	29.982	6.800	-						
13	Kannur	2.800	200.740	-	-	-	997.462	10.855	20.860	-	415.670	-	1.000	-	54.232	18.048	40.964						
14	Kasaragode	-	198.820	-	28.665	-	303.323	-	7.500	-	274.710	-	9.993	-	35.340	-	13.450						
	Total	6.191	3588.498	37.772	257.809	0.322	11072.975	49.826	346.396	0.040	4848.143	92.959	302.634	0.225	507.706	130.946	265.719	21508.161					

Source : PWD (R & B)

Appendix -8.4

Surface-wise and Category-wise Length of P.W.D. Roads added during 2000-2001 (in Kms.)

Item	State Highways	Major District Roads	Other District Roads	Village Roads	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
Cement Concrete					
Length as on 1.4.2000	7.503	0.322	0.04	0.225	8.090
Length added in 2000 - 01	(-)1.312	-	-	-	(-)1.312
Length as on 1.4.2001	6.191	0.322	0.04	0.225	6.778
Black topped					
Length as on 1.4.2000	3804.855	10983.34	4631.263	539.814	19959.272
Length added in 2000 - 2001	(-)216.357	(+)89.635	(+)216.880	(-)32.108	(+)58.050
Length as on 1.4.2001	3588.498	11072.975	4848.143	507.706	20017.322
Water Bound Macadam					
Length as on 1.4.2000	38.380	31.391	86.959	137.691	294.421
Length added in 2000-01	(-)0.608	(+)18.435	(+)6.000	(-)6.745	(+)17.082
Length as on 1.4.2001	37.772	49.826	92.959	130.946	311.503
Others					
Length as on 1.4.2000	262.415	173.314	273.868	759.512	1469.109
Length added in 2000-01	(-)4.606	(+)173.082	(+)28.766	(-)493.793	(-)296.551
Length as on 1.4.2001	257.809	346.396	302.634	265.719	1172.558
Total					
Length as on 1.4.2000	4113.153	11188.367	4992.13	1437.242	21730.892
Length added in 2000-01	(-)222.883	(-)281.152	(+)251.646	(-)532.646	(-)222.731
Length as on 1.4.2001	3890.270	11469.519	5243.776	904.596	21508.161

Source : PWD (R&B)

Appendix - 8.5

District-wise and Surface-wise Length of Roads Maintained by P.W.D. as on 1.4.2001

(in Kms.)

Sl.No	Name of District	Cement Concrete	Black Topped	Water Bound Macadam	Others	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Thiruvananthapuram	-	1809.660	15.960	38.837	1864.457
2	Kollam	-	1527.923	9.923	14.250	1552.096
3	Alapuzha	-	967.071	26.835	134.451	1128.357
4	Pathanamthitta	0.265	1455.588	-	-	1455.853
5	Kottayam	-	1955.488	81.383	187.848	2224.719
6	Idukki	-	1264.111	6.446	407.373	1677.930
7	Ernakulam	0.322	2086.707	21.198	55.963	2164.190
8	Thrissur	3.391	1567.000	12.000	4.000	1586.391
9	Palakkad	-	1570.705	24.550	51.150	1646.405
10	Malappuram	-	1639.685	52.793	67.300	1759.780
11	Kozhikode	-	1205.530	16.710	76.414	1298.654
12	Wayanad	-	487.557	14.800	12.540	514.897
13	Kannur	2.800	1668.104	28.903	62.000	1762.631
14	Kasaragode	-	812.193	-	59.608	871.801
Total		6.778	20017.322	311.503	1172.558	21508.161

Source : P.W.D. (R & B)

Appendix -8.6

No.of Bridges and Culverts in P.W.D. Roads as on 1.4.2001

Sl. No.	Item	SH	MDR	ODR	VR	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Total Number of bridges	619	914	408	53	1994
2	Number of unsafe bridges	65	72	28	6	171
3	Total Number of culverts	11242	21801	12513	2001	47557
4	Number of unsafe culverts	707	325	224	115	1371

Source : P.W.D. (R & B)

Appendix - 8.7

Category-wise Growth of Motor Vehicles in Kerala since 1980

Sl. No	Type of Vehicles	1980	1985	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	I GOODS VEHICLES										
1	Four Wheelers and above	20128	36699	51530	88180	97714	110015	117621	126908	135058	142168
2	Three Wheelers including Tempos	993	4170	9576	12072	14048	18480	21524	24174	28385	31688
	II BUSES										
1	Stage Carriages	8705	12910	15056	19988	21514	20805	21572	22809	23537	25161
2	Contract Carriages/ Omni buses	842	2324	5234	14874	17683	18661	33910	26075	35351	40520
	III CARS AND STATION WAGONS										
1	Cars	54381	75731	116676	155150	171801	191587	212670	228824	257796	282996
2	Station Wagons	196	507	849	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	Taxi Cars	17780	28189	37638	54681	59865	49177	50604	59724	71581	75628
4	Jeeps	7023	12972	24351	37774	42256	65615	67329	82416	67497	69261
	IV THREE WHEELERS										
1	Autorickshaws	7397	24383	58165	103465	127893	148801	164834	197595	227895	248350
2	Motorised Cycle rickshaws	38	34	62	77	62	-	1	64	58	58
	V TWO WHEELERS										
1	Motorised Cycle	58	73	70	63	565	597	1160	1159	1124	1124
2	Scooter/ Motor Cycles	50493	11629	248374	496873	592123	693208	798982	904961	1020797	1151735
VI	Tractor Trailer, Articulated	1864	2104	2661	3388	3903	4097	4494	4890	-	-
VII	Tractors	1892	3089	4115	5045	5296	5778	5567	5801	7782	8177
VIII	Tillers	469	1118	1927	4626	5140	4523	4794	5098	4763	4763
IX	Trailers	260	416	580	763	760	669	563	728	1506	1576
X	Others	1735	2891	4190	8903	9613	2361	2413	17712	27107	28680
	Total	174254	319259	581054	1005922	1170241	1334374	1508038	1708938	1910237	2111885
	Per centage increase over the previous year	13.01	15.26	11.03	13.3	16.34	14.03	13.01	13.32	12	10.56

* Include Tractors, Tillers and Trailers

Source : Motor Vehicles Department.

Appendix - 8.8
District-wise details of vehicles newly registered in the State during the year 2000 - 2001

Sl.No	District	Goods Vehicles			Buses		Cars and Station Wagons			Three wheelers		Two Wheelers		Tractor			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	Scooter/ Motor cycles	Tractor s,	Trailor	Articula ted		Tractors	Trailers	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1	Thiruvananthapuram	498	422	769	796	3553	-	226	19	1713	-	-	18904	-	2	-	2	121	27025
2	Koliam	564	252	13	365	1965	-	184	465	1840	-	-	9745	-	14	-	-	99	15506
3	Pathanamthitta	281	88	18	275	1824	-	419	36	1211	-	-	5258	-	12	-	1	42	9465
4	Alappuzha	412	353	8	452	1942	-	218	16	642	-	-	9711	-	1	-	1	225	13981
5	Kottayam	465	191	54	411	2135	-	303	237	999	-	-	6679	-	16	-	14	70	11574
6	Idukki	198	42	19	158	278	-	95	29	360	-	-	1235	-	27	-	1	20	2462
7	Ernakulam	1142	347	84	1101	6268	-	380	160	1893	-	-	24458	-	35	-	6	272	36146
8	Thrissur	484	515	92	480	2386	-	251	31	1294	-	-	14368	-	29	-	3	131	20065
9	Palakkad	519	267	59	205	424	-	255	71	1363	-	-	7915	-	111	-	-	128	11313
10	Malappuram	908	478	224	241	1101	-	571	89	4272	-	-	10698	-	75	-	42	107	18806
11	Kozhikode	806	86	128	229	1711	-	387	260	1896	-	-	12497	-	19	-	-	69	18086
12	Wayanad	165	24	39	92	168	-	131	129	804	-	-	1578	-	24	-	-	71	3025
13	Kannur	510	184	94	306	1046	-	517	220	1282	-	-	5649	-	22	-	-	159	9999
14	Kasarode	158	54	25	66	398	-	109	3	1075	-	-	2243	-	8	-	-	52	4195
	Total	7110	3303	1624	5177	25200	-	4048	1765	20454	-	-	130938	-	395	-	70	1562	201648

Source : Motor Vehicles Department

Appendix - 8.9

Number of Motor Vehicles Having Valid Registration as on 31.3.2001

Sl.No.	District	Goods Vehicles															Two Wheelers					Tractors										
		Four wheelers and above			Three wheelers			Buses			Four Wheelers			Three Wheelers			Motorised Cycles			Motorised cycles			Tractor			Trailers			Others			Total
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20													
1	Thiruvananthapuram	11714	4771	5988	5898	37964	-	7152	6948	25383	3	-	184519	-	180	55	110	2523	293199													
2	Kollam	9831	1479	625	2741	29385	-	3819	4193	20036	13	1110	78320	-	285	185	312	192	152526													
3	Pathanamthitta	8356	821	649	1228	15075	-	6949	3432	11069	-	-	47827	-	100	151	22	562	96241													
4	Alapuzha	6155	4606	684	2440	17558	-	2804	526	11537	5	6	77747	-	186	102	175	798	125327													
5	Kottayam	11077	2281	1553	4264	29764	-	5498	10757	24564	37	-	90884	-	414	96	32	2393	183614													
6	Idukki	2719	153	480	432	4822	-	954	6120	3757	-	-	12621	-	176	109	10	1124	33477													
7	Ernakulam	29043	4219	2788	4691	49845	-	7323	1771	29434	-	3	228255	-	595	1271	110	9820	369168													
8	Thrissur	15503	3541	3279	8586	23474	-	9232	4264	24240	-	-	124456	-	537	426	572	2496	220607													
9	Palakkad	10098	1761	1370	2351	11259	-	5302	3068	13401	-	-	69042	-	3433	897	52	1496	123526													
10	Malappuram	12598	4618	2546	4086	17532	-	12034	7826	33422	-	5	59597	-	566	493	44	1873	157240													
11	Kozhikode	11878	1684	2255	1501	28606	-	5486	8110	18202	-	-	92251	-	276	166	66	1906	172387													
12	Wayanad	1974	300	258	269	2119	-	2207	3410	5322	-	-	12032	-	80	222	4	1540	29737													
13	Kannur	8559	1124	2102	1816	8960	-	5499	6859	17341	-	-	53809	-	1318	239	-	1468	108022													
14	Kasaragode	2663	330	584	226	6633	-	1368	3049	10642	-	-	20375	-	31	351	67	492	46814													
	Total	142168	31688	25161	40520	292996	-	75628	69281	248350	58	1124	1151735	-	8177	4763	1576	28680	2111885													

Source : Motor Vehicles Department

Appendix - 8.10

District-wise Growth of Motor Vehicles in Kerala and Their Index (Base 1990-1991 =100)

Sl.No	District	1990-91		1995-96		1996-97		1997-98		1998-99		1999-2000		2000 - 2001	
		Motor Vehicles (Nos)	Index	Motor Vehicles (Nos)	Index	Motor Vehicles (Nos)	Index	Motor Vehicles (Nos)	Index	Motor Vehicles (Nos)	Index	Motor Vehicles (Nos)	Index	Motor Vehicles (Nos)	Index
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1	Thiruvananthapuram	101980	100	166105	163	197296	193	210067	206	241932	237	266174	261	293199	287
2	Kollam	57694	100	88484	153	100513	174	111363	193	124611	216	137020	237	152526	264
3	Pathanamthitta	35555	100	55797	157	61104	172	67127	189	78662	221	86776	244	96241	271
4	Alappuzha	39545	100	68294	173	79979	202	92861	235	95794	243	111346	282	125327	317
5	Kottayam	39758	100	100059	252	118272	297	138280	348	159596	401	172040	433	183614	462
6	Idukki	12812	100	20856	163	24093	188	26214	205	28690	224	31015	242	33477	261
7	Ernakulam	105622	100	196565	186	230342	218	261375	247	297682	282	333022	315	369168	350
8	Thrissur	70831	100	135134	191	157253	222	177265	250	183941	260	200542	283	220607	311
9	Palakkad	37623	100	70853	188	79594	212	89103	237	100597	267	112213	298	123526	328
10	Malappuram	30671	100	69450	226	81545	266	100286	327	111216	363	138434	451	157240	513
11	Kozhikode	55939	100	102526	183	115742	207	115671	207	135523	242	154301	275	172387	308
12	Wayanad	8379	100	13888	166	16175	193	18706	223	22243	265	26712	319	29737	355
13	Kannur	36540	100	55824	153	65021	178	65060	178	90344	247	98023	288	108022	296
14	Kasaragode	14793	100	26400	178	30896	209	34660	234	38107	258	42619	288	46814	316
	Total	647742	100	1170241	181	1357825	210	1508038	233	1708938	264	1910237	295	2111885	326

Source : Motor Vehicles Department.

Appendix - 8.11

District-wise Road Accidents in Kerala in which number of persons held during 1999-00 & 2000-01

Sl.No	Name of District	No. of Accidents		Increases / Decreases %		No. of Persons injured		Increases / Decreases %		No. of persons Killed		Increases / Decrease %
		1999 -2000	2000 - 2001	1999 - 2000	2000 - 2001	1999 - 2000	2000 - 2001	1999 - 2000	2000 - 2001	1999 - 2000	2000 - 2001	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11		
1	Thiruvananthapuram	3542	4096	15.64	4481	4687	4.60	268	264	-1.49		
2	Kollam	2674	2701	1.01	3623	3732	3.01	258	245	-5.04		
3	Pathanamthitta	1513	1479	-2.25	2068	1796	-13.15	120	93	-22.50		
4	Alappuzha	3075	3203	4.16	4002	3861	-3.52	204	224	9.80		
5	Kottayam	2383	2693	13.01	3207	3416	6.52	171	202	18.13		
6	Idukki	1037	1088	4.92	1721	1671	-2.91	56	61	8.93		
7	Ernakulam	6151	6895	12.10	7241	7718	6.59	353	353	0.00		
8	Trissur	3632	4164	14.65	4727	5436	15.00	306	290	-5.23		
9	Palakkad	2147	2162	0.70	3627	3259	-10.15	219	234	6.85		
10	Malappuram	2100	2309	9.95	3562	3506	-1.57	196	251	28.06		
11	Kozhikode	3067	3196	4.21	4145	4316	4.13	209	214	2.39		
12	Wayanad	684	652	-4.68	1119	1154	3.13	57	56	-1.75		
13	Kannur	1658	1804	8.81	3092	3116	0.78	108	160	48.15		
14	Kasaragode	724	810	11.88	1245	1299	4.34	65	83	27.69		
Total		34387	37252	8.33	47860	48967	2.31	2506	2730	8.94		

Source : PWD (R&D)

Appendix - 8.12

Motor Vehicle Accidents in Kerala by Primary Causes of Accidents during 2000-2001

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	3941	1	2	0	20	51	2	0	66	13	4096
2	Kollam	2654	0	0	0	0	19	1	0	22	5	2701
3	Pathanamthitta	1461	0	0	0	2	10	0	0	5	1	1479
4	Alappuzha	3179	0	1	1	1	9	0	0	10	2	3203
5	Kottayam	2652	0	1	0	0	15	2	0	14	9	2693
6	Idukki	1052	2	0	0	1	15	1	0	14	3	1088
7	Ernakulam	6705	2	2	0	3	28	1	0	66	88	6895
8	Trissur	4164	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4164
9	Palakkad	2160	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2162
10	Malappuram	2307	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	2309
11	Kozhikode	3187	1	0	0	4	1	0	0	3	0	3196
12	Wayanad	641	1	0	1	3	1	1	0	3	1	652
13	Kannur	1800	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	1804
14	Kasaragode	809	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	810
	Total	36712	7	8	4	35	150	9	0	205	122	37252

Source-State Crime Records Bureau

Appendix - 8.13

Type-wise details of Motor Vehicles Involved in Road Accidents in Kerala during 1999-2000

Sl.No	District	KSRTC		Other Buses	Goods Vehicles	Motor Cars	Jeeps	Autorick shaws	Two wheelers	Miscellaneous vehicles			Class not known	Total
		Buses	Buses							10	11	12		
1	Thiruvananthapuram	464	205	486	626	138	704	1276	117	80	4096			
2	Kollam	175	243	427	366	199	517	707	44	23	2701			
3	Pathanamthitta	55	140	140	198	158	334	325	87	42	1479			
4	Alappuzha	160	203	385	478	48	568	1059	186	116	3203			
5	Kottayam	98	368	195	329	188	609	724	71	111	2693			
6	Idukki	24	155	78	71	252	229	215	29	35	1088			
7	Ernakulam	161	916	618	847	234	977	2473	405	264	6895			
8	Trissur	80	570	511	460	157	844	1410	85	47	4164			
9	Palakkad	46	340	309	196	206	399	548	81	37	2162			
10	Malappuram	32	383	228	164	330	552	424	142	54	2309			
11	Kozhikode	60	689	344	306	396	600	706	50	45	3196			
12	Wayanad	33	77	35	20	159	154	141	28	5	652			
13	Kannur	30	397	226	148	229	409	304	41	20	1804			
14	Kasaragode	31	96	88	49	97	265	139	30	15	810			
Total		1449	4782	4070	4258	2791	7161	10451	1396	894	37252			
		(3.89)	(12.84)	(10.93)	(11.43)	(7.50)	(19.22)	(28.04)	(3.75)	(2.40)	(100)			

Note: Figures in Brackets denote percentage to total

Appendix - 8.14

Motor Vehicle Accidents by time of day during 2000-2001

Sl.No	District	Day light	Darkness	Time not known	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Thiruvananthapuram	2630	801	665	4096
2	Kollam	1922	634	145	2701
3	Pathanamthitta	1053	318	108	1479
4	Alappuzha	2140	844	219	3203
5	Kottayam	1534	569	590	2693
6	Idukki	762	240	86	1088
7	Ernakulam	4504	2074	317	6895
8	Thrissur	2976	1163	25	4164
9	Palakkad	1583	558	21	2162
10	Malappuram	1695	452	162	2309
11	Kozhikode	2240	840	116	3196
12	Wayanad	460	168	24	652
13	Kannur	1346	438	20	1804
14	Kasaragode	613	183	14	810
Total		25458	9282	2512	37252
		(71.27)	(25.58)	(3.159)	(100)
				2512	

Note: Figures in brackets denote percentage to total

Appendix - 8.15

Major indicators showing operational efficiency of KSRTC

Sl. No.	Items	Year		Increase / Decrease
		1999-2000	2000-'01*	
1.	2	3	4	5
1	Fleet strength (Nos)	4093.00	4478.00	(+) 385.00
2	Gross revenue earnings (Rs. in crores)	475.06	567.25	(+)92.19
3	Gross revenue expenditure (Rs. in crores)	598.49	683.45	(+)84.96
4	Gross operating loss (Rs. in Crores)	123.43	116.20	(-)7.23
5	No. of schedules operated as on 31st March (Nos.)	3876.00	4126.00	(+)250.00
6	Average earnings per vehicle on road per day (Rs.)	4019.00	4390.00	(+) 371.00
7	Average earnings per Km. of bus operated (Paise)	1213.00	1301.00	(+) 88.00
8	Average earnings per passanger (Paise)	442.00	523.00	(+)81.00
9	Average route length (Kms.)	52.10	52.10	
10	Average Kms. run per bus per day	331.40	337.00	(+)5.60
11	Average number of buses held daily (Nos.)	4000.00	4295.00	(+)295.00
12	Passangers carried (Lakhs)	10577.60	10683.40	(+)105.80

* provisional.

Source: KSRTC

Appendix - 8.16
K.S.R.T.C. Operational Statistics during 2000-2001

Sl.No	Name of Transport Unit	No. of buses held as on		No. of schedules as on		No. of routes as on		Route Distance (kms)	Gross Kms. Operated		Effective Kms. Operated	Passengers carried	Average carrying capacity per bus
		31.3.2001	31.3.2001	31.3.2001	31.3.2001	31.3.2001	31.3.2001		7	8				9	10
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10				
1	Parassala	73	78	113	5694	6910451	6910451	18419869	62				
2	Neyyattinkara +Vellarada	126	122	316	11788	11604169	11601159	33646434	61				
3	Poovar	78	71	67	2627	6562411	6561076	18030128	63				
4	Vizhinjam	72	60	46	1655	5766061	5766061	17312231	63				
5	Kattakada+Aryanad	96	90	169	4601	8067574	8067574	22897297	63				
6	Thiruvananthapuram City	138	155	129	1634	8640391	8640391	37987820	63				
7	Pappanamcode	133	120	130	2131	8449698	8448028	38577028	57				
8	Thiruvananthapuram Central	115	96	39	10470	18896515	18896515	29447524	59				
9	Vikas Bhavan	78	80	149	2854	5748210	5748210	20659962	52				
10	Peroorkada	84	84	168	2698	5406968	5405298	25638354	55				
11	Nedumangade & Palode+Vellanad	163	178	207	6504	14842492	14822963	33155580	61				
12	Kilimanoor+ Venjaramoodu	87	86	215	6830	7213920	7213920	21517576	63				
13	Attingal + Kaniyapuram	144	132	95	4688	14045781	14043981	39391440	63				
14	Kollam + Chathanoor	143	126	131	7960	13330709	13330709	32111367	63				
15	Kottarakkara +Chadayamangalam	130	118	114	7138	13676917	13676917	29860244	62				
16	Punalur+Pathanapuram	72	81	218	6198	6667640	6667640	18614739	62				
17	Pathanamthitta	66	52	87	5489	5901235	5901235	14684236	64				
18	Adoor+ Pandalam	56	59	100	4934	5287786	5287786	13674954	62				
19	Karunagappally	75	66	141	4967	6503071	6502163	17448273	62				
20	Kayamkualam	78	71	100	4692	7423958	7423958	18370231	62				
21	Harippad	34	28	52	2626	3448204	3448204	9000816	63				
22	Mavelikkara	44	40	23	1467	4390899	4390899	9675510	63				
23	Alappuzha	107	97	58	3344	10308588	10304807	28175349	63				
24	Cherthala	90	77	75	4226	8168913	8168913	18554066	61				
25	Chengannur	55	54	125	4627	4960822	4960822	13558205	64				
26	Thiruvalla+Edathua	61	60	43	1973	5705782	5705782	13895563	63				

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
27	Changanassery	57	51	85	4092	5072004	5072004	12699681	63
28	Kottayam	127	114	47	3854	15729674	15688339	33185913	62
29	Ponkummam + Erumely	41	46	78	4764	2948673	2948673	7800339	63
30	Pala	69	56	38	3707	6766915	6766915	15951814	62
31	Erattupetta	66	62	24	3890	6084986	6056314	13694257	63
32	Vaikom	48	35	17	1028	4532279	4532279	10435689	62
33	Muvattupuzha	54	51	18	1486	5378653	5378653	13498466	63
34	Thodupuzha & Mulamattom	66	51	69	5742	5757887	5751887	13513174	64
35	Kothamangalam + Munnar	45	43	26	3177	4292555	4292555	9008170	61
36	Ernakulam	85	63	36	4268	7771863	7771863	20586426	61
37	Aluva	68	63	58	2521	6398174	6398174	19346669	63
38	Ankamaly	39	33	25	1376	3557401	3557401	10456585	63
39	North Paravoor	61	42	51	1959	5016395	5016395	11839303	63
40	Perumbavoor	50	45	17	905	4667098	4667098	12560881	63
41	Chalakkudy + Irinjialakuda	50	45	44	2958	5483529	5483322	13776065	64
42	Malai + Kodungalloor	55	45	87	5473	5488525	5488339	10677914	61
43	Thrissur + Arballur	109	98	83	4100	12115832	12115832	25154855	63
44	Puthukkadu	11	11	23	654	1227545	1227545	3462630	65
45	Guruvayoor	52	36	22	5159	5592280	5592280	8429992	64
46	Ponnani	36	33	21	2015	3236094	3235944	6245971	60
47	Perinthalmanna	28	23	16	2233	2759794	2759794	4997696	63
48	Palakkad+Chittoor+Vadakkancherry	141	138	115	11829	21331008	21316537	37336105	59
49	Malappuram + Nilambur	62	39	17	2130	5787547	5787547	10790500	61
50	Kozhikode	127	124	46	4149	13258794	13258794	32852244	62
51	Thamarassery	47	45	46	2704	3952730	3952730	8724167	63
52	Kannur	110	105	62	3485	13033422	13032581	31397149	62
53	Payyannur	86	91	44	8832	8603488	8603488	18204775	61
54	Sulthan Bathery	70	71	34	2702	6786812	6786812	17375656	63
55	Kasaragode	96	99	39	3343	9571723	9571723	21056138	63
56	Mananthavady	54	49	40	2555	4589997	4589997	10628721	64
57	Kaipetta	39	34	22	1622	3128289	3128289	8386789	61
58	Vadakara	31	20	39	1879	2019452	2019452	included in	61
	Total	4478	4126	4500	234406	429850583	429730018	Kozhikode	61
								1068339530	61

S - 142

Source : KSRTC

Appendix - 8.17
Fare structure of KSRTC

SI.No	Type of service	upto 30.09.2001		with effect from 01.10.2001	
		Basic fare per KM (paise)	Minimum fare (paise)	Basic fare Per KM (Ps)	Maximum fare (Ps)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	City	28	175	35	200
2	Ordinary	28	175	35	200
3	City Fast Passenger	34.50	175	43	200
3	Fast Passenger	34.50	250	43	300
4	Super Fast	37	400	46	600
	Express	-	-	-	0
5	Super Express	43.50	700	54	1000
6	Super Deluxe Service	50	1300	63	2000
7	Luxury Hi tech Service	-	-	75	3000

Source : K.S.R.T.C.

Appendix - 8.18
K.S.R.T.C Operational Ratios during 2000 - 2001

SI.No	Name of Transport Unit	Average No. of buses held daily	Average Kms. run per day per bus	Percentage vehicular utilisation	Average route length (Kms.)	Average 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	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Parassala	72	326.0	80.5	50.4	354	23.3	1259	4111
2	Neyyattinkara +Vellarada	123	318.0	81.3	57.3	317	21.0	1177	3744
3	Poovar	76	305.0	77.6	39.2	349	22.9	1276	3889
4	Vizhinjam	70	293.0	77.1	36	309	21.0	1243	3635
5	Kattakada+Aryanad	90	295.0	83.3	27.2	353	22.2	1332	3985
6	Thriuvananthapuram City	141	232.0	72.3	12.9	224	12.1	1312	3045
7	Pappanamcode	129	218.0	82.2	16.4	195	12.5	1185	2587
8	Thiruvananthapuram Central	118	508.0	86.4	268.5	727	37.9	1529	7759
9	Vikas Bhavan	78	250.0	80.8	19.2	264	14.5	1271	3177
10	Peroorkada	81	218.0	83.9	16.1	211	11.6	1346	2931
11	Nedumangade & Palode+Vellanad	174	296.0	78.7	31.1	433	27.3	1273	3956
12	Kilimanoor+ Venjaramoodu	75	314.0	840.0	31.8	318	21.1	1257	3975
13	Attingal + Kaniyapuram	144	316.0	820.0	49.3	348	22.5	1362	4560
14	Kollam + Chathanoor	133	341.0	80.5	60.8	397	26.1	1321	4666
15	Kottarakkara +Chadayamangalam	133	344.0	820.0	63	443	28.4	1340	4715
16	Punalur+Pathanapuram	70	315.0	82.9	28.4	368	22.2	1405	4473
17	Pathanamthitta	59	337.0	81.4	63.1	398	25.7	1344	4526
18	Adoor+ Pandalam	57	329.0	77.2	49.3	373	24.0	1290	4256
19	Karunagappally	68	318.0	824.0	35.2	387	23.1	1399	4449
20	Kayamkulam	75	345.0	78.7	46.9	409	25.1	1367	4712
21	Harippad	34	337.0	824.0	50.5	326	19.8	1380	4656
22	Mavelikkara	44	344.0	79.5	63.8	432	28.6	1285	4417
23	Alappuzha	105	325.0	82.9	57.7	386	23.0	1405	4558
24	Cherthala	85	320.0	82.9	56.3	422	26.9	1290	4126
25	Chengannur	53	304.0	83.0	37.0	361	23.4	1388	4289
26	Thiruvalla+Edathua	61	319.0	80.3	45.9	423	25.9	1340	4322

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
27	Changanassery		53	323.0	81.1	47.6	413	25.2	1379	4457
28	Kottayam		129	376.0	81.0	82.0	624	42.1	1365	5135
29	Ponkummam + Erumely		41	340.0	85.7	61.1	511	23.8	1287	4331
30	Pala		61	357.0	85.2	97.6	416	26.3	1306	4357
31	Erattupetta		60	346.0	80.0	162.1	416	27.9	1255	4338
32	Vaikom		43	365.0	79.1	60.5	396	26.9	1226	4616
33	Muvattupuzha		53	327.0	85.0	82.6	424	25.1	1409	4612
34	Thodupuzha & Mulamattom		59	356.0	74.6	83.2	444	27.3	1352	4881
35	Kothamangalam + Munnar		38	379.0	81.6	122.2	503	29.1	1363	4929
36	Ernakulam		78	323.0	84.6	118.6	392	23.1	1400	4517
37	Aluva		66	297.0	89.4	155.97	294	20.1	1188	3530
38	Ankamaly		38	314.0	81.6	-	324	21.4	1264	3972
39	North Paravoor		52	299.0	88.5	38.4	397	26.7	1240	3706
40	Perumbavoor		50	304.0	84.0	53.2	355	23.4	1259	3834
41	Chalakkudy + Irinjialakuda		50	341.0	88.0	67.2	422	25.5	1429	4724
42	Mala+ Kodungalloor		52	365.0	78.8	62.9	495	31.4	1316	4599
43	Thrissur + Aalathur		104	382.0	83.7	49.4	471	30.3	1308	5235
44	Puthukkadu		12	306.0	91.7	28.4	347	23.0	1307	3997
45	Guruvayoor		41	511.0	73.2	234.5	641	42.5	1292	6596
46	Ponnani		28	385.0	82.0	96.0	488	31.1	1238	4771
47	Perinthalmanna		22	420.0	81.8	139.6	521	34.8	1263	5307
48	Palakkad+Chittoor+Vadakkancherry		148	453.0	87.2	102.9	535	33.7	1201	4323
49	Malappuram + Nilambur		55	431.0	74.5	125.3	559	32.8	1246	5487
50	Kozhikode		91	388.0	82.4	90.2	300	25.0	1231	4774
51	Thamarassery		40	349.0	77.5	58.8	424	28.5	1237	4322
52	Kannur		70	326.0	81.4	102.5	378	24.6	1262	4117
53	Payyannur		132	384.0	81.1	142.5	429	25.7	1173	4604
54	Sulthan Bathery		83	351.0	79.5	61.4	400	28.8	1122	4006
55	Kasaragode		93	364.0	77.4	85.7	408	28.6	1195	4354
56	Mananthavady		47	359.0	74.5	63.9	439	27.6	1337	4804
57	Kalpetta		34	317.0	79.6	73.7	373	22.8	1307	4150
58	Vadakara		24	325.0	70.8	48.2	-	-	1177	3832
	Total		4295	337	81.3	52.1	52	24.5	1301	4390

Source : KSRTC

Appendix - 8.19

Age-Wise Details of Vehicles Owned by KSRTC as on 30-11-2001

Sl. No.	Age-Wise Classification	Numbers	
		As on 21.3.2001	As on 30.11.2001
1	2	3	4
1	10 Years and above	437	536
2	Above 7 Years and below 10 Years	929	1027
3	Above 5 Years and below 7 Years	918	883
4	Below 5 Years	2194	2116
Total		4478	4562

Source : KSRTC

Appendix - 8.20

Category-wise Staff Position of K S R T C

Sl.No	Category	As on 31.3.2000	As on 31.3.2001	As on 31.10.2001
1	2	3	4	5
1	Administrative Staff (including watch and ward)	3539	3288	3189
2	Traffic personnel	14186	18861	18563
3	Maintenance personnel	5799	5279	4987
Total		23524	27428	26739

Source : K S R T C

Appendix - 8.21

No. of ships called at Cochin Port during 1999-2000 and 2000-2001 and their net registered tonnage (NRT)

Sl. No.	Types of Vessel	No. of ships		% Variation		Net Registered Tonnage		% Variation	
		1999-2000	2000-01	Increase (+) Decrease (-)		1999-2000	2000-01	Increase (+) Decrease (-)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Container	359	348	(-)3.06	1586402	1749476	(+)10.28		
2	Break Bulk	177	135	(-)23.73	612911	310362	(-)49.36		
3	Dry Bulk								
	a) Conventional	19	37	(+)94.74	199689	231323	(+)15.84		
	b) Mechanical	22	23	(+)4.54	172014	186196	(+)8.24		
4	Liquid Bulk								
	a) Crude	190	177	(-)6.84	4210430	3509811	(-)16.64		
	b) Product	163	166	(+)1.84	1313419	1403591	(+)6.86		
	c) Others	45	78	(+)73.33	299312	441006	(+)47.33		
5	Passenger Carriers	22	34	(+)54.54	211042	258961	(+)22.70		
6	Others	99	102	(+)3.03	173967	125753	(-)27.71		
	Total	1096	1100	(+)0.37	8779186	8216479	(-)6.41		

Source : Planning & Research Division, Cochin Port Trust.

Appendix - 8.22

Commodity - wise cargo handled at the Intermediate and Minor ports of Kerala during 2000-2001.

(in tonnes)

Name of Port	Commodity	Imports			Exports			Grand Total
		Coastal	Foreign	Total	Coastal	Foreign	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1. Kozhikode/ Beypore	Copra	369.00		369.00	0.00		0.00	369.00
	Empty barrel	1255.00		1255.00	0.00		0.00	1255.00
	Soda Ash	10651.50		10651.50	0.00		0.00	10651.50
	Coir and fiber	262.00		262.00	0.00		0.00	262.00
	Chalk powder	1977.00		1977.00	0.00		0.00	1977.00
	Miscellaneous	9008.50		9008.50	848.00		848.00	9856.50
	Timber	0.00		0.00	190.00		190.00	190.00
	Bauxite	697.50		697.50	0.00		0.00	697.50
	Cement	19895.50		19895.50	7876.50		7876.50	27772.00
	Iron & Steel	0.00		0.00	635.50		635.50	635.50
	Vegitable and fruits	0.00		0.00	328.00		328.00	328.00
	Provision & Stationery	0.00		0.00	1017.50		1017.50	1017.50
	Granite Metal & Jelly	0.00		0.00	9955.00		9955.00	9955.00
	Pol. Products	0.00		0.00	9796.00		9796.00	9796.00
	Sand	0.00		0.00	221.00		221.00	221.00
	Food and foodgrains	1947.50		1947.50	1326.50		1326.50	3274.00
	Furniture and house hold articles	20.50		20.50	400.50		400.50	421.00
	Salt	0.00		0.00	143.00		143.00	143.00
	Tiles & Bricks	0.00		0.00	10485.00		10485.00	10485.00
	Wooden Machuva				239.00		239.00	239.00
	Sub Total	46084.00		46084.00	43461.50		43461.50	89545.50
2. Azhikkal	Cement Bricks	0.00	0.00	0.00	510.00		510.00	510.00
	Granite Jelly	0.00	0.00	0.00	584.00		584.00	584.00
	Sub Total	0.00	0.00	0.00	1094.00		1094.00	1094.00
3. Neendakara	Ilmlinite	0.00	0.00	0.00		51600.00	51600.00	51600.00
	Sub Total	0.00	0.00	0.00		51600.00	51600.00	51600.00
4. Kovalam Vizhinjam	Ordinary Cargo							
	Vegitables, Building materilas, medicine, food item, etc	11742.00	0.00	11742.00	1654.00	2490.00	4144.00	15886.00
	Sub Total	11742.00	0.00	11742.00	1654.00	2490.00	4144.00	15886.00
5. Kannur								
6. Thalassery								
7. Vadamkara								
8. Alappuzha								
9. Valiyathura								
10. Ponnani								
11. Munambam								
	Total	57826.00	0.00	57826.00	46209.50	54090.00	100299.50	158125.50

Source: Directorate of Ports

Appendix - 8.23

Number and Tonnage of steamers and sailing Vessels which called at the Intermediate and Minor Ports of Kerala during 2000-2001.

Name of Port	Coastal / Foreign	Steamers		Sailing Vessels		Total No. of Vessels	Total Tonnage
		No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Kasaragod	Coastal	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Foreign	..	..	..	..	..	..
Azhikkal	Coastal	..	..	26	2930.76	26	2930.76
	Foreign	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kannur	Coastal	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Foreign	..	..	..	..	..	..
Thalassery	Coastal	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Foreign	..	..	..	..	..	..
Vadakara	Coastal	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Foreign	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kozhikode / Beypore	Coastal	81	28251	241	36372	322	64623
	Foreign	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ponnani	Coastal	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Foreign	..	..	..	..	..	..
Munambam	Coastal	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Foreign	..	..	..	..	..	..
Alappuzha	Coastal	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Foreign	..	..	..	..	..	..
Neendakara	Coastal	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Foreign	2	34132	..	..	2	34132
Valiyathura	Coastal	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Foreign	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kovalam / Vizhinjam	Coastal	9	13355	1	362.45	10	13717.45
	Foreign	2	243	28	2828	30	3071
Total	Coastal	90	41606	268	39665.21	358	81271.21
	Foreign	4	34375	28	2828	32	37203
Grand Total		94	75981	296	42493.21	390	118474.21

Source: Directorate of Ports.

Appendix - 8.24

Number of Harbour Crafts registered at the Intermediate and Minor Ports

Name of Port	Cargo boats including Barges	Canoes including boats	Mechanised fishing vessels	Others	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
Kasaragod	92	..	..	..	92
Azhikkal
Kannur
Thalassery
Vadakara
Kozhikode	.	.	5	.	5
Ponnani
Munambar	386	..	386
Alappuzha	825	..	825
Neendakar	429	..	429
Valiyathura
Kovalam /
Total	92	..	1645	..	1737

Source: Directorate of Ports.

Appendix - 8.25

Category - wise break up of Revenue Collected at the Intermediate and Minor Ports of Kerala during 2000-2001

Name of Port	Port dues	Export / Import dues	Tug hire charges	Pilotage fees	Miscellaneous			Total
					Registration and other fees	Ground rent, shed rent etc.	Private dredging charges	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Kasaragod					9200	866668	Nil	875868
Azhikkal	3369	21323				16742	"	41434
Kannur						47965	"	47965
Thalassery						197939	"	197939
Vadakara							"	
Kozhikode	101175	874539	866552	25744	27022	1664715	"	3559747
Bey pore							"	
Ponnani					442	36153	"	36595
Munambam					140448		"	140448
Alappuzha					40935	28385	"	369320
Neendakara	138384	379960	3290550		167387	4216148	"	8192429
Valiyathura	1030					57243	"	58273
Kovalam / Vizhinjam	50258	151790			900	414945	"	617893
Total	294216	1427612	4157102	25744	386334	7546903		14137911

Appendix - 8.26

Operational Statistics of Inland Water Transport Agencies in Kerala

Particulars	State Water Transport Department		Kerala Shipping and Inland Navigation Corporation	
	1999-2000	2000-01	1999-2000	2000-01
1	2	3	4	5
No. of boats + Jhankars	83	81	12+2	12+2
Boat in operation + Jhankars	56	56	9+2	10+2
No. of trips on Schedule	* 865	* 858.0	45840	50698
No. of passengers carried (in lakhs)	241.09	242.4	63.79	66.87
Gross Route Distance (in Kms)	* 1730.6	1818.6	470679	378294
Volume of Cargo Carried (000 tonnes)			614	560
Total Revenue Receipts (in lakhs)	420.98	464.63	695.01	730.87
Total Revenue Expenditure (Rs. lakhs)	1106.21	1267.85	636.64	658.35
No. of Employees (Total)	1285	1300.00	328	314
Profit / Loss (in lakhs)	(-685.23)	(-803.22)	(+65.06)	(+50.39)

source: KSINC & SWTD

* Per Day

Appendix - 8.27 (A)

Details of flights operated by various agencies from Thiruvananthapuram International Airport

Sl.No.	Airlines	1999-2000				2000-2001			
		No. of Flights		Passengers (in Nos.)		No. of Flights		Passengers (in Nos.)	
		DOM	INT	DOM	INT	DOM	INT	DOM	INT
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Air India	96	1286	72130	145231	..	1056	13993	146472
2	Indian airlines	1476	736	132212	81437	2184	810	151964	96498
3	Gulf Air	..	820	..	153607	..	742	..	143896
4	Oman Air	..	450	..	66327	..	468	..	76282
5	Air Maldives	..	654	..	97703	..	..	..	..
6	Kuwait Airways	..	420	..	67591	..	422	..	66730
7	Air Lanka	..	628	..	79423	..	640	..	83843
8	Qatar Airways	..	434	..	52901	..	734	..	92412
9	Silk Air	..	126	..	12056	..	290	..	30600
10	Jet Airways	1072	..	76982	..	1460	..	84764	..
11	Chartered Flt.	..	40	..	8054	..	52	..	10198
12	Cargo Frieghters	..	114	..	..	..	189	..	..
13	Others	72	24	..	..	12	20	..	..
Total		2716	5732	281324	764330	3656	5423	250721	745931

Source: Airport Authority of India

Appendix - 8.27 (B)

Details of flights operated by various agencies from Kozhikode Airport

Sl.No.	Name of Operator	1999-2000 *				2000-2001			
		No. of Flights		Passengers		No. of Flights		Passengers	
		DOM	INT	DOM	INT	DOM	INT	DOM	INT
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Indian Airlines	1864	1546	78305	146616	2030	1563	79896	146702
2	Air India	468	305	70697	58054	451	271	64086	55877
3	IAC/AIC JOINT VENTURE	..	1191	..	89368	..	1172	..	80771
4	Jet Airways	876	..	70670	..	724	..	53937	..
5	Skycabs (p) MD (Cargo)	86	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	Expo Aviation	32	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	Others	170	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total		3496	3042	219672	294038	3205	3006	197919	283350

Source: Airport Authority of India, Kozhikode.

* revised

Appendix - 8. 27 (C)

Details of flights operated by various agencies from Cochin International Airport

] Name of Operator	1999-2000				2000-2001				
	No. of Flights		Passengers		No. of Flights		Passengers		
	DOM	INT	DOM	INT	DOM	INT	DOM	INT	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Air India	..	869	..	144512	..	1368	..	214229
2	Indian Airlines	2367	60	108032	50225	4211	1086	154434	82029
3	Jet Airways	2101	..	181706	..	3636	..	300882	..
Total		4468	929	289738	194737	7847	2454	455316	296258

Source: Cochin International Airport Ltd.

Appendix - 8.28

Number of Passports issued from the Passport Offices in Kerala from 1988-89 to 2000-2001

Year	No. of Application Received		No. of Passports issued		Total	Thiruvananthapuram	Kochi	Kozhikode	Total
	Thiruvananthapuram	Kochi	Kozhikode	Total					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
1988-89	..	14361	115062	260423	..	122943	84738	207681	
1989-90	..	153387	132818	286205	..	162949	15449	317398	
1990-91	..	125264	100249	225513	..	128834	110028	238862	
1991-92	34319	304523	228965	567807	3200	153134	119427	275761	
1992-93	156653	N.A.	206917	..	116737	N.A.	341000	..	
1993-94	117630	122473	201146	441249	174493	136832	286744	598069	
1994-95	92014	90341	N.A.	..	89319	93296	N.A.	..	
1995-96	85854	78416	134943	299213	81158	77088	130976	289222	
1996-97	79908	90593	142243	312744	75421	88395	134262	298078	
1997-98	93062	107201	149017	349280	90296	105975	144134	340405	
1998-99	88046	115289	145665	349000	82970	114557	135331	332858	
1999-2000	84301	112390	155257	351948	86025	114691	160031	360747	
2000-2001	84609	111974	147831	344414	76454	101356	141169	318979	

Source: Passport Offices Thiruvananthapuram Kochi and Kozhikode

Appendix - 8.29
Growth of Postal offices in Kerala during 1990-2002

Category	As on 1st April													
	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000*	2001	2002*	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
Postal Services														
Head Post Offices	50	50	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51
Sub Offices (Departmental and Extra departmental)	1959	1959	1956	1956	1958	1957	1968	1970	1974	1977	1990	1989	1989	1989
Branch Offices	2838	2881	2957	2988	3017	3018	3008	3011	3013	3023	3028	3031	3033	3033
Total	4847	4890	4964	4995	5026	5026	5027	5032	5038	5051	5069	5071	5073	5073

* As on 1st January 2002

Source: CPMG, Kerala Circle, Thiruvananthapuram.

* Revised

Appendix - 8.30

Category - wise Offices in Postal and other Postal Services in Kerala.

Category of Office	As on 1st April 2000*	2001	As on Jan. 2002
1	2	3	4
(A) Postal Services			
1. Head Post Offices	51	51	51
2. Sub Post Offices			
I) Departmental	1462	1461	1462
ii) Extra Departmental	528	528	527
3. Branch Offices	3028	3031	3033
Total (A)	5069	5071	5073
(B) Speed Post Centres			
(i) National	8	8	8
(ii) State	26	32	32
(C) Other Postal Services			
i). Head Record Office	3	3	3
ii) Postal Stores Depot	3	3	3
(D) Railway mail service			
I. RMS Division	3	3	3
ii) Sorting Mail Offices	28	28	29
iii) Sub Record Office	25	25	25
iv) Transist Mail Offices	9	8	8
v) Number of Transist Sections	18	19	19
vi) Parcel Concentration Center	1	1	1
vii) Parcel Sorting Office	3	3	3
Mail Motor Service Division unit	1	1	1
(E) Central Stamp Depot	1	1	1

*-Revised

Appendix - 8.31

Division-wise and Category -wise Post Offices under Kerala Circle as 1.1.2002.

Sl.No.	Name of Division	Head Offices	Departmental	Sub Offices		Total
				Extra Departmental	Branch Offices	
1	2	3	4	5	6	8
1	Trivandrum (N)	2	75	8	112	197
2	Trivandrum (S)	2	70	15	135	222
3	Kollam	3	91	28	122	244
4	Pathanamthitta	3	77	48	183	311
5	Thiruvalla	2	63	30	62	157
6	Alappuzha	2	48	30	44	124
7	Changanacherry	2	48	12	106	168
8	Mavelikkara	2	52	22	49	125
9	Kottayam	3	79	44	131	257
10	Ernakulam	2	72	5	59	138
11	Thrissur	3	106	32	156	297
12	Irinjalakuda	2	62	22	107	193
13	Lakshadweep	0	6	3	1	10
14	Aluva	3	72	32	147	254
15	Idukki	2	52	13	223	290
16	Manjeri	2	46	21	191	260
17	Tirur	2	53	21	97	173
18	Kannur	2	62	25	139	228
19	Vadakara	2	41	37	146	226
20	Thalassery	1	44	8	155	208
21	Palakkad	3	85	21	126	235
22	Ottappalam	1	55	20	143	219
23	Kasargod	2	30	16	182	230
24	Kozhikkode	3	73	14	217	307
Total - (Kerala Circle)		51	1462	527	3033	5073

Source: Kerala Postal Circle

Appendix - 8.32

Urban/Rural Split of Post Offices as on 1-1-2002

	Head Office		Sub Office		EDSO		EDBO		Grand Total		
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Total
	TVM North	0	2	43	32	7	1	93	19	143	54	197
TVM South	0	2	39	31	15	0	130	5	184	38	222
Kollam	2	1	66	25	26	2	117	5	211	33	244
Pathanamthitta	0	3	69	8	46	2	177	6	292	19	311
Thiruvalla	0	2	52	11	29	1	57	5	138	19	157
Sub-total	2	10	269	107	123	6	574	40	968	163	1131
Alappuzha	0	2	23	25	24	6	32	12	79	45	124
Mavelikara	0	2	45	7	22	0	46	3	113	12	125
Changanacherry	1	1	44	4	12	0	104	2	161	7	168
Kottayam	0	3	56	23	39	5	128	3	223	34	257
Idukki	1	1	48	4	13	0	221	2	283	7	290
Ernakulam	0	2	19	53	2	3	42	17	63	75	138
Aluva	0	3	40	32	29	3	141	6	210	44	254
Thrissur	1	2	68	38	22	10	136	20	227	70	297
Irinjalakuda	0	2	38	24	20	2	89	18	147	46	193
Lakshadweep	0	0	6	0	3	0	1	0	10	0	10
Sub-total	3	18	387	210	186	29	940	83	1516	340	1856
Palakkad	2	1	66	19	21	0	119	7	208	27	235
Ottappalam	0	1	44	11	18	2	133	10	195	24	219
Manjeri	0	2	38	8	20	1	178	13	236	24	260
Tirur	0	2	46	7	21	0	97	0	164	9	173
Kozhikode	0	3	20	53	10	4	176	41	206	101	307
Vadakara	1	1	36	5	33	4	143	3	213	13	226
Thalassery	0	1	15	29	2	6	126	29	143	65	208
Kannur	0	2	24	38	10	15	101	38	135	93	228
Kasargod	0	2	20	10	14	2	176	6	210	20	230
Sub-total	3	15	309	180	149	34	1249	147	1710	376	2086
Grand Total	8	43	965	497	458	69	2763	270	4194	879	5073

Appendix - 8.33

District - wise details of Telephone net work during 2000-2001.

Sl.No.	Name of District	No. of Exchanges	Equipped Capacity	Working connections	Waiting list		Total	Area (sq.Kms.)	No. of Telephone (sq.Kms.)	No. of Telephone per 1000 Population.
					OYT	N-OYT				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Alleppey	50	151148	131380	4	66868	66872	1414	93	62
2	Calicut	75	205572	154082	1023	83442	84465	2344	66	54
3	Cannanore	86	182935	143322	49	67472	67522	2966	48	59
4	Ernakulam	100	369288	328888	7	51608	51615	2407	137	106
5	Idukki	77	81942	61463	18	27538	27556	5019	12	54
6	Kasaragod	50	84556	66839	182	33577	33759	1992	34	56
7	Kottayam	75	211775	177779	0	43591	43591	2203	81	91
8	Lakshadweep	10	11752	8221	0	0	0	32	257	135
9	Malappuram	66	156793	141625	825	93509	99334	3550	40	39
10	Palakkad	85	139118	111692	230	45340	45570	4480	25	43
11	Pathanamthitta	65	161250	135923	0	19448	19448	2642	51	110
12	Pondicherry (Mahe)	1	6000	5790	4	1935	1939	10	579	184
13	Quilon	73	195751	158325	120	86178	86298	2491	64	61
14	Trichur	69	278496	240820	6	70542	70548	3032	79	81
15	Trivandrum	79	315908	269119	0	50317	50317	2192	123	83
16	Wayanad	27	31952	26315	304	25033	25337	2131	12	33
Total		988	2584236	2161583	2772	771399	774171	38905	56	68

Appendix - 8.32

Urban/Rural Split of Post Offices as on 1-1-2002

	Head Office		Sub Office				EDSO				EDBO				Grand Total		
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Total
TVM North	0	2	43	32	7	1	93	19	143	54	197						
TVM South	0	2	39	31	15	0	130	5	184	38	222						
Kollam	2	1	66	25	26	2	117	5	211	33	244						
Pathanamthitta	0	3	69	8	46	2	177	6	292	19	311						
Thiruvalla	0	2	52	11	29	1	57	5	138	19	157						
Sub-total	2	10	269	107	123	6	574	40	968	163	1131						
Alappuzha	0	2	23	25	24	6	32	12	79	45	124						
Mavelikara	0	2	45	7	22	0	46	3	113	12	125						
Changanacherry	1	1	44	4	12	0	104	2	161	7	168						
Kottayam	0	3	56	23	39	5	128	3	223	34	257						
Idukki	1	1	48	4	13	0	221	2	283	7	290						
Emakulam	0	2	19	53	2	3	42	17	63	75	138						
Aluva	0	3	40	32	29	3	141	6	210	44	254						
Thrissur	1	2	68	38	22	10	136	20	227	70	297						
Irinjalakuda	0	2	38	24	20	2	89	18	147	46	193						
Lakshadweep	0	0	6	0	3	0	1	0	10	0	10						
Sub-total	3	18	387	210	186	29	940	83	1516	340	1856						
Palakkad	2	1	66	19	21	0	119	7	208	27	235						
Ottappalam	0	1	44	11	18	2	133	10	195	24	219						
Manjeri	0	2	38	8	20	1	178	13	236	24	260						
Tirur	0	2	46	7	21	0	97	0	164	9	173						
Kozhikode	0	3	20	53	10	4	176	41	206	101	307						
Vadakara	1	1	36	5	33	4	143	3	213	13	226						
Thalassery	0	1	15	29	2	6	126	29	143	65	208						
Kannur	0	2	24	38	10	15	101	38	135	93	228						
Kasargod	0	2	20	10	14	2	176	6	210	20	230						
Sub-total	3	15	309	180	149	34	1249	147	1710	376	2086						
Grand Total	8	43	965	497	458	69	2763	270	4194	879	5073						

Appendix - 8.33

District - wise details of Telephone net work during 2000-2001.

Sl.No.	Name of District	No. of Exchanges	Equipped Capacity	Working connections	Waiting list			Area (sq.Kms.)	No. of Telephone (sq.Kms.)	No. of Telephone per 1000 Population.
					OYT	N-OYT	Total			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Alleppey	50	151148	131380	4	66868	66872	1414	93	62
2	Calicut	75	205572	154082	1023	83442	84465	2344	66	54
3	Cannanore	86	182935	143322	49	67472	67522	2966	48	59
4	Ernakulam	100	369288	328888	7	51608	51615	2407	137	106
5	Idukki	77	81942	61463	18	27538	27556	5019	12	54
6	Kasaragod	50	84556	66839	182	33577	33759	1992	34	56
7	Kottayam	75	211775	177779	0	43591	43591	2203	81	91
8	Lakshadweep	10	11752	8221	0	0	0	32	257	135
9	Malappuram	66	156793	141625	825	93509	99334	3550	40	39
10	Palakkad	85	139118	111692	230	45340	45570	4480	25	43
11	Pathanamthitta	65	161250	135923	0	19448	19448	2642	51	110
12	Pondicherry (Mahe)	1	6000	5790	4	1935	1939	10	579	184
13	Quilon	73	195751	158325	120	86178	86298	2491	64	61
14	Trichur	69	278496	240820	6	70542	70548	3032	79	81
15	Trivandrum	79	315908	269119	0	50317	50317	2192	123	83
16	Wayanad	27	31952	26315	304	25033	25337	2131	12	33
Total		988	2584236	2161583	2772	771399	774171	38905	56	68

Appendix - 9.1
Number of Schools in Kerala - Government Schools - 2000

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
1998-99	2555	901	434	962	835	976
1999-2000	2552	899	436	959	838	979

Note: Besides there are seven schools for the Handicapped and 38 T.T.Is in the State
Source: Directorate of Public Instruction, Thiruvananthapuram

Appendix - 9.2
Number of Schools in Kerala- Private Aided Schools - 2000

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
1998-99	4039	1279	191	1871	1040	1394
1999-2000	4035	1279	191	1873	1043	1397

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 - 9.3
Number of Schools in Kerala- Unaided Schools - 2000

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	46	63	92	109	129
1992-93	147	45	63	88	109	129
1993-94	137	44	63	80	111	129
1994-95	133	45	59	78	110	131
1995-96	167	43	85	129	68	203
1996-97	166	53	90	134	113	210
1997-98	160	44	97	132	160	217
1998-99	161	61	105	133	171	215
1999-2000	161	61	105	134	171	220

Note: Besides there are 3 Anglo- Indian H.S. and 3 schools for the Handicapped in the State

Source: Directorate of Public Instruction, Thiruvananthapuram

Appendix - 9.4

Progress of Educational Institutions from 1961-62 to 1999-2000

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
1998-99	2585	2966	6755	12306
1999-2000	2596	2966	6748	12310

Source: DPI, Thiruvananthapuram

Appendix - 9.5
District-wise/ Management-wise Number of Schools in Kerala -2000

Sl. No.	District	High Schools						U.P.Schools						L.P.Schools						Total					
		G	PA	PUA	T	G	PA	PUA	T	G	PA	PUA	T	G	PA	PUA	T	G	PA	PUA	T				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22				
1	Thiruvananthapuram	119	95	27	241	97	102	16	215	301	181	15	497	517	378	58	953								
2	Kollam	75	124	10	209	62	139	7	208	270	189	17	476	407	452	34	893								
3	Pathanamthitta	48	114	7	169	43	86	14	143	169	243	13	425	260	443	34	737								
4	Alapuzha	58	125	7	190	67	78	3	148	194	198	13	405	319	401	23	743								
5	Kottayam	59	166	16	241	68	129	8	205	169	274	22	465	296	569	46	911								
6	Idukki	52	72	10	134	41	60	3	104	71	138	5	214	164	270	18	452								
7	Ernakulam	89	172	36	297	92	102	16	210	188	278	24	490	369	552	76	997								
8	Thrissur	79	147	20	246	54	164	8	226	120	390	10	520	253	701	38	992								
9	Palakkad	59	77	16	152	63	159	14	236	186	350	10	546	308	586	40	934								
10	Malappuram	82	76	30	188	112	225	14	351	351	480	8	839	545	781	52	1378								
11	Kozhikode	67	97	17	181	76	241	11	328	185	533	6	724	328	871	34	1233								
12	Wayanad	37	22	4	63	35	39	4	78	93	52	6	151	165	113	14	292								
13	Kannur	81	77	10	168	77	277	12	366	114	614	5	733	272	968	27	1267								
14	Kasaragod	74	33	10	117	72	72	4	148	141	115	7	263	287	220	21	528								
TOTAL:		979	1397	220	2596	959	1873	134	2966	2552	4035	161	6748	4490	7305	515	12310								

Category	G	PA	PUA	Total
H.S	979	1397	220	2596
U.P.S	959	1873	134	2966
L.P.S	2552	4035	161	6748
Ango-India H.S.	-	5	3	8
Handicapped School	7	23	5	35
TOTAL:	4497	7333	523	12353

Note: G: Government, P.A Privated Aided, PUA : Private Unaided, T: Total

Besides there are 38 Govt. T.T.'s and 64 Private Aided T.T.'s (including Anglo Indian T.T.I)

Source: Directorate of Public Instruction, Thiruvananthapuram

..... G - Government
 PUA - Private Unaided
 PA - Private Aided

Appendix - 9.6
Number of Schools in Different Panchayats, Municipalities and Corporations

Sl. No.	Districts	LPS															Total			
		HS					UPS					LPS					PA	PUA	Total	
		G	PA	PUA	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	25	15	9	49	21	7	2	30	27	9	5	41	73	31	16	120			
	Corporation	12	3	5	20	4	2		6	19	6	1	26	35	11	6	52			
	Municipality	82	76	11	169	74	93	15	182	257	166	10	433	413	335	36	784			
	Panchayath	119	94	25	238	99	102	17	218	303	181	16	500	521	377	58	956			
	Sub Total																			
2	Ernakulam	16	29	5	50	6	16	6	28	12	47	3	62	34	92	14	140			
	Corporation	18	19	13	50	9	6	4	19	31	27	5	63	58	52	22	132			
	Municipality	53	124	15	192	73	78	7	158	143	202	14	359	269	404	36	709			
	Panchayath	87	172	33	292	88	100	17	205	186	276	22	484	361	548	72	981			
	Sub Total																			
3	Kozhikode	18	12	7	37	16	20	2	38	26	29	3	58	60	61	12	133			
	Corporation	7	3	1	11	1	16	1	18	10	25		35	18	44	2	64			
	Municipality	42	81	9	132	59	205	7	271	149	479	3	631	250	765	19	1034			
	Panchayath	67	96	17	180	76	241	40	327	185	533	6	724	328	870	33	1231			
	Sub Total																			
4	Kollam	6	13	3	22	5	8		13	14	18	2	34	25	39	5	69			
	Municipality	70	112	7	189	57	133	7	197	261	172	15	448	368	417	29	834			
	Panchayath	76	125	10	211	62	141	7	210	225	190	17	482	413	456	34	903			
	Sub Total																			
5	Pathanamthitta	6	16	2	24	4	5	5	14	15	21	5	41	25	42	12	79			
	Municipality	41	97	5	143	39	78	10	127	150	222	8	380	230	397	23	650			
	Panchayath	47	113	7	167	43	83	15	141	165	243	13	421	255	439	35	729			
	Sub Total																			
6	Alappuzha	13	24	2	39	9	7		16	25	32	4	61	47	63	6	116			
	Municipality	45	101	5	151	58	71	3	132	169	166	9	344	272	338	17	627			
	Panchayath	58	125	7	190	67	78	3	148	194	198	13	405	319	401	23	743			
	Sub Total																			
7	Kottayam	8	19	4	31	7	6	1	14	10	21	8	39	25	46	13	84			
	Municipality	51	147	12	210	61	122	7	190	159	254	14	427	271	523	33	827			
	Panchayath	59	168	16	241	68	128	8	204	169	275	22	466	296	569	46	911			
	Sub Total																			

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
8 Iddukki																		
Municipality	2	3	2	7	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	3	4	9	5	7	6	18
Panchayath	52	68	7	127	45	62	62	4	111	71	137	137	2	210	168	267	13	448
Sub Total	54	71	9	134	46	63	63	4	113	73	140	140	6	219	173	274	19	466
9 Thrissur																		
Municipality	15	25	4	44	4	10	4	1	15	14	39	39	1	54	33	74	6	113
Panchayath	63	123	15	201	50	155	6	211	107	351	351	10	468	220	629	629	31	880
Sub Total	78	148	19	245	54	165	7	226	121	390	390	11	522	253	703	37	993	
10 Palakkad																		
Municipality	9	10	4	23	9	18	3	30	30	14	26	26	2	42	32	54	9	95
Panchayath	49	67	11	127	55	141	10	206	172	324	324	7	503	276	532	28	836	
Sub Total	58	77	15	150	64	159	13	236	186	350	350	9	545	308	586	37	931	
11 Malappuram																		
Municipality	10	6	7	23	6	19	1	26	32	34	34	1	67	48	59	9	116	
Panchayath	72	70	23	165	104	206	13	323	316	446	446	7	769	492	722	43	1257	
Sub Total	82	76	30	188	110	225	14	349	348	480	480	8	836	540	781	52	1373	
12 Wayanad																		
Municipality	1	1	1	3	1	2	1	4	1	1	2	2	3	3	3	5	2	10
Panchayath	34	21	3	58	34	37	2	73	67	51	51	6	124	135	109	11	255	
Sub Total	35	22	4	61	35	39	3	77	68	53	53	6	127	138	114	43	265	
13 Kannur																		
Municipality	15	15	4	34	16	52	1	59	18	78	78	2	98	49	135	7	191	
Panchayath	66	62	6	134	61	235	11	307	96	537	537	7	640	223	834	24	1081	
Sub Total	81	77	10	168	77	277	12	366	114	615	615	9	738	272	969	31	1272	
14 Kasaragod																		
Municipality	7	2	2	11	9	6	6	15	11	7	7	2	20	27	15	4	46	
Panchayath	67	31	6	104	63	66	4	133	123	108	108	6	237	253	205	16	474	
Sub Total	74	33	8	115	72	72	4	148	134	115	115	8	257	280	220	20	520	
15 KERALA																		
Corporation	59	56	21	136	43	43	10	96	65	85	85	11	161	167	184	42	393	
Municipality	129	159	54	342	85	148	18	251	216	339	339	37	592	430	646	109	1185	
Panchayath	787	1180	135	2102	833	1682	106	2621	2240	3615	3615	118	5973	3860	6477	359	10696	
TOTAL:	975	1395	210	2580	961	1873	134	2968	2521	4039	4039	166	6726	4457	7307	510	12274	

Source: Directorate of Public Instruction, Thiruvananthapuram

Appendix - 9.7

District - wise Details of Govt.Schools having Building Facilities - Kerala (2000)

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
		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	Kasaragod	126	60	23	209	8	12	51	71
Total:		2190	784	735	3709	326	178	241	745

Source: Directorate of Public Instruction, Thiruvananthapuram

Appendix - 9.8

District - wise Details of Govt. Schools having Drinking water/Latrines/Urinal Facilities in Kerala (2000)

Sl.No.	District	No. of Schools having							
		Drinking Water				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	144	35	47	226	127	43	47	217
4	Alappuzha	170	62	55	287	181	67	53	301
5	Kottayam	129	60	53	242	131	60	53	244
6	Idukki	65	34	47	146	63	32	47	142
7	Ernakulam	166	83	89	338	177	86	89	352
8	Thrissur	97	46	79	222	98	49	79	226
9	Palakkad	120	49	56	225	112	46	56	214
10	Malappuram	254	96	71	421	251	90	61	402
11	Kozhikode	152	64	65	281	154	64	67	285
12	Wayanad	81	31	31	143	71	32	33	136
13	Kannur	94	70	76	240	91	74	64	229
14	Kasaragod	118	67	52	237	89	58	55	202
TOTAL:		2034	843	912	3789	2064	855	899	3818

Source: Directorate of Public Instruction, Thiruvananthapuram

Appendix - 9.9
Enrolment of Students in Schools- District-wise and Stage-wise (2000)

Districts	L.P.S			U.P.S			HIGH SCHOOLS			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	88025	89147	177172	79552	76214	155766	72652	74612	147264	240229	239973	480202
Kollam	66336	64869	131205	64747	61075	125822	62030	61781	123811	193113	187725	380838
Pathanamthitta	31128	30359	61487	30960	28593	59553	31054	29890	60944	93142	88842	181984
Alappuzha	51741	50513	102254	49979	46354	96333	50433	48674	99107	152153	145541	297694
Kottayam	52780	50591	103371	46354	43439	89793	44073	45449	89522	143207	139479	282686
Idukki	28903	27366	56269	27106	24129	51235	23514	23061	46575	79523	74556	154079
Ernakulam	73795	72841	146636	69860	65550	135410	67255	68935	136190	210910	207326	418236
Thrissur	93082	89300	182382	80684	75095	155779	71260	74142	145402	245026	238537	483563
Palakkad	89643	86486	176129	80378	75464	155842	69600	72426	142026	239621	234376	473997
Malappuram	158720	150267	308987	136283	126133	262416	115495	115409	230904	410498	391809	802307
Kozhikode	95527	90536	186063	84869	77660	162529	78440	79309	157749	258836	247505	506341
Wayanad	26914	25507	52421	22522	20703	43225	18573	19365	37938	68009	65575	133584
Kannur	81666	77428	159094	72467	66574	139041	66177	66032	132209	220310	210034	430344
Kasaragod	45622	43234	88856	37828	34430	72258	31855	30223	62078	115305	107887	223192
TOTAL:	983882	948444	1932326	883589	821413	1705002	802411	809308	1611719	2669882	2579165	5249047

Source: Directorate of Public Instruction, Thiruvananthapuram

Appendix - 9.10
Standard-wise/Management-wise Enrolment of Students in Schools- Kerala- 2000
STANDARDS

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	14
Government													
Boys	81181	89952	92659	99540	363332	92647	95657	100225	288529	114696	107111	81330	303137
Girls	78661	85969	87171	93463	345264	86221	87503	92787	266511	105682	106233	89997	301912
TOTAL:Govt.	159842	175921	179830	193003	708596	178868	183160	193012	555040	220378	213344	171327	605049
Private Aided													
Boys	129145	142416	145388	152825	569774	177843	181107	195380	554330	177912	164854	124153	466919
Girls	127973	138891	139491	146250	552605	167852	169780	180917	518549	170416	165584	140626	476626
TOTAL:Aided	257118	281307	284879	299075	1122379	345695	350887	376297	1072879	348328	330438	264779	943545
Private Unaided													
Boys	13089	12743	12643	12301	50776	14434	13553	12743	40730	12546	10610	9199	32355
Girls	12978	12744	12458	12395	50575	12850	12140	11363	36353	11186	10364	9220	30770
TOTAL:Unaided	26067	25487	25101	24696	101351	27284	25693	24106	77083	23732	20974	18419	63125

Source: Directorate of Public Instruction, Thiruvananthapuram

Appendix - 9.11

Standard-wise Enrolment of Students in Government, Aided and Unaided Schools in Kerala from 1971 to 2000

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	Separate figures are not available											
Aided	Separate figures are not available											
Unaided	Separate figures are not available											
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
1999	Government	170116	182062	194015	200518	184847	186955	198934	226309	212628	168984	1925368
	Aided	268705	287609	300021	304563	346449	352664	382814	347295	327372	257713	3175205
	Unaided	26104	25552	25488	25511	25901	24353	22937	22437	20125	16720	235128
2000	Government	159842	175921	179830	193003	178868	183160	193012	220378	213344	171327	1868685
	Aided	257118	281307	284879	299075	345695	350887	376297	348328	330438	264779	3138803
	Unaided	26067	25487	25101	24696	27284	25693	24106	23732	20974	18419	241559
	Total	443027	482715	489810	516774	551847	559740	593415	592438	564756	454525	5249047

Source: Directorate of Public Instruction, Thiruvananthapuram

Appendix - 9.12

Enrolment of Students in Schools, Kerala - Stage-wise (1973-2000)

Year	L.P.S														U.P.S														H.S														TOTAL
	Govt.		Aided		Unaided		Total		Govt.		Aided		Unaided		Total		Govt.		Aided		Unaided		Total		Govt.		Aided		Unaided		Total												
	2	1	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	10	11	12	13	14	10	11	12	13	14	10	11	12	13	14														
1973	1278782	1611763	18038	2908583	468371	874428	10540	1353339	262585	485555	9882	758022	5019944																														
1974	1267230	1559317	19158	2845705	500696	936668	11581	1448945	288462	532502	10280	831244	5125894																														
1975	1221870	1523325	19156	2764351	543161	991105	11239	1545505	329801	575781	10267	915849	5225705																														
1976	1119442	1400590	18714	2538746	594816	1958166	10992	1663974	352890	588649	10781	952320	5155040																														
1977	1098274	1384217	20755	2503246	635668	1021697	11168	1668533	357570	655064	9166	1021800	5193579																														
1978	1105956	1464072	..	2570028	601495	1103719*	..	1708214	397901	673125*	..	1071026	5349268																														
1979	1119583	1456631	..	2576214	580637	1024395	..	1605032	445731	739154	..	1184885	5366131																														
1980	1122306	1468493	..	2590799	577866	1073402	..	1651268	475639	779636	..	1255275	5497342																														
1981	1116589	1450838	27376	2594803	588972	1088526	16888	1694386	497865	799734	16165	1313764	5602953																														
1982	1107416	1446174	29498	2586088*	616894	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																														
1999	746711	1160898	102655	2010264	570736	1081927	73191	1725854	607921	932380	59282	1599583	5335701																														
2000	708596	1122379	101351	1932326	555040	1072879	77083	1705002	605049	943545	63125	1611719	5249047																														

Source: Directorate of Public Instruction, Thiruvananthapuram

Appendix - 9.13
Students studying other than State Syllabus (1998-99)

Std.	C B S E			I C S E			Kendriya Vidyalaya			Navodaya Vidyalaya		
	Boys 2	Girls 3	Total 4	Boys 5	Girls 6	Total 7	Boys 8	Girls 9	Total 10	Boys 11	Girls 12	Total 13
I	6619	5488	12107	2417	2093	4510	1221	1025	2246	..	..	..
II	6882	5051	11933	2607	2028	4635	1216	1051	2267	..	..	..
III	6737	4973	11710	2563	1991	4554	1290	1089	2379	..	..	..
IV	7123	5204	12327	2595	2104	4699	1352	1078	2430	..	..	..
V	7032	5069	12101	2674	1935	4609	1312	1136	2448	..	..	..
VI	6544	4706	11250	2620	1951	4571	1457	1142	2599	484	329	813
VII	5812	4336	10148	2257	1748	4005	1398	1146	2544	536	337	873
VII	5094	3674	8768	1815	1437	3252	1311	1034	2345	519	341	860
IX	4222	3163	7385	1436	1214	2650	1332	1008	2340	487	331	818
X	3422	2578	6000	1252	1011	2263	1146	849	1995	469	369	838
TOTAL:	59487	44242	103729	22236	17512	39748	13035	10558	23593	2495	1707	4202

Source: Directorate of Public Instruction, Thiruvananthapuram

Appendix - 9.14

Standard-wise Enrolment in 2000 and Age Group Population Projected for 2001 AD

Category	Present Enrolment (2000)	Age Group Population (2001*)	Difference (2)-(3)
1	2	3	4
I	443027	527587	-84560
II	482715	528589	-45874
III	489810	530531	-40721
IV	516774	531194	-14420
Sub.Total: L.P.Level	1932326	2117901	-185575
V	551847	532056	19791
VI	559740	534988	24752
VII	593415	531653	61762
Sub.Total: U.P.Level	1705002	1598697	106305
VIII	592438	526072	66366
IX	564756	525340	39416
X	454525	524060	-69535
Sub.Total: H.S Level	1611719	1575472	36247
TOTAL:	5249047	5292070	-43023

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 - 9.15

Enrolment of SC/ST Students at School Level 2000

Section	General	Scheduled Castes	Percentage to Total	Scheduled Tribes	Percentage to Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
Lower Primary	1932326	207712	10.75	28392	1.47
Upper Primary	1705002	182814	10.72	17631	1.03
Secondary	1611719	167267	10.38	13813	0.86
TOTAL:	5249047	557793	10.63	59836	1.14

Source: Directorate of Public Instruction, Thiruvananthapuram

Appendix - 9.16
Standard -wise Strength of SC/ST Students - 2000

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	159842	20859	3526	257118	25348	2943	26067	926	63
II	175921	22709	4021	281307	27082	3114	25487	929	78
III	179830	23616	3893	284879	27950	3326	25101	839	61
IV	193003	26208	3913	299075	30468	3379	24696	778	75
V	178868	22862	3352	345695	36018	2870	27284	638	93
VI	183160	23166	2905	350887	36376	2710	25693	596	100
VII	193012	23833	2791	376297	38811	2727	24106	514	83
VIII	220378	27223	3190	348328	35543	2369	23732	517	90
IX	213344	25678	2670	330438	33638	2086	20974	484	95
X	171327	19209	1851	264779	24595	1392	18419	380	70
TOTAL:	1868685	235363	32112	3138803	315829	26916	241559	6601	808

Source: Directorate of Public Instruction, Thiruvananthapuram

Appendix - 9.17

Number of School Teachers as on 31-3-2000

Category	Teachers			Of which SC/ST					
	Men	Women	Total	SC			ST		
				Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
L.P. Teachers	17523	46459	63982	692	1675	2367	66	186	252
U.P. Teachers	19578	38807	58385	700	1106	1806	55	91	146
H. S. Teachers	22578	39655	62233	707	1232	1939	9	23	32
TTI Teachers	183	281	464	10	2	12	-	..	..
TOTAL:	59862	125202	185064	2109	4015	6124	130	300	430

Source: Directorate of Public Instruction, Thiruvananthapuram

Appendix 9. 18

Stage-wise and Management-wise number of Teachers in Schools in Kerala - 2000

Stage	Government			Aided			Unaided			Total Teachers		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Lower Primary School Teachers	6983	16238	23221	10343	28188	38531	197	2033	2230	17523	46459	63982
Upper Primary School Teachers	7951	11423	19374	11140	25418	36558	487	1966	2453	19578	38807	58385
High School Teachers	8864	13663	22527	12774	23715	36489	940	2277	3217	22578	39655	62233
TTI	107	57	164	76	224	300	..	..	..	183	281	464
Total	23905	41381	65286	34333	77545	111878	1624	6276	7900	59862	125202	185064

Source: Directorate of Public Instructions, Thiruvananthapuram

Appendix - 9.19
Number of Teachers in Kerala (excluding T.T.I. Teachers) - (1971 - 2000)

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	19696	30763	830	15835	34524	627	37126	50224	2774
1989	19228	30202	846	15850	33666	656	36534	50072	2771
1990	19100	30211	848	15873	33941	622	36794	49708	2904
1991	18832	29885	883	15568	34263	645	37086	49845	2957
1992	17750	29319	958	15727	34706	750	36893	50450	3241
1993	17577	29122	1000	15958	34799	749	37065	50719	3250
1994	17425	28857	1005	15822	34074	805	37104	51224	3771
1995	17089	28433	1010	15703	34437	950	36950	51310	3811
1996	16724	28276	1025	15439	34183	762	36333	51299	3895
1997	16057	27868	926	14958	33907	824	35983	51668	5306
1998	15933	27662	1057	14852	33545	948	35490	51397	5709
1999	15474	27234	1038	14447	33103	956	35092	50769	5811
2000	15385	27188	1008	14549	32825	1126	34932	51308	5766

Source : Directorate of Public Instruction, Thiruvananthapuram

Appendix 9.20

District-wise Number of Higher Secondary Schools and Batches Sanctioned - 2000

Sl. No.	District	No. of Higher Secondary Schools					No. of batches sanctioned			
		Govt.	Aided	Unaided	Total	Science	Humanities	Commerce	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
1	Thiruvananthapuram	46	44	1	91	239	88	81	408	
2	Kollam	35	45	--	80	177	63	57	297	
3	Pathanamthitta	14	35	--	49	116	53	43	212	
4	Alappuzha	26	47	--	73	170	68	55	293	
5	Kottayam	29	59	--	88	212	80	59	351	
6	Idukki	15	25	--	40	76	29	27	132	
7	Ernakulam	35	62	--	97	228	73	98	399	
8	Thrissur	42	42	1	85	170	60	73	303	
9	Palakkad	34	21	--	55	105	47	36	188	
10	Malappuram	36	38	6	80	147	61	59	267	
11	Kozhikode	30	38	--	68	128	50	48	226	
12	Wayanad	13	11	--	24	41	23	15	79	
13	Kannur	43	28	--	71	139	42	52	233	
14	Kasaragod	19	11	--	30	55	22	18	95	
Total		417	506	8	931	2003	759	721	3483	

Source : Directorate of Higher Secondary Education, Thiruvananthapuram

Appendix - 9.21

Intake of Students under Higher Secondary (plus Two) Courses - XI and XII Standard - 2000 - 01

Year	First Year			Second Year		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1995-96	2572	3354	5926	1947	2576	4523
1996-97	2351	3690	6041	2572	3354	5926
1997-98	8719	11373	20092	2351	3690	6041
1998-99	28184	34644	62828	8719	11373	20092
1999-2000	29772	40799	70571	28184	34644	62828
2000-2001	69552	96048	165600	29772	40799	70571

Source: Directorate of Higher Secondary Education, Thiruvananthapuram

Appendix 9.22

Subject-wise Annual Intake of Students in Higher Secondary Schools - 2000

Sl.No	Subject	Boys	Girls	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1	Science	40173	55477	95650
2	Humanities	15133	20897	36030
3	Commerce	14246	19674	33920
Total		69552	96048	165600

Source: Directorate of HSE, Thiruvananthapuram.

Appendix - 9.23

District-wise Number of Vocational Higher Secondary Schools in Kerala - 2001

Sl.No.	District	No. of Schools		
		Government	Aided	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1	Thiruvananthapuram	30	11	41
2	Kollam	20	32	52
3	Pathanamthitta	10	17	27
4	Alappuzha	14	7	21
5	Kottayam	21	10	31
6	Idukki	11	5	16
7	Ernakulam	22	12	34
8	Thrissur	26	10	36
9	Palakkad	17	7	24
10	Malappuram	23	3	26
11	Kozhikode	20	8	28
12	Wayanad	5	2	7
13	Kannur	15	1	16
14	Kasaragod	13	3	16
TOTAL:		247	128	375

Source: Directorate of VHSE, Thiruvananthapuram

Appendix - 9.24
Vocational Higher Secondary Courses Offered - 1999

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 (Acquaculture)	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 - 9.25

Intake of Students under Vocational Higher Secondary Education from 1996-97 to 2000-01

year	No. of Students enrolled					
	Class XI			Class XII		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1996-97	8533	9842	18375	9501	7774	17275
1997-98	8901	10174	19075	8533	9842	18375
1998-99	9384	11016	20400	8901	10174	19075
1999-00	9451	10874	20325	9384	11016	20400
2000-01	10744	13676	24420	9451	10874	20325

Source: Directorate of VHSE, Thiruvananthapuram

Appendix - 9.26

University - wise/Management-wise Number of Arts & Science Colleges in Kerala

Name of University	No. of Colleges					
	1999			2000		
	Govern- ment	Private Aided	Total	Govern- ment	Private Aided	Total
Kerala	9	37	46	9	37	46
Calicut	16	44	60	16	44	60
Mahatma Gandhi	7	55	62	7	55	62
Kannur	6	12	18	6	12	18
Total:	38	148	186	38	148	186

Source: Directorate of Collegiate

Appendix - 9.27

District-wise Number of Arts & Science Colleges in Kerala (1999 and 2000)

Sl.No.	District	1999			2000		
		Govern- ment	Private aided	Total	Govern- ment	Private aided	Total
1	Thiruvananthapuram	8	12	20	8	12	20
2	Kollam	1	12	13	1	12	13
3	Pathanamthitta	--	9	9	--	9	9
4	Alappuzha	--	12	12	--	12	12
5	Kottayam	1	20	21	1	20	21
6	Idukki	2	6	8	2	6	8
7	Ernakulam	4	21	25	4	21	25
8	Thrissur	3	17	20	3	17	20
9	Palakkad	3	7	10	3	7	10
10	Malappuram	3	9	12	3	9	12
11	Kozhikode	6	8	14	6	8	14
12	Wayanad	2	4	6	2	4	6
13	Kannur	2	9	11	2	9	11
14	Kasaragod	3	2	5	3	2	5
TOTAL:		38	148	186	38	148	186

Source: Directorate of Collegiate Education, Thiruvananthapuram

Appendix - 9 .28
Enrolment in Arts & Science Colleges in Kerala - University-wise & Stage-wise- 2000

Name of University	Degree				Post Graduate			
	Boys	Girls	SC	ST	Boys	Girls	SC	ST
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Kerala University	16825	32320	5325	107	1285	3986	560	13
Calicut University	16205	27453	4565	219	1065	2598	468	30
M.G.University	14186	25008	3915	510	1192	3385	456	76
Kannur University	4656	8232	1118	186	439	635	85	15
TOTAL:	51872	93013	14923	1022	3981	10604	1569	134

Source: Directorate of Collegiate Education, Thiruvananthapuram

Appendix - 9.29
Details of Enrolment of B.A.Degree Students in Colleges in Kerala during 1999-2000

SI.No	Subject	First Year						Second Year						Third Year						Total	
		Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	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								
1	Economics	3825	4600	8425	1790	5742	7532	1400	4483	5883	7015	14825	21840								
2	History	666	2962	3628	851	2361	3212	803	1702	2505	2320	7025	9345								
3	Sociology	559	428	987	476	421	897	340	228	568	1375	1077	2452								
4	Politics	505	502	1007	304	606	910	412	315	727	1221	1423	2644								
5	Philosophy	304	205	509	182	433	615	275	128	403	761	766	1527								
6	Geography	31	41	72	53	22	75	32	38	70	116	101	217								
7	Psychology	130	132	262	97	98	195	45	65	110	272	295	567								
8	English	1240	2368	3608	760	2818	3578	410	1608	2018	2410	6794	9204								
9	Malayalam	602	2412	3014	909	2015	2924	807	1721	2528	2318	6148	8466								
10	Hindi	550	433	983	360	505	865	166	262	428	1076	1200	2276								
11	Islamic History	178	128	306	83	97	180	22	80	102	283	305	588								
12	Arabic	277	201	478	115	120	235	98	70	168	490	391	881								
13	Sanskrit	148	87	235	23	130	153	65	50	115	236	267	503								
14	Kannada	12	10	22	10	10	20	10	8	18	32	28	60								
15	Tamil	30	18	48	37	12	49	18	20	38	85	50	135								
16	Music	25	17	42	28	15	43	30	10	40	83	42	125								
	TOTAL:	9082	14544	23626	6078	15405	21483	4933	10788	15721	20093	40737	60830								

Source: Directorate of Collegiate Education

Appendix - 9.30
Details of B.Sc.Degree Enrolment in Colleges during 2000

Sl.No	Subject	First Year			Second Year			Final 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
1	Mathematics	960	4605	5565	1635	3475	5110	1408	3040	4448	4003	11120	15123
2	Physics	1540	3195	4735	746	3265	4011	1320	2815	4135	3606	9275	12881
3	Chemistry	1530	3069	4599	1217	2920	4137	1405	2310	3715	4152	8299	12451
4	Zoology	1023	2810	3833	744	2815	3559	958	2285	3223	2725	7890	10615
5	Botany	578	2530	3108	310	2360	2670	938	1825	2763	1826	6715	8541
6	Statistics	110	170	280	90	107	197	41	79	120	241	356	597
7	Geology	80	150	230	24	111	135	33	105	138	137	366	503
8	Bio-chemistry	101	180	281	30	120	150	20	95	115	151	395	546
9	Home Science	18	38	56	2	49	51	5	6	11	25	93	118
10	Polymer												
	Chemistry	54	75	129	22	48	70	38	52	90	114	175	289
11	Biotechnology	18	10	28	5	10	15	--	--	--	23	20	43
12	Computer												
	Science	69	29	98	28	45	73	8	10	18	105	84	189
13	Industrial Fish & Fisheries	6	11	17	6	9	15	--	--	--	12	20	32
14	B.Sc												
	Electronics	31	30	61	31	18	49	37	12	49	99	60	159
15	Analytical												
	Chemistry	5	8	13	3	7	10	--	--	--	8	15	23
	Total	6123	16910	23033	4893	15359	20252	6211	12614	18825	17227	44883	62110

Appendix 9.31

Details of B.Com Degree Enrolment in Colleges - 2000

Year	Boys	Girls	Total
First Year	3588	4175	7763
Second Year	3427	4025	7452
Third Year	3265	3465	6730
Total	10280	11665	21945

Appendix - 9.32

Details of Enrolment of M.A. Students in Colleges during 2000

Sl.No	Subject	First Year			Second Year			Total		
		Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Economics	263	798	1061	323	744	1067	586	1542	2128
2	History	114	325	439	113	415	528	227	740	967
3	Sociology	4	10	14	3	10	13	7	20	27
4	Politics	68	158	226	69	130	199	137	288	425
5	Philosophy	10	28	38	10	32	42	20	60	80
6	Geography	4	18	22	8	15	23	12	33	45
7	Psychology	7	32	39	6	30	36	13	62	75
8	English	214	475	689	187	427	614	401	902	1303
9	Malayalam	78	335	413	60	112	172	138	447	585
10	Hindi	48	148	196	42	192	234	90	340	430
11	Geology	17	16	33	13	10	23	30	26	56
12	Arabic	22	152	174	12	15	27	34	167	201
13	Sanskrit	20	42	62	33	5	38	53	47	100
14	Kannada	3	8	11	3	--	3	6	8	14
15	Islamic History	41	38	79	40	60	100	81	98	179
16	Tamil	8	5	13	6	16	22	14	21	35
TOTAL:		921	2588	3509	928	2213	3141	1849	4801	6650

Source: Directorate of Collegiate Education

Appendix - 9.33

Details of Enrolment of M.Sc. Students in Colleges during 2000

Sl.No	Subject	First Year			Second Year			Total		
		Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Mathematics	118	668	786	120	485	605	238	1153	1391
2	Statistics	82	358	440	63	225	288	145	583	728
3	Physics	119	360	479	118	275	393	237	635	872
4	Chemistry	93	358	451	108	385	493	201	743	944
5	Zoology	109	360	469	111	335	446	220	695	915
6	Botany	85	350	435	84	365	449	169	715	884
7	Home Science	..	10	10	--	10	10	--	20	20
8	Geology	10	12	22	1	9	10	11	21	32
9	Analytical Chemistry	4	9	13	3	8	11	7	17	24
TOTAL:		620	2485	3105	608	2097	2705	1228	4582	5810

Source: Directorate of Collegiate Education

Appendix 9.34

Details of Enrolment of M.Com Students in Colleges during 1999-2000

Sl.No	Category	Enrolment		
		Boys	Girls	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1	First Year	448	660	1108
2	Second Year	456	561	1017
Total		904	1221	2125

Appendix - 9.35

University-wise and Management-wise Details of Training Colleges in Kerala 2000

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	11
1	Kerala	1	6	7	200	980	1180	15	53	68
2	Calicut	2	2	5	237	448	685	25	24	49
3	Mahatma Gandhi	--	7	7	--	1085	1085	--	55	55
4	Kannur	1	--	--	220		220	3	--	3
TOTAL:		4	15	19	657	2513	3170	43	132	175

Source: Directorate of Collegiate Education, Thiruvananthapuram

Appendix - 9.36

Number of Students and Teachers In Engineering Colleges - 2000 - 2001

Sl. No	Name of Engineering College	Student Enrolment		Teachers					
		2000	2001	2000			2001		
				Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<i>Government</i>									
1	TVM	593	593			347			347
2	TCR	490	490			201			201
3	KNR	240	300			86			86
4	KTM	300	300			85			85
5	TRV	180	180			25			41
6	PKD	180	180			33			51
7	KKD	180	180			29			49
8	WYD	180	160			29			51
9	IDK	240	240			14			20
<i>Private Aided</i>									
1	TKM	500	500						
2	MAC	395	410						
3	NSS	420	480						
<i>Self Financing Colleges</i>									
1	MES	440	220						
2	MDL	220	220						
3	CHN	240	240						
4	ADR	240	240						
5	KSO	300	300						
6	SCT	360	360						
7	UCE	180	180						
8	PTA	240	240						
9	VDA	240	240						
10	AJC	..	180						
11	ASI	..	180						
12	AWH	..	180						
13	ITM	..	180						
14	KGR	90	180						
15	KNP	135	135						
16	LBT	..	180						
17	MBC	..	180						
18	MCE	..	180						
19	MNR	180	180						
20	PJR	180	180						
21	PRN	180	180						
22	TKR	180	180						
23	TLY	180	180						
24	RET	..	225						
25	SCM	..	160						
26	VJC	..	120						
27	MZC	210	210						

Appendix - 9.38

Course-wise Annual Intake of Students in Engineering Colleges at Post Graduate Level

Colleges at Post Graduate Level - 2000

Sl.No.	Name of Course	Annual Intake		
		1999	2000	2001
1	2	3	4	5
1	Civil Engineering	57	57	57
2	Mechanical Engineering	42	42	42
3	Electrical Engineering	41	41	41
4	Electronics Engineering	5	5	5
5	Chemical Engineering	6	6	6
6	Production-cum-Plant Engineering	..	..	..
7	Instrumentation & Control System	10	10	10
8	Production Engineering	6	6	6
9	Applied Electronics and Instrumentation	5	5	5
10	Architecture	5	5	5
11	Industrial Engineering	5	5	5
12	Electrical Communication	..	..	..
13	Computer Science	..	..	..
14	Production & Management	..	..	..
15	M.C.A	120	120	120
16	Others (Specify)			
	TOTAL:	302	302	302

Source: DTE, Thiruvananthapuram.

Appendix - 9.39

Annual Intake and Students Strength in Polytechnics in Kerala - (1996-97 to 2000-01)

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
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
1999-2000	41	6	47	16291	3995	20286	7430	1280	8710
2000-2000	42	6	48	20766	4003	24769	8250	1380	9630
2001-2002	42	6	48	23006	4103	27109	8040	1380	9630

Source:- Directorate of Technical Education

Appendix - 9.40

Number of Students and Teachers in Polytechnics (1999 & 2000)

Type of Institution	Students						Teachers					
	2000			2001			2000			2001		
	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	12460	8306	20766	14954	8052	23006	999	316	1315	1030	322	1352
Private	2602	1401	4003	2667	1436	4103	240	79	319	240	79	319
TOTAL:	15062	9707	24769	17621	9488	27109	1239	395	1634	1270	401	1671

Source: Directorate of Technical Education

Appendix - 9.41

Number of SC/ST Students and SC/ST Teachers in Polytechnics (2000-2001)

Type of Institution	Students						Teachers					
	2000			2001			2000			2001		
	Total	SC	ST	Total	SC	ST	Total	SC	ST	Total	SC	ST
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Government Polytechnics	25160	2014	502	27109	2168	542	1634	97	8	1671	99	10
Private Aided Polytechnics												
Private unaided Polytechnics												
TOTAL:	25160	2014	502	27109	2168	542	1634	97	8	1671	99	10

Source: Directorate of Technical Education

Appendix - 9.42

Medical Institutions and Beds under Allopathy System in Kerala - 1990 to 2000

Year	No. of Medical Institutions	No. of beds	Growth Index	No. of beds per lakh of population
1	2	3	4	5
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
1999	1317	44500	240	137
2000	1317	45684	247	139

Note : (i) No. of beds per lakh of population since 1992 based on projected population

i) Beds related to Government Sector and Grant-in-aid institution

Appendix - 9.43

Growth of Institutions and Beds (Allopathy) 1990 to 2000

Year	Govt. Hospitals	Govt. Dispensaries and T.B. Clinics	Primary Health Centres including MCH Centre	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
1990	140	71	883	36	69	1199	38223
1991	140	738	908	36	69	1226	38726
1992	141	76	907	36	69	1229	40496
1993	141	76	918	36	67	1204	41018
1994	148	75	924	36	66	1249	41651
1995	147	73	940	36	67	1263	42126
1996	149	74	961	36	75	1295	42569
1997	150	73	956	36	95	1310	43165
1998	149	74	962	36	95	1316	43672
1999	143*	74	944	36	120	1317	44500
2000	143*	74	944	36	120	1317	45684

* : Including Kannur Medical College Hospital

Appendix - 9.44

Spatial Distribution of Medical Institutions and Beds under Allopathy/District-wise - 2001

District	No.of Medical Institutions			No.of Beds		
	1999	2000	2001	1999	2000	2001
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Thiruvananthapuram	115	115	115	7167	7187	7179
Kollam	88	88	88	2078	2078	2113
Pathanamthitta	64	64	64	1062	1072	1121
Alappuzha	90	90	90	4016	4033	4119
Kottayam	85	85	84	3378	3379	3379
Idukki	63	63	64	840	840	872
Ernakulam	117	117	117	4137	4160	4268
Thrissur	122	122	122	4119	4264	4272
Palakkad	112	112	112	2208	2208	2253
Malappuram	123	123	123	2183	2183	2278
Kozhikode	96	96	96	4745	5745	5799
Wayanad	40	40	40	811	811	811
Kannur	106	106	106	2755	2763	2776
Kasaragod	60	60	60	739	739	739
TOTAL:	1281	1281	1281	40258	41462	41979

Source: Directorate of Health Services

NB.No of beds including Medical colleges.

Appendix - 9.45
Medical Institutions and Beds in Kerala - Category-wise - 2001

District	Hospitals		PHCs including MCH Centres		Communi ty Health Centres	Dispensaries		T.B. Clinics/Centres		Leprosy Control Clinics/ Units/ Leprosy Sanitorium
	No.	Beds	No.	Beds	No.	No.	Beds	No.	Beds	
1	2	3	4	5	6	8	9	10	11	12
Thiruvananthapuram	19	6257	77	424	10	7	34	1		1
Kollam	9	1500	66	266	8	..	..	2	..	3
Pathanamthitta	7	618	51	300	4	1	..	1	12	..
Alappuzha	12	3475	65	261	8	2	..	2	76	1
Kottayam	13	2502	61	425	8	..	..	2	60	..
Idukki	3	328	54	412	4	2	..	1	..	..
Emakulam	22	3010	78	661	10	3	80	4	40	..
Thrissur	18	3518	87	425	9	5	6	1	..	2
Palakkad	8	1147	86	659	8	8	..	1	..	1
Malappuram	7	1302	97	606	8	6	..	2	52	3
Kozhikode	10	5214	70	239	10	3	..	1	..	2
Wayanad	2	331	25	216	6	6	..	1	..	..
Kannur	10	2298	80	178	7	8	56	1	..	..
Kasaragod	3	433	46	143	5	3	..	1	..	2
TOTAL:	143	31933	943	5215	105	54	176	21	240	15

Source: Directorate of Health Services

Appendix - 9.46
Rural Health Infrastructure -1986-2000

Year	Primary Health Centre		Community Health Centre		Sub Centre
	No.	Beds	No.	Beds	No.
1	2	3	4	5	6
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
1999	944	5009	105	4202	5094
2000	944	5009	105	4202	5094
2001	943	5215	105	4415	5094

Source: Directorate of Health Services

Appendix - 9.47

Medical and Paramedical Personnel in the Health Services Department 1992- 2001

Sl. No.	Category	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Medical										
	Officers	2905	3134	3251	3284	3365	3460	3474	3421	3421	3421
2	Dentists	66	66	66	70	69	71	79	72	72	72
3	Senior Nurses	1954	1954	1954	1954	1958	1954	1969	1969	1969	1657
4	Junior Nurses	4137	4137	4195	4195	4201	4707	4824	6067	6067	6290
5	Lady Health Inspectors	894	923	923	923	913	912	942	942	942	942
6	Pharmacists	1681	1681	1681	1681	1680	1757	1762	1728	1728	1728
7	Junior PH Nurses(ANMS)	5281	5508	5533	5911	5926	5911	5911	5591	5547	5547
8	Junior Health Inspectors	4505	4505	4505	4505	4502	4505	4505	3711	3642	3642
9	Health Inspectors	845	845	845	845	850	845	874	915	915	915
TOTAL:		22268	22753	22953	23368	23464	24122	24340	24416	24303	24226

Source: Directorate of Health Services

Appendix - 9.48

District-wise Number of Medical and Paramedical Personnel Under DHS - 2001

District	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
District	Medical Officers	Dentists	Senior Nurses	Junior Nurses	Lady Health Inspectors	Pharmacists (ANMS)	JPHN	Junior Health Inspectors	Health Inspectors	Health Inspectors
Thiruvananthapuram	491	9	337	1052	67	216	508	362	124	124
Kollam	222	5	91	310	79	108	427	291	88	88
Pathanamthitta	149	4	27	175	71	76	266	184	42	42
Alappuzha	249	5	165	590	71	145	381	254	53	53
Kottayam	242	5	161	548	46	102	328	220	51	51
Idukki	113	3	24	129	58	70	316	222	54	54
Ernakulam	378	8	177	603	74	152	424	296	62	62
Thrissur	301	7	166	610	73	174	499	328	79	79
Palakkad	240	5	77	341	81	134	515	295	72	72
Malappuram	284	5	54	392	97	145	587	335	82	82
Kozhikode	294	7	203	884	67	166	419	270	66	66
Wayanad	102	2	28	138	34	47	205	126	30	30
Kannur	230	4	114	374	83	130	423	290	74	74
Kasaragod	126	3	33	144	41	63	249	169	38	38
TOTAL:	3421	72	1657	6290	942	1728	5547	3642	915	915

Source: Directorate of Health Services

Appendix - 9.49

District-wise Availability of Vehicles under DHS -2000

Sl. No.	Disrtict	Vehicles in Running	Vehicles in workshop	Others	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Thiruvananthapuram	171	20	58	249
2	Kollam	32	5	22	59
3	Pathanamthitta	32	8	5	45
4	Alappuzha	50	7	20	77
5	Kottayam	45	19	3	67
6	Idukki	16	2	22	40
7	Ernakulam	45	5	40	90
8	Thrissur	58	1	20	79
9	Palakkad	70	12	31	113
10	Malappuram	70	9	31	110
11	Kozhikode	61	6	16	83
12	Wayanad	49	10	17	76
13	Kannur	49	2	17	68
14	Kasaragod	33	8	..	41
TOTAL:		781	114	302	1197

Source: Directorate of Health Services

Appendix - 9.50
Details of Personnel (Clinical/Non-clinical) in Medical Colleges -1991-2001

Sl. No.	Category	No. of Clinical/Non-Clinical Personnel										
		1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	Director and Professor	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	Professor	186	188	188	190	191	198	207	233	248	202	207
3	Associate Professor	193	194	195	202	212	214	240	265	296	242	236
4	Assistant Professor	422	425	425	432	438	461	379	536	570	449	490
5	Tutor/Lecture	687	692	697	714	729	822	611	924	966	711	1877
Nursing Education												
6	Director	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
7	Professor	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	7	7	7	7
8	Associate Professor	16	16	16	16	16	16	15	15	16	18	17
9	Assistant Professor	22	22	22	22	22	22	23	23	25	27	25
10	Tutor	37	37	37	37	37	37	42	42	42	40	29
M.L.T. Course												
11	Director	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	..	..
12	Assistant Professor	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	3	..
13	Tutor	4	4	4	4	4	14	14	14	14	5	3
14	Tutor Technician	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	..
Dental												
15	Principal	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	2	2	3
16	Professor	18	19	19	19	19	19	16	16	16	16	16
17	Associate Professor	4	4	4	4	6	6	6	6	14	12	4
18	Assistant Professor	24	25	25	24	23	23	25	25	26	25	24
19	Tutor/Lecture	36	36	36	36	36	34	44	44	49	44	43
Pharmacy												
20	Director	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5
21	Professor	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	3	4
22	Associate Professor	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	5	7	5
23	Assistant Professor	10	10	11	11	11	11	11	11	13	13	12
24	Lecture	26	26	26	26	26	26	27	26	30	30	27
TOTAL:		1721	1734	1741	1773	1806	1939	1699	2223	2368	1874	3037

Source: Directorate of Medical Education

Appendix - 9.51

Medical College wise distribution of Hospital beds, Inpatients and Outpatients Treated, Delivery Cases Attended during 2001

Medical College	No.of Beds	No.of Inpatients	No.of Outpatients	No. of delivery cases attended
1	2	3	4	5
1. Thiruvananthapuram (Including SAT, Chest Hospital, Ophthalmic Hospital)	2207	108556	527715	16789
2. Kozhikode	2257	133572	574649	25000
3. Kottayam	1246	57703	689404	8184
4. Alappuzha including Vandanam	1031	48316	378922	6322
5. Thrissur	967	43349	329262	4678
6. Pariyaram Medical College, Kannur	580	13602	180675	4670
Total	8288	405098	2680627	65643

Source: Directorate of Medical Education

Appendix - 9.51 - A
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						PHC
	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	10	--	--	--	--	
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	6	6	3	1	--	--	
10. M.D.Pathology	5	1	2	1	--	--	
11. M.D.Pharmacology	3	1	--	--	--	--	
12. M.D.Physiology	2	2	1	--	--	--	
13. M.D.Paediatric	5	4	2	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	--	--	--	
24. M.O.Physical Medicine	2	--	--	--	--	--	
Sub - Total	116	80	34	6	2	0	
<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	--	--	--	--	
5. Mch. Neuro Surgery	2	1	2	--	--	--	
6. D.M.Gastro Enterology	2	--	--	--	--	--	
7. D.M.Neurology	1	1	--	--	--	--	
8. D.M.Cardiology	2	1	2	--	--	--	
9. Mch.Gastro Enterology and Surgery	2	1	--	--	--	--	
10. D.M.Nephrology	1	1	1	--	--	--	
Sub - Total	18	13	7	--	--	--	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
Diploma Courses							
1. Diploma in Anaesthesia	6	4	5	2	--	--	
2. Diploma in child Health	5	9	4	2	--	--	
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	1	--	--	
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	5	--	--	
Diploma / Certificate Courses.							
1. B.Pharm	28	20	--	--	--	--	
2. M.Pharm	16	--	--	--	--	--	
3. B.Sc. MLT	24	--	--	--	--	--	
4. MLT Certificate(2 years)	20*+40	50	15	15	15+20*		15
5. Diploma in Radiological Technology (2 Years)	30*+10	30	15	10	15+20*		
6. Ophthalmic Assistant Certificate(2 Years)	20*+10	20	15	5	5+20*	--	
7. D.Pharm(2 years)	30*+20	50	30	35	--	--	
8. Dental Mechanic Certificate	10*+5	10	--	--	--	--	
9. Dental Hygienist Certificate Course	10	--	--	--	--	--	
10. Certificate Course in Nursing SC/St (3 Years)	*30	*30	**20	--	--	--	
Sub - Total	303	210	95	65	95		
TOTAL:	788	645	311	176	197	100	15

*SC/ST Only

** For ST only

Appendix - 9.52

Annual Intake of Nursing Courses on Different Categories during 2000-2001

Sl. No.	Institutions	Number of Institutions	Total Annual Intake
1	2	3	4
I	<i>Integrated (General Nurse-cum-Mid-wives) 3 Years Course</i>		
a)	Government Nursing Schools	11	317
b)	Private Nursing Schools	70	1845
II	<i>Junior Public Health Nurses (18 months course)</i>		
a)	Government Nursing Schools*	4	180
b)	Private Nursing Schools	18	501
III	<i>B.Sc Nursing (4 years Course)</i>		
a)	Medical College, Thiruvananthapuram	1	50
b)	Medical College, Kottayam	1	50
c)	Medical College, Kozhikode	1	50
IV	<i>M.Sc. Nursing</i>		
a)	Medical College, Thiruvananthapuram	1	16
b)	Medical College, Kozhikode	1	8

Appendix - 9.53

District-wise distribution of Insitutions,Beds and Patients treated under Ayurvedic system of Medicine in Kerala (1999 and 2000)

Sl. No.	District	No.of Hospitals		No.of Beds		No.of Dispensaries		Total No.of Institutions		Total No.of Patients treated in 2000		Total Number of Doctors
		2000	2001	2000	2001	2000	2001	2000	2001	Inpatients	Outpatients	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	Thiruvananthapuram	14	14	285	285	58	63	72	77	3335	2019100	101
2	Kollam	9	9	190	190	45	51	54	60	3364	1382887	74
3	Pathanamthitta	5	5	100	100	37	38	42	43	534	922059	55
4	Alappuzha	10	10	180	180	51	55	61	65	2525	1659033	78
5	Kottayam	8	8	150	150	40	42	48	50	1344	1217289	64
6	Idukki	3	3	160	160	30	31	33	34	2104	673965	52
7	Ernakulam	13	13	280	280	57	60	70	73	3211	2097488	91
8	Thrissur	14	14	253	273	76	79	90	94	2560	1952157	113
9	Palakkad	5	5	140	160	65	73	70	79	1593	1197792	94
10	Malappuram	11	11	220	220	61	65	72	76	1690	1719388	87
11	Kozhikode	7	7	210	210	47	52	54	59	1580	1163190	73
12	Wayanad	3	3	120	120	20	21	23	24	1846	510013	36
13	Kannur	6	6	216	216	57	61	63	67	1591	1255078	80
14	Kasaragod	5	5	100	100	35	36	40	41	923	716298	49
TOTAL:		113	113	2604	2644	679	727	792	842	28200	18485737	1047

Source: Directorate of Ayurveda

Appendix - 9.54

District-wise Distribution of Institutions and Beds under Homoeopathy (1999-2000)

Sl.No.	District	No. of Hospitals		No. of Beds		No. of dispensaries		Total No. of Institutions		Total No. of Patients treated in 2000-2		Total Number of Doctors
		2000	2001	2000	2001	2000	2001	2000	2001	Inpatients	Outpatients	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	Thiruvananthapuram	4	..	185	..	50	..	54	..	2624	1102263	61
2	Kollam	3	..	75	..	37	..	40	..	715	885690	43
3	Alappuzha	3	..	75	..	41	..	44	..	683	790210	47
3	Pathanamthitta	1	..	25	..	25	..	26	..	..	98800	27
5	Kottayam	3	..	175	..	44	..	47	..	1450	1020680	53
6	Idukki	2	..	50	..	33	..	35	..	540	468900	37
7	Ernakulam	3	..	85	..	51	..	54	..	710	768000	57
8	Thrissur	1	..	25	..	39	..	40	..	310	878100	41
9	Palakkad	1	..	25	..	39	..	40	..	305	598000	41
10	Kozhikode	3	..	75	..	45	..	48	..	792	978600	51
11	Wayanad	1	..	25	..	19	..	20	..	120	475100	21
12	Malappuram	2	..	50	..	42	..	44	..	575	930300	46
13	Kannur	1	..	25	..	38	..	39	..	296	478360	40
14	Kasargode	3	..	75	..	21	..	24	..	593	716300	27
	TOTAL:	31		970		524		555		9713	10189303	592

Source: Directorate of Homoeopathy

Appendix - 9.55

District - wise Number of Family Welfare Centres (2000)

Sl.No	District	Rural Main Centres		Sub Centres
		PHC	CHC	
1	2	3	4	5
1	Thiruvananthapuram	77	10	455
2	Kollam	66	8	449
3	Pathanamthitta	51	4	260
4	Alappuzha	65	8	368
5	Kottayam	61	8	359
6	Idukki	54	4	231
7	Ernakulam	78	10	351
8	Thrissur	87	9	492
9	Palakkad	86	8	471
10	Malappuram	97	8	508
11	Kozhikode	70	10	389
12	Wayanad	25	6	204
13	Kannur	80	7	352
14	Kasargode	46	5	205
KERALA		943	105	5094

Source: Directorate of Health Services

Appendix - 9.56

Target and Achievement of Family Welfare Programme

Sl.No	Item	Unit	1999-2000		2000-2001	
			Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
1	VASOCTOMY	Nos.	..	653	..	1545
2	PPS	"	..	125338	..	121832
3	MINILAP	"	..	13,780	..	11189
4	LAPRO	"	..	14,397	..	16477
	Total Sterilization	"	148647	154168	157628	151043
5	I.U.D	"	96352	83143	87337	79650
6	C.C.	"	..	10294419	..	9182752
7	O.P.	"	..	390594	..	400339

Source: Directorate of Health Services

Appendix - 9.57
Family Welfare Programme in 2000-2001 - District -wise

District	Vasectomy	PPS	Minilap	Laprosopic	Total (3+4+5)	Cu - T	Nirodh supplied CC	Oral pills	Induced Abortion
1	2	3	4	5	6	8	9	10	11
Thiruvananthapuram	6	12998	1047	3385	17436	5684	1166761	31519	5368
Kollam	13	10771	675	898	12297	5202	620281	38715	3054
Pathanamthitta	1	4166	687	1075	5929	3220	259333	10271	2212
Alappuzha	78	6715	1486	249	8528	4095	606678	27730	2816
Kottayam	657	6116	275	1347	8395	8383	813937	33325	4734
Idukki	2	6260	551	716	7529	3795	452763	15691	1404
Ernakulam	144	16477	367	2680	19668	6691	511267	30030	3819
Thrissur	75	10779	1314	2448	14616	7127	759387	37515	3345
Palakkad	36	8960	759	2299	12054	9628	930672	38633	3148
Malappuram	30	12354	427	489	13300	7303	912417	41089	1892
Kozhikode	153	10463	1777	340	12733	6672	722434	32566	3238
Wayanad	69	3752	388	3	4212	2688	581936	17565	637
Kannur	198	9651	812	242	10903	5081	401171	33100	3165
Kasaragod	83	2430	624	306	3443	4081	443715	12590	1018
state	1545	121892	11189	16477	151043	79650	9182752	400339	39850

Source: Directorate of Health Services

Appendix - 9.58

DETAILS OF INFRASTRUCTURE IN THE DIRECTORATE OF INSURANCE MEDICAL SERVICE - DISTRICT WISE AS ON 31-3-2001

Name of District	No. of Hospitals	No. of Beds	No. of dispensaries	No. of doctors			No. of Other Paramedical staff including Nurses			No. of patients treatment during 2000		
				Hospital		Dispensaries	Hospital		Dispensaries	Hospital (IP)		(OIP)
				5	6	7	8	9	10	11		
Thiruvananthapuram	1	128	11	18	22	25	31	418690	2787	23699		
Kollam	3	389	30	74	98	127	167	2465344	12900	83195		
Pathanamthitta	--	--	3	--	8	--	13	--	--	--		
Kottayam	1	50	8	17	16	22	28	226849	1475	18805		
Alappuzha	1	50	14	16	23	21	44	476581	1924	5126		
Ernakulam	2	220	20	47	45	59	68	811903	4611	74875		
Idukki	--	--	1	--	1	--	2	--	--	--		
Thrissur	2	212	15	41	26	51	43	356800	4077	21337		
Palakkad	1	50	7	16	9	21	15	68903	1305	7356		
Kozhikode	1	100	13	21	41	38	62	335251	2218	29810		
Malappuram	--	--	4	--	5	--	11	--	--	--		
Kannur	1	50	9	16	12	19	27	117975	655	8354		
Kasaragod	--	--	1	--	1	--	2	--	4476	--		
TOTAL:	13	1249	136	266	307	383	513	5278296	36428	272557		

Source: Directorate of Insurance Medical Services

Appendix 9.59

Details of Blood Units Collected in Blood Banks of Kerala

Sl. No	Name of Category	No. of blood units collected during				
		1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
A GOVERNMENT SECTOR						
1	Medical College Hospitals	56228	60634	62587	63844	66492
2	General Hospitals	64	598	1347	1531	2485
3	District Hospitals	3476	4675	4775	7785	9765
4	Women and Children Hospitals	-	315	328	478	786
5	Taluk Head quarters hospitals	1042	3671	4649	6569	7714
6	Other hospitals	474	324	295	240	52
	Sub Total	61284	70217	73981	80447	87294
B AUTONOMOUS INSTITUTIONS						
1	Regional Cancer Centre	3540	4149	4047	5302	4777
2	Sree Chitra Thirunal Institute of Science and Technology, Thiruvananthapuram	5181	5349	5334	5563	5548
	Sub Total:	8721	9498	9381	10865	10325
C PRIVATE SECTOR		39149	46834	48597	62308	73337
TOTAL : (A+B+C)		109154	126549	131959	153620	170956

Source: State Planning Board Study 1999

Appendix. 9.60
DETAILS OF INFRASTRUCTURE, DOCTORS AND NURSES UNDER CO-OPERATIVE SECTOR

S.I.No	Name of Co-operative Hospital	No. of Doctors	No. of Nurses	Other Para-Medical Staff	No. of Beds	No. of Patients Treated During 1998		Specialities if any
						OP	IP	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Thriuvananthapuram District Ayurveda and Sidha Co-operative Hospital Ltd. T 1372 (2 Sidha, (Male) 1 Ayurveda Doctor)	3	3	7	3	932	--	Treatment to Diabetes, Rheumatic Complaints Kayakalpa Chikitsa, Mammathirummu Chikitsa and Ottamooly Chikitsa Doctors in General Medicine, Gynecology, Paediatric, ENT and Surgery
2	Kollam Co-operative Group Hospital Co-operative Society Ltd. No. Q 494	7	8	21	90	32051	1449	Paediatric, General Medicine
3	Kollam District Co-operative Hospital Society Ltd.No. Q852, Kollam	6	5	6	12	880	40	Nil
4	Mannoor Hospital Co-operative Society Ltd. No. Q 958, Kollam	1	4	1	25	9600	720	Nil
5	Vettikkavala Co-operative Hospital Society Ltd. No.461, Kollam	2	2	--	8	1440	720	Nil
6	Paithanamthitta District Co-operative Hospital Ltd. No.A.292, Kulanada	1	4	6	40	5714	5345	Nil
7	Kaduthuruthy Co-operative Hospital Ltd.No.K.379, Kottayam	4	4	2	35	22514	1409	Paediatric, Skin and V.D
8	Alappuzha District Co-operative Hospital Society Ltd No.A.805	4	8	6	17	12964	960	Nil
9	Kottayam District Co-operative Hospital Ltd.No.K 764	1	2	6	--	4980	--	Radio diagnosis, Neethi Medical Stores, C & P Lab
10	Idukki District Co-operative Hospital Society Ltd.No. I. 177	9	19	11	75	5141	1264	Department of General Medicine, Department of General Surgery, Department of Gynaecology, Department of Orthopaedic, Department of Dental Surgery and Department of Phychiatry.
11	Indira Gandhi Co-operative Hospital Society Ltd. No. E. 288, Ernakulam	38	54	58	311	78868	19273	Cardiology, Neurology, Oncology, Paediatric Surgery

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
12	Mulekulam Panchayat Co-operative Hospital Ltd.No.K 906	1	1	1	4	1950	287	Nil
13	Thrikkakara Grama Panchayat Co-operative Hospital Ltd. NO. E. 993	14	8	7	18	8880	532	General Medicine, Paediatric, E.N.T., General Surgery, Skin & V.D., Gynaecology, Ortho, Ophthalmology
14	Koothattukulam Co-operative Hospital Society Ltd. No. 303, Emakulam	9	16	48	150	48233	4698	General Medicine, E.N.T., Gynaecology, Ortho. Paediatric, Anesthesia
15	Thrissur District Co-operative Hospital Ltd. No. R. 306, Thrissur	46	58	85	210	33190	8312	Cardiology, Neurology, Gastro-enterology, Urology, Plastic and Cosmetic Surgery, General Medicine, Surgery, Gynaecology, Paediatrics, Ortho, E.N.T., Skin & V.D., Physiotherapy, Ophthalmology, Neuro Psychiatry, Dental Surgery
16	Manalur Co-operative Hospital Ltd.No. R.330, Thrissur	2	2	4	12	5000	1500	Nil
17	Thrissur District Mahatma Super Speciality Co-operative Hospital Ltd.No. R.816, Thrissur	8	3	2	3	7800	--	Paediatrics, General Medicine
18	Thrissur District Ayurvedic Co-operative Hospital Society Ltd. No.814, Thrissur	5	--	1	10	1000	50	Back pain clinic and Infertility Clinic
19	Prakrithi Chikitsa Shakarana Sanatorium, Ltd. No. Rs. 713, Thrissur	4	--	--	6	5870	450	Nil
20	Injalakuda Co-operative Hospital Society Ltd.No. R.954, Thrissur	6	6	28	50	7207	1275	General Medicine, Paediatric, Radiology, Surgery
21	Kodungallur Co-operative Hospital, Thrissur	1	--	--	--	184	--	Nil
22	Palakkad District Health Welfare Co-operative Hospital Society Ltd. No. P. 965, Nenmara	7	3	6	12	1266	143	E.N.T., Gynaecology, Children, Dental, Eye Care Unit

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
23	The Palakkad District Co-operative Hospital Ltd.No. P.878	15	20	2	75	15458	2783	Dust allergy Dept., Maternity Dept., Orthopaedic Dept., I.C.C. Unit, Operation Theatre, Labour Room, ENT, Neurology, Laboratory, X-ray unit,Ambulance, Snake Bite Treatment, Ultra Sound Scan unit, Skin Specialists, Ophthalmology
24	Alathur Circle Co-operative Hospital, Alathur	--	--	--	--	--	--	Nil
25	P.M./S.A. Memorial Malappuram District Co-operative Hospital	15	42	37	101	32912	5404	General Medicine, Gynaecology, ENT, Ophthalmology, Paediatrics, General Surgery, Psychiatry, Anaesthesiology, Orthopaedic and Super Speciality Urology
26	E.M.S. Memorial Co-operative Hospital and Research Centre Society Ltd. No. 549, Perinthalmanna	11	25	15	99	59691	8648	General Medicine, Gynaecology, Ophthalmology, Orthopaedics, Paediatrics, Psychiatry
27	Nediyiruppu Co-operative Dispensary, Nediyiruppu	2	3	--	10	5408	532	Nil
28	Edakkara Co-operative Hospital, Edakkara	1	8	2	40	2913	741	Nil
29	Aitholi Panchayat Co-operative Dispensary	2	2	5	20	11470	1106	Nil
30	Vadakara Co-operative Hospital	9	10	17	62	54717	6072	Nil
31	C.H.Muhammedkoya Memorial Co-operative Hospital Ltd. No.D.2600, Kozhikode	7	13	14	52	43495	3010	Nil
32	Nadapuram Sahakarana Hospital, Kallachi, Kozhikode	3	3	2	14	23886	318	Nil
33	Chombal Co-operative Clinic and Maternity Clinic, Kozhikode	1	--	2	--	6542	--	Nil
34	V.P.Kunhiramakurup Memorial Co-operative Hospital, Villiappally, Kozhikode	1	--	2	--	2800	--	Nil
35	Kozhikode District Co-operative Homeo Hospital Ltd. No. D 2464, Kozhikode	2	--	2	--	1600	--	Nil

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
36	Kozhikode District Co-operative Homoeo Hospital Ltd.No. 2002	32 (20 Visiting Doctors)	33	14	115	35031	3543	Nil
37	Elathur Co-operative Dispensary, Kozhikode	1	3	--	15	6047	985	Nil
38	Kozhikode Meghala Regional Ayurvedic Co-operative Hospital, Thiruvambady, Kozhikode	2	--	2	--	7316	--	Nil
39	Koyilandy Co-operative Hospital Society, Koyilandy, Kozhikode	5	2	6	15	5160	396	Nil
40	Mahatma Gandhi Memorial Co-operative Hospital, Kenichira, Wayanad	2	5	--	16	9236	562	Nil
41	Cannanore Co-operative Hospital Society Ltd. No. C 834, Kannur	31	49	12	350	160000	16000	Gynaecology, Ophthalmology, ENT, Physiotherapy, Paediatrics, Ortho, Surgery, Medicine, Skin, Dental, Urology, Anesthesiology, Casualty
42	A.K.G.Memorial Co-operative Panchayat Dispensary Society, Kannur	4	4	5	23	29265	1065	Nil
43	P.T. Chacko Memorial Co-operative Hospital Society, Kannur	5	16	6	35	23000	3920	Nil
44	Kolavellur Co-operative Dispensary, Kannur	1	3	2	12	20190	150	Nil
45	Pannur Co-operative Hospital Society, Kannur	2	3	1	8	1500	37	Nil
46	Payyanur Co-operative Hospital Society Ltd.No.C. 1487, Kannur	7	8	13	60	25750	879	Nil
47	Mambaram Co-operative Hospital Society, Kannur	17	25	44	150	16206	7806	Nil
48	Alakode Bhawaniamma Thamburan Co-operative Hospital, Kannur	--	--	--	--	--	--	Nil
49	Payyanur Block Co-operative Hospital Society, Kannur	1	5	28	10	3550	575	Nil

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
50	Thalassery Co-operative Hospital, Kannur	25	58	140	250	76757	13516	Cardiology, Neurology, Neuro Surgery, Urology, Nephrology, Ortho, General Medicine, E.N.T., Ophthalmology, Paediatrics, Paediatric Surgery, Gynaecology, Anaesthesia, Physical Medicine, Radiology, Chest, Rheumatology, Blood Bank, Mobile Hospital.
51	Kasaragod District Co-operative Hospital Society Ltd. No.S42	6	13	12	40	11350	1863	Ambulance, OT<, Pharmacy, Operation Theatre
52	Kasaragod District Co-operative Homeo Hospital Society Ltd. NO. S. 34	3	--	5	--	17375	--	Nil
53	Karibil Kunhi Kumar Memorial Co-operative Hospital Ltd. No. 943, Kasargod	1	5	2	35	3055	88	Nil
54	Munnad Co-operative Hospital Society, Kasargod	2	4	6	10	5615	122	Nil
55	EMS Memorial Co-operative Hospital Society Ltd. No. S 290, Kasargod	1	4	2	10	3916	140	Nil
56	Mahatmaji Co-operative Integrated Medical care Society Ltd. No. S 266, Kasargod	2	5	1	15	--	--	Nil
57	Rajeev Gandhi Memorial Co-operative Hospital Society Ltd. No. S. 182, Kasargod	1	4	1	7	2065	90	Nil
		397	585	708	2740	1018940	128778	

Source:- Office of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies

Appendix 9.61

District-wise Population covered by Urban Water Supply Scheme 1992 - 2000

Sl.No	District	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
1	Thiruvananthapuram	721140	728200	728700	728700	733000	733000	733000	742900	762900
2	Kollam	309000	312400	312850	333490	463490	463490	463490	463490	463490
3	Pathanamthitta	84350	85200	85200	85200	85200	95700	105200	105200	107700
4	Alappuzha	489000	494700	494700	494700	494700	494700	494700	494700	494700
5	Kottayam	246000	248000	848250	363310	363310	363310	363310	363310	363310
6	Idukki	10600	38900	38900	38900	38900	53900	53900	53900	53900
7	Ermakulam	895600	904500	905100	905295	1060996	1071496	1071496	1107596	1135596
8	Thirissur	535400	540700	541300	542270	542270	542270	542270	575270	577870
9	Palakkad	230600	232800	233100	233900	256750	256750	256750	256750	256750
10	Malappuram	176000	177700	178050	187234	238334	256334	265634	273634	273634
11	Kozhikode	554000	559400	559866	560116	596850	602850	611250	659250	662050
12	Wayanad	11000	11500	11500	11500	11500	11500	11500	11500	11500
13	Kannur	485100	489200	489520	504356	577503	577503	588103	628103	631603
14	Kasaragod	223600	225800	225800	228850	228850	228850	228850	228850	228850
TOTAL		4971390	5049000	5652836	5217821	5691653	5751653	5789453	5964453	6023853

Note: No Urban Scheme Commissioned during 2000 - 01

Appendix - 9.62
Service Level of the Existing Water Supply System in
Kerala through House Taps and Stand Posts as on 31-12-
2001

SL:NO	Districts	No.of House Connections	No.of Stand Posts installed
1	Thiruvananthapuram	158505	15529
2	Kollam	59477	16995
3	Pathanamthitta	56224	13436
4	Alappuzha	43921	15281
5	Kottayam	27098	6463
6	Iduki	10431	5440
7	Ernakulam	193344	35794
8	Thrissur	493909	20624
9	Palakkad	48692	17940
10	Malappuram	27729	11778
11	Kozhikode	39631	7986
12	Wynad	3691	3289
13	Kannur	20031	5331
14	Kasaragod	11362	3046
Total		1194045	178932

Note: Except Non-Domestic Connection

Appendix - 9.62
Service Level of the Existing Water Supply System in
Kerala through House Taps and Stand Posts as on 31-12-
2001

SL:NO	Districts	No.of House Connections	No.of Stand Posts installed
1	Thiruvananthapuram	158505	15529
2	Kollam	59477	16995
3	Pathanamthitta	56224	13436
4	Alappuzha	43921	15281
5	Kottayam	27098	6463
6	Iduki	10431	5440
7	Ernakulam	193344	35794
8	Thrissur	493909	20624
9	Palakkad	48692	17940
10	Malappuram	27729	11778
11	Kozhikode	39631	7986
12	Wynad	3691	3289
13	Kannur	20031	5331
14	Kasaragod	11362	3046
Total		1194045	178932

Note: Except Non-Domestic Connection

Appendix - 9.63

Housing Schemes Implemented by Kerala State Housing Board

Sl.No	Name of Scheme	Number of Houses Constructed				
						2000-01
		upto1997	1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000	_____
1	2	3	4	5	6	
I Public Housing Schemes						
1	Layout Housing Scheme (GI)	10601	249	247	243	
2	Rental Housing Scheme	1713	42	..	..
3	Working Journalists HS	23	..	..	54	
4	NRI Housing Scheme	69	..	50	50	
5	Housing Complexes (EWS)	3590	45	..	..
6	Working Womens' Hostel	..	..	..	2	
7	Slum Clearance Scheme	616	..	..	..
	Kerala Village at Latur	168	..	..	..
	Sub Total	16780	336	297	349	
Commercial Schemes						
8	Office cum Commercial Complex	18	..	..	1	
9	Revenue Towers	..	..	..	..
	Total	18	..	..	1	
10	Deposit Works	6	..	..	1	
	Grand Total	16804	336	297	351	
II Loan Schemes						
1	EWS / Maithri Housing Scheme	29214	30487	42935	63467	74691
2	LIG Cash Loan Scheme	11648	1707	1858	1829	1979
3	MIG Cash Loan Scheme	5927	2076	1731	1593	1365
4	HIG Cash Loan Scheme	1920	663	289	88	60
5	Repair & Renewal - EWS	1742	..	..	..	..
6	Repair & Renewal - LIG	702	114	332	295	..
7	Repair & Renewal - MIG	459	105	255	222	..
8	Repair & Renewal - HIG	114	33	38	40	..
9	MLA's / MP's Housing Scheme	74	9	7	7	..
10	Housing Scheme for Flood Victims (1992)	7127	3285	4522	301	..
11	Working Journalist HS (Subsidy)	350	21	17	19	..
12	Jubilee HS (1998 - 99)	..	20	178	36	..
13	Central Govt: Employees HS.	7	..	..	..	..
14	Govt: Employees & Teachers Housing Scheme -LIG	681	..	..	..	..
15	Govt: Employees & Teachers Housing Scheme - MIG	336	..	..	..	..
16	Govt: Employees & Teachers Housing Scheme - HIG	89	..	..	..	..
17	Co-operative HS for EWS	55495	..	..	..	..
18	SASH for EWS	17950	..	..	..	..
19	H.S for Handloom Workers	68	..	..	..	..
20	H.S for Beedi Workers	434	..	..	..	..
21	Rehabilitation Housing Scheme	170977	..	..	..	..
22	H.S for Plantation Workers	26	..	..	..	..
23	Kairali Housing Scheme	21567	..	..	..	..
	Total	326907	38520	52163	67897	78095

Appendix - 9.64

District-wise Number of House Constructed and Subsidy utilised under Malthri Housing Scheme

Sl.No	District	No. of Houses Constructed												Subsidy utilised (Rs in lakhs)																	
		1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-2001	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-2001	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-2001															
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12								
1	Thiruvananthapuram	1067	2617	2507	3513	1166	96.03	235.53	225.63	316.17	104.94	2984	2148	2183	3400	2316	268.56	193.32	196.47	306.00	235.17	1119	2035	3981	5193	5396	100.71	183.15	358.29	467.37	485.64
2	Kollam	975	1271	2623	3663	2961	87.75	114.39	236.07	329.67	266.49	2956	3930	5020	7895	6067	266.04	353.70	451.80	710.55	546.03	1061	1393	4963	7236	5966	95.49	125.37	446.67	651.24	536.94
3	Alappuzha	1465	6769	6189	7735	5988	131.85	609.21	557.61	696.15	538.92	1882	2418	2597	3351	2175	169.38	217.62	233.73	301.59	195.72	1706	1059	1351	4822	5921	153.54	95.31	121.59	433.98	532.89
4	Pathanamthitta	290	926	1957	2909	2829	26.10	83.34	176.13	261.81	254.61	290	926	1957	2909	2829	26.10	83.34	176.13	261.81	254.61	1142	2036	3466	3339	3528	102.78	183.24	311.94	300.51	317.52
5	Kottayam	499	665	996	2050	2550	44.91	59.85	89.64	184.50	229.50	499	665	996	2050	2550	44.91	59.85	89.64	184.50	229.50	1822	2511	3814	4434	5738	163.98	225.99	343.26	399.06	516.42
6	Ernakulam	293	709	1288	3927	4306	26.37	63.81	115.92	387.54	19261	30487	42935	63467	57204	1733.49	2743.83	3864.75	5712.03	5148.33	104.94	1706	1059	1351	4822	5921	153.54	95.31	121.59	433.98	532.89
7	Thrissur	1822	2511	3814	4434	5738	163.98	225.99	343.26	399.06	516.42	1822	2511	3814	4434	5738	163.98	225.99	343.26	399.06	516.42	1822	2511	3814	4434	5738	163.98	225.99	343.26	399.06	516.42
8	Palakkad	293	709	1288	3927	4306	26.37	63.81	115.92	387.54	19261	30487	42935	63467	57204	1733.49	2743.83	3864.75	5712.03	5148.33	104.94	1706	1059	1351	4822	5921	153.54	95.31	121.59	433.98	532.89
9	Malappuram	1142	2036	3466	3339	3528	102.78	183.24	311.94	300.51	317.52	1142	2036	3466	3339	3528	102.78	183.24	311.94	300.51	317.52	1142	2036	3466	3339	3528	102.78	183.24	311.94	300.51	317.52
10	Kozhikode	499	665	996	2050	2550	44.91	59.85	89.64	184.50	229.50	499	665	996	2050	2550	44.91	59.85	89.64	184.50	229.50	499	665	996	2050	2550	44.91	59.85	89.64	184.50	229.50
11	Wayanad	1822	2511	3814	4434	5738	163.98	225.99	343.26	399.06	516.42	1822	2511	3814	4434	5738	163.98	225.99	343.26	399.06	516.42	1822	2511	3814	4434	5738	163.98	225.99	343.26	399.06	516.42
12	Kannur	293	709	1288	3927	4306	26.37	63.81	115.92	387.54	19261	30487	42935	63467	57204	1733.49	2743.83	3864.75	5712.03	5148.33	104.94	1706	1059	1351	4822	5921	153.54	95.31	121.59	433.98	532.89
13	Kasaragod	19261	30487	42935	63467	57204	1733.49	2743.83	3864.75	5712.03	5148.33	19261	30487	42935	63467	57204	1733.49	2743.83	3864.75	5712.03	5148.33	19261	30487	42935	63467	57204	1733.49	2743.83	3864.75	5712.03	5148.33
14	Total	19261	30487	42935	63467	57204	1733.49	2743.83	3864.75	5712.03	5148.33	19261	30487	42935	63467	57204	1733.49	2743.83	3864.75	5712.03	5148.33	19261	30487	42935	63467	57204	1733.49	2743.83	3864.75	5712.03	5148.33

Source : Kerala State Housing Board

Appendix - 9.65
District-wise No. of ITIs and seat strength in Kerala IN 2001 - 2002

Sl. No	District	No. of institution			Seat Strength			
		Govt. I.T.I	Private I.T.I		Total (3 + 5)	Govt. I.T.I	Private I.T.C	Total
		Total	Total	Of which affiliated to NCVT				
1	2	3	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Thiruvananthapuram	5	53	53		3404	4298	7700
2	Kollam	3	47	47		1384	5528	6912
3	Pathanamthitta	1	33	33		256	3184	3440
4	Alappuzha	2	45	45		1088	5460	6548
5	Kottayam	2	30	30		1268	3432	4700
6	Idukki	1	9	9		224	752	976
7	Emakulam	2	55	55		944	7704	8648
8	Thrissur	3	33	33		1336	3396	4732
9	Malappuram	2	14	14		1056	1104	2160
10	Palakkad	3	12	12		412	1108	1520
11	Kozhikode	3	24	24		1024	2068	3092
12	Wayanad	1	3	3		144	200	344
13	Kannur	2	26	26		1040	1352	2392
14	Kasaragod	2	5	5		228	356	584
TOTAL:		32	389	389		13808	39940	53748

Source : Director, Employment and Training

Appendix - 9.66
Trade wise Seat Strength in ITIs and ITCs in 2001 - 2002

(one year Course)

Sl. No	Name of Trade	Industrial Training Institutes				Industrial Training Centres			
		Total Intake	of which Girls	Schedule d Castes	Scheduled Tribes	Total Intake	of which Girls	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Forger & Heat Treater	352	..	22	..	16	..	..	..
2	Carpenter	528	..	33	..	32	..	..	..
3	Mechanic Diesel	176	..	11	..	1248	..	50	..
4	Plumber	592	..	37	..	1584	..	50	..
5	Sheet Metal Worker	272	..	17	..	32	..	..	..
6	Welder	720	..	60	..	372	..	31	..
7	Steno(Eng)	464	400	29	..	1696	1600	106	..
8	COPA	420	400	21	..	3700	3200	130	..
9	Steno (Hindi)	80	75	5	..	32	20	2	..
10	Secretarial Practice	48	40	3	..	304	190	10	..
11	Dress Making	96	96	32	..	64	24	4	..
12	D.T.P.O	100	50	5	..	80	25	..	..
13	Plastic Processing Operator Trade	64	..	4	..	..	..	..	..
14	Mechanic (Tractor)	80	..	5	..	..	..	..	..
15	Upholstry	32	..	2	..	16	..	..	..
16	Foundryman	192	..	12	..	32	..	..	..
17	Photography	..	..	..	..	16	..	..	..
18	Preservation of Fruits and Vegetables	..	..	..	..	16	..	..	..
19	Hair & Skin Care	16	16	1	..	64	50	4	..
20	Cutting and Tailoring	32	32	2	..	256	211	10	..
21	ITES	..	..	..	..	128	..	..	..
Total		4264	1109	301	..	9888	5320	397	..

Source : Director, Employment and Training

APPENDIX 10.1

TENTATIVE RESULTS OF B P L SURVEY

Appendix- 10.1.1
District-wise Number of beneficiaries in Welfare Institutions - 2000

Sl.No.	Name of Welfare Institution	Thiruvana nthapura	Kollam	Alappu zha	Pathana mthitta	Kottaya m	Idukki	Emakul am	Thrissur	Palakk ad	Malapp uram	Kozhi kode	Wayanad	Kannur	Kasargod	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1	Mahila Mandir	25	25	25	25	25	-	25	25	25	25	25	-	25	25	300
2	Home for Mentally Deficient children	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50	-	-	-	100
3	Home for Physically Handicapped	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	75	-	-	-	100
4	Home for the cured mental patients (Asha Bhavan)	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	50	-	-	50	-	-	-	150
5	Care Home for Disabled	-	25	25	-	-	-	-	25	-	-	-	-	25	-	100
6	Old Age Home	-	100	-	100	100	-	100	100	-	100	100	-	100	100	900
7	After Care Home	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	100	-	300
8	Observation Home	50	25	25	25	25	-	25	50	25	25	100	-	25	-	400
9	Juvenile Homes	50	100	-	-	150	-	-	200	-	-	400	-	-	-	900
10	Government Balasadan	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	200
11	Rescue Home	-	-	100	-	-	-	100	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	300
12	Children's Home, Nooranad	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100
13	Special Home for Boys and Girls	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	200
14	After Care Home for Women	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50
15	Orphanages	2270	2525	1077	1080	3419	1325	5058	7616	2895	6103	6040	1448	2706	866	44428
16	Fondling Home	-	-	-	-	50	-	50	200	60	-	80	-	-	-	440
17	Beggar Homes	120	125	-	-	120	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	365
18	Home for Aged Infirm	126	75	138	234	1300	1366	109	930	25	20	372	25	200	-	4920
19	Care Homes	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100
20	Home for aged Physically Handicapped	-	-	25	-	-	50	-	-	50	-	-	50	-	-	175
21	Custodial Care Home	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	-	-	-	-	15

Source: Social Welfare Department

Appendix- 10.1.2
Major Pension Schemes In Kerala- District-wise Beneficiaries - 2000

Sl. No.	Name of Institution	Thiruvana nthapuram	Kollam	Alappuzha	Pathanam-thitta	Kottayam	Idukki	Emakulam	Thrissur	Palakkad	Malappur am	Kozhikode	Waynad	Kannur	Kasargod	State Total
1	Agricultural Workers	52300	29232	50725	16750	29354	5636	23140	40004	43705	42642	51288	10087	29743	11846	436452
2	Widow Pension Scheme	21132	21145	12577	5621	8118	2473	14100	15110	16414	25869	19583	3146	11282	7995	184565
3	Kerala Destitute/Old Age Pension Scheme	9092	15247	7463	3337	8396	3215	17340	14000	10132	15811	6603	2056	9772	620	123084
4	Special Pension for the Physically handicapped	14548	13220	11097	4702	6435	1958	8450	10800	9741	12879	11769	2085	7852	3400	118936
5	Leprosy, Cancer patients	1186	1821	392	273	302	76	370	350	149	273	499	35	115	65	5906
6	Building and Construction Workers	4237	1704	1760	485	1032	528	3625	1520	1505	1229	1992	204	3826	817	24464
7	Handloom Workers	1387	896	74	11	135	--	199	120	468	102	1018	--	1915	119	6444
8	Tailoring Workers	653	559	715	254	715	254	313	564	309	564	309	415	415	3782	
9	Second World War Veterans	1020	630	1039	475	467	106	750	554	352	513	728	135	1009	113	7891
10	Fishermen	30	19	8	--	1	--	16	11	--	3	8	--	1	4	101
11	Khadi Workers	15	1	--	--	--	--	4	31	10	2	10	--	31	1	105
12	Freedom Fighters	1695	1179	2042	92	110	150	470	512	345	927	1077	39	1164	195	9997

Source: Different Welfare Fund Boards

Appendix - 10 .1.3
Major Social Security and Welfare Schemes in Kerala - Rate of assistance from 1995-2000

Sl. No	Name of Scheme	Qualifying Conditions	Year of starting	Rate of Assistance						
				1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	
			4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
1	Agricultural Workers Welfare Scheme	1. Pension -Above 60 years. Annual family income should not exceed Rs. 11,000/- 2. Retirement benefit - minimum one year membership	1980	Rs.100/- p.m	Rs.100/- p.m	Rs.100/- p.m	Rs.100/- p.m	Rs.100/- p.m	Rs.110/- p.m	Rs.110/- p.m
2	Kerala Widow Pension Scheme	Lost her husband through death/divorced and not remarried and Monthly income not to exceed Rs. 300/-	1990	Maximum Rs. 25000, Minimum Rs. 5000	Maximum Rs. 25000, Minimum Rs. 5000	Maximum Rs. 25000, Minimum Rs. 5000	Maximum Rs. 25000, Minimum Rs. 5000	Maximum Rs. 25000, Minimum Rs. 5000	Maximum Rs. 25000, Minimum Rs. 5000	Maximum Rs. 25000, Minimum Rs. 5000
3	Special Pension scheme for the Physically Handicapped disabled and Mentally retarded person	40% disability, Medical Certificate necessary. Monthly income below Rs.250/- or family income below Rs.500	1973	Rs.100/- p.m	Rs.110/- p.m	Rs.110/- p.m	Rs.110/- p.m	Rs.110/- p.m	Rs.110/- p.m	Rs.110/- p.m
4	Blind World War Veterans	Participated in the IIInd World War and non recipient of any other assistance	1982	Rs.100/- p.m	Rs.110/- p.m	Rs.110/- p.m	Rs.110/- p.m	Rs.110/- p.m	Rs.110/- p.m	Rs.110/- p.m
5	Pension to Sportsmen	The income limit from 31.4.1994 is Rs.1100 per annum- inter district state level participation	1997	--	--	Rs. 200/-p.m	Rs. 200/-p.m	Rs. 200/-p.m	Rs. 300/-p.m	Rs. 300/-p.m
6	Freedom Fighters Pension Scheme	Participated in the National Movement	1978	Below 60 yrs. Rs.200/- p.m	Below 60 yrs. Rs.200/- p.m	Below 60 yrs. Rs.200/- p.m	Below 60 yrs. Rs.200/- p.m	Below 60 yrs. Rs.200/- p.m	Below 60 yrs. Rs.200/- p.m	Below 60 yrs. Rs.200/- p.m
7	Financial assistance to Leprosy and Cancer patients	Certificate from hospitals are to be produced. Income should not exceed Rs.200 p.m	1971	Below 60 yrs. Rs.400/- p.m	Below 60 yrs. Rs.400/- p.m	Below 60 yrs. Rs.400/- p.m	Below 60 yrs. Rs.400/- p.m	Below 60 yrs. Rs.400/- p.m	Below 60 yrs. Rs.400/- p.m	Below 60 yrs. Rs.400/- p.m
8	Welfare fund for Journalists/Dependents in distress	1. Living Journalists who are unemployed due to ill health & overage 2. Pension to Journalists who retired after 10 year service 3. Pension to daily workers. Minimum 10 year service for full pension, 50% pension for 5 year service	1976	Rs. 1000/- p.m	Rs. 1000/- p.m	Rs. 1000/- p.m	Rs. 1000/- p.m	Rs. 1000/- p.m	Rs. 1000/- p.m	Rs. 1000/- p.m
			1976	Rs. 300/- p.m	Rs. 300/- p.m	Rs. 300/- p.m	Rs. 300/- p.m	Rs. 500/- p.m	Rs. 500/- p.m	Rs. 500/- p.m
			1976	Rs. 1000/- p.m	Rs. 115/- p.m	Rs. 200/- p.m	Rs. 200/- p.m	Rs. 200/- p.m	Rs. 200/- p.m	Rs. 200/- p.m
			1976	Rs. 500/- p.m	Rs. 500/- p.m	Rs. 500/- p.m	Rs. 500/- p.m	Rs. 500/- p.m	Rs. 500/- p.m	Rs. 500/- p.m
			1976	Rs. 1000/- p.m	Rs. 1000/- p.m	Rs. 1000/- p.m	Rs. 1000/- p.m	Rs. 1000/- p.m	Rs. 1000/- p.m	Rs. 1000/- p.m
			2000	--	--	--	--	--	--	Rs. 2000/- p.m

		1981	Rs. 300/- p.m	Rs. 300/- p.m	Rs. 300/- p.m	Rs. 400/- p.m	Rs. 500/- p.m	Rs. 500/- p.m	Rs. 500/- p.m
9	Welfare fund for cine artistes	Cine artists in distress. The annual family income should not exceed Rs.12,000	Rs. 100/- to workers, Rs. 200/- to staff	Rs. 100/- to workers, Rs. 200/- to staff	Rs. 125/- to workers, Rs. 200/- to staff	Rs. 125/- to workers, Rs. 200/- to staff	Rs. 125/- to workers, Rs. 200/- to staff	Rs. 125/- to workers, Rs. 200/- to staff	Rs. 125/- to workers, Rs. 200/- to staff
10	Kerala Cashew workers Relief and Welfare scheme	1. Cashew workers above the age of 60/ incapacity to do work. 2. Death Benefit	Rs. 1000/- to nominees of workers	Rs. 1000/- to nominees of workers	Rs. 1000/- to nominees of workers	Rs. 1000/- to nominees of workers	Rs. 1000/- to nominees of workers	Rs. 1000/- to nominees of workers	Rs. 1000/- to nominees of workers
11	Kerala Coir workers welfare fund scheme	1. Workers above the age of 60 years and pays the final contribution	Rs. 100/- p.m	Rs. 100/- p.m	Rs. 150/- p.m	Rs. 150/- p.m	Rs. 150/- p.m	Rs. 150/- p.m	Rs. 150/- p.m
12	Kerala Construction workers welfare scheme	1. Pension - workers having one year service and attained 60 years of age 2. Disability pension - Permanently disabled 3. Family Pension - death of the Pensioner	Rs. 100/- p.m	Rs. 100/- p.m	Rs. 150/- p.m	Rs. 150/- p.m	Rs. 150/- p.m	Rs. 150/- p.m	Rs. 150/- p.m
13	Kerala Khadi workers welfare scheme	Having ten years service and 60 yrs of age	Rs. 60/-p.m	Rs. 60/-p.m	Rs. 180/-p.m	Rs. 180/-p.m	Rs. 180/-p.m	Rs. 180/-p.m	Rs. 180/-p.m
14	Kerala Handloom workers welfare scheme	1. Above the age of 60 with at least 3 years service 2. Self employed persons in Handloom industry.	Rs. 75/- p.m	Rs. 75/- p.m	Rs. 100/- p.m	Rs. 100/- p.m	Rs. 100/- p.m	Rs. 100/- p.m	Rs. 100/- p.m
15	Kerala Abkari workers welfare fund scheme	1. Pension- Completed 3 years continuous service 2. Death benefit	Rs. 200/- p.m	Rs. 200/- p.m	Rs. 200/- p.m	Rs. 200/- p.m	Rs. 200/- p.m	Rs. 200/- p.m	Rs. 200/- p.m
16	Kerala Toddy workers welfare scheme	1. Workers who have not less than 10 yrs. membership/ retired before/after the commencement of scheme/super annuation/permanent illness 2. Assistance to disabled workers due to fall from the tree	Rs. 10,000/- in death cases and permanent disability of members	Rs. 10,000/- in death cases and permanent disability of members	Rs. 10,000/- in death cases and permanent disability of members	Rs. 10,000/- in death cases and permanent disability of members	Rs. 10,000/- in death cases and permanent disability of members	Rs. 10,000/- in death cases and permanent disability of members	Rs. 10,000/- in death cases and permanent disability of members

17	Kerala Head Load workers welfare scheme	1. All the workers in rolls of the committee are insured with LIC under Group Insurance Scheme 2. Invalid Pension	1987	Rs. 10000/- for normal death and Rs.20000 for accidental death	Rs. 10000/- for normal death and Rs.20000 for accidental death	Rs. 10000/- for normal death and Rs.20000 for accidental death	Rs. 10000/- for normal death and Rs.30000 for accidental death	Rs. 15000/- for normal death and Rs.30000 for accidental death	Rs. 15000/- for normal death and Rs.30000 for accidental death
18	Kerala Motor workers welfare scheme	Members completing 3 months continuous service 1. Death Benefit 2. Retirement benefit	1990	Rs. 5000 Rs. 12000 for 5 years of contribution and Rs. 60000 if continued as member for 15 years	Rs. 5000 Rs. 12000 for 5 years of contribution and Rs. 60000 if continued as member for 15 years	Rs. 5000 Rs. 12000 for 5 years of contribution and Rs. 60000 if continued as member for 15 years	Rs. 5000 Rs. 12000 for 5 years of contribution and Rs. 60000 if continued as member for 15 years	Rs. 5000 Rs. 12000 for 5 years of contribution and Rs. 60000 if continued as member for 15 years	Rs. 25000 Rs. 12000 for 5 years of contribution and Rs. 60000 if continued as member for 15 years
19	Kerala Fishermen's Welfare scheme	1. Fishermen who completed 60 yrs of age insurance compensation to annual income below Rs. 5000 2. Accidental Death/Missing 3. Permanent Disability 1. Pension - Completed 60 years of age or minimum 9 years service 2. Disability Pension 1. 60 years and above and is a member	1987	Rs. 85/- p.m.	-	-	Rs. 100/- p.m	Rs. 100/- p.m	Rs. 100/- p.m
20	Kerala Tailoring Workers Welfare Fund Scheme		1994 1994 2000	Rs. 25000 Rs. 12500	Rs. 50000 Rs. 25000	Rs. 50000 Rs. 25000	Rs. 100000 Rs. 50,000	Rs. 100000 Rs. 50,000	Rs. 100000 Rs. 50,000 Rs. 100/- p.m. minimum Rs. 430 maximum
21	Kerala Artisans and Skilled Workers Welfare Scheme		1997 1986	Maximum Rs. 50000 for 40 years of services. Minimum Rs. 600 for 2 year service	Maximum Rs. 50000 for 40 years of services. Minimum Rs. 600 for 2 year service	Maximum Rs. 50000 for 40 years of services. Minimum Rs. 600 for 2 year service	Maximum Rs. 50000 for 40 years of services. Minimum Rs. 600 for 2 year service	Maximum Rs. 50000 for 40 years of services. Minimum Rs. 600 for 2 year service	Maximum Rs. 50000 for 40 years of services. Minimum Rs. 600 for 2 year service
22	Financial assistance to widows for the marriage of their daughter		1978	Rs. 10,000/- Rs. 1000/- Rs. 1000/-	Rs. 10,000/- Rs. 1000/- Rs. 1000/-	Rs. 10,000/- Rs. 1000/- Rs. 1000/-	Rs. 10,000/- Rs. 1000/- Rs. 2000/-	Rs. 10,000/- Rs. 1000/- Rs. 2000/-	Rs. 10,000/- Rs. 1000/- Rs. 2500/-
23	Tree Climbers Welfare Scheme	Workers in the event of total accidents and permanent total disability following the accidents	1980	Rs. 10000 in lumpsum	Rs. 10000 in lumpsum	Rs. 10000 in lumpsum	Rs. 10000 in lumpsum	Rs. 10000 in lumpsum	Rs. 10000 in lumpsum

		1982	Rs. 70 p.m	Rs. 70 p.m	Rs. 100 p.m	Rs. 100 p.m	Rs. 100 p.m	Rs. 100 p.m	Rs. 120 p.m
24 Kerala National Employment Services	1. Employment Assistance - Those who wait for employment in the live register of employment exchange for more than 3 years. Age limit 18.35 years. Family Annual Income below Rs. 12,000 2. Self Employment Scheme for the registered unemployed - Unemployed persons between 21-40 years. Annual Family income Rs. 24,000	1999							
25 National Old Age Pension Scheme	Above 65 years. Annual Family Income below Rs. 11,000	1995	Rs. 110/- p.m	Rs. 110/- p.m	Rs. 110/- p.m	Rs. 110/- p.m	Rs. 110/- p.m	Rs. 110/- p.m	Rs. 110/- p.m
26 Ration Dealers Welfare Fund Scheme	1. Pension - completed 65 years/Minimum 10 years of service 2. Death benefit - one year minimum membership	2000 2000							
27 Beedi and Cigar Workers Welfare Scheme	1. Pension - Completion of 60 yrs/Minimum 3 years service 2. Retirement benefit	1997 1997							

Appendix- 10.1.4

Major Welfare Fund Boards in Kerala- District-wise Beneficiaries During 1999-2000

Sl. No	Name of Welfare Fund Board	State Level coverage of beneficiaries	Rs. in lakhs														Expenditure 2000
			(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)		(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
1	Kerala Toddy Workers Welfare Fund Board	10756	79	334	354	1069	649	1330	1930	1858	283	1285	340	1011	234	189.19	
2	Kerala Building and other Construction Workers Welfare Board	34227	5816	2324	921	2581	796	1776	2483	4285	2149	2293	346	4288	1172	753.6	
3	Kerala Motor Transport Workers Welfare Fund Board	754	39	72	38	1	53	62	34	130	66	41	8	73	17	193.05	
4	Kerala Abkari Workers Welfare Board	439	63	37	4	22	4	17	61	37	27	40	5	80	-	2.87	
5	Kerala Handloom Workers Welfare Fund Board	7938	1503	946	11	92	-	157	147	288	126	564	..	1383	2551	170	86.07
6	Kerala Fishermen's Welfare Fund Board	27017	5570	4157	*	4898	-	1798*	1661	3499	1581	10	..	1557	1160	1126	248.85
7	Kerala Khadi Workers Welfare Fund Board	4356	360	241	108	83	..	25	691	37	392	372	-	713	613	721	8.47
8	Kerala Cashew Workers Welfare Fund Board	173553	15028	140000	5450	7800	..	-	2775	425	..	..	..	625	1150	300	514.42
9	Kerala Artisans and Skilled Workers Welfare Fund Board	6749	1196	2130	285	840	35	358	324	317	314	309	511	121	9	100.69	
10	Kerala Coir Workers Welfare Fund Board **	150776	19102	21980	..	66407	..	20000	1304	7558	3162	..	..	10125	852	286	-
11	Kerala State Anganwadi Workers Welfare Fund Board **	22113	1827	1918	811	1916	1307	581	1251	2047	3324	2943	569	1754	1569	296	-
12	Kerala State Lottery Agents Welfare Fund Board **	3949	320	234	59	232	234	234	480	681	255	390	17	454	342	37	-

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
13	Kerala Agricultural Workers Welfare Fund Board	475062	54646	30960	18278	54341	7566	30696	44344	27061	47149	46418	14004	53211	32815	13573	453
14	Kerala Traders Welfare Fund Board	1089	187	124	26	75	48	58	69	145	43	15	177	75	22	25	103.12
15	Kerala Tailoring Workers Welfare Fund Board	10247	1263	1608	2021		1268		# 1188	804	##	#	##	## 982	1103		95.82
16	Beedi and Cigar Workers Welfare fund Board	520	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	240	280	6.45

Source: Different Welfare Fund Boards

* Column 9 includes column 6

** 1998-99 figures

- Column 10 includes Column 13

Column 15. includes Column 12 and 14

Appendix - 10.1.5

District wise List of ICDS Projects under Social Welfare Department

Sl.No.	Name of Project	Year	Type of Project	No.of AWCs sanctioned	No.of AWCs functioning
THIRUVANANTHAPURAM - (14 Nos)					
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	127	127
6	Thiruvananthapuram Rural	82-83	Rural	122	113
7	Vamanapuram	86-87	Rural	219	217
8	Varkala	93-94	Rural	130	104
9	Kilimannoor	93-94	Rural	164	164
10	Kazhakuttam	94-95	Rural	230	230
11	Thiruvananthapuram Urban II	94-95	Urban	106	61
12	Nedumangad (WB)	99-2000	Rural	147	65
13	Vellanadu (WB)	2000-01	Rural	207	..
14	Parassala (WB)	2000-01	Rural	171	..
KOLLAM- (14 Nos)					
15	Oachira	80-81	Rural	73	73
16	Sasthamcotta	82-83	Rural	87	87
17	Anchalummoodu	82-83	Rural	114	114
18	Chavara	78-79	Rural	152	152
19	Vettikkavala	82-83	Rural	179	179
20	Ithikkara	83-84	Rural	138	138
21	Chittumala	85-86	Rural	123	123
22	Pathanapuram	88-89	Rural	186	164
23	Anchal	93-94	Rural	190	190
24	Kottarakara	93-94	Rural	144	144
25	Chadayamangalam	94-95	Rural	203	201
26	Karunagappalli (WB)	99-2000	Rural	145	138
27	Mukhathaia (WB)	2000-01	Rural	254	..
28	Kollam-Punalur (WB)	2000-01	Urban	186	..
ALAPUZHA-(13 Nos)					
29	Kanjikuzhy	82-83	Rural	114	114
30	Harippad	82-83	Rural	117	117
31	Champakkulam	82-83	Rural	116	116
32	Thycattussery	79-80	Rural	111	103
33	Pattanakkad	80-81	Rural	196	195
34	Ambalapuzha	81-82	Rural	117	117
35	Alappuzha	82-83	Urban	186	147
36	Muthukulam	83-84	Rural	156	156
37	Mavelikkara	93-94	Rural	117	97
38	Bharanikavu	93-94	Rural	150	150
39	Chengannur	94-95	Rural	171	171
40	Aryad (WB)	99-2000	Rural	111	111
41	Veliyanad (WB)	99-2000	Rural	90	90

PATHANAMTHITTA- (9 Nos)					
42	Parakkode	82-83	Rural	152	152
43	Pulikeezhu	85-86	Rural	121	116
44	Konni	88-89	Rural	178	178
45	Kulanada	89-90	Rural	141	85
46	Pandalam	93-94	Rural	224	93
47	Ranni	93-94	Rural	208	208
48	Elanthur	94-95	Rural	105	105
49	Mallappally (WB)	99-2000	Rural	115	115
50	Koipram (WB)	2000-01	Rural	122	..
KOTTAYAM - (11 Nos)					
51	Vaikom	79-80	Rural	108	108
52	Lalam	82-83	Rural	100	100
53	Pampady	82-83	Rural	122	122
54	Madappally	85-86	Rural	189	189
55	Kanjirappally	89-90	Rural	226	212
56	Kaduthuruthy (WB)	99-2000	Rural	156	151
57	Pallam (WB)	99-2000	Rural	234	199
58	Vazhoor (WB)	99-2000	Rural	109	108
59	Erattupetta (WB)	2000-01	Rural	98	..
60	Ettumanoor (WB)	2000-01	Rural	191	..
61	Uzhavoor (WB)	2000-01	Rural	144	..
IDUKKI- (8 Nos)					
62	Elamdesom	79-80	Rural	110	110
63	Devikulam	83-84	Rural	112	112
64	Idukki	82-83	Rural	123	123
65	Arudai	86-87	Rural	195	182
66	Kattappana	88-89	Rural	202	202
67	Adimaly	90-91	Rural	158	158
68	Nedumkandam	91-92	Rural	161	160
69	Thodupuzha	93-94	Rural	79	79
ERANAKULAM - (17 Nos)					
70	North Paravur	80-81	Rural	113	113
71	Vadavucode	82-83	Rural	127	127
72	Mattancheri	79-80	Urban	110	110
73	Vypin	83-84	Rural	125	122
74	Mulamthuruthy	89-90	Rural	144	129
75	Vyttila	93-94	Rural	50	50
76	Kochi	94-95	Urban	463	170
77	Parakkadavu (WB)	99-2000	Rural	127	126
78	Vazhakkulam (WB)	99-2000	Rural	177	170
79	Pambakuda (WB)	99-2000	Rural	92	88
80	Koovapadi (WB)	99-2000	Rural	133	131
81	Allengad (WB)	2000-01	Rural	114	..
82	Angamali (WB)	2000-01	Rural	180	..
83	Edappalli (WB)	2000-01	Rural	87	..
84	Moovattupuzha (WB)	2000-01	Rural	137	..
85	Palluruthy (WB)	2000-01	Rural	58	..
86	Kothamangalam (WB)	2000-01	Rural	151	..

THRISSUR - (17 Nos)					
87	Anthicad	80-81	Rural	101	101
88	Mala	82-83	Rural	118	118
89	Chavakkad	78-79	Rural	199	198
90	Chalakudy	83-84	Rural	139	139
91	Thalikkulam	85-86	Rural	121	109
92	Pazhayannur	86-87	Rural	166	166
93	Irinjalakkuda	89-90	Rural	135	132
94	Mullassery	88-89	Rural	106	95
95	Vadakkanchery	93-94	Rural	174	174
96	Vellangallur	93-94	Rural	96	96
97	Chowwannur	94-95	Rural	159	159
98	Puzhakkal (WB)	99-2000	Rural	164	146
99	Ollurkkara (WB)	99-2000	Rural	225	203
100	Cherpu (WB)	2000-01	Rural	181	..
101	Kodakara (WB)	2000-01	Rural	196	..
102	Kodungallur (WB)	2000-01	Rural	94	..
103	Mathilakam (WB)	2000-01	Rural	137	..
PALAKKAD - (13 Nos)					
104	Koyalmanam	80-81	Rural	84	84
105	Attappady (T)	79-80	Tribal	123	123
106	Kollengode	81-82	Rural	103	103
107	Alathur	83-84	Rural	138	138
108	Sreekrishnapuram	83-84	Rural	138	137
109	Chittur	86-87	Rural	160	160
110	Ottappalam	86-87	Rural	174	172
111	Palakkad	90-91	Rural	203	197
112	Manarkkad	88-89	Rural	250	250
113	Thrithala	89-90	Rural	186	186
114	Pattambi	91-92	Rural	226	226
115	Nenmara	93-94	Rural	71	71
116	Malampuzha (WB)	99-2000	Rural	167	154
MALAPPURAM - (15 Nos)					
117	Ponnani	80-81	Rural	108	108
118	Tirur	82-83	Rural	140	140
119	Vengara	75-76	Rural	135	135
120	Kondotty	81-82	Rural	138	138
121	Manjeri	83-84	Rural	127	127
122	Perinthalmanna	83-84	Rural	134	133
123	Thanur	83-84	Rural	124	124
124	Tirurangadi	85-86	Rural	192	192
125	Wandoor	90-91	Rural	253	252
126	Kuttippuram	91-92	Rural	157	154
127	Mankada	93-94	Rural	228	228
128	Malappuram	93-94	Rural	174	174
129	Nilambur	93-94	Rural	211	211
130	Andathodu	93-94	Rural	134	134
131	Malappuram (U) (WB)	2000-01	Urban	158	..

KOZHIKODE - (15 Nos)					
132	Kozhikode (UI)	77-78	Urban	101	99
133	Kozhikode (UII)	83-84	Urban	111	111
134	Melady	82-83	Rural	122	122
135	Koduvally	82-83	Rural	158	158
136	Kunnamangalam	83-84	Rural	134	134
137	Perambra	83-84	Rural	144	144
138	Balussery	89-90	Rural	244	221
139	Chelannur (WB)	99-2000	Rural	183	129
140	Kunnummal (WB)	99-2000	Rural	175	161
141	Panthalayani (WB)	99-2000	Rural	165	119
142	Kozhikode (Rural)	99-2000	Rural	257	153
143	Thadannur (WB)	2000-01	Rural	119	..
144	Thuneri (WB)	2000-01	Rural	126	..
145	Vadakara (WB)	2000-01	Rural	114	..
146	Kozhikode (UIII) (WB)	2000-01	Urban	167	..
WAYANAD - (3 Nos)					
147	Mananthavady	78-79	Rural	184	184
148	Kalpetta	82-83	Rural	162	161
149	Sulthanbathery	82-83	Rural	171	171
KANNUR - (10 Nos)					
150	Edakkad	82-83	Rural	143	143
151	Thaliparamba	81-82	Rural	170	170
152	Koothuparamba	83-84	Rural	138	138
153	Kannur	82-83	Urban	37	33
154	Peravoor	86-87	Rural	136	136
155	Payyannur	93-94	Rural	342	322
156	Kannur	93-94	Rural	159	130
157	Irikkur	93-94	Rural	214	214
158	Iritty	93-94	Rural	163	163
159	Thalassery	93-94	Rural	197	191
KASARAGODE - (4 Nos)					
160	Kanhangad	80-81	Rural	195	195
161	Kasaragode	85-86	Rural	176	176
162	Manjeswaram	93-94	Rural	211	210
163	Neeleswaram (WB)	99-2000	Rural	237	25
Total				24886	20034

Appendix 10.6
DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS OF SCHEDULED CASTES IN INDIA - DEMOGRAPHY

APPENDIX 10.1.6

Sl. No	STATES/UNION TERRITORIES	Population (Million - 1991)			Sex Ratio	
		Total	SCs	%	Total	SC's
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
A	STATES					
1	Andhra Pradesh	66.51	10.59	15.9	972	969
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0.86	4052 *	0.5	859	627
3	Assam	22.41	1.66	7.4	923	919
4	Bihar	86.37	12.57	14.6	911	914
5	Goa	1.17	0.02	2.1	967	967
6	Gujarat	41.31	3.06	7.4	934	925
7	Haryana	16.46	3.25	19.7	865	860
8	Himachal Pradesh	5.17	1.31	25.3	976	967
9	Jammu & Kashmir	7.72 @	N.A.	-	923	N.A
10	Karnataka	44.98	7.37	16.4	960	962
11	Kerala	29.1	2.89	9.9	1036	1029
12	Madhya Pradesh	66.18	9.63	14.5	931	915
13	Maharashtra	78.94	8.76	11.1	934	944
14	Manipur	1.84	0.04	2.0	958	973
15	Meghalaya	1.77	0.01	0.5	955	821
16	Mizoram	0.69	691*	0.4	921	157
17	Nagaland	1.21	..	-	886	..
18	Orissa	31.66	5.13	16.2	971	975
19	Punjab	20.28	5.74	28.3	882	873
20	Rajasthan	44.01	7.61	17.3	910	899
21	Sikkim	0.41	0.02	5.9	878	939
22	Tamil Nadu	55.86	10.71	19.2	974	978
23	Tripura	2.76	0.45	16.4	945	949
24	Uttar Pradesh	139.11	29.28	21.0	879	877
25	West Bengal	68.08	16.08	23.6	917	931
B	UNION TERRITORIES					
26	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	0.28	..	-	818	..
27	Chandigarh	0.64	0.10	16.5	790	810
28	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.14	2730*	1.9	952	925
29	Daman and Diu	0.1	3891*	3.8	968	1067
30	Delhi	9.42	1.79	19.0	827	834
31	Lakshadweep	0.05	..	-	943	..
32	Poondicherry	0.81	0.13	16.2	979	983
C	Total - INDIA	846.3	138.22	16.5	927	922

* Actual Number

@ Projected Population

N.A. Not Available

Source: 'Scheduled Castes in India' (A Data Sheet) Planning Commission, 20

Appendix 10.1.7

DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS OF SCHEDULED CASTES IN INDIA - LITERACY AND EDUCATION

Sl. No.	STATES/UNION TERRITORIES	Literacy Rates (1991)				Gross Enrolment Rates (1998-99)				Dropout Rates			
		Total		Female		Classes 1-V		Classes VI-VIII		Classes 1-VIII (1993-94)		Total	
		Total	SCs	Total	SCs	Total	SCs	Total	SCs	Total	SCs	Total	SCs
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12		
A STATES													
1	Andhra Pradesh	44.1	31.6	32.7	20.9	96.8	112.1	46.0	59.1	62.8	61.1		
2	Arunachal Pradesh	41.6	57.3	29.7	41.4	115.2	31.4	66.7	31.4	68.7	53.5		
3	Assam	52.9	53.9	43.0	42.9	109.6	N.A.	61.1	NA	67.6	60.3		
4	Bihar	38.5	19.5	22.9	7.1	78.0	67.9	33.6	44.9	78.7	84.1		
5	Goa	75.5	58.7	67.1	47.5	71.3	106.9	77.7	69.6	12.3	60.7		
6	Gujarat	61.3	61.1	48.6	45.5	112.2	98.3	65.4	99.1	60.0	56.5		
7	Haryana	55.9	39.2	40.5	24.1	83.1	86.2	64.4	64.9	23.9	55.2		
8	Himachal Pradesh	63.9	53.2	52.1	41.0	92.1	80.6	84.1	76.4	19.7	46.3		
9	Jammu & Kashmir	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	NA	79.9	NA	65.2	NA	56.5	31.6		
10	Karnataka	56.0	38.1	44.3	25.9	107.9	92.2	66.1	77.8	63.0	69.3		
11	Kerala	89.8	79.7	86.2	74.3	87.9	88.2	95.2	97.8	0.9	3.1		
12	Madhya Pradesh	44.2	35.1	28.9	18.1	108.3	110.7	62.2	75.4	44.7	70.2		
13	Maharashtra	64.9	56.5	52.3	41.5	112.7	104.8	86.4	104.6	49.8	53.9		
14	Manipur	59.9	56.4	47.6	47.4	92.0	88.7	72.9	62.8	72.3	31.8		
15	Meghalaya	49.1	43.3	44.9	31.2	116.3	109.2	59.5	106.1	57.7	79.7		
16	Mizoram	87.3	77.9	78.6	81.2	127.1	54.9	78.2	55.3	52.4	NA		
17	Nagaland	61.7	..	54.8	..	110.4	..	65.1	..	38.1	..		
18	Orissa	49.1	36.8	34.7	20.7	94.9	100.4	51.3	58.2	61.2	74.5		
19	Punjab	58.5	41.1	50.4	31.0	82.7	94.2	66.2	74.4	39.2	57.9		
20	Rajasthan	38.6	26.3	20.4	8.3	101.8	92.9	57.6	58.7	65.4	81.4		
21	Sikkim	56.9	51.0	46.7	42.8	133.9	112.6	74.6	63.9	78.4	86.1		
22	Tamil Nadu	62.7	46.7	51.3	34.8	108.3	99.4	92.9	78.5	36.3	46.1		
23	Tripura	60.4	56.7	49.7	45.4	107.9	97.3	61.4	59.5	68.4	73.9		
24	Uttar Pradesh	41.6	26.8	25.3	10.7	63.3	70.6	38.6	41.4	37.5	55.3		
25	West Bengal	57.7	42.2	46.6	28.9	93.7	87.6	50.5	50.4	46.7	81.2		
B. UNION TERRITORIES													
26	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	73.0	..	65.5	..	91.2	..	95.4	..	27.3	..		
27	Chandigarh	77.8	55.4	72.3	43.5	65.0	104.3	62.5	83.2	0.0	31.2		
28	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	40.7	77.6	26.9	86.6	121.1	105.4	57.7	96.6	62.2	50.0		
29	Daman & Diu	71.2	79.2	59.4	67.6	108.9	108.6	85.1	100.7	10.8	0.0		
30	Delhi	75.3	57.6	66.9	43.8	87.1	90.6	73.1	73.2	25.4	44.5		
31	Lakshadweep	81.8	..	72.9	..	104.6	..	77.7	..	52.2	..		
32	Pondicherry	74.7	56.3	65.6	46.3	87.0	110.7	94.7	98.4	7.5	14.5		
C. INDIA		52.2	37.4	39.3	23.8	92.1	87.6	57.6	62.1	52.8	66.6		

N.A. - Not Available

Appendix 10.1.8
DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS OF SCHEDULED CASTES IN INDIA - WORK PARTICIPATION AND ECONOMIC STATUS

Sl. No	STATES/UNION TERRITORIES	Percentage Distribution of Main Workers (1991)																Below Poverty Line (Rural %) 1993-94	
		WPR (Total Workers 1991)		Primary Sector		Second- Sector		Tertiary Sector		Cultivators		Agri. Labo.		Total		Total			
		Total	SCs	Total	SCs	Total	SCs	Total	SCs	Total	SCs	Total	SCs	Total	SCs	Total	SCs		
1	A States	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16				
1	Andhra Pradesh	45.1	51.1	71.2	86.5	10.5	4.8	18.3	8.7	27.7	12.8	40.9	72.1	15.92	26.02				
2	Arunachal Pradesh	46.2	44.3	67.4	21.7	8.7	10.1	23.9	57.1	60.4	15.1	5.1	2.6	45.01	NA				
3	Assam	36.1	34.4	74.0	66.2	5.6	10.1	20.4	23.6	50.9	47.2	12.1	13.4	45.01	45.38				
4	Bihar	32.2	37.4	82.4	89.8	4.6	3.5	13.0	6.7	43.6	15.6	37.1	72.3	58.21	70.66				
5	Goa	35.3	38.1	32.3	22.4	22.0	36.4	45.7	41.2	14.7	3.8	9.2	11.9	5.34	NA				
6	Gujarat	40.2	37.6	59.8	55.9	17.9	20.2	22.4	23.9	33.4	12.6	22.9	41.5	22.18	32.26				
7	Haryana	31.0	30.9	58.8	64.8	13.2	13.7	28.0	21.5	38.8	8.1	19.0	55.1	28.02	46.56				
8	Himachal Pradesh	42.8	43.4	69.3	75.2	10.0	12.2	20.7	12.6	63.3	67.7	3.3	5.5	30.34	36.89				
9	Jammu & Kashmir	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	30.34	NA				
10	Karnataka	42.0	44.7	67.4	78.8	13.2	10.4	19.5	10.7	34.2	23.5	28.9	49.9	29.88	46.36				
11	Kerala	31.4	41.2	48.0	69.6	18.2	13.1	33.6	17.3	12.2	3.1	25.5	53.8	25.76	36.43				
12	Madhya Pradesh	42.8	43.4	77.5	70.6	8.4	12.2	14.1	11.2	51.8	36.4	23.5	38.3	40.64	45.83				
13	Maharashtra	43.0	42.8	61.5	64.1	15.8	16.2	22.7	19.8	32.8	14.4	26.8	48.1	37.93	51.64				
14	Manipur	42.2	35.7	74.8	76.9	9.7	6.9	20.3	16.2	61.8	61.4	6.7	14.8	45.01	NA				
15	Meghalaya	42.7	35.7	70.0	29.1	3.7	11.5	21.5	59.4	55.3	8.1	12.5	13.2	45.01	NA				
16	Mizoram	48.9	78.2	66.0	8.0	5.1	10.2	28.9	81.8	63.4	4.7	3.3	3.2	45.01	NA				
17	Nagaland	42.7	..	75.3	..	3.5	..	21.3	..	72.6	..	1.4	..	45.01	..				
18	Orissa	37.5	39.3	75.8	78.9	7.5	7.9	16.7	13.1	44.3	28.6	28.7	46.4	49.72	48.95				
19	Punjab	30.9	30.7	56.1	65.5	14.8	12.9	29.1	21.6	31.4	4.8	23.8	59.8	11.95	22.08				
20	Rajasthan	38.9	39.3	71.6	73.9	9.9	12.6	18.5	13.5	58.8	49.3	10.5	21.5	26.46	38.38				
21	Sikkim	41.5	38.6	68.4	64.2	11.1	21.3	20.5	14.4	57.8	52.7	7.8	8.9	45.01	NA				
22	Tamil Nadu	43.3	48.4	61.8	81.6	16.2	7.7	22.0	10.8	24.8	14.6	34.6	64.3	32.48	44.05				
23	Tripura	31.1	28.7	64.1	63.0	6.4	8.3	29.5	28.7	38.1	30.8	23.4	28.8	45.01	NA				
24	Uttar Pradesh	32.2	35.3	73.0	82.3	9.0	7.6	18.0	10.2	53.3	42.6	18.9	38.8	42.28	58.99				
25	West Bengal	32.2	33.3	56.5	72.4	17.8	12.0	25.7	15.6	28.4	27.5	24.6	41.1	40.80	45.29				
26	B UNION TERRITORIES																		
26	Islands	35.2	..	34.5	..	21.1	..	40.4	..	16.0	..	6.5	..	32.48	..				
27	Chandigarh	34.9	32.3	4.4	3.8	27.8	30.7	67.7	65.5	1.0	0.2	0.7	1.3	11.35	NA				
28	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	53.2	38.9	71.8	48.6	16.1	19.7	12.1	31.8	59.7	24.3	10.3	22.0	51.95	NA				
29	Daman & Diu	37.6	29.4	37.3	11.1	25.4	29.4	37.3	59.5	10.2	5.6	3.7	3.0	5.34	NA				
30	Delhi	31.6	29.3	2.8	3.1	32.4	36.9	64.7	59.9	1.1	0.2	0.8	1.7	1.90	NA				
31	Lakshadweep	26.4	..	25.0	..	25.3	..	49.7	..	..	..	..	..	25.76	..		
32	Pondicherry	33.1	40.9	38.2	72.4	20.0	7.9	40.8	19.7	6.9	2.7	29.5	69.3	32.48	NA				
	C INDIA	37.5	39.3	67.5	77.0	12.0	9.8	20.5	13.2	38.7	25.4	26.1	49.1	37.27	48.11				

Appendix 10.1.9
DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS OF SCHEDULED CASTES IN INDIA - DECISION MAKING

Sl. No.	STATES/UNION TERRITORIES	Decision Makers					
		Lok Sabha (1999)		Legislative Assembly (2000)		PRIs (1995-2000)	
		Total	SCs	Total	SCs	Total	SCs
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
A	STATES						
1	Andhra Pradesh	42	6	294	39	246181	39591
2	Arunachal Pradesh	2	..	60	..	*	*
3	Assam	14	1	126	8	33736	NA
4	Bihar	54	8	324	48	*	*
5	Goa	2	..	40	1	1316	NA
6	Gujarat	26	2	182	13	128042	5075
7	Haryana	10	2	90	17	57002	12730
8	Himachal Pradesh	4	1	68	16	20177	4150
9	Jammu & Kashmir	6	..	87	7	*	*
10	Karnataka	28	4	224	33	82719	15370
11	Kerala	20	2	140	13	17086#	1848#
12	Madhya Pradesh	40	6	320	44	484484	70391
13	Maharashtra	48	3	288	18	308831	41381
14	Manipur	2	..	60	1	1617	36
15	Meghalaya	2	..	60	..	T	..
16	Mizoram	1	..	40	..	T	..
17	Nagaland	1	..	60	..	T	..
18	Orissa	21	3	147	22	87191	7957
19	Punjab	13	3	117	29	2712	422
20	Rajasthan	25	4	200	33	119419	18992
21	Sikkim	1	..	32	2	965	46
22	Tamil Nadu	39	7	234	42	132969	20381
23	Tripura	2	..	60	7	5687	1300
24	Uttar Pradesh	85	18	425	92	862458	111454
25	West Bengal	42	8	294	59	58461	16198
B	UNION TERRITORIES						
26	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	1	..	..	..	697	..
27	Chandigarh	1	..	..	..	NA	NA
28	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	..	..	..	151	3
29	Daman & Diu	1	..	..	..	78	2
30	Delhi	7	1	70	13	*	*
31	Lakshadweep	1	..	..	..	111	..
32	Pondicherry	1	..	30	5	136	NA
C	INDIA	543	79	4072	562	2647257	365479
			(14.5%)		(13.8%)		(13.8%)

* Panchayat Raj Act not yet passed

NA : Not Available

T: Traditional Tribal Councils

As on 1-10-2000

Source: "Scheduled Castes in India" (A Data Sheet) Planning Commission, 2000

Appendix 10.1.10
DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS OF SCHEDULED TRIBES IN INDIA - DEMOGRAPHY

Sl. No.	States/Union Territories	Population (Million - 1991)				Sex Ratio (1991)	
		Total	STs #	%	PTGs \$	Total	STs
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
A. STATES							
1	Andhra Pradesh	66.51	4.20	6.3	0.29	972	960
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0.86	0.55	63.7	..	859	998
3	Assam	22.41	2.87	12.8	..	923	967
4	Bihar	86.37	6.62	7.7	0.19	911	971
5	Goa	1.17	376 *	Neg.	..	967	889
6	Gujarat	41.31	6.16	14.9	0.08	934	967
7	Haryana	16.46	..	--	..	865	..
8	Himachal Pradesh	5.17	0.22	4.2	..	976	981
9	Jammu & Kashmir	7.72 @	NA	--	..	923	NA
10	Karnataka	44.98	1.92	4.3	0.04	960	961
11	Kerala	29.10	0.32	1.1	0.02	1036	996
12	Madhya Pradesh	66.18	15.40	23.3	0.61	931	985
13	Maharashtra	78.94	7.32	9.3	NA	934	968
14	Manipur	1.84	0.63	34.4	NA	958	959
15	Meghalaya	1.77	1.52	85.5	..	955	997
16	Mizoram	0.69	0.65	94.8	..	921	982
17	Nagaland	1.21	1.06	87.7	..	886	946
18	Orissa	31.66	7.03	22.2	0.06	971	1002
19	Punjab	20.28	..	--	..	882	..
20	Rajasthan	44.01	5.48	12.4	NA	910	930
21	Sikkim	0.41	0.09	22.4	..	878	914
22	Tamil Nadu	55.86	0.57	1.0	0.03	974	960
23	Tripura	2.76	0.85	30.9	NA	945	965
24	Uttar Pradesh	139.11	0.29	0.2	0.04	879	914
25	West Bengal	68.08	3.81	5.6	NA	917	964
B. UNION TERRITORIES							
26	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	0.28	0.03	9.5	561 *	818	947
27	Chandigarh	0.64	..	--	..	790	..
28	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.14	0.11	78.9	..	952	1022
29	Daman & Diu	0.10	0.01	11.5	..	969	931
30	Delhi	9.42	..	--	..	827	..
31	Lakshadweep	0.05	0.05	93.2	..	943	994
32	Pondicherry	0.81	..	--	..	979	..
C. INDIA		846.30	67.76	8.1	1.36 (2%)	927	972

Includes Population of Primitive Tribal Groups (PTGs)

* Actual Number

@ Projected Population

\$ Estimates of the Ministry of Social Justice and Empower

N.A. - Not Available

Neg. - Negligible

Source: Tribes in India (A Data Sheet) Planning Commission, Government of India, 2000

Appendix 10.1.11
DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS OF SCHEDULED TRIBES IN INDIA - LITERACY AND EDUCATION

Sl. No.	STATES/UNION TERRITORIES	Literacy Rates (1991)			Gross Enrolment Ratios (1997-98)								Dropout Rates	
		Total		Female	Classes 1 - V		Classes VI - VIII		Classes 1 - VIII		Classes 1 - VIII			
		Total	STs	Total	STs	Total	STs	Total	STs	Total	STs	Total	STs	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12			
A	STATES													
1	Andhra Pradesh	44.1	17.2	32.7	8.7	89.5	99.4	45.7	23.5	62.8	88.1			
2	Arunachal Pradesh	41.6	34.5	29.7	24.9	97.2	99.2	65.8	69.2	68.7	73.6			
3	Assam	52.9	49.2	43.0	38.9	109.1	NA	69.3	NA	67.6	66.3			
4	Bihar	38.5	26.8	22.9	14.8	75.9	81.7	34.8	30.4	78.7	85.5			
5	Goa	75.5	42.9	67.1	29.0	86.1	0.0	79.7	82.8	12.3	3.3			
6	Gujarat	61.3	36.5	48.6	24.2	115.7	117.2	68.4	53.7	58.9	73.1			
7	Haryana	55.9	..	40.5	..	83.9	..	65.9	..	23.9	..			
8	Himachal Pradesh	63.9	47.1	52.1	31.2	90.0	93.8	78.2	72.7	19.7	43.3			
9	Jammu & Kashmir	NA	NA	NA	NA	67.2	NA	64.4	NA	56.5	NA			
10	Karnataka	56.0	36.0	44.3	23.6	104.6	105.8	67.6	85.7	62.9	58.0			
11	Kerala	89.8	57.2	86.2	51.1	90.0	107.5	95.4	84.5	0.9	31.4			
12	Madhya Pradesh	44.2	21.5	28.9	10.7	102.3	82.4	64.9	38.1	44.7	76.0			
13	Maharashtra	64.9	36.8	52.3	24.0	112.9	112.7	86.3	62.1	49.8	70.7			
14	Manipur	59.9	53.6	47.6	44.5	80.8	91.6	70.5	55.5	72.3	51.3			
15	Meghalaya	49.1	46.7	44.9	43.6	93.3	86.4	52.7	48.9	57.7	84.3			
16	Mizoram	87.3	82.7	78.6	78.7	113.6	113.8	70.6	73.5	52.4	71.6			
17	Nagaland	61.7	60.6	54.8	54.5	94.3	97.2	65.6	73.3	38.1	67.7			
18	Orissa	49.1	22.3	34.7	10.2	90.5	88.3	53.4	31.9	61.2	86.5			
19	Punjab	58.5	..	50.4	..	81.6	..	65.0	..	39.2	..			
20	Rajasthan	38.6	19.4	20.4	4.4	96.9	90.4	52.7	42.3	65.4	85.0			
21	Sikkim	56.9	59.0	46.7	50.4	113.3	107.3	59.0	56.9	78.4	75.7			
22	Tamil Nadu	62.7	27.9	51.3	20.2	108.5	96.8	93.6	70.1	36.3	71.6			
23	Tripura	60.4	40.4	49.7	27.3	88.3	90.0	54.7	41.7	68.4	83.9			
24	Uttar Pradesh	41.6	35.7	25.3	19.9	62.3	96.9	40.0	69.7	37.5	40.7			
25	West Bengal	57.7	27.8	46.6	14.9	92.2	101.1	47.1	49.6	46.7	86.0			
B	UNION TERRITORIES													
26	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	73.0	56.6	65.5	48.7	86.8	75.6	93.9	65.2	27.3	23.6			
27	Chandigarh	77.8	..	72.3	..	79.4	..	80.8	..	0.0	..			
28	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	40.7	28.2	26.9	15.9	96.1	96.7	59.1	51.9	62.2	67.8			
29	Daman & Diu	71.2	52.9	59.4	41.5	99.1	109.8	69.5	71.8	..	39.3			
30	Delhi	75.3	..	66.9	..	89.0	..	81.0	..	25.4	..			
31	Lakshadweep	81.8	80.6	72.9	71.1	104.5	105.1	69.1	66.5	52.2	46.7			
32	Pondicherry	74.7	..	65.6	..	93.5	..	93.2	..	7.5	..			
C	INDIA	52.2	29.6	39.3	18.2	89.7	90.7	58.5	43.2	52.8	77.7			

** - Included under Goa

N.A. Not Available

Sources: "Tribes in India" (A Data sheet), Planning commission, Government of India, 2000

Appendix 10.1.12
DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS OF SCHEDULED TRIBES IN INDIA - HEALTH AND CHILD CARE

Sl. No	STATES/UNION TERRITORIES	Primary Health Centres (1996)		Health Sub Centres (1996)		ICDS Projects (1998-99)	
		Total	STs	Total	STs	Total	STs
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
A	STATES						
1	Andhra Pradesh	1283	115	7894	824	209	29
2	Arunachal Pradesh	47	42	223	236	45	39
3	Assam	619	74	5280	445	107	23
4	Bihar	2209	208	14799	1824	323	93
5	Goa	21	NA	175	NA	11	..
6	Gujarat	957	227	7284	1929	203	34
7	Haryana	397	..	2299	..	114	..
8	Himachal Pradesh	245	17	1954	99	72	8
9	Jammu & Kashmir	335	NA	1700	NA	113	3
10	Karnataka	1459	307	7993	1850	185	7
11	Kerala	959	62	5094	268	120	1
12	Madhya Pradesh	1376	633	11937	4959	355	129
13	Maharashtra	1695	353	9725	1873	271	50
14	Manipur	72	35	420	221	32	20
15	Meghalaya	88	88	337	355	30	29
16	Mizoram	38	56	261	261	21	19
17	Nagaland	33	65	244	213	41	41
18	Orissa	1056	349	5927	485	279	126
19	Punjab	484	..	2852	..	110	..
20	Rajasthan	1572	171	8692	934	191	30
21	Sikkim	24	3	147	19	5	NA
22	Tamil Nadu	1436	15	8681	111	432	3
23	Tripura	63	28	536	250	31	6
24	Uttar Pradesh	3761	189	20153	1376	560	10
25	West Bengal	1556	205	7873	738	294	46
B	UNION TERRITORIES						
26	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	17	3	96	29	5	2
27	Chandigarh	0	..	12	..	3	..
28	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	6	6	34	34	1	1
29	Daman and Diu	4	0	21	9	2	..
30	Delhi	8	..	42	..	29	..
31	Lakshadweep	7	7	14	14	1	1
32	Poondicherry	26	..	79	..	5	..
C	Total - INDIA	21853	3258	132778	20355	4200	750
			(14.9 %)		(15.3 %)		(17.8 %)

N.A. Not Available

Source: "Tribes in India" (A Data Sheet), Planning Commission, Government of India, 2001

Appendix 10.1.13

DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS OF SCHEDULED TRIBES IN INDIA - WORK PARTICIPATION AND ECONOMIC STATUS

Sl. No	STATES/UNION TERRITORIES	WPR (Total Workers 1991)		Occupational Status (1991)				Below Poverty Line (Rural - %)	
				Cultivators (%)		Agri. Labo. (%)			
		Total	STs	Total	STs	Total	STs	Total	STs
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
A States									
1	Andhra Pradesh	45.1	54.0	27.7	41.2	40.9	46.6	15.92	25.66
2	Arunachal Pradesh	46.2	45.9	60.4	85.0	5.1	1.4	45.01	NA
3	Assam	36.1	41.2	50.9	77.9	12.1	10.3	45.01	41.44
4	Bihar	32.2	45.7	43.6	63.1	37.1	25.5	58.21	69.75
5	Goa	35.3	37.8	14.7	5.7	9.2	2.1	5.34	NA
6	Gujarat	40.2	51.7	33.4	45.9	22.9	39.4	22.18	31.20
7	Haryana	31.0	..	38.8	..	19.0	..	28.02	..
8	Himachal Pradesh	42.8	49.6	63.3	72.0	3.3	2.3	30.34	63.94
9	Jammu & Kashmir	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	30.34	NA
10	Karnataka	42.0	47.8	34.2	36.8	28.9	42.9	29.88	37.33
11	Kerala	31.4	46.0	12.2	16.7	25.5	55.5	25.76	37.34
12	Madhya Pradesh	42.8	52.7	51.8	63.2	23.5	29.5	40.64	56.69
13	Maharashtra	43.0	52.2	32.8	37.8	26.8	47.1	37.93	50.58
14	Manipur	42.2	46.7	61.8	84.1	6.7	2.3	45.01	NA
15	Meghalaya	42.7	43.2	55.3	61.5	12.5	13.1	45.01	NA
16	Mizoram	48.9	47.6	61.4	66.7	3.3	3.3	45.01	NA
17	Nagaland	42.7	41.9	72.6	81.6	1.4	0.5	45.01	NA
18	Orissa	37.5	49.4	44.3	50.8	28.7	38.3	49.72	71.26
19	Punjab	30.9	..	31.4	..	23.8	..	11.95	..
20	Rajasthan	38.9	46.4	58.8	76.1	10.0	13.5	26.46	46.23
21	Sikkim	41.5	40.5	57.8	62.9	7.8	4.8	45.01	NA
22	Tamil Nadu	43.3	52.1	24.8	37.4	34.6	43.8	32.48	44.37
23	Tripura	31.1	35.8	38.1	57.3	23.4	29.9	45.01	NA
24	Uttar Pradesh	32.2	43.4	53.3	69.6	18.9	13.0	42.28	37.11
25	West Bengal	32.2	47.7	28.4	29.7	24.6	50.7	40.80	61.95
B UNION TERRITORIES									
26	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	35.2	39.2	16.0	0.1	5.5	..	32.48	NA
27	Chandigarh	34.9	..	1.0	..	0.7	..	11.35	..
28	Dadra and Nagar Havel	53.2	55.6	59.7	71.9	10.3	12.2	51.95	NA
29	Daman & Diu	37.6	47.4	10.2	8.8	3.7	18.1	5.34	NA
30	Delhi	31.6	..	1.1	..	0.8	..	1.90	..
31	Lakshadweep	26.4	24.1	..	..	..	..	25.76	NA
32	Pondicherry	33.1	..	6.9	..	29.5	..	32.48	..
C	INDIA	37.5	49.3	38.7	54.5	26.1	32.7	37.27	51.94

N.A. - Not Available

Source: "Tribes in India" (A Data Sheet) Planning Commission, 2000

Appendix 10.14
DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS OF SCHEDULED TRIBES IN INDIA - DECISION MAKING

APPENDIX 10.1.14

Sl. No.	STATES/UNION TERRITORIES	Decision Makers					
		Lok Sabha (1999)		Legislative Assembly (2000)		PRIs (1991-1997)	
		Total	STs	Total	STs	Total	STs
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
A	STATES						
1	Andhra Pradesh	42	2	294	15	248045	16257
2	Arunachal Pradesh	2	@	60	59	7015	7015
3	Assam	14	2	126	16	28140	3607
4	Bihar	54	5	324	28	NA	NA
5	Goa	2	@	40	@	1301	..
6	Gujarat	26	4	182	26	68581	10225
7	Haryana	10	..	90	..	56880	..
8	Himachal Pradesh	4	@	68	3	20171	858
9	Jammu & Kashmir	6	@	87	@	NA	NA
10	Karnataka	28	@	224	2	82685	7094
11	Kerala	20	@	140	1	17086 *	193*
12	Madhya Pradesh	40	9	320	75	453472	135685
13	Maharashtra	48	4	288	22	225164	20875
14	Manipur	2	1	60	19	944	325
15	Meghalaya	2	@	60	55	NA	NA
16	Mizoram	1	1	40	39	NA	NA
17	Nagaland	1	@	60	59	NA	NA
18	Orissa	21	5	147	34	87224	NA
19	Punjab	13	..	117	..	93280	..
20	Rajasthan	25	3	200	24	119151	16574
21	Sikkim	1	@	32	12	980	229
22	Tamil Nadu	39	@	234	3	47887	NA
23	Tripura	2	1	60	20	5687	448
24	Uttar Pradesh	85	@	425	1	161439	923
25	West Bengal	42	2	294	17	71578	4837
B	UNION TERRITORIES						
26	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	1	@	..	..	NA	NA
27	Chandigarh	1	..	..	..	NA	..
28	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	1	..	..	NA	NA
29	Daman & Diu	1	@	..	..	NA	NA
30	Delhi	7	..	70	..	NA	..
31	Lakshadweep	1	1	..	..	NA	NA
32	Pondicherry	1	..	30	..	NA	..
C	INDIA	543	41	4072	530	1792332	225090
			(7.5%)		(13.2%)		(12.6%)

@ - No ST representation

* As on 1.10.2000

Source: "Tribes in India" (A Data sheet), Planning Commission, Government of India, 2000

Appendix 10.1.15
Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes
Registered in the Employment Exchanges (as on 31-03-2000)

Sl. No	District	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes
1	2	3	4
1	Thiruvananthapuram	63021	3835
2	Kollam	54635	382
3	Pathanamthitta	25136	621
4	Alappuzha	45587	671
5	Kottayam	29875	3945
6	Idukki	12629	5373
7	Ernakulam	49322	1052
8	Thrissur	57227	394
9	Palakkad	42484	1208
10	Malappuram	45731	401
11	Kozhikode	40323	388
12	Wayanad	4153	7197
13	Kannur	16217	1006
14	Kasargode	7053	2496
Total		493393	28969

Appendix 10.1. 16

District-wise Details of Enrolment of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe Students at School Level as on 1.6.2000

District	LPS			UPS			HS		
	General	SC	ST	General	SC	ST	General	SC	ST
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Thiruvananthapuram	177172	26043	1296	155766	22806	1157	147264	20507	1078
Kollam	131205	20036	370	125822	18117	489	123811	18003	541
Pathanamthitta	61487	9424	386	59553	9239	304	60944	9852	325
Alappuzha	102254	10630	203	96333	10241	198	99107	10892	172
Kottayam	103371	8951	933	89793	8217	895	89522	8179	973
Idukki	56269	10116	2966	51235	8337	1962	46575	6658	1696
Ernakulam	146636	15267	700	135410	13747	622	136190	13068	595
Thrissur	182382	23794	564	155779	20534	400	145402	17951	214
Palakkad	176192	30760	3372	155842	27014	1386	142026	21882	828
Malappuram	308987	23208	1012	262416	20083	580	230904	17684	303
Kozhikode	186063	12586	440	162529	10780	338	157749	11074	276
Wayanad	52421	2873	11812	43225	2410	6280	37938	2096	4260
Kannur	159094	6326	2048	139041	5738	1177	132209	5521	930
Kasaragod	88856	7698	2290	72258	5551	1843	62078	3900	1622
Total	1932326	207712	28392	1705002	182814	17631	1611719	167267	13813

Appendix 10.1.17

Admission Details of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe Students in Medical and Para Medical Courses

Sl. No.	Course	1996-97			1997-98			1998-99			1999-2000		
		SC	ST	Total	SC	ST	Total	SC	ST	Total	SC	ST	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	MBBS	43	11	54	43	11	54	43	10	53	50	12	62
2	BDS	5	1	6	5	1	6	5	1	6	5	1	6
3	B. Pharm	1	--	1	1	--	1	1	--	1	1	--	1
4	BSc Nursing (Men)	2	--	2	2	--	2	2	--	2	2	--	2
5	BSc Nursing (Women)	10	2	12	10	2	12	10	2	12	10	2	12
6	BSc (MLT)	2	--	2	2	--	2	2	--	2	2	--	2
7	ParaMedical Courses (MLT)	19	1	20	20	-	20	20	--	20	49	4	53
8	CRA/DRT	28	2	30	28	2	30	28	2	30	56	2	58
9	Ophthalmic Assistant	20	--	20	20	--	20	20	--	20	43	2	45
10	Dental Mechanic course	10	--	10	10	-	10	10	--	10	11	--	11
11	Dental Hygenic Course	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	1
12	D.Pharm course	30	--	30	30	--	30	30	--	30	61	8	69
13	Certificate Course in Nursing	30	--	30	30	--	30	30	--	30	--	--	--
Total		200	17	217	201	16	217	201	15	216	291	31	322

Appendix 10.1.18

DISTRICT-WISE DETAILS OF SELECTED PHYSICAL ACHIEVEMENTS OF LOCAL SELF GOVERNMENTS
UNDER SPECIAL COMPONENT PLAN DURING 1997-2000

Sl. No.	Items	Units	Thiruvananthapuram	Kollam	Pathanamthitta	Alappuzha	Kottayam	Idukki	Ernakulam
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1	Additional area under cultivation	Acre	3133.3	2554.3	5247.1	1819.8	776.8	1338.5	850.8
2	Beneficiaries of seeds/ fertiliser/ pesticides	No	25101	40923	13662	16986	12712	36567	22780
3	Tillers supplied	"	1	2	3	12	2	..	4
4	Cattle distributed	"	10921	9453	4761	4897	4231	4860	6292
5	Chicken distributed	"	62335	33840	7508	26008	8963	13506	27291
6	Cattle-sheds	"	1041	1495	606	1221	606	517	909
7	Sewing machines	"	1422	2351	1285	1395	980	926	2134
8	Persons trained	"	2724	2514	1052	1271	611	889	1707
9	Houses constructed	"	14454	15250	5325	7579	4300	4731	9100
10	Plots allotted	"	1564	1025	167	796	868	327	1594
11	Houses repaired	"	4724	5273	2609	4673	4889	1187	6654
12	Toilets constructed	"	6793	9326	5584	6765	3571	2651	8643
13	House wiring	"	4117	2990	2355	2993	1896	1048	3267
14	Wells	"	3138	3155	1505	2303	813	276	1989
15	Water taps installed	"	587	419	205	237	230	829	332
16	Ponds desilted	"	33	26	5	171	8	33	102
17	Pumpsets	"	518	578	97	1018	98	142	635
18	Roads constructed	"	435	275	298	364	119	173	345
19	Length of roads	KM	263.104	203.961	268.211	146.725	103.885	293.065	170.849
20	Culverts	No.	29	37	16	29	14	71	14
21	Bridges	"	17	10	5	24	4	13	3
22	Cooperatives formed	"	17	31	35	22	6	10	106
23	New schools built (area)	M. sq	201.2	18.6	..	..	..	1021.0	..
24	Hospital Building (area)	"	129.0	78.0	30.0	..	61.6	40.0	..
25	Offices built (area)	"	105.7	60.0	12.0	247.6	160.0	520.0	196.6
26	Marketing complexes (area)	"	221.5	..	..	132.8	..	50.0	..

(Contd..)

Appendix 10.1.18

DISTRICT-WISE DETAILS OF SELECTED PHYSICAL ACHIEVEMENTS OF LOCAL SELF GOVERNMENTS
UNDER SPECIAL COMPONENT PLAN DURING 1997-2000

Sl. No.	Items	Units	Thrissur		Palakkad		Malappuram		Kozhikode		Wayanad		Kannur		Kasaragod		Total
			(3)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)						
1	Additional area under cultivation	Acre		1574.5	328.5	801.7	784.1	89.5	699.6	585.8	20584.3						
2	Beneficiaries of seeds/ fertiliser/ pesticides	No		45793	11703	10955	8377	1239	9431	5325	261554						
3	Tillers supplied	"		16	51	3	260	4	84	1	443						
4	Cattle distributed	"		11267	13272	8345	5432	436	2000	625	86792						
5	Chicken distributed	"		36925	36900	27770	15523	1235	9694	3155	310653						
6	Cattle-sheds	"		1668	1332	1049	434	66	474	152	11570						
7	Sewing machines	"		1303	848	1562	816	71	353	318	15764						
8	Persons trained	"		2993	1434	1876	1418	64	820	430	19803						
9	Houses constructed	"		10933	9929	8483	6398	1204	1610	3744	103040						
10	Plots allotted	"		1583	879	360	465	26	279	146	10079						
11	Houses repaired	"		5721	5603	4140	2644	325	2045	1024	51511						
12	Toilets constructed	"		7236	10930	9150	5497	600	2394	1801	80941						
13	House wiring	"		5817	6000	5338	2486	515	1002	1314	41138						
14	Wells	"		2328	1035	1394	863	94	495	249	19637						
15	Water taps installed	"		925	1003	676	628	62	165	134	6432						
16	Ponds desilted	"		51	34	41	27	..	9	63	603						
17	Pumpsets	"		1191	561	628	382	15	298	139	6300						
18	Roads constructed	"		398	599	266	159	49	69	117	3666						
19	Length of roads	KM		364.059	339.755	122.388	125.835	27.574	41.294	69.505	2540.210						
20	Culverts	No.		31	36	1	12	2	8	14	314						
21	Bridges	"		4	20	9	81	3	1	6	200						
22	Cooperatives formed	"		29	9	22	28	..	15	10	340						
23	New schools built (area)	M. sq		350.0	40.0	..	..	35.0	..	..	1665.8						
24	Hospital Building (area)	"		1000.0	..	..	28.0	..	..	..	1366.6						
25	Offices built (area)	"		206.4	193.2	97.9	..	..	1243.0	29.0	3071.4						
26	Marketing complexes (area)	"		4577.4	9.3	..	..	..	1000.0	..	5991.0						

Appendix 10.1.19
DISTRICT-WISE DETAILS OF SELECTED PHYSICAL ACHIEVEMENTS OF LOCAL SELF GOVERNMENTS
UNDER TRIBAL SUB PLAN DURING 1997-2000

Sl. No.	Items	Units	Thiruvananthapuram	Kollam	Pathanamthitta	Alappuzha	Kottayam	Idukki	Ernakulam
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1	Additional area under cultivation	Acre	378.8	38.0	1759.4	18.0	4709.0	1202.0	25.6
2	Beneficiaries of seeds/ fertiliser/ pesticides	No	1855	4442	3740	273	4788	7608	6776
3	Tillers supplied	"	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
4	Cattle distributed	"	1124	83	581	59	584	2208	107
5	Chicken distributed	"	1042	80	1546	625	2076	3460	50
6	Cattle-sheds	"	9	9	166	36	55	184	9
7	Sewing machines	"	68	..	91	20	55	73	23
8	Persons trained	"	81	99	99	91	40	146	59
9	Houses constructed	"	1061	227	513	164	576	2813	372
10	Plots allotted	"	46	1	9	40	179	5	160
11	Houses repaired	"	206	145	398	163	351	602	280
12	Toilets constructed	"	538	96	1078	105	672	2059	391
13	House wiring	"	139	..	188	31	38	557	196
14	Wells	"	322	77	146	100	91	98	6
15	Water taps installed	"	3	3	4	13	25	540	8
16	Ponds desilted	"	3	23	2	110	1	10	..
17	Pumpsets	"	165	..	215	30	1	41	1
18	Roads constructed	"	41	9	50	7	31	128	12
19	Length of roads	KM	701.200	3.950	40.275	4.007	11.450	248.415	9.250
20	Culverts	No.	6	..	5	..	6	52	..
21	Bridges	"	..	..	..	4	..	14	..
22	Cooperatives formed	"	2	1	2	4	..	13	2
23	New schools built (area)	M. sq	55.2	1180.0	..	..	..	829.0	..
24	Hospital Building (area)	"	97.2	595.0	119.9	..	..	30.0	..
25	Offices built (area)	"	95.8	..	240.5	..	..	1105.0	..
26	Marketing complexes (area)	"	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

(Contd..)

Appendix 10.1.19
DISTRICT-WISE DETAILS OF SELECTED PHYSICAL ACHIEVEMENTS OF LOCAL SELF GOVERNMENTS
UNDER TRIBAL SUB PLAN DURING 1997-2000

Sl. No.	Items	Units	Thrissur (11)	Palakkad (12)	Malappuram (13)	Kozhikode (14)	Wayanad (15)	Kannur (16)	Kasaragod (17)	Total (18)
1	Additional area under cultivation	Acre								
2	Beneficiaries of seeds/ fertiliser/ pesticides	No	232	431	154	465	5195	5635	1145	42739
3	Tillers supplied	"	..	..	1	..	217	2	2	223
4	Cattle distributed	"	321	1185	365	318	1003	2434	148	10520
5	Chicken distributed	"	852	7391	1050	1360	4644	28	101	24305
6	Cattle-sheds	"	24	112	28	12	75	274	54	1047
7	Sewing machines	"	8	52	11	..	159	96	76	732
8	Persons trained	"	8	78	95	95	144	291	27	1353
9	Houses constructed	"	246	1341	418	230	4195	431	1546	14133
10	Plots allotted	"	19	25	51	17	130	13	20	715
11	Houses repaired	"	30	1403	403	115	1829	389	320	6634
12	Toilets constructed	"	225	354	283	132	1723	1683	228	9567
13	House wiring	"	29	217	137	108	2173	204	560	4577
14	Wells	"	30	53	13	7	478	140	87	1648
15	Water taps installed	"	20	43	87	13	210	36	126	1131
16	Ponds desilted	"	8	2	..	1	6.0	3	46	215
17	Pumpsets	"	35	13	51	20	145	66	84	867
18	Roads constructed	"	6	26	23	16	225	24	67	665
19	Length of roads	KM	67.540	20.300	16.000	23.400	187.034	23.370	57.350	1413.541
20	Culverts	No.	6	1	1	8	18	18	9	130
21	Bridges	"	..	4	3	2	12	1	21	61
22	Cooperatives formed	"	1	5	..	..	2.0	4	7	43
23	New schools built (area)	M. sq	..	288.0	..	56.3	1253.6	500.0	..	4162.1
24	Hospital Building (area)	"	..	600.0	..	..	100.0	600.0	..	2142.1
25	Offices built (area)	"	..	250.0	..	..	..	..	2.0	1693.3
26	Marketing complexes (area)	"	..	..	..	..	7.0	..	1.0	8.0

Appendix 10.1.20

Statement showing the revised rate of educational concessions to Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribe and other eligible students studying in post-matric and professional courses (w.e.f. 12.01.2001)			
Sl. No	Courses	Existing Rate (Rs.)	Revised Rate (Rs.)
1	2	3	4
I Pre-matric Educaton			
(A) Lumpsum Grant			
1	Nursary School	50	65
2	Lower Primary Session		
	Standard I to III	70	95
	Standard IV	75	
3	Upper Primary Session		
	Standard V	110	155
	Standard VI and VII	125	
4	High School Session		
	Standard VIII to X		
	(Failed students are eligible for only 50% of the revised rate and from the next year onwards eligible for full amount)	175	220
II Post-matric Studies			
(A) Lumpsum Grant			
II (i) Arts and Science Colleges			
1	Pre-Degree/ Vocational Higher Secondary Classes	380	475
2	B.A/ B.Sc./ B.Com./ B. Lit/ B.Ed and Other equivalent courses	420	525
3	M.A/ M.Sc/ M.Com/ M.S.W/ M.C.A/ M.F.A	540	675
4	B.Sc (M.L.T) School of Basic Medical Science	335	420
II (2) Sri Sankara Sanskrit Vidyapeedam, Edakkadam; Puranattukara Sanskrit Vidya Peedam; Adarsa Sanskrit Vidya Peedam, Balussery			
1	Madhyama	140	175
2	Sasthri (Ist and II year)	320	400
3	Sasthri (III Year)	285	355
4	Prak Sasthri (Equivalent to Pre-degree)	380	475
5	Sasthri (Equivalent to B.A)	420	525
6	Achariya (Equivalent to M.A)	540	675
II (3) Other Courses			
1	Commercial Institutions	300	375
2	Post Graduate Diploma in Management (P.G.D.M.)	460	575
3	P.G.P.M	460	575
4	Post Graduate Diploma in Journalism and Communications	460	575
5	Homoeo (M.D)/ Graded Degree	800	1000
6	V.V.S.C and A.H	800	1000
7	Diploma Courses in Medical Post Graduate	1100	1375
8	B.Sc. Medical Laboratory Technician Course	350	440
9	M.D.S	1100	1375
10	Computer Aided Design Course	350	440
11	Post Graduation Courses in University Departments	495	620
12	B.Sc. Co-operation and Banking	825	1030
13	Bachelor of Physical Education (The actual cost of sports goods and uniform)		

Sl. No	Courses	Existing Rate (Rs.)	Revised Rate (Rs.)
1	2	3	4
14	Central School and Other Institutions (Standard XI and XII)	380	475
II(4)	Apprentices in Production-Cum-Training Institutes and Industrial Training Centres under the Scheduled Castes Development Department		
	First Year	280	350
	Second Year	210	265
II (5)	Vocational Training Institutes (Government and other recognised Private Institutions)		
	1 Engineering		
	First Year	245	305
	Second Year	210	265
	2 Non Engineering		
	First Year	245	305
	Second Year	210	265
	3 Nadana Bhooshanam Course in Music College (Pre- matric)	175	220
	4 Computer Applications, T.V. Engineering and Industrial Electronics Courses in Central Polytechnics, Thiruvananthapuram, I.T.I Kalamassery and I.T.I, Thrissur.	285	355
	5 Post-Diploma Course in Computer and Hardware Maintenance & Electro Medical Equipment Maintenance	285	355
(B)	Monthly Stipend		
	I Pre-matric Courses (Students belonging to Nayadi, Vedan, Vettuvan, Karimplan and Mavilan Communities)		
	1 Standard I to IV	25	35
	2 Standard V to VII	30	40
	3 Standard VIII to X	35	45
	Post-matric Courses		
	1 Residing within 8 k.m.	215	270
	2 Residing outside 8 k.m.	250	315
	3 Apprentices in Production-Cum-Training Institutes and Industrial Training Centres under the Scheduled Castes Development Department	210	265
	4 Vocational Training Institutes (Government and other Recognised Institutions)	170	220
	5 Nadana Bhooshanam Course in Music College	175	220
(C)	Pocket Money		
	1 Medical Engineering Course	65	80
	2 Other Courses	50	65
	3 Inmates in Pre-matric Hostels under the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Department	35	45
	4 M.A, M.Tech, M.Phil, Ph.D and M.Lit		
		An amount of Rs. 2500 per month is given to those who are not getting GATE scholarship equivalent to U.G.C Fellowship. But enhanced rate may be given in accordance with the rise in U.G.C rate.	

Sl. No	Courses	Existing Rate (Rs.)	Revised Rate (Rs.)
1	2	3	4
Medical Colleges			
1	M.B.B.S/B.D.S	1100	1375
2	M.S/M.D	1100	
3	House Surgency	710	890
Para Medical Courses			
1	Compounding and Health Inspector Course	280	350
2	Dental Mechanic Certificate Course	280	
3	Dental Higenestic Course	280	
4	Optition and Refractionist Course	280	
5	Orthoptic Course	280	
6	Laboratory Technician Course	280	
7	Diploma In Pharmacy (D. Pharm) (Courses conducted by the Private Institutions recognised by the DME)	280	
8	Medical Record Keeping	280	
9	Certified Radiological Assistant Course	280	
10	Radiographer Training Course	280	
11	Sanitary Inspectors Course	280	
12	Ophthalmic Assistant Course	280	
B.Sc Pharmacy			
1	First Year	430	540
2	Second Year	600	750
3	Thrid Year	900	1125
4	Fourth Year	1100	1375
Nursing			
1	B.Sc. Nursing	350	440
2	P.D.C Nursing	330	415
3	General Nursing	460	575
4	A.N.M./ Health Workers Training Course / Junior Public Health Nursing	300	375
Ayurveda Colleges			
1	Visha Diploma Courses	600	750
2	B.A.M/ D.M.S/ D.A.M (condensed)/ D.A.M	600	
3	House Surgency/Internship	600	1375
4	Ayurveda (P.G. Course)	1100	
5	Ayurveda Pharmacy and Ayurveda Nursing	460	575
Homoeopathic Medical Colleges			
1	D.H.M.S/ D.H.M	600	750
2	M.B.S/ B.H.M.S (Homoeo Degree Course)	800	1000
3	House Surgency/ Internship	600	750
Engineering Colleges including Regional Engineering College, Kozhikode			
1	(B.S.c. Engineering)/ B.E/B.Tech	800	1000
2	(M.Sc Engineering). M.Tech/ Post Graduation Courses in Engineering	800	
College of Veterinary and Animal Science			
1	B.V.Sc. (Veterinary)	800	1000
2	M.V.Sc. (Veterinary)	800	
Horticulture College			
1	B.Sc. (Horti)	800	1000
2	M.Sc. (Horti)	800	1000

Sl. No	Courses	Existing Rate (Rs.)	Revised Rate (Rs.)
1	2	3	4
	Agriculture Colleges		
1	B.Sc (Agriculture)	800	} 1000 1125
2	M.Sc. "	800	
3	M.F.Sc. "	900	
	Institute of Agriculture Technology		
1	Diploma Certificate Course	300	375
	Law Colleges		
1	L.L.B	700	} 875
2	L.L.M	700	
	Training Colleges		
1	B.Ed	460	} 575
2	M.Ed	460	
	T.T.C/ N.T.T.C		
	First Year	250	315
	Second Year	180	225
	Polytechnics		
1	Diploma Courses	300	375
	Co-operative Colleges/ Co-operative Training Centres		
1	H.D.C/A.D.C/D.C.P	300	375
2	Subordinate Personnel Training Course (Six months)	280	} 350
3	J.D.C	280	
	Physical Education Colleges		
1	Diploma Courses	280	350
2	Certificate Courses	150	190
	Fine Arts Colleges		
1	Preparatory in National Diploma/ Degree Course. B.F.A Condensed Course	300	375
1	M.B.A	460	575
2	Diploma in Labour Law	460	575
3	B. Tech course in Rubber Processing and Technology	760	950
4	Technological Course in Navel Architecture and Ship Building	760	950
5	D.B.A (Diploma in Business Administration)	460	575
6	M.Sc (Metal Biology and Oceanography)	460	575
	Kozhikode University		
1	M.C.T (Master of College Teaching)	460	575
2	M.B.A	460	575
	Other Courses		
1	Diploma in Hotel Management and Cattering Technology	300	375
2	School of Printing Technology	300	375
3	Certificate courses other than Automobile Certificate Course in I.T.I, Thrissur and I.T.C, Thiruvananthapuram	300	375
4	Commercial Institutions	150	190

Sl. No	Courses	Existing Rate (Rs.)	Revised Rate (Rs.)
1	2	3	4
5	Preparatory Course in Rural Service	330	415
6	Diploma in Rural Services	330	415
7	Diploma in Cattering and Food Preservation	280	350
8	Craft Certificate Courses in Hotel Reception and Book keeping		
9	Craft Certificate in Bakery and Confectionary		
10	Craft Certificate Courses conducted by the Craft Institutes, Kalamassery, Thiruvananthapuram, Kottayam and Kozhikode		
11	Pre-primary Teachers Training course	235	295
12	Chartered Accountacy (Intermediate)	570	715
13	Chartered Accountacy (Final)	600	750
14	Ayurveda Pharmacy and Ayurveda Nursing	460	575
15	B.T.A Course (Kozhikode University)	330	415
16	B.I.L Course (Cochin University)	365	455
17	Diploma Course in Agricultrre and Rural eginering (Agricultural University, Kerala)	300	375
18	Certificate course in Cookary, Restarunt Counter Service and Hotel Reception and Book Keeping in Food Craft Institute Extension Centre, Kozhikode	280	350
19	B.F.S.C (Agriculture University Kerala)	900	1125
20	Agricultrre Mechanic Course (Institute of Agriculture Technology, Thavanoor)	185	230
21	Makeup Course for Diploma Holders (Agricultural University)	330	415
22	Non Degree Courses (Diploma Courses conducted in Colleges) Diploma Course in Social Services, N.C.V and Vidyan Viswarath Sasthri Bhooshan (equivalent Degree Courses), Afstal-UI-Uluma. Title course in Arabic Colleges, Oriental Room gauge course in Arts Colleges Post-matriculation courses conducted by the Arabic Colleges	220	275
23	Ayurveda Mahapadashala, Shornoor, Kottakkal Aryavaidyasala, Madhava Memmorial Ayurveda College,Kannur	460	575
24	Co-operative Colleges/ Co-operative Training Centres	220	275
25	Master of Library Science (Kerala University)	800	1000
26	Vocational Higher Secondary Course	330	415
27	Courses in Government Institutions; Ravi Varma Institute of Fine Arts, Mavelikkara; Thrissur Fine Arts Institute	300	375
28	Bachelor of Library and Information Science (Kozhikode University)	460	575
29	Post- Diploma course in Foundary Technology	300	375
30	B. Tech.Agriculture/ Engineering Degree Courses (Agricultural University, Kerala)	800	1000
31	B.Ed. SessionalCourse	460	575
32	B.Sc. Forestry Course (Kerala Agriculture University)	800	1000

Sl. No	Courses	Existing Rate (Rs.)	Revised Rate (Rs.)
1	2	3	4
33	B.Sc. Rural Home Science (Agriculture University, Kerala)	675	845
34	Post-matric Courses other than Nadanabhooshanam in Music Colleges	300	375
35	M.Sc. (Banking Course) - Co-operative Banking College, Mannuthy	580	725
36	Courses in Kerala Kalamandalam		
1	Diploma Courses	380	475
2	Post- Diploma Courses	460	575
37	Post-Graduate Diploma in Journalism - (Kerala Press Academy)	385	480
38	Courses in Kerala Industries and Travel Studies, Thiruvananthapuram		
1	P.G.D.T.T.M Course - 2 semestar (12 months course)	460	575
2	D.M.T.M	290	350
3	D.T.T.I.M - 8 schedules (16 months course)	300	375
	(Higher rate of fee concessions and all eligible educational concessions may be given to students belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and other eligible communities and studying for various courses in self financing colleges under different Universities in Kerala and self financing Colleges managed by IHRDE).		
39	B.B.A, B.C.A, B.Sc (Electronics)- Degree courses started under the various universities in Kerala professional and Vocational Courses recognised by the Universities and Government	420	525
	Monthly stipend- Professional Degree- Professional Post Graduation	700	875
	Residing within 8 km.	210	260
	Residing outside 8 km.	250	315
	Pocket Money		
	Students passed in entrance examination (Medicine, Engineering, Agriculture courses etc. and got admission to the above courses).	65	80
	Diploma and Under Diploma Course	50	65

Appendix - 10.1. 21

Physical Achievements of Major Schemes for Scheduled Castes

Sl. No	Scheme	Unit	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Pre-Matric Studies	Students	620391	575392	579987	572700	565999	535910	519066
2	Balawadies	Children	1948	1541	1114	690	381	--	--
3	Nursery Schools	"	1595	1265	1319	2275	2410	3296	3105
4	Pre-matric Hostels	Students	2977	2837	2716	2570	2743	2611	2540
5	Boarding Grant	"	676	581	539	544	538	524	485
6	Post-Matric Hostels	"	944	907	804	961	1001	1060	1112
7	Upgradation of Performance in Sports and Games	"	60	70	70	64	64	65	52
8	Uniform Supply	"	3635	3417	3215	3077	2944	3026	2848
9	Special Incentive to Talented Students	"	222	517	539	1120	1308	1812	2217
10	Tutorial System	"	1291	1732	1716	1533	1812	2514	2525
11	Bharat Darshan	"	44	42	45	42	48	50	53
12	House Construction (Rehabilitation)	Families	1088	1173	1172	263	2000	2001	2000
13	Housing Programme	"	738	684	647	56	2142	2278	4100
14	Improvement of Housing Facilities	"	114	662	153	222	--	2667	2845
15	Industrial Training Centres	Students	1075	1304	1215	1304	1304	1304	1320
16	Production-cum Training Centres	"	24	36	25	36	36	36	36
17	Inter-Caste Marriage Grant	Couples	594	572	519	622	363	471	400
18	Assistance for Marriage and Major Treatment	Persons	1174	3222	1196	2679	3006	4479	--
19	Better Education	Students	182	194	215	237	231	253	241
20	Prevention of Atrocities Act	Persons	--	152	158	120	153	76	4
21	Pre-Examination Coaching Centre	Students	25	30	22	29	28	30	--
22	Assistance to Failed Students	Students	--	--	--	--	2354	2976	2909
23	Book Banks in Professional Colleges and Polytechnics	Institutions	--	--	--	--	64	64	69
24	Coaching and Allied Scheme	Students	--	--	--	--	416	724	585
25	Rehabilitation of Puramboke Dwellers	Families	--	--	--	--	400	402	300
26	Distress Relief	Persons	--	--	--	--	--	438	1325
27	Development Programme for Vulnerable Group among Scheduled Castes	Families	--	--	--	--	208	208	208

Appendix 10.1.1. 22

Institutions under Scheduled Caste Development Department (1999-2000)

Sl. No	District	Nursery Schools	Pre-matric Hostels	Post-matric Hostels	Sports Hostels	ITC	Other Institutions	PCTC	PETC	Model Residential Schools	Subsidised Hostels
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
1	Thiruvananthapuram	16	6	5	2	8	-	1	-	-	1
2	Kollam	7	9	3	-	4	-	-	-	-	2
3	Pathanamthitta	9	6	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
4	Alappuzha	3	4	-	-	2	2	-	-	1	-
5	Kottayam	6	4	2	-	4	-	-	-	-	-
6	Idukki	5	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	Ernakulam	6	5	2	-	1	-	1	-	1	-
8	Thrissur	10	7	-	-	8	-	-	-	1	3
9	Palakkad	8	17	2	-	3	-	-	-	1	2
10	Malappuram	7	10	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	3
11	Kozhikode	1	8	2	-	2	1	1	-	-	3
12	Wayand	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
13	Kannur	3	8	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
14	Kasargode	6	7	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
Total		87	97	18	2	41	3	3	4	4	16

ITC: Industrial Training Centre

PCTC: Production-Cum-Training Centre

PETC: Pre-Examination Training Centre

Appendix 10.1.23

Institutions under the Scheduled Tribe Development Department (1999-2000)

Sl. No.	District	Balawadies/ Feeding Centres/ Kindergarten	Boy's Hostels	Girl's Hostels	Schools	Other Institutions *
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Thiruvananthapuram	7	2	1	1	9
2	Kollam	2	2	2	-	4
3	Pathanamthitta	1	2	1	1	4
4	Alappuzha	-	-	1	-	-
5	Kottayam	4	2	2	-	4
6	Idukki	8	10	8	1	9
7	Ernakulam	-	-	-	-	-
8	Thrissur	2	2	1	1	-
9	Palakkad	6	14	3	1	5
10	Malappuram	3	7	3	1	3
11	Kozhikode	2	3	1	-	-
12	Wayanad	17	24	8	3	15
13	Kannur	2	8	2	1	3
14	Kasaragod	4	2	-	1	1
Total		58	78	33	11	57

* 27 Training Centres, 20 Dispensaries, 1 Hospital, 5 Midwifery Centres,
2 Mobile Medical Units and
2 Mobile Employment Exchanges

Appendix : 10.1.24

Major Physical Achievements Under Special Component Plan and Tribal Sub Plan - Pooled Funds (1999-2000)

Sl. No	Item	Achievement 1999-2000		
		Unit	SCP	TSP
1	2	3	4	5
1	Swaran Jayanthi Gram Swarozgar Yojana	Beneficiaries	7327	332
2	Jawahar Grama Samridhi Yojana	Man days (lakhs)	11.76	1.28
3	Indira Awaz Yojana	Families	9344	1041
4	Co-operation	(i) Societies	146	10
		(ii) Beneficiaries	3409	93
5	Small Scale Industries	(i) Families	2299	--
		(ii) Societies	83	--
6	General Education	Students	33730	--
7	Coir Industry	Societies	4	--
8	Power	(i) Colonies Electrified	180	3
		(ii) Service Connections	5998	--
9	Higher Secondary Education	Schools assisted	255	--
10	Employment and Training	Students	418	17
11	Technical Education	"	2629	281

Appendix : 10.1.25

Details of Schemes Implemented by KSDC for SC/ST

Sl. No	Scheme	Achievements			
		Financial (Rs. in Lakh)		Beneficiaries (Number)	
		1998-99	1999-2000	1998-99	1999-2000
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Agricultural Land Purchase (New)	--	--	536	721.89
2	Foreign Employment	5.75	4.00	23	16
3	Assistance to Co-operative Society	9.75	18.85	1	2
4	Ambedkar Rural Housing	0.23	--	2	--
5	New Ambedkar Rural Housing	11.92	3.60	158	67
6	Margin Money Deposit	156.81	161.13	851	715
7	Margin Money Loan	6.88	0.10	6	1
8	Training Programme	1.96	2.70	93	71
9	Vegetable Stalls	4.66	6.28	50	48
10	Professional Service	7.38	1.55	16	3
11	Video Camera	5.42	3.57	7	5
12	Milch Animal Scheme	12.42	34.95	60	45
13	Photocopier/ STD Booth/ Typewriter/ DTP/ Lamination	14.36	10.39	32	20
14	Hollow Birkcs	0.23	0.38	1	1
15	Two/Three Wheeler Workshop	0.50	--	1	--
16	Traditional Occupations	0.10	--	1	--
17	Transport Scheme IX (Autorikshaw)	6.07	--	11	--
18	Transport Scheme X (TW load carrier)	24.04	13.59	25	4
19	Transport Scheme XII (Car/Jeep)	6.83	--	2	--
20	Individual Scheme	4.83	6.73	3	4
21	Transport Scheme No. XI (Tempo)	11.11	--	3	--
22	Floor Polishing Unit-Mosaic	1.88	--	4	--
23	Mobile Ironing Unit	0.20	--	2	--
24	Mini Hotel	0.30	--	1	--
25	Cool Bar	2.00	0.93	7	2
26	Cycle Hiring and Workshop	0.02	--	--	--
27	Tailoring Unit	10.53	7.29	26	19
28	Tent House and Decoration	0.08	0.54	1	1
29	Hair Dressing Unit	1.00	0.49	2	1
30	Piggery	7.20	10.93	23	12
31	Ready made garments	18.87	29.75	18	23
32	Transport Scheme No. XIII (Auto)	7.38	0.61	13	1
33	Transport Scheme No. XIV (LCV goods)	7.93	15.04	2	3
34	Income Generation Linked Housing Scheme	270.23	104.27	1140	551
35	Tyre Retreading	0.14	5.67	1	1
36	Mobile Fish Sale Unit	3.89	6.61	17	27
37	Mobile Cloth Sale Unit	1.56	13.52	5	22
38	Beneficiary Oriented Scheme	0.50	6.04	1	14
39	Goat Unit	6.56	12.99	36	14
40	Bullock Cart	1.23	2.04	11	2
41	Beauty Parlour	0.75	--	1	--
42	Transport Scheme No. XIX Phase II	68.50	43.71	118	69
43	Transport Scheme No XV	1.84	0.96	2	1
44	Transport Scheme No. XVIII	4.98	9.44	6	11
Total		698.62	1407.86	2783	2516

Appendix 10.1.26

Financial and Physical Achievement of Kerala State Backward Classes Development Corporation through different sources of funds

Sl. No	Scheme	Financial Achievement (Rs. Lakh)			Physical Achievement		
		1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000	1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
I NBCFDC Assisted Schemes							
1	Agriculture Sector	157.66	148.60	169.27	174	206	530
2	Small Business Sector	553.80	219.84	741.14	1066	462	2136
3	Service Sector	113.27	42.96	159.62	355	44	319
4	Transport Sector	60.63	285.90	121.56	23	482	288
	Sub Total I	885.36	697.30	1191.59	1618	1194	3273
II NMDFC Assisted Schemes							
1	Agriculture Sector	12.78	26.01	134.76	51	146	489
2	Small Business	120.31	328.82	544.16	173	786	1425
3	Transport Sector	30.59	61.43	61.82	66	113	120
4	Artisans and Handicrafts	32.02	..	35.52	62	..	94
5	Tatkal Scheme	..	12.54	41.23	..	82	151
	Sub Total II	195.70	428.80	817.49	352	1127	2279
III HUDCO Assisted Schemes							
		..	382.62	254.89	..	819	66
	Sub Total III	..	382.62	254.89	..	819	66
IV Own Fund							
1	Financial Assistance for Foreign Employment	8.91	19.68	12.08	46	105	61
2	Small Business Sector	18.40	52.41	107.58	118	272	382
3	Service Sector	0.27	18.61	37.62	5	40	89
4	Transport Sector	..	..	0.03	..	..	..
5	Marriage Loan	..	62.11	248.74	..	251	1247
6	Computer Loan to Students	..	..	6.68	..	..	17
7	Land Purchase	..	..	0.24	..	..	1
	Sub Total (IV)	27.58	152.81	412.97	169	668	1797
	Total (I-IV)	1108.64	1661.53	2676.94	2139	3808	7415

APPENDIX – 10.2

STATISTICAL DEATAILS RELATED TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF SC/ST

Development of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes National Status of Population

Some select indicators pertaining to general population and Scheduled Castes for India and Kerala are given in Table 10.10. It can be seen that whereas population of Scheduled Castes in the whole country was 1382 lakh, as per 1991 Census, constituting 16.32 per cent of the total population in the country, in Kerala, Scheduled Caste population was 28.87 lakh constituting 9.94 per cent of the total population in the State. The all India sex ratio among Scheduled Caste was 922, in Kerala it was 1029. The literacy rate of Scheduled Caste was 37.40 per cent and 79.70 per cent in India and Kerala respectively.

The gross enrolment ratio of Scheduled Caste students in classes I – V shows only marginal difference between India and Kerala. However, the enrolment ratio of Scheduled Caste students in classes VI- VIII for India is 62.10 whereas it is 97.80 for Kerala. While the school dropout rate of Scheduled Castes in classes 1-VIII in India is 66.60%, this is only 3.10% in Kerala. The work participation rate of Scheduled Castes in Kerala is higher compared to all India level. The percentage of rural Scheduled Caste Population below poverty line in the State is 36.43 as compared to 48.10 for India during 1993-94.

Table 10.10
Select Indicators of General Population and Scheduled Castes in India and Kerala

Sl. No	Indicators	Period	India		Kerala		
			Total	SC	Total	SC	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
1	Population (Million)	1991	846.30	138.20	29.10	2.89	
2	Sex Ratio	1991	927	922	1036	1029	
3	Literacy Rate (per cent)	1991	52.20	37.40	89.80	79.70	
4	Gross Enrolment Ratio	1998-'99	{	92.10	87.60	87.90	88.20
	(a) I- V Classes							57.60	62.10	95.20	97.80
	(b) VI- VIII Classes						
5	School Dropout Rates (I-VIII Classes)	1993- '94	52.80	66.60	0.90	3.10	
6	Work Participation Rate (per cent)	1991	37.50	39.30	31.40	41.20	
7	Below Poverty Line (Rural - per cent)	1993-'94	37.27	48.10	25.76	36.43	
8	Members of Parliament (Lok Sabha)	1991	543	79	20	2	
9	Members of Legislative Assembly	2000	4072	562	140	13	
10	Members in PRI's (No)	1995-2000	2647257	365479	17086*	1848*	

Note: * As on 01-10-2000.

Source: " Scheduled Castes in India " – (A Data Sheet) Planning Commission, 2000

The sex ratio of Scheduled Castes in Kerala is the highest compared to other states in India. The literacy rates of total population of Scheduled Castes and female literacy are also high in Kerala. Also, the dropout rates of Scheduled Caste children in Standard I-VIII is the least in Kerala when compared to other States and Union Territories in India.

Even though work participation rate of Scheduled Castes in the State is higher than the all India level, majority of the main workers are engaged in primary sector. The percentage of cultivators among Scheduled Castes is the lowest in Kerala while the percentage of agricultural labourers is high. State-wise details of development indicators of Scheduled Castes in respect of demographic features, literacy and education, work participation and economic status and elected representatives are given in Appendices 10.6 to 10.9. Select indicators of development of Scheduled Tribes in India and Kerala are given in Table 10.11. The population of Scheduled Tribes in India was 67.76 lakh in 1991, representing 8.01 per cent of the total population in the country. In Kerala, the Scheduled Tribe population was 3.20 lakh which constituted 1.10 per cent of the total population in the State. The sex ratio of Scheduled Tribes in the State was 996, while it was 972 at the all India level. The literacy rate of Scheduled Tribe was 57.20 per cent when compared to 29.60 per cent among Scheduled Tribes in the country. The enrolment ratios of Scheduled Tribe students in Kerala in classes I-V and VI – VIII are higher than the all India levels. The dropout rate of Scheduled Tribe students in the State is 31.40 per cent while the rate for India is 77.70 per cent.

The work participation rate of Scheduled Tribes in Kerala is lower when compared to the Scheduled Tribes in other parts of the country. The proportion of Scheduled Tribes below poverty line in rural areas is 37.34 per cent in Kerala during 1993-94 while the corresponding figure for India is 51.94 per cent.

Table 10.11

Select Indicators of General Population and Scheduled Tribes in India and Kerala

Sl No	Indicators	Period	India		Kerala	
			Total	ST	Total	ST
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Population (Million)	1991	846.30	67.76	29.10	0.32
2	Sex Ratio	1991	927	972	1036	996
3	Literacy Rate (percent)	1991	52.20	29.60	89.80	57.20
4	Enrolment Ratio	1997-'98	89.70 58.50	90.70 43.20	90.00 95.40	107.50 84.50
(a)	I- V Classes					
(b)	VI- VIII Classes					
5	School dropout Rates (I-VIII Classes)	1993-'94	52.80	77.70	0.90	31.40
	(a) Primary Health Centres (No.)	1996	21853	3258	959	62
	(b) Health Sub Centres (No.)	1996	132778	20355	5094	268
	(c) ICDS Projects	1998-'99	4200	750	120	1
7	Work Participation Rate (per cent)	1991	37.50	49.30	31.40	46.00
8	Below Poverty line (Rural - per cent)	1993-'94	37.27	51.94	25.76	37.34
9	Members of Parliament (Lok Sabha)	1999	543	41	20	--
10	Members of Legislative Assembly	1999	4072	530	140	1
11	Members in PRI's (No.)	1991-'97	1792332	225096	17086 *	193 *

Note: *As on 1.10.2000

Source: "Tribes in India" (A Data Sheet) Planning Commission, 2000

Among the major States of India (defined as those with a population exceeding 10 million as per 1991 Census), Kerala reports the highest literacy rate for Scheduled Tribe population. Its sex ratio for Scheduled Tribes at 998 is exceeded only by Orissa (1002) among major States. It also has the highest gross enrolment ratio and the lowest drop out ratio for Scheduled Tribes among all major States. The proportion of Health Sub Centres and Primary Health Centres serving Scheduled Tribes in Kerala is greater than the proportion of Scheduled Tribes in the State's population. Scheduled Tribes in Kerala have a significantly higher workforce participation rate than the general population. A higher proportion of the Scheduled Tribe workforce consists of agricultural labourers as compared to the general population.

State-wise details of development indicators of Scheduled Tribes with respect to demographic features, literacy and education, health and child care, work participation and economic status and the elected representatives are given in Appendices 10.10 to 10.14 respectively.

District-Wise Distribution of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

The Scheduled Castes and Tribes population is not evenly distributed across the State. The Scheduled Castes is highest in Palakkad District and the lowest in Wayanad District. The four districts of Palakkad, Thiruvananthapuram, Thrissur and Kollam together account for nearly 50 percent States' Scheduled Caste Population.

The Scheduled Tribe population is even more unevenly distributed in the districts. Among the districts Wayanad alone accounts for nearly 36 per cent of the tribal population. Idukki and Palakkad account for another 26 per cent. The lowest representation of tribal population is in Alappuzha District. The details of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe population in Kerala is given in Table 10.12.

Table 10.12
District-wise Distribution of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Kerala

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>District</i>	<i>Total Population (Lakh)</i>	<i>Scheduled Castes (Number)</i>	<i>Scheduled Tribes (Number)</i>
1.	2	3	4	5
1.	Thiruvananthapuram	29.46	343439	16181
2.	Kollam	24.07	305727	3884
3.	Pathanamthitta	11.88	158033	6922
4.	Alappuzha	20.01	190355	2801
5.	Kottayam	18.28	135876	17996
6.	Idukki	10.78	156922	50269
7.	Ernakulam	28.17	241719	4941
8.	Thrissur	27.37	334524	4051
9.	Palakkad	23.82	378548	35465
10.	Malappuram	30.96	255731	10555
11.	Kozhikode	26.19	184620	5407
12.	Wayanad	6.72	27835	114969
13.	Kannur	22.51	91223	18243
14.	Kasaragod	10.71	81970	29283
Total		290.98	2886522	320967

The tribal communities with pre agricultural stage of development and very low literacy rate are recognised as primitive tribal groups by Government of India. In Kerala, Cholanaikans, Kattunaikans, Kurumbas, Kadars and Koragas are identified as primitive tribes and they constitute nearly 4.8 per cent of the total Scheduled Tribe population in the State. According to a survey conducted by the Forest Department in 1992, 17156 Scheduled Tribe families are living in the interior forest in 671 settlements. Majority of them are engaged in the collection of minor forest produce and forest protection work.

Economic Status

The occupational pattern of persons belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes would reveal their relative economic backwardness. Among Scheduled Castes, agricultural labourers constitute 53.78 per cent. Among Scheduled Tribes, the proportion is 55.47 per cent. The land reform measures implemented in the State have ensured ownership of homestead land to the Scheduled Caste families and thus reduced the incidence of landlessness among them. The percentage of cultivators among Scheduled Castes, however, is only 3.10 as against the State average of 12.24 for all castes.

Most of the Scheduled Tribe 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 percent of the Scheduled Tribe workforce are cultivators. Outside the agricultural sector, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are employed mostly in other agricultural related activities, livestock etc or in various types of rural wage employment.

The work participation rate among the Scheduled Castes is 41.21 per cent and that among Scheduled Tribe 46.04 per cent as against State average of 31.43 per cent for the whole population. The major reason for the higher participation rate is the relatively higher participation of women among Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. While the average workforce participation rate of women in the State is 15.85 per cent, the rates for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe women are 31.73 and 36.90 percent respectively. The male workforce participation rates for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are also higher than for the non Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe population. Details are given in Table 10.13.

Table 10.13
Selected Characteristics of Scheduled Castes and
Scheduled Tribes Population (1991)

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Units</i>	<i>Scheduled Castes</i>	<i>Scheduled Tribes</i>	<i>Total Population</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>6</i>
1	Households	No	593676	69441	5513200
2	Population	"	2886522	320967	29098518
3	Literates	"	2002786	156061	22686461
4	Main Workers	"	1062922	129297	8301087
5	Marginal Workers	"	126488	18474	855031
6	Non Workers	"	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 Labourers	"	53.78	55.47	22.54
16	Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting, Plantations etc.	"	10.87	15.47	9.24
17.	Mining and Quarrying, Manufacturing	"	1.88	0.33	0.99

	and Processing, Servicing & Repairing				
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

Despite the high work participation rate of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes the incidence of poverty is relatively higher among them indicating their low earnings and lack of assets.

Employment among Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe people in the organised sectors is relatively low. However, due to the reservation policy there has been significant improvement in employment in Government. Between 1988 and 1994, the percentage of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Government employment increased from 9.96 to 11.56. It has further increased to 12.04 per cent in 1996. The details of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes registered in the employment exchanges are given in Appendix 10.15.

Social Indicators

The literacy rate among Scheduled Castes has shown significant improvement from 24.4 percent in 1961 to 79.66 per cent in 1991. Yet it is 10 percentage below the general literacy rate. Among the tribals, the literacy rate is even lower at 57.22 per cent.

The proportion of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students in schools as on 1.6.2000 constitute 10.63 percent and 1.14 per cent respectively, i.e. relatively higher than the population share. It can be seen that drop out ratio beyond class VIII is relatively high in the case of Scheduled Tribes. Among college students, 12.50 per cent belong to Scheduled Castes and 0.78 per cent belong to Scheduled Tribes. Details of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students in schools and Arts and Science Colleges are given in Table 10.14 and 10.15 respectively.

Table 10.14
Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Students at School Level
(As on 1.6.2000)

<i>Section</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Scheduled Castes</i>	<i>Percentage to Total</i>	<i>Scheduled Tribes</i>	<i>Percentage to Total</i>
1	2	3	4	5	6
Lower Primary Section	1932326	207712	10.75	28392	1.47
Upper Primary Section	1705002	182814	10.72	17631	1.03
High School Section	1611719	167267	10.38	13813	0.86
Total	5249047	557793	10.63	59836	1.14

Table 10.15
Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Students in
Arts and Science Colleges

<i>Course</i>	<i>Total Strength</i>	<i>Scheduled Castes</i>	<i>Percentage to Total</i>	<i>Scheduled Tribes</i>	<i>Percentage to Total</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>6</i>
Pre-Degree	130651	19774	15.13	1109	0.85
Degree	144885	14923	10.30	1022	0.71
Post-Graduation	14585	1569	10.76	134	0.92
Total	290121	36266	12.50	2265	0.78

The enrolment of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in technical institutions during 1999-2000 was 1882 and 471 respectively. Details are given in Table 10.16.

Table 10.16
Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Students in
Technical Institutions

<i>Institutions</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Scheduled Castes</i>	<i>Scheduled Tribes</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>
Engineering Colleges	8543	683	171
Polytechnics	9630	770	193
Technical High Schools	5361	429	107
Total	23534	1882	471

During 1999-2000 altogether 322 students including 291 Scheduled Castes and 31 Scheduled Tribes have been enrolled for various medical and paramedical courses. Of them, 50 Scheduled Caste and 12 Scheduled Tribe students were admitted to MBBS course. Further details are given in Appendix 10.16 and 10.17.

It is estimated that only 40 percent 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 Department, the housing requirements of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe people would be around 1.5 lakh houses.

Special Component Plan

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. As a result, detailed guidelines for the preparation of a Special Component Plan for Scheduled Castes were issued as part of Fifth Five Year Plan.

The outlay for Special Component Plan was fixed as a percent of the total plan outlay to 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 and the schemes often not relevant to the local needs. There was a 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.

District Level Working Groups for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Development were formally constituted with the District Collector as Chairman and District Planning Officer as Convenor. The Working Group was responsible to ensure that each scheme was properly coordinated with the rest of the plan and that the habitat level and family level integration were properly ensured.

The responsibility for implementation of schemes rest with the departments concerned and responsibility for achieving coordinated targets rest with the District Collector who was to be assisted by the Working Group. The District Officers of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Departments were also given charge of monitoring Special Component Plan and Tribal Sub Plan.

The practice followed for providing Special Component Plan outlay till 1996-97 was to set apart certain percentage of plan provision under the respective head of account of the department concerned. 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.

Pooling of funds meant that henceforth the Special Component Plan and Tribal Sub Plan allocation would fall under one head of account (ie, that of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe 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 Special Component Plan and Tribal Sub Plan funds and made it possible to effect re-allocation based on mid-term assessment of expenditure patterns and the demands of various sectors. Pooling of funds thus lent greater flexibility and greater responsiveness to Special Component Plan and Tribal Sub Plan.

Tribal Sub Plan

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 free them from exploitation. To achieve this objective, Integrated Tribal Development Projects were 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 Sungandhagiri Cardamom Project, Pookot Dairy Project, Priyadarshni Tea Estate, Attappady Co-operative Farming Society, Vattachira Tribal Collective Farm etc. 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. These five projects could rehabilitate 1089 tribal families in 3295 hectare of land. These families have been given houses with other facilities and employment opportunities in the plantations raised in the project area.

As part of the Tribal Sub Plan strategy, five Integrated Tribal Development Projects were started in the State between 1975 and 1980. In 1989, the number of these projects was raised from five to seven to bring 75 per cent of the tribal population within these project areas.

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 led to many undesirable results. District level decentralisation of Tribal Sub Plan was introduced from 1983-84 onwards. From 1997-98, as in the case of Special Component Plan, a major portion of Tribal Sub Plan funds have been devolved to the Local Self Governments.

Decentralisation

The decentralisation of Special Component Plan and Tribal Sub Plan in 1997-98 resulted in an improvement in the allocation of plan funds and project implementation. There was also an improvement in the quality of schemes undertaken. In the absence of effective beneficiary participation, the decentralisation of Special Component Plan and Tribal Sub Plan tended to be increasingly bureaucratic. In Ninth Five Year Plan (1997-2002), a decisive step was taken towards democratic decentralisation by devolving the planning of Special Component Plan and Tribal Sub Plan to the Local Self Governments. The greater direct participation of the people facilitated by this was expected to bring about a significant improvement in the effectiveness of the programme.

In the Ninth Five Year Plan, the plan funds for Special Component Plan and Tribal Sub Plan are earmarked proportionate to the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe population and the system of providing notional flow is discontinued. Re-appropriation of funds from Special Component Plan to Tribal Sub Plan and vice-versa is totally disallowed. District Level Committees consisting of officials and social activists were constituted for formulation, implementation and monitoring of projects at district level by abolishing the system of District Level Working Groups. About 65-70 per cent of plan funds under Special Component Plan and Tribal Sub plan is being earmarked to Local Self Governments for implementation of projects under decentralised planning and People's Campaign. Accordingly, separate task forces have been constituted in all the Local Self Governments for preparation of projects under Special Component Plan and Tribal Sub Plan. Special training programmes are being arranged for the elected representatives of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes on formulation and implementation of projects. Instead of Grama Sabhas, "Oorukuttams" were convened in Tribal Settlements for identification of projects under Tribal Sub Plan, selection of beneficiaries etc. Social activists from Scheduled Tribes and coordinators from Scheduled Castes were selected and deployed in tribal settlements, Grama Panchayats and Municipalities for coordinating activities of People's Campaign at field level. The administrative machinery of the Scheduled Caste Development Department was re-structured by re-deployment of staff at Block Panchayats and Municipalities for monitoring the implementation of Special Component Plan at lower levels. Emphasis is given under People's Campaign for providing total housing for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes by the end of Ninth Five Year Plan. Besides, more stress is given for providing drinking water, sanitation, education etc to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe people.

During the first four Annual Plans of the Ninth Five Year Plan, a total amount of Rs. 967 crore has been earmarked to Local Self Governments as plan grant under Special Component Plan and Tribal Sub Plan. The details are given in Table 10.17.

Table 10.17
Plan Grant to Local Self Governments for Special Component Plan
and Tribal Sub Plan (1997-98 to 2000-2001)

<i>Annual Plans</i>	<i>Plan Grant to Local Self Governments (Rs. Crore)</i>		
	Special Component Plan	Tribal Sub Plan	Total
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>
1997-98	194.00	39.00	233.00
1998-99	195.00	39.00	234.00
1999-2000	200.00	40.00	240.00
2000-2001	217.00	43.00	260.00
Total	806.00	161.00	967.00

The physical achievements of Local Self Governments under Special Component Plan and Tribal Sub Plan during the first three Annual Plans are remarkable. The number of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe beneficiaries of agricultural development projects is estimated at 3.04 lakh. Approximately 32,000 acre of land belonging to them was brought under additional cultivation. Altogether 7167 pumpsets and 666 tractors and tillers were distributed to these communities. Besides, 97, 312 milch animals and 3.35 lakh poultry were distributed to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. 383 co-operative societies were formed for promoting industrial activities. More than 1.17 lakh houses have been constructed for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe beneficiaries during the period. The Thiruvananthapuram and Kollam District Panchayats have undertaken projects for providing total housing to all people in the districts. Besides, total housing scheme has been taken up by 520 Grama Panchayats for Scheduled Castes and 111 Grama Panchayats for Scheduled Tribes. The scheme is under implementation in another 157 Grama Panchayats for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

The physical achievements under other sectors include construction of 90,508 latrines, 21,285 wells, renovation of 818 ponds, installation of 7563 water taps, improvement of roads to the extent of 3954 km. and construction of school, hospital and marketing complexes to the extent of 20,100 sq.m. More details of physical achievements for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are given in Table 10.18 and 10.19 respectively.

The district-wise details on physical achievements of Local Self Governments under Special Component Plan and Tribal Sub Plan during the first three Annual Plans are given in Appendix 10.18 and 10.19 respectively.

Table 10.18
Select Physical Achievements of Local Self Governments under
Special Component Plan (1997-2000)

Sl. No.	Items	Units	Achievements			Total (1997-2000)
			1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1	Additional area under cultivation	Acre	8051	6914	5618	20583
2	Beneficiaries of seeds/ fertiliser/ pesticides	No.	136802	70769	53983	261554
3	Tillers supplied	"	320	107	16	443
4	Cattle distributed	"	55563	23930	7299	86792
5	Chicken distributed	"	237831	50179	22643	310653
6	Cattle-sheds	"	3939	5051	2580	11570
7	Sewing machines	"	12750	2545	469	15764
8	Persons trained	"	5888	6962	6953	19803
9	Houses constructed	"	24633	28355	50052	103040
10	Plots allotted	"	3291	2675	4113	10079
11	Houses repaired	"	24318	11424	15769	51511
12	Toilets constructed	"	35598	26231	19112	80941
13	House wiring	"	19892	13427	7819	41138
14	Wells	"	6407	7069	6161	19637
15	Water taps installed	"	1691	2153	2588	6432
16	Ponds desilted	"	163	254	186	603
17	Pumpsets	"	2086	2718	1496	6300
18	Roads constructed	"	1084	1315	1267	3666
19	Length of roads	KM	873	881	786	2540
20	Culverts	No.	75	109	130	314
21	Bridges	"	109	45	46	200
22	Cooperatives formed	"	50	156	134	340
23	New schools built (area)	M. sq	862	414	390	1666
24	Hospital Building (area)	"	1063	157	147	1367
25	Offices built (area)	"	357	1605	1109	3071
26	Marketing complexes (area)	"	0	5880	111	5991

Table 10.19
Select Physical Achievements of Local Self Governments under
Tribal Sub Plan (1997-2000)

Sl. No.	Items	Units	Achievements			Total (1997-2000)
			1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1	Additional area under cultivation	Acre	5510	3076	2673	11259
2	Beneficiaries of seeds/ fertiliser/ pesticides	No	12835	13991	15913	42739
3	Tillers supplied	"	161	62	0	223
4	Cattle distributed	"	4015	5088	1417	10520
5	Chicken distributed	"	14414	7844	2047	24305
6	Cattle-sheds	"	254	560	233	1047
7	Sewing machines	"	344	333	55	732

8	Persons trained	"	404	590	359	1353
9	Houses constructed	"	3324	4707	6102	14133
10	Plots allotted	"	197	175	343	715
11	Houses repaired	"	1867	2577	2190	6634
12	Toilets constructed	"	3497	3356	2714	9567
13	House wiring	"	1637	1967	973	4577
14	Wells	"	344	793	511	1648
15	Water taps installed	"	251	437	443	1131
16	Ponds desilted	"	80	89	46	215
17	Pumpsets	"	178	351	338	867
18	Roads constructed	"	209	203	253	665
19	Length of roads	KM	230	931	253	1414
20	Culverts	No.	34	38	58	130
21	Bridges	"	31	17	13	61
22	Cooperatives formed	"	14	15	14	43
23	New schools built (area)	M. sq	3112	629	421	4162
24	Hospital Building (area)	"	550	1282	310	2142
25	Offices built (area)	"	130	951	613	1694
26	Marketing complexes (area)	"	7	0	1	8

State Schemes and State Sponsored Schemes

(a) Development of Scheduled Castes

The schemes implemented by Scheduled Castes Development Department during 1999-2000 cover a wide area comprising education, health, housing and other social welfare activities. The department is implementing educational development programmes including distribution of lumpsum grant, stipend, pocket money etc. and accommodation facilities to students. Pre-matric concessions have been extended to 5.19 lakh students during 1999-2000. Cash awards are given to students who obtain first class in SSLC, Pre-degree, Degree and Post Graduate courses. 2217 students have benefited under the scheme during 1999-2000. 2540 Students are admitted in pre-matric hostels while accommodation has been given to 1112 post-matric students. There are 97 pre-matric hostels and 18 post-matric hostels for providing accommodation facilities to the students. A scheme called "Bharat-Dharshan" is intended to take group of students for tour to other parts of the country. All India tour for boys and South India tour for girls are being conducted every year. During 1999-2000, 53 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. 52 students were benefited by the scheme during 1999-2000. Library facilities have been provided in all the pre-matric hostels to enable the students to develop their reading habits. Three production- cum- training centres and 41 industrial training centres are functioning. The sanctioned strength in the centres is 1356. Under the book bank scheme, 69 technical and professional institutions are given assistance to purchase books for the use of Scheduled Caste students during 1999-2000.

Three pre-examination training centres are working under the Department. Payment of boarding grant to Scheduled Caste students in subsidised hostels, tutorial system in pre-matric hostels and better education facilities to the bright students are the other educational programmes that are being implemented. Under better education scheme, students are admitted in standard V in English medium residential schools. The expenses covering fees, boarding charges, special

tuition, uniform etc are being given to the students till they complete SSLC or Plus Two. During 1999-2000, 241 students were benefited under the scheme. Two Model Residential Schools, one in Palakkad for girls and one in Ernakulam for boys have started functioning since 1998-99 with standard V. 60 students were admitted in these schools. A scheme for providing stipend for additional apprenticeship to ITC-passed candidates is being implemented. The apprenticeship will be given to the candidates for one year or till they get employment whichever period is less. 143 students have benefited during the year 1999-2000. The rate of education concessions for pre-matric, post-matric and professional and technical courses payable to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students have been revised moderately with effect from 12th January 2001. Details are given in Appendix 10.20.

Under the Prevention of Atrocities Act, financial assistance is provided to victims of atrocities. During 1999-2000, 4 beneficiaries were given assistance under the scheme. Financial assistance to intercaste married couple is another welfare programme and 400 couples were benefited during the period under review. A distress relief scheme to help the poor who are undergoing costly treatment, who lost their properties in natural calamities or fire was started in 1998-99. 1325 persons got assistance during 1999-2000. An intensive drive for providing houses to the houseless people has been taken recently. Accordingly, 2000 families under rehabilitation housing, 300 families under rehabilitation of puramboke dwellers, 208 beneficiaries under development programmes for vulnerable group and 4100 beneficiaries under Maithri housing were benefited. Besides, 2843 families have been benefited through the scheme for repair of houses during 1999-2000. The details on physical achievements of major schemes implemented for Scheduled Castes are given in Appendix 10.21. The details on the institutions managed by the Scheduled Castes Development Department are given in Appendix 10.22.

(c) Development of Scheduled Tribes

Education being the most effective instrument for promoting economic and social advancement, prime importance is given to educational schemes for Scheduled Tribes. Educational concessions, scholarships and other kinds of assistance to the Scheduled Tribe students from pre-primary to post graduate level are given under various plan schemes. The educational programmes of Scheduled Tribes have benefited 63,752 students during 1999-2000. To provide better educational facilities and high standard of education, nine Model Residential Schools and three Ashram Schools (primary) for primitive tribes have been functioning during 1999-2000. The Model Residential Schools could achieve 100 per cent success in the SSLC examination, 2000. A scheme for providing financial assistance to SSLC and PDC failed students to continue their studies in private tutorial institutions is under implementation. Similarly, provision of better education facilities to brilliant students is another scheme, the objective of which is to impart high standard of education from standard V to standard X or Plus Two by admitting them in well known public schools. Every year, 50 students are admitted and all expenses connected with their study are met under this scheme. 109 pre-matric hostels are functioning for providing free boarding, lodging and tuition facilities to Scheduled Tribe students. The Scheduled Tribe students admitted in the subsidised hostels managed by voluntary organisations are also eligible for assistance. In order to provide pre-primary education, 58 nursery schools are maintained for the benefit of Scheduled Tribes. The nutritional requirements of the children are taken care of to a great extent in these institutions.

Housing is a critical problem for Scheduled Tribes. During 1999-2000, housing schemes for Scheduled Tribes were implemented both under "maithri" housing scheme and by Scheduled Tribes Development Department. During the year under review, primitive tribes housing scheme was implemented for 221 beneficiaries.

Schemes have been implemented for providing better medical facilities to Scheduled Tribes. 17 Ayurveda dispensaries, one Ayurveda hospital, 5 primary health centres and two mobile medical units are functioning for their benefit. The Manathavady Health Project is one of the projects established for them to provide modern medicine. The Health Services Department conducts periodical medical camps in tribal areas to detect diseases and provide free medicines. Patients with various diseases detected during the camps are referred to hospitals.

The details of institutions managed by Scheduled Tribes Development Department are given in Appendix 10.23.

Under food support programme, employment for the tribals during the rainy season is ensured with a view to ameliorating poverty among them. Soil conservation and flood control works, cleaning of premises etc are certain indicative items of work taken up under the programme. The programme is in operation in Wayanad, Idukki, Malappuram, Kasaragod, Palakkad, Thrissur, Kozhikode and Pathanamthitta districts. During 1999-2000, about 12642 tribal families were benefited under the programme. District and State level festivals of Scheduled Tribes, assistance to mahila samajams, assistance for marriage of girls, scheme for implementation of Prevention of Atrocities Act etc are the other major schemes implemented for the benefit of Scheduled Tribes during 1999-2000.

The poverty alleviation and employment generation programmes and development activities under other sectors for the benefit of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are being implemented under pooled funds. The major physical achievements are given in Appendix 10.24.

Kerala Institute For Research, Training and Development Studies

The institute is an agency mandated to conduct research and studies on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Kerala. During 1999-2000, a consolidated report of court judgements and Central Government directions regarding Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe people who had migrated permanently or temporarily from one State to another has been prepared. Twenty seven enquiry reports have been furnished to the committee set up to scrutinise the issue of bogus community certificates. The institute has conducted 11 programmes including archery competition and social and cultural programmes of Scheduled Tribe communities as part of "Keraleeyam". Training programmes have also been conducted for tribal extension officers and block extension officers. "A study on Decentralised Planning with Specific Emphasis to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Development in Palakkad District" and "Study on Scheduled Caste Development Programme in the context of three tier system- Kozhikode District" are the evaluation reports prepared by the institute.

Kerala State Development Corporation For Scheduled Castes And Scheduled Tribes

This Corporation is implementing about 60 types of schemes under various sectors of development for asset creation and employment generation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The major schemes among them are: assistance for agricultural land purchase, foreign employment, margin money, Ambedkar rural housing, income generation linked housing, professional service centres, tailoring unit, mini hotel, piggery unit, concrete building materials, laterite tone cutting, mobile ironing, ready made garments etc.

Under foreign employment scheme, the Corporation is providing loan upto Rs.25,000 to an individual @ 5 per cent interest. 16 persons have been benefited by the scheme during 1999-2000. Under Ambedkar rural housing scheme, income generation linked housing scheme etc., 618 beneficiaries were given assistance during 1999-2000. Margin money deposit scheme is being implemented by utilising Special Central Assistance to Special Component Plan. Under this scheme, financial assistance upto Rs. 35,000 is given for economically and technically viable projects. 715 persons were benefited by the scheme during 1999-2000. The Corporation has imparted various training programmes for the skill upgradation for undertaking self-employment ventures. The areas of training given are mainly related to computer, entrepreneurship development, autoriskshaw driving, desk top printing, watch assembling and servicing, footwear manufacturing, fruit preservation, software, four wheeler driving etc. Financial assistance is also given to promote units of traditional occupations like cane works, carpentry, poultry, handicrafts, handloom, tailoring, smithy works etc. The maximum assistance of the scheme is Rs. 10,000 per project of which 50 per cent of the cost limited to Rs. 5,000 is subsidy. The schemes have benefited 71 persons during 1999-2000. During 1999-2000, the Corporation has started units for concrete building materials and laterite stone cutting. The Corporation has extended financial assistance to 2516 beneficiaries by providing assistance of Rs. 1407.86 lakh during 1999-2000 as against 2783 beneficiaries and Rs. 698.62 lakh during 1998-99. The scheme-wise details of physical and financial achievements of the Corporation are given in Appendix 10.25.

Development of Other Backward Classes

a. Kerala State Development Corporation for Christian Converts from Scheduled Castes and the Recommended Communities.

The Corporation was registered in 1980 with the objective of upliftment of the targeted group of Christian converts from Scheduled Castes and the eleven recommended communities in the State. The Corporation is providing assistance for foreign employment, agricultural land purchase, house construction, house repair and incentive grant to students. The Corporation is implementing the schemes with the financial assistance of National Backward Classes Finance and Development Corporation and has received loan assistance of Rs. 100 lakh from that institution during 1999-2000. The number of beneficiaries of the schemes implemented by the Corporation during 1999-2000 was 363 as against 121 during the previous year. During 1999-2000, the Corporation has disbursed Rs. 51.88 lakh as against Rs. 0.89 lakh during the previous year. This rose to Rs. 136.13 lakh during 2000-2001 and the number of beneficiaries increased to 565 by the end of December 2000. Steps have been taken to construct an own building for the Corporation.

b. Kerala State Backward Classes Development Corporation

The major objective of the Corporation, registered in 1995, is to promote schemes for the socio-economic upliftment of the backward classes and minorities in the State. The Corporation provides assistance to individuals or groups belonging to backward classes by way of loan and advance for viable schemes and projects and extend financial assistance by way of loan to backward classes for pursuing general, professional, technical education or training at graduate and higher levels. The Corporation mobilises funds from the National Backward Classes Finance and Development Corporation (NBCFDC), National Minorities Development and Finance Corporation (NMDFC), Housing and Urban Development Corporation (HUDCO) and from Government. The Corporation is giving loan for starting self employment ventures, marriage assistance, purchase of computer for students and schools, foreign employment etc. During 1999-2000, the Corporation has disbursed an amount of Rs. 2676.93 lakh to 7415 beneficiaries as

against Rs. 1661.55 lakh to 3808 beneficiaries during the previous year. The source-wise expenditure and physical achievements of the Corporation are given in Table 10.20.

Table 10.20
Source-wise Expenditure and Physical Achievements of
Kerala State Backward Classes Development Corporation

<i>Source</i>	<i>Expenditure (Rs. Lakh)</i>		<i>Physical Achievements (No. of Beneficiaries)</i>	
	<i>1998-99</i>	<i>1999-2000</i>	<i>1998-99</i>	<i>1999-2000</i>
1	2	3	4	5
NBCFDC	697.31	1191.59	1194	3273
NMDFC	428.80	817.49	1127	2279
HUDCO	382.62	254.89	819	66
Own Fund	152.82	412.96	668	1797
Total	1661.55	2676.93	3808	7415

Scheme-wise details of financial and physical achievements of the Corporations through different sources of funding assistance are given in Appendix 10.26.

* Extract of Economic Review 2000.

APPENDIX – 11.1

Table - District wise Area, Population, Sex ratio and Density of Population of Kerala 2001

District	Area in sq.km	Population		Percentage of female to total population	Sex ratio	Density of population
		Total	Female			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Thiruvananthapuram	2192	3234707	1663283	51.42	1058	1476
Kollam	2491	2584118	1335502	51.68	1070	1038
Pathanamthitta	* 2637	1231577	643542	52.25	1094	574
Alappuzha	1414	2105349	1092777	51.90	1079	1496
Kottayam	* 2208	1952901	988468	50.62	1025	722
Idukki	* 4476	1128605	562200	49.81	999	252
Eranakulam	* 2950	3098378	1562497	50.43	1017	1050
Thrissur	3032	2975440	1553393	52.21	1092	981
Palakkad	4480	2617072	1351278	51.63	1068	584
Malappuram	3550	3629640	1870161	51.52	1063	1022
Kozhikode	2344	2878498	1479824	51.41	1058	1228
Wayanad	2131	786627	393230	49.99	1000	369
Kannur	2966	2412365	1258221	52.16	1090	813
Kasaragod	1992	1203342	615579	51.16	1047	604
State	38863	31838619	16369955	51.42	1058	819

* Changes in area from 1991 Census due to shifting of area to and fro

Source: Provisional population totals 2001

Table - 2 Comparative statements showing the District wise Population distribution, Sex ratio and Population Density 1991 and 2001

State/District	Population 2001*			Population 1991*		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Kerala	31838619	15468664	16369955	29098518	14288995	14809523
Thiruvananthapuram	3234707	1571424	1663283	2946650	1447594	1499056
Kollam	2584118	1248616	1335502	2407566	1182810	1224756
Pathanamthitta	1231577	588035	643542	1188332	576176	612156
Alappuzha	2105349	1012572	1092777	2001217	975885	1025332
Kottayam	1952901	964433	988468	1828271	912860	915411
Idukki	1128605	566405	562200	1078066	545872	532194
Eranakulam	3098378	1535881	1562497	2817236	1408649	1408587
Thrissur	2975440	1422047	1553393	2737311	1312683	1424628
Palakkad	2617072	1265794	1351278	2382235	1155822	1226413
Malappuram	3629640	1759479	1870161	3096330	1508280	1588050
Kozhikode	2878498	1398674	1479824	2619941	1292765	1327176
Wayanad	786627	393397	393230	672128	341958	330170
Kannur	2412365	1154144	1258221	2251727	1098838	1152889
Kasaragod	1203342	587763	615579	1071508	528803	542705

Table - 2 (contd.)

State/District	Sex ratio (number of females per 1000 males)		Population density per sq.km.	
	1991	2001*	1991	2001*
1	2	3	4	5
Kerala	1036	1058	749	819
Thiruvananthapuram	1036	1058	1344	1476
Kollam	1035	1070	967	1038
Pathanamthitta	1062	1094	553	574
Alappuzha	1051	1079	1422	1496
Kottayam	1003	1025	676	722
Idukki	975	999	236	252
Eranakulam	1000	1017	963	1050
Thrissur	1085	1092	903	981
Palakkad	1061	1068	532	584
Malappuram	1053	1063	872	1022
Kozhikode	1027	1058	1118	1228
Wayanad	966	1000	315	369
Kannur	1049	1090	759	813
Kasaragod	1026	1047	538	604

* Provisional population total 2001

**Table - 3 Figures at a Glance for India and States/Union Territories
(Population, Distribution, Sex Ratio, Population Density)**

Sl. No.	India/States/Union Territories	Population 1991*			Population 2001**		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	India	838583988	435216358	403367630	1027015247	531277078	495738169
2	Jammu & Kashmir				10069917	5300574	4769343
3	Himachal Pradesh	5170877	2617467	2553410	6077248	30825256	2991992
4	Punjab	20281969	10778034	9503935	24289296	12963362	11325934
5	Chandigarh	642015	358614	283401	900914	508224	392690
6	Uttaranchal	-	-	-	8479562	4316401	4163161
7	Haryana	16463648	8827474	7636174	21082989	11327658	9755331
8	Delhi	9420644	5155512	4265132	13782976	7570890	6212086
9	Rajasthan	44005990	23042780	20963210	56473122	29381657	27091465
10	Uttar Pradesh	139112287	74036957	65075330	166052859	87466301	78586558
11	Bihar	86374465	45202091	41172374	82878796	43153964	39724832
12	Sikkim	406457	216427	190030	540493	288217	252276
13	Arunachal Pradesh	864558	465004	399554	1091117	573951	517166
14	Nagaland	1209546	641282	568264	1988636	1041686	946950
15	Manipur	1837149	938359	898790	2388634	1207338	1181296
16	Mizoram	689756	358978	330778	891058	459783	431275
17	Tripura	2757205	1417930	1339275	3191168	1636138	1555030
18	Meghalaya	1774778	907687	867091	2306069	1167840	1138229
19	Assam	22414322	11657989	10756333	26638407	13787799	12850608
20	West Bengal	68077965	35510633	32567332	80221171	41487694	38733477
21	Jharkand	-	-	-	26909428	13861277	13048151
22	Orissa	31659736	16064146	15595590	36706920	18612340	18094580
23	Chhattisgarh	-	-	-	20795956	10452426	10343530
24	Madhya Pradesh	66181170	34267293	31913877	60385118	31456873	28928245
25	Gujarat	41309582	21355209	19954373	50596992	26344053	24252939
26	Daman & Diu	101586	51595	49991	158059	92478	65581
27	Dadra & NagarHaveli	138477	70953	67524	220451	121731	98720
28	Maharashtra	78937187	40825618	38111569	96752247	50334270	46417977
29	Andhra Pradesh	66508008	33724581	32783427	75727541	38286811	37440730
30	Karnataka	44977201	22951917	22025284	52733958	26856343	25877615
31	Goa	1169793	594790	575003	1343998	685617	658381
32	Lakshadweep	51707	26618	25089	60595	31118	29477
33	Kerala	29098518	14288995	14809523	31838619	15468664	16369955
34	Tamil Nadu	55858946	28298975	27559971	62110839	31268654	30842185
35	Pondicherry	807785	408081	399704	973829	486705	487124
36	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	280661	154369	126292	356265	192985	163280

Table - 3 (contd.)

Sl. No.	India/States/Union Territories	Sex ratio female per 1000 males		Population Density	
		1991	2001**	1991	2001**
1	2	9	10	11	12
1	India	927	933	267	324
2	Jammu & Kashmir	896	900	74	99
3	Himachal Pradesh	976	970	93	109
4	Punjab	882	874	403	482
5	Chandigarh	790	773	5632	7903
6	Uttaranchal	936	964	133	159
7	Haryana	865	861	372	477
8	Delhi	827	821	6352	9294
9	Rajasthan	910	922	129	165
10	Uttar Pradesh	876	898	548	689
11	Bihar	907	921	685	880
12	Sikkim	878	875	57	76
13	Arunachal Pradesh	859	901	10	13
14	Nagaland	886	909	73	120
15	Manipur	958	978	82	107
16	Mizoram	921	938	33	42
17	Tripura	945	950	263	304
18	Meghalaya	955	975	79	103
19	Assam	923	932	286	340
20	West Bengal	917	934	767	904
21	Jharkand	922	941	274	338
22	Orissa	971	972	203	236
23	Chhattisgarh	985	990	130	154
24	Madhya Pradesh	912	920	158	196
25	Gujarat	934	921	211	258
26	Daman & Diu	969	709	907	1411
27	Dadra & NagarHaveli	952	811	282	449
28	Maharashtra	934	922	257	314
29	Andhra Pradesh	972	978	242	275
30	Karnataka	960	964	235	275
31	Goa	967	960	316	363
32	Lakshadweep	943	947	1616	1894
33	Kerala	1036	1058	749	819
34	Tamil Nadu	974	986	429	478
35	Pondicherry	979	1001	1683	2029
36	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	818	846	34	43

Notes:-

* - The 1991 census was not held in Jammu and Kashmir.

** Provisional

1. The Population of India includes the estimated population of entire Kachch district, Morvi, Maliya - Miyana and Wankaner taluks of Rajkot district, Jodiya taluk of Jamnagar district of Gujarat state and entire Kinnaur district of Himachal Pradesh where population enumeration of census of India 2001 could not be conducted due to natural calamities.
2. For working out the population density of India and Jammu and Kashmir the entire area and population of those areas of Jammu and Kashmir which are under illegal occupation of Pakistan and China have not been taken into account.
3. The literacy rates for India have been worked out by excluding the Population and number of literate of areas affected by natural calamities of Gujarat and Himachal Pradesh as per details given in Note 2 above.
4. While working out the percentage decadal growth of population of Jammu and Kashmir the population figures for 1991 have been worked out by interpolation as 1991 census could not be held owing to disturbed conditions.
5. Figures shown against Himachal Pradesh have been arrived at after including the estimated figures of entire Kinnaur district of Himachal Pradesh where the population enumeration of census of India 2001, could not be conducted due to natural calamity.
6. Figures shown against Gujarat have been arrived at after including the estimated figures of entire Kachch district, Morvi, Maliya - Miyana and Wankaner taluks of Rajkot district, Jodiya taluk of Jamnagar district of Gujarat state where population enumeration of census of India 2001 could not be conducted due to natural calamity.

Table - 4 Expectation of life at birth – Kerala Rural

Year	Expectation of life at birth		
	Male	Female	Total
1	2	3	4
1989-1991	68.1	74.8	71.3
1990-1992	67.9	74.8	71.2
1991-1993	68.3	75.2	71.6
1992-1994	64.3	75.2	67.5
1993-1995	70.2	76.6	73.3

Source: Directorate of Economic & Statistics

Table - 5 Projected Value of the expectation of life at birth by sex in India and Southern States

State	Value of the expectation of life at birth									
	Base year 1979-80		1981-86		1986-91		1991-96		1996-2001	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Andhra Pradesh	53.90	57.60	56.10	59.98	59.10	62.23	61.4	64.48	63.4	65.93
Karnataka	57.88	59.11	60.15	61.06	62.15	63.31	64.15	65.30	65.55	66.55
Kerala	64.19	68.95	65.23	69.87	66.23	71.12	67.23	72.37	68.23	73.62
Tamil Nadu	56.05	55.63	58.25	57.85	60.85	60.80	62.85	63.05	64.85	65.20
India	54.10	54.70	55.60	56.40	58.10	59.10	60.60	61.70	62.80	64.20

Source: Family Welfare year Book 1989-90

Table - 6 Fertility Indices in India and Southern States 1981 to 1996

Year	Andhra Pradesh			Karnataka			Kerala			Tamil Nadu			India		
	GFR	TFR	GRR	GFR	TFR	GRR	GFR	TFR	GRR	GFR	TFR	GRR	GFR	TFR	GRR
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1981	127.1	4.0	2.0	113.9	3.6	1.7	94.7	2.8	1.4	107.0	3.4	1.6	140.9	4.5	2.2
1982	127.3	3.9	1.9	114.3	3.6	1.7	97.0	2.9	1.4	107.2	3.3	1.6	142.2	4.5	2.2
1983	127.2	3.9	1.9	120.1	3.7	1.8	91.9	2.6	1.2	107.2	3.3	1.6	143.5	4.5	2.1
1984	130.4	4.0	1.9	125.2	3.8	1.8	83.6	2.4	1.2	108.0	3.3	1.6	145.2	4.5	2.2
1985	122.2	3.7	1.8	122.2	3.6	1.7	83.9	2.4	1.2	94.1	2.8	1.4	138.7	4.3	2.0
1986	129.3	3.8	1.9	118.1	3.5	1.7	80.4	2.3	1.1	90.1	2.7	1.3	136.5	4.2	2.0
1987	122.6	3.6	1.8	117.1	3.4	1.7	77.4	2.2	1.1	90.4	2.6	1.3	133.8	4.1	2.0
1988	110.8	3.3	1.6	116.0	3.4	1.7	72.4	2.0	1.0	85.7	2.5	1.2	131.0	4.0	1.9
1989	104.8	3.1	1.5	111.9	3.3	1.6	71.4	2.0	1.0	86.7	2.5	1.3	126.5	3.9	1.9
1990	105.5	3.1	1.5	109.7	3.2	1.5	69.7	1.9	0.9	80.9	2.3	1.1	*123.9	*3.8	*1.8
1991	102.0	3.0	1.4	104.7	3.1	1.5	64.4	1.8	0.9	77.1	2.2	1.1	*119.2	*3.6	*1.7
1992	96.1	2.8	1.3	101.7	2.9	1.4	62.0	1.7	0.8	77.2	2.2	1.1	*118.6	*3.6	*1.7
1993	95.1	2.7	1.3	98.9	2.9	1.4	60.8	1.7	0.8	72.6	2.1	1.0	*116.6	*3.5	*1.7
1994	93.0	2.7	1.3	96.9	2.8	1.4	60.2	1.7	0.8	71.2	2.1	1.0	118.3	3.5	1.7
1995	95.1	2.7	1.2	92.6	2.7	1.2	62.1	1.8	0.9	74.2	2.2	1.0	117.0	3.5	1.6
1996	88.9	2.5	1.2	87.6	2.6	1.2	61.7	1.8	0.9	70.4	2.1	1.0	112.5	3.4	1.6

GFR – General Fertility Rate

TFR – Total Fertility Rate

GRR -- Gross Reproduction Rate

* - Excludes Jammu & Kashmir

Family welfare year book 1993-94, 95-96, 96-97 & 97-98

Source: *Family Welfare Year Book 89-90*

Table - 7 (A) Estimated Age – Specific death rates by sex in India and Southern States 1994

Age Group	Andhra Pradesh			Karnataka			Kerala		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
0-4	19.0	14.9	17.0	19.7	17.4	18.6	3.6	3.2	3.4
5-9	1.2	1.0	1.1	0.9	1.1	1.0	0.2	0.1	0.1
10-14	1.1	1.0	1.0	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.3	0.7	0.5
15-19	1.2	2.0	1.6	1.3	1.7	1.5	0.7	0.8	0.8
20-24	1.8	2.2	2.0	1.9	2.1	2.0	1.5	0.8	1.1
25-29	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.3	1.9	2.1	1.5	0.7	1.1
30-34	3.4	1.7	2.6	3.9	2.1	3.0	2.8	0.6	1.6
35-39	3.6	2.6	3.1	4.2	2.2	3.2	3.7	0.9	2.2
40-44	5.5	3.7	4.7	5.2	3.0	4.2	3.8	1.6	2.7
45-49	9.4	6.0	7.7	10.0	4.9	7.6	7.1	2.7	4.8
50-54	12.4	10.1	11.3	14.3	9.7	12.0	10.6	5.1	7.7
55-59	19.2	11.3	15.1	19.5	11.3	15.4	15.0	7.3	10.9
60-64	32.4	22.9	27.6	36.7	23.6	30.2	25.3	11.6	18.1
65-69	44.3	36.9	40.5	49.0	30.6	39.1	31.8	22.4	26.6
70+	91.8	85.9	88.7	105.6	75.1	90.0	94.7	73.1	82.6
All Ages	9.0	7.6	8.3	9.4	7.1	8.3	7.1	5.0	6.1

Age Group	Tamil Nadu			India *		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1	11	12	13	14	15	16
0-4	13.3	13.5	13.4	23.6	24.2	23.9
5-9	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.9	2.3	2.1
10-14	1.2	0.9	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.2
15-19	1.8	2.0	1.9	1.6	2.0	1.8
20-24	1.7	2.6	2.1	2.1	3.0	2.5
25-29	3.0	1.9	2.4	2.7	2.8	2.7
30-34	2.7	2.4	2.6	3.2	3.1	3.2
35-39	4.1	2.4	3.3	3.7	3.4	3.5
40-44	5.2	4.0	4.6	5.5	4.0	4.8
45-49	7.4	6.2	6.8	8.5	5.7	7.2
50-54	11.4	11.2	11.3	12.9	8.9	11.0
55-59	19.1	12.6	15.9	19.6	12.3	16.0
60-64	32.7	23.4	28.1	31.2	22.6	27.0
65-69	45.6	34.5	39.8	45.1	31.5	38.1
70+	95.1	87.9	91.4	94.2	81.3	87.7
All Ages	8.5	7.5	8.0	9.6	8.9	9.3

Source: Sample Registration System 1994

* - Excludes Jammu & Kashmir and Mizoram

Table - 7 (B) Estimated Age-Specific death rates by sex, Kerala 1994

Kerala									
Age Group	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
0-4	3.4	3.6	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.1	4.1	4.7	3.4
5-9	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
10-14	0.5	0.3	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.9	0.0	1.7
15-19	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.6	0.3	1.0
20-24	1.1	1.5	0.8	1.0	1.2	0.7	1.6	2.5	0.9
25-29	1.1	1.5	0.7	1.1	1.3	0.9	1.0	2.2	0.0
30-34	1.6	2.8	0.6	1.7	2.7	0.8	1.4	2.9	0.0
35-39	2.2	3.7	0.9	2.5	4.0	1.1	1.5	2.7	0.4
40-44	2.7	3.8	1.6	3.0	4.2	1.9	1.8	3.0	0.6
45-49	4.8	7.1	2.7	4.3	6.7	2.1	6.2	8.0	4.4
50-54	7.7	10.6	5.1	7.1	9.5	4.8	9.7	13.6	6.0
55-59	10.9	15.0	7.3	11.0	15.9	6.8	10.7	12.6	8.8
60-64	18.1	25.3	11.6	17.3	23.0	12.1	20.5	32.0	9.9
65-69	26.6	31.8	22.4	24.4	30.4	19.2	32.6	35.9	30.3
70+	82.6	94.7	73.1	82.5	93.1	74.1	82.8	99.8	69.9
All Ages	6.1	7.1	5.0	5.9	7.0	5.0	6.4	7.6	5.2

Source: Sample Registration System 1994

Table - 8 Five-year Moving Averages of Age-Specific Death Rates in Age Group 0-4 and 5-9 by Sex and Difference Between Females and Male Rates, India and States

State		Age Group	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	
India	Male	0-4	35.3	33.1	30.7	28.9	27.1	25.3	24.3	24.0	23.3	
		5-9	3.1	2.9	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.4	2.2	2.2	2.1	
	Female	0-4	38.9	36.6	34.0	31.8	30.1	28.0	26.5	26.0	25.6	
		5-9	4.0	3.7	3.4	3.3	3.1	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.7	
	Difference (F-M)	0-4	3.5	3.5	3.3	2.9	2.9	2.7	2.2	2.2	2.0	2.3
		5-9	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6
Andhra Pradesh	Male	0-4	28.9	27.4	25.6	24.4	22.5	20.7	20.2	20.0	19.1	
		5-9	2.5	2.2	2.1	2.0	2.0	1.8	1.8	1.6	1.5	
	Female	0-4	27.6	27.2	27.2	26.2	24.6	22.8	21.8	19.6	18.2	
		5-9	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.2	2.0	1.9	1.7	1.6	1.5	
	Difference (F-M)	0-4	-1.2	-0.1	1.6	1.9	2.1	2.0	1.6	-0.4	-0.9	
		5-9	-0.1	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.1	-0.1	0.0	-0.1	
Assam	Male	0-4	39.4	36.9	33.4	32.4	31.6	30.4	29.7	29.4	27.1	
		5-9	4.8	4.5	4.1	4.2	4.0	3.8	3.5	3.2	3.0	
	Female	0-4	39.6	37.7	35.4	33.3	31.7	29.9	28.7	27.5	26.3	
		5-9	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.1	5.2	4.9	4.9	4.4	3.9	
	Difference (F-M)	0-4	0.2	0.8	2.0	0.9	0.1	-0.5	-1.1	-1.8	-0.8	
		5-9	0.3	0.4	0.9	0.9	1.1	1.0	1.4	1.2	0.9	
Bihar	Male	0-4	40.1	37.1	33.2	29.7	26.9	24.6	23.6	23.7	24.5	
		5-9	4.7	4.5	4.0	3.7	3.6	3.2	3.0	3.3	3.3	
	Female	0-4	46.9	44.2	39.1	34.4	32.0	29.2	26.9	27.6	28.9	
		5-9	6.4	5.9	5.2	4.8	4.7	4.6	4.1	4.4	4.4	
	Difference (F-M)	0-4	6.8	7.0	5.9	4.6	5.1	4.6	3.4	3.9	4.34.3	
		5-9	1.7	1.4	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.1	
Gujarat	Male	0-4	33.9	31.8	29.6	27.0	25.4	23.6	22.6	21.3	20.3	
		5-9	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.4	2.2	2.0	1.8	1.5	1.5	
	Female	0-4	38.9	36.6	34.0	31.8	30.1	28.0	26.5	26.0	25.6	
		5-9	4.0	3.7	3.4	3.3	3.1	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.7	
	Difference (F-M)	0-4	5.0	4.7	4.4	4.8	4.7	4.4	4.0	4.8	5.3	
		5-9	1.3	1.0	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.9	1.2	1.2	
Haryana	Male	0-4	26.7	24.8	23.3	22.8	21.6	20.1	19.7	19.9	19.5	
		5-9	1.8	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.4	
	Female	0-4	34.9	31.8	30.1	28.1	27.2	25.0	24.8	25.0	25.5	
		5-9	2.1	1.8	1.6	1.6	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.6	1.9	
	Difference (F-M)	0-4	8.1	7.1	6.8	5.4	5.5	4.9	5.1	5.1	6.0	
		5-9	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	-0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.5	
Uttar Pradesh	Male	0-4	25.0	22.2	20.7	19.3	18.8	17.5	17.5	18.1	16.8	
		5-9	2.1	1.6	1.2	1.1	1.1	0.9	0.6	1.1	1.1	
	Female	0-4	26.3	25.5	23.7	21.8	20.4	18.7	17.3	16.3	17.0	
		5-9	1.8	1.4	1.1	1.3	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.9	1.8	
	Difference (F-M)	0-4	1.3	3.4	3.0	2.5	1.6	1.2	-0.3	-1.8	0.2	
		5-9	-0.3	-0.2	-0.1	0.2	0.6	0.8	1.1	0.8	0.7	
	Male	0-4	25.0	24.9	24.6	24.3	23.9	22.9	21.6	20.9	19.3	
		5-9	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.2	
	Female	0-4	25.0	24.7	23.6	23.5	22.5	22.0	20.3	20.0	18.7	
		5-9	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.5	1.4	
	Difference (F-M)	0-4	0.0	-0.2	-1.0	-0.8	-1.4	-0.9	-1.3	-0.9	-0.6	
		5-9	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.1	
Male	0-4	9.0	8.2	7.0	6.4	5.8	5.0	4.4	4.3	4.2		
	5-9	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.6		
Female	0-4	9.0	8.2	7.0	6.4	5.8	5.0	4.4	4.3	4.2		
	5-9	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.6		
Difference (F-M)	0-4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		
	5-9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		

Madhya Pradesh	Male	0-4	50.1	47.8	44.8	43.6	41.3	38.5	37.3	36.2	34.0
		5-9	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.8	3.7	3.2	3.1	3.2	2.9
	Female	0-4	52.7	51.9	52.6	51.2	48.6	47.6	45.6	42.7	40.4
		5-9	4.7	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.4	4.3	4.1	3.8	3.6
	Difference (F-M)	0-4	2.6	4.1	7.8	7.6	7.4	9.1	8.3	6.5	6.4
		5-9	1.0	1.2	1.4	1.1	0.8	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.7
Maharashtra	Male	0-4	22.6	20.8	19.6	19.0	17.8	15.9	15.3	15.1	14.4
		5-9	1.6	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2
	Female	0-4	23.3	21.3	19.8	18.7	17.8	16.4	15.6	15.1	14.6
		5-9	2.0	2.1	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.6	1.5	1.4
	Difference (F-M)	0-4	0.7	0.5	0.2	-0.3	0.1	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.1
		5-9	0.4	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3
Orissa	Male	0-4	44.1	42.5	40.1	39.2	36.5	36.0	34.4	33.8	32.4
		5-9	3.4	3.3	3.1	3.1	2.9	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.6
	Female	0-4	45.0	43.4	41.7	40.6	37.6	36.7	35.0	34.2	32.2
		5-9	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.4	3.5	3.0	2.9	2.7
	Difference (F-M)	0-4	0.9	0.9	1.6	1.4	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.4	-0.2
		5-9	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.1
Punjab	Male	0-4	25.4	25.4	19.0	18.1	17.6	16.9	15.2	15.2	14.6
		5-9	1.8	1.7	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.7	0.8
	Female	0-4	31.5	30.5	23.6	21.6	20.9	19.5	18.8	17.4	17.3
		5-9	1.9	1.7	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.3	1.3
	Difference (F-M)	0-4	6.0	5.1	4.6	3.5	3.3	2.6	3.6	2.2	2.7
		5-9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.7	0.6	0.5
Rajasthan	Male	0-4	42.9	40.2	36.6	34.3	33.4	29.1	27.8	28.2	28.3
		5-9	3.3	3.0	2.9	3.0	3.0	2.5	2.1	2.0	1.7
	Female	0-4	49.2	46.0	43.2	41.4	39.5	33.5	31.4	30.9	30.9
		5-9	4.5	3.9	3.8	3.9	3.9	3.3	2.9	2.6	2.4
	Difference (F-M)	0-4	6.3	5.9	6.6	7.1	6.2	4.5	3.6	2.6	2.6
		5-9	1.3	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.6	0.7
Tamil Nadu	Male	0-4	23.2	21.8	20.3	19.1	17.6	16.3	15.0	14.6	13.8
		5-9	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.1	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.4
	Female	0-4	26.0	24.6	22.7	20.3	18.6	16.7	15.1	14.5	14.0
		5-9	2.2	2.1	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.2
	Difference (F-M)	0-4	2.8	2.8	42.1	1.2	1.1	0.4	0.1	-0.1	0.2
		5-9	0.1	0.1	3.4	-0.2	-0.1	-0.2	-0.3	-0.3	-0.2
Uttar Pradesh	Male	0-4	49.8	45.4	50.7	38.7	35.8	33.0	31.9	31.1	30.0
		5-9	4.2	3.8	5.1	3.2	3.2	3.0	2.9	2.8	2.7
	Female	0-4	59.0	54.4	8.6	46.7	43.9	41.2	38.9	37.4	36.7
		5-9	6.1	5.6	1.7	4.8	4.7	4.4	4.2	4.0	4.0
	Difference (F-M)	0-4	9.2	9.1	22.8	8.0	8.1	8.3	7.0	6.3	6.7
		5-9	1.9	1.8	2.2	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.3
West Bengal	Male	0-4	26.1	24.5	22.8	21.6	20.6	19.5	18.7	18.4	18.1
		5-9	2.6	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.1	1.9	1.9	1.7
	Female	0-4	26.3	24.1	22.8	21.9	20.6	19.5	19.5	19.4	18.7
		5-9	3.2	2.8	2.5	2.5	2.3	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.1
	Difference (F-M)	0-4	0.2	-0.4	-0.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.9	0.7
		5-9	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3

Source: Mahendra K Premi (Author) published in Economic & Political Weekly, Vol XXXVI No. 21, May 26-June 1, 2001.

Table - 9 Literacy rate by Sex for State and District 1991 and 2001

Sl no	State/District	Literacy rate*					
		Persons		Males		Females	
		1991	*2001	1991	*2001	1991	*2001
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Kerala	89.81	90.92	93.62	94.20	86.17	87.86
2	Thiruvananthapuram	89.22	89.36	92.84	92.68	85.76	86.26
3	Kollam	90.47	91.49	94.09	94.63	87.00	88.60
4	Pathanamthitta	94.86	95.09	96.56	96.62	93.29	93.71
5	Alappuzha	93.87	93.66	96.79	96.42	91.12	91.14
6	Kottayam	95.72	95.90	97.46	97.41	94.00	94.45
7	Idukki	86.97	88.58	90.89	92.11	82.97	85.04
8	Eranakulam	92.30	93.42	95.40	95.95	89.22	90.96
9	Thrissur	90.18	92.56	93.77	95.47	86.94	89.94
10	Palakkad	81.27	84.31	87.24	89.73	75.72	79.31
11	Malappuram	87.94	88.61	92.08	91.46	84.09	85.96
12	Kozhikode	91.10	92.45	95.58	96.30	86.79	88.86
13	Wayanad	82.73	85.52	87.69	90.28	77.69	80.80
14	Kannur	91.48	92.80	95.54	96.38	87.65	89.57
15	Kasaragod	82.51	85.17	88.97	90.84	76.29	79.80

Note: -Literacy rate is the percentage of literates to population aged 7 years and above.

* Provisional

Table – 10 Districtwise literates in Kerala 2001

Sl.No	State/District	Number of Literates *		
		Persons	Males	Females
1	2	9	10	11
1	Kerala	25625698	12817963	12807735
2	Thiruvananthapuram	2572542	1287735	1284807
3	Kollam	2105396	1045009	1060387
4	Pathanamthitta	1054837	508153	546684
5	Alappuzha	1768261	869440	898821
6	Kottayam	1674592	836491	838101
7	Idukki	885166	461260	423906
8	Eranakulam	2589038	1312657	1276381
9	Thrissur	2456081	1200247	1255834
10	Palakkad	1951428	997503	953925
11	Malappuram	2745398	1363647	1381751
12	Kozhikode	2351548	1182906	1168642
13	Wayanad	587030	308831	278199
14	Kannur	1988014	979240	1008774
15	Kasaragod	896367	464844	431523

Literacy excludes children in the group of 0 – 6 years who were by definition treated as illiterate in census of India 2001.

* Provisional

Table - 11 Comparative statement showing literacy rate in India and States 1991 & 2001

Sl No	India/States/Union Territories	Literacy rate 1991			Literacy rate 2001*		
		Persons	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	India	52.21	64.13	39.29	65.38	75.85	54.16
2	Jammu & Kashmir	-	-	-	54.46	65.75	41.82
3	Himachal Pradesh	63.86	75.36	52.13	77.13	86.02	68.08
4	Punjab	58.51	65.66	50.41	69.95	75.63	63.55
5	Chandigarh	77.81	82.04	72.34	81.76	85.65	76.65
6	Uttaranchal	-	-	-	72.28	84.01	60.26
7	Haryana	55.85	69.10	40.47	68.59	79.25	56.31
8	Delhi	75.29	82.01	66.99	81.82	87.37	75.00
9	Rajasthan	38.55	54.99	20.44	61.03	76.46	44.34
10	Uttar Pradesh	41.60	55.73	25.31	57.36	70.23	42.98
11	Bihar	38.48	52.49	22.89	47.53	60.32	33.57
12	Sikkim	56.94	65.74	46.69	69.68	76.73	61.46
13	Arunachal Pradesh	41.59	51.45	29.69	54.74	64.07	44.24
14	Nagaland	61.65	67.62	54.75	67.11	71.77	61.92
15	Manipur	59.89	71.63	47.60	68.87	77.87	59.70
16	Mizoram	82.27	85.61	78.60	88.49	90.69	86.13
17	Tripura	60.44	70.58	49.65	73.66	81.47	65.41
18	Meghalaya	46.10	53.12	44.85	63.31	66.14	60.41
19	Assam	52.89	61.87	43.03	64.28	71.93	56.03
20	West Bengal	57.70	67.81	46.56	69.22	77.58	60.22
21	Jharkand	-	-	-	54.13	67.94	39.38
22	Orissa	49.09	63.09	34.68	63.61	75.95	50.97
23	Chhattisgarh	-	-	-	65.18	77.86	52.40
24	Madhya Pradesh	44.20	58.42	28.85	64.11	76.80	50.28
25	Gujarat	61.29	73.13	48.64	69.97	80.50	58.60
26	Daman & Diu	71.20	82.66	59.40	81.09	88.40	70.37
27	Dadra & NagarHaveli	40.71	53.56	26.98	60.03	73.32	42.99
28	Maharashtra	64.87	76.56	52.32	77.27	86.27	67.51
29	Andhra Pradesh	44.09	55.13	32.72	61.11	70.85	51.17
30	Karnataka	56.04	67.26	44.34	67.04	76.29	57.45
31	Goa	75.51	83.64	67.09	82.32	88.88	75.51
32	Lakshadweep	81.78	90.18	72.89	87.52	93.15	81.56
33	Kerala	89.81	93.62	86.17	90.92	94.20	87.86
34	Tamil Nadu	62.66	73.75	51.33	73.47	82.33	64.55
35	Pondicherry	74.74	83.68	65.63	81.49	88.89	74.13
36	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	73.02	78.99	65.46	81.18	86.07	75.29

Notes: - The 1991 Census was not held in Jammu & Kashmir.

- The Population of India includes the estimated population of entire Kachch district, Morvi, Maliya – Miyana and Wankaner taluks of Rajkot district, Jodiya taluk of Jamnagar district of Gujarat state and entire Kinnaur district of Himachal Pradesh where population enumeration of census of India 2001 could not be conducted due to natural calamities.
- Literacy rates shown against Himachal Pradesh and Gujarat do not include areas affected by natural calamities, the details of which are given in note 1 above.

* Provisional

Table – 12 Growth of students in schools in Kerala (in 000's)

All Communities									
Year	L.P Section			U.P Section			High School Section		
	Total	Girls	% of girls to total	Total	Girls	% of girls to total	Total	Girls	% of girls to total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1993-94	2325	1135	48.8	1867	904	48.4	1616	817	50.5
1994-95	2252	1099	48.8	1839	892	48.5	1626	825	50.7
1995-96	2198	1074	48.8	1813	878	48.4	1617	819	50.7
1996-97	2141	1046	48.9	1790	868	48.5	1604	813	50.7
1997-98	2078	1017	48.9	1761	853	48.4	1598	808	50.6
1998-99	2010	985	49.0	1726	834	48.3	1599	806	50.4
1999-2000	1932	948	49.1	1705	821	48.0	1612	809	50.2
2000-2001	1933	950	49.1	1679	807	48.0	1606	801	49.8

Source: D.P.I

Table – 13 Growth in numbers of Scheduled Caste Students in Schools

Year	L.P Section			U.P Section			High School Section		
	Total	Girls	% of girls to total	Total	Girls	% of girls to total	Total	Girls	% of girls to total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1993-94	259461	125561	48.4	215530	103942	48.2	172534	87727	50.8
1994-95	248052	119949	48.4	211534	102416	48.4	170005	87077	51.2
1995-96	240938	116417	48.3	205774	99146	48.2	172895	88574	51.2
1996-97	234270	113002	48.2	198026	95260	48.1	170357	87236	51.2
1997-98	225552	109044	48.3	191648	91657	47.8	170402	87154	51.1
1998-99	216792	104847	48.4	185781	88811	47.8	168270	85692	50.9
1999-2000	207712	100655	48.5	182814	86796	47.5	167267	84515	50.5
2000-2001	203022	98771	48.7	181171	85943	47.4	164867	82292	50.0

Source: D.P.I

Table – 14 Growth in numbers of Scheduled Tribe Students in Schools

Year	L.P Section			U.P Section			High School Section		
	Total	Girls	% of girls to total	Total	Girls	% of girls to total	Total	Girls	% of girls to total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1993-94	32119	15405	47.9	19827	9559	48.3	12688	6342	49.9
1994-95	30122	14405	47.8	20171	9696	48.1	13184	6642	50.4
1995-96	29462	14192	48.1	19534	9420	48.2	13435	6746	50.2
1996-97	29384	14028	47.7	19078	9123	47.8	13454	6883	51.2
1997-98	29812	14385	48.3	18340	8709	47.5	13505	7033	52.1
1998-99	28845	13976	48.5	17703	8330	47.1	13589	6895	50.7
1999-2000	28392	13730	48.4	17631	8205	46.5	13813	6890	49.9
2000-2001	26756	13004	48.6	17940	8344	46.5	12959	6494	50.11

Source: D.P.I

Table – 15 Enrolment of students in India and Southern States (000's)

States	Standard	1990-91			1991-92			1992-93		
		Total	Girls	% of girls to total	Total	Girls	% of girls to total	Total	Girls	% of girls to total
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>11</i>
Andhra Pradesh	I-V	7537	3235	42.9	7755	3325	42.9	7847	3424	43.6
	VI-VIII	2124	780	36.7	2297	861	37.5	2288	870	38.0
	IX-X	975	349	35.8	1051	376	35.8	1023	367	35.9
Karnataka	I-V	5682	2617	46.1	5874	2751	46.8	6109	2861	46.8
	VI-VIII	1714	698	40.7	1717	705	41.1	1884	789	41.9
	IX-X	779	287	36.8	789	295	37.4	868	336	38.7
Kerala	I-V	3156	1533	48.6	3059	1489	48.7	3019	1469	48.7
	VI-VIII	1870	908	48.6	1887	922	48.9	1907	930	48.8
	IX-X	928	468	50.4	956	484	50.6	987	508	51.5
Tamil Nadu	I-V	7764	3581	46.1	7850	3625	46.2	7936	3668	46.2
	VI-VIII	3159	1344	42.5	3284	1412	42.9	3409	1480	43.4
	IX-X	1158	450	38.8	1209	475	39.3	1261	501	39.7
India	I-V	99118	41024	41.4	101577	42359	41.7	105370	44916	42.6
	VI-VIII	33282	12439	37.4	34446	12997	37.7	38709	15015	38.8
	IX-X	14539	4862	33.4	15028	5050	33.6	15754	5489	34.8

States	Standard	1993-94			1994-95			1995-96		
		Total	Girls	% of girls to total	Total	Girls	% of girls to total	Total	Girls	% of girls to total
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>13</i>	<i>14</i>	<i>15</i>	<i>16</i>	<i>17</i>	<i>18</i>	<i>19</i>	<i>20</i>
Andhra Pradesh	I-V	8510	3840	45.1	7409	3399	45.9	NA	NA	NA
	VI-VIII	2759	1128	40.9	2152	868	40.3			
	IX-X	929	346	37.2	957	365	38.1			
Karnataka	I-V	6120	2853	46.6	6302	2969	47.1			
	VI-VIII	1937	831	42.9	2138	955	44.7			
	IX-X	886	343	38.7	905	360	39.8			
Kerala	I-V	3019	1469	48.7	2898	1412	48.7			
	VI-VIII	1907	930	48.8	1866	908	48.7			
	IX-X	1007	515	51.1	1017	526	51.7			
Tamil Nadu	I-V	8021	3791	47.3	8110	3763	46.4			
	VI-VIII	3535	1549	43.8	3658	1615	44.1			
	IX-X	1313	527	40.1	1363	551	40.4			
India	I-V	108201	46396	42.9	107981	46276	42.9			
	VI-VIII	39915	15701	39.3	39286	15318	38.9			
	IX-X	15783	5604	35.5	16327	5793	35.5			

Source: Selected Educational Statistics

(Contd.)

Table – 16 Enrolment of Students in India and Southern States (000's)

(Contd.)

States	Standard	1996-97			1997-98		
		Total	Girls	% of girls to total	Total	Girls	% of girls to total
1	2	21	22	23	24	25	26
Andhra Pradesh	I-V	NA	NA	NA	8369	3988	47.7
	VI-VIII				2398	1817	75.8
	IX-X				1861	429	23.1
Karnataka	I-V				6389	3876	60.7
	VI-VIII				2415	1898	78.6
	IX-X				1827	474	26.0
Kerala	I-V				2749	1338	48.7
	VI-VIII				1836	889	48.4
	IX-X				1819	523	28.8
Tamil Nadu	I-V				6814	3295	48.4
	VI-VIII				3593	1663	46.3
	IX-X				1581	618	39.1
India	I-V	188781	47452	25.1			
	VI-VIII	39487	15848	40.1			
	IX-X	17946	6716	37.4			

Source: Selected Educational Statistics

Table – 17 Enrolment of Scheduled Caste Students in India and Southern States (000's)

States	Standard	1990-91			1991-92		
		Total	Girls	% of girls to total	Total	Girls	% of girls to total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Andhra Pradesh	I-V	1485686	630067	42.4	1519094	645095	42.5
	VI-VIII	350150	123318	35.2	398162	135268	35.8
	IX-X	150795	49854	33.1	166240	55043	33.1
Karnataka	I-V	888162	398934	44.9	966594	432747	44.8
	VI-VIII	237595	92720	39.0	249207	95627	38.4
	IX-X	94770	30480	32.1	95467	31557	33.1
Kerala	I-V	365201	176914	48.4	354057	171888	48.5
	VI-VIII	203019	98190	48.4	209195	101760	48.6
	IX-X	94479	48358	51.2	100561	51414	51.1
Tamil Nadu	I-V	1529412	691023	45.2	1546372	699349	45.2
	VI-VIII	550842	226534	41.1	572503	237996	41.6
	IX-X	180989	62090	34.3	188812	65589	34.7
India	I-V	15794427	6057503	38.4	16037107	6328346	39.5
	VI-VIII	4160516	1413416	33.9	4692761	1555822	33.2
	IX-X	1724121	488045	28.3	1884982	536007	28.4

Source: Selected Educational Statistics

(Contd.)

Table - 18 Enrolment of Scheduled Caste Students in India and Southern States (000's) (Contd ..)

States	Standard	1992-93			1993-94			1994-95		
		Total	Girls	% of girls to total	Total	Girls	% of girls to total	Total	Girls	% of girls to total
1	2	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Andhra Pradesh	I-V	1559490	678971	43.5	1454785	645811	44.4	1510602	677447	44.9
	VI-VIII	382707	137595	35.9	328802	120878	36.8	351856	130029	37.0
	IX-X	157800	48566	30.8	139341	46089	33.1	144181	49741	34.5
Karnataka	I-V	1056070	467749	44.3	1089078	489543	44.9	1121093	504624	45.0
	VI-VIII	269180	104365	38.8	289901	114396	39.5	310520	123945	39.9
	IX-X	102704	33632	32.7	104074	34973	33.6	118927	41386	34.8
Kerala	I-V	345005	167320	48.5	334968	163814	48.9	319287	154396	48.4
	VI-VIII	211938	102881	48.5	212896	104097	48.9	209461	101908	48.7
	IX-X	101650	52274	51.4	102408	52923	51.7	103034	54077	52.5
Tamil Nadu	I-V	1576426	714119	45.3	1592556	738150	46.4	1611390	730648	45.3
	VI-VIII	618457	261421	42.3	640869	273347	42.7	614840	257812	41.9
	IX-X	211526	75495	35.7	219872	79227	36.0	213707	75816	35.5
India	I-V	17351123	7034377	40.5	17580790	7169052	40.8	18223056	7500431	41.2
	VI-VIII	5411209	1933038	35.7	5580057	2014291	36.1	5652615	2054069	36.3
	IX-X	1951363	564265	28.9	2013524	611154	30.4	2055575	631288	30.7

Source: Selected Educational Statistics

States	Standard	1995-96			1996-97			1997-98		
		Total	Girls	% of girls to total	Total	Girls	% of girls to total	Total	Girls	% of girls to total
1	2	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
Andhra Pradesh	I-V	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	585	278	47.5
	VI-VIII							381	120	31.5
	IX-X							270	101	37.4
Karnataka	I-V							1050	505	48.1
	VI-VIII							407	178	43.7
	IX-X							146	60	41.1
Kerala	I-V							288	138	47.9
	VI-VIII							190	95	50.0
	IX-X							105	54	51.4
Tamil Nadu	I-V							1292	617	47.8
	VI-VIII	586	264	45.1						
	IX-X	230	90	39.1						
India	I-V	18444	7854	42.6						
	VI-VIII	5764	2218	38.5						
	IX-X	2434	852	35.0						

Source: Selected Educational Statistics

Table - 19 Enrolment of Schedule Tribe Students in India and Southern States (000's)

States	Standard	1990-91			1991-92		
		Total	Girls	% of girls to total	Total	Girls	% of girls to total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Andhra Pradesh	I-V	523012	199536	38.2	555750	213387	38.4
	VI-VIII	83253	24287	29.2	92065	29112	31.6
	IX-X	32912	9079	27.6	38388	10975	28.6
Karnataka	I-V	223249	100988	45.2	285229	124529	43.7
	VI-VIII	59083	23860	40.4	68082	26048	38.3
	IX-X	22136	7808	35.3	25853	9153	35.4
Kerala	I-V	42012	20012	47.6	41306	19768	47.9
	VI-VIII	15925	7783	48.9	16954	8198	48.4
	IX-X	6160	3090	50.2	6647	3316	49.9
Tamil Nadu	I-V	68555	29552	43.1	69313	29908	43.1
	VI-VIII	19006	7183	37.8	19740	7546	38.2
	IX-X	6595	2527	38.3	6888	2669	38.7
India	I-V	7868187	2910576	37.0	8032918	3081923	38.4
	VI-VIII	1706906	575518	33.7	1794424	580486	32.3
	IX-X	612914	187912	30.7	640837	201052	31.4

Table - 19 (Contd.)

States	Standard	1992-93			1993-94		
		Total	Girls	% of girls to total	Total	Girls	% of girls to total
1	2	9	10	11	12	13	14
Andhra Pradesh	I-V	571107	223940	39.2	525711	205245	39.0
	VI-VIII	101289	30954	30.6	77901	20485	26.3
	IX-X	40543	311810	29.1	27985	6228	22.3
Karnataka	I-V	323940	141430	43.7	346082	151579	43.8
	VI-VIII	75108	28791	38.3	89835	35599	39.6
	IX-X	25981	9198	35.4	26769	8919	33.3
Kerala	I-V	40704	19519	48.0	37299	18394	49.3
	VI-VIII	16885	8261	48.9	17769	8467	47.7
	IX-X	6789	3494	51.5	6883	3580	52.0
Tamil Nadu	I-V	73429	31702	43.2	74055	32604	44.0
	VI-VIII	23547	9408	40.0	24410	9912	40.6
	IX-X	8462	3142	37.1	9035	3532	39.1
India	I-V	8364603	3332660	39.8	8594682	3441127	40.0
	VI-VIII	2029196	692903	34.1	2194134	769760	35.1
	IX-X	694453	220408	31.7	736910	240005	32.6

Source: Selected Educational Statistics

(Contd.)

Table – 19 (Contd.)

States	Standard	1994-95			1995-96		
		Total	Girls	% of girls to total	Total	Girls	% of girls to total
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>15</i>	<i>16</i>	<i>17</i>	<i>18</i>	<i>19</i>	<i>20</i>
AndhraPradesh	I-V	556888	219000	39.3	NA	NA	NA
	VI-VIII	87474	24489	28.0			
	IX-X	31732	7620	24.0			
Karnataka	I-V	367652	161953	44.1			
	VI-VIII	93973	37180	39.6			
	IX-X	30697	10356	33.7			
Kerala	I-V	37587	17924	47.7			
	VI-VIII	18389	8930	48.6			
	IX-X	7612	3937	51.7			
Tamil Nadu	I-V	74970	32119	42.8			
	VI-VIII	24259	9628	39.7			
	IX-X	8939	3314	37.1			
India	I-V	9027312	3633255	40.2			
	VI-VIII	2281176	804068	35.2			
	IX-X	792433	266698	33.7			

Table – 19 (Contd.)

States	Standard	1996-97			1997-98		
		Total	Girls	% of girls to total	Total	Girls	% of girls to total
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>21</i>	<i>22</i>	<i>23</i>	<i>24</i>	<i>25</i>	<i>26</i>
AndhraPradesh	I-V	NA	NA	NA	1506	716	47.5
	VI-VIII				77	23	29.9
	IX-X				65	18	27.7
Karnataka	I-V				275	124	45.1
	VI-VIII				130	56	43.1
	IX-X				51	21	41.2
Kerala	I-V				36	17	47.2
	VI-VIII				17	8	47.1
	IX-X				7	4	57.1
Tamil Nadu	I-V				62	24	38.7
	VI-VIII				27	11	40.7
	IX-X				10	3	30.0
India	I-V	9011	3858	42.8			
	VI-VIII	2355	873	37.1			
	IX-X	992	349	35.2			

Source: Selected Educational Statistics

Table – 20 District wise enrolments of students in Kerala 2000-2001

Districts	General			Scheduled Caste			Scheduled Tribe		
	Total	Girls	% of girls to total	Total	Girls	% of girls to total	Total	Girls	% of girls to total
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>10</i>
Thiruvananthapuram	482441	240482	49.85	68179	33518	49.16	3282	1730	52.71
Kollam	392199	193054	49.22	55617	27043	48.62	1406	761	54.12
Pathanamthitta	171133	81923	47.87	28287	13319	47.08	887	396	44.64
Alappuzha	294405	143612	48.78	31334	15160	48.38	680	306	45.00
Kottayam	278124	137068	49.28	25057	12183	48.62	2757	1367	49.58
Idukki	155833	75264	48.30	24780	12046	48.61	6794	3154	46.42
Eranakulam	418472	206391	49.32	41199	20139	48.88	1686	745	44.18
Thrissur	480595	236565	49.22	61406	29964	48.79	1182	674	57.02
Palakkad	468215	230720	49.27	78020	37985	48.68	5734	2592	45.20
Malappuram	800686	390216	48.74	60007	29196	48.65	1926	910	47.25
Kozhikode	503473	245866	48.83	33788	16244	48.07	1020	474	46.60
Wayanad	132295	64936	49.08	7628	3668	48.08	21350	10337	48.42
Kannur	420937	205476	48.81	17001	8394	49.37	3794	1848	48.71
Kasaragod	220244	106581	48.39	16757	8147	48.62	5568	2636	47.34
State	5219052	2558154	49.01	549060	267006	48.63	58066	27930	48.10

Source: Directorate of Public Instruction

Table – 21 District wise distribution of students in schools in Kerala 2000-2001

Districts	L.P Section			U.P Section			High School Section		
	Total	Girls	% of girls to total	Total	Girls	% of girls to total	Total	Girls	% of girls to total
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>10</i>
Thiruvananthapuram	180189	90512	50.23	153505	75152	48.96	148747	74818	50.30
Kollam	145692	72254	53.25	124370	60237	48.43	122137	60563	49.59
Pathanamthitta	58636	28938	49.35	54350	25606	47.11	58147	27379	47.09
Alappuzha	102588	50902	49.62	94238	45050	47.80	95581	47660	49.86
Kottayam	101508	49870	49.13	88238	42513	48.18	88378	44685	50.56
Idukki	58623	28508	48.63	50943	24037	47.18	46267	22719	49.10
Eranakulam	149683	74174	49.55	134156	64694	48.22	134633	67523	50.15
Thrissur	183806	90368	49.16	153131	73455	47.97	143658	72742	50.64
Palakkad	173942	85496	49.15	152618	73664	48.27	141655	71560	50.52
Malappuram	303078	147347	48.62	260151	124710	47.94	237457	118159	49.76
Kozhikode	183099	89233	48.73	163354	78261	47.91	157020	78372	49.91
Wayanad	51478	25156	48.87	42761	20475	47.88	38056	19305	50.73
Kannur	154570	75375	48.76	135775	64950	47.84	130592	65151	49.89
Kasargod	86562	42168	48.71	71511	34140	47.74	62171	30273	48.69
State	1933452	950301	49.15	1679101	806944	48.06	1606499	800909	49.85

Source: DPI

Table – 22 District wise distribution of Schedule Caste Students in schools in Kerala 2000-2001

Districts	L.P Section			U.P Section			High School Section		
	Total	Girls	% of girls to total	Total	Girls	% of girls to total	Total	Girls	% of girls to total
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>10</i>
Thiruvananthapuram	25336	12587	49.7	22416	10705	47.8	20427	10226	50.1
Kollam	20318	9918	48.8	17883	8505	47.6	17416	8620	49.5
Pathanamthitta	9137	4474	49.00	9210	4240	46.0	9940	4605	46.3
Alappuzha	10689	5306	49.6	10171	4783	47.0	10474	5071	48.4
Kottayam	8878	4278	48.2	8270	3961	47.9	7909	3944	49.9
Idukki	10065	4843	48.1	8276	4001	48.3	6439	3202	49.7
Eranakulam	15118	7377	48.8	13503	6440	47.7	12578	6322	50.3
Thrissur	23424	11277	48.1	20313	9565	47.1	17669	9122	51.6
Palakkad	29325	14275	48.7	26613	12547	47.1	22082	11163	50.6
Malappuram	22175	10725	48.4	19867	9547	48.1	17965	8924	49.7
Kozhikode	12353	5931	48.0	10865	5073	46.7	10570	5240	49.60
Wayanad	2937	1395	47.5	2527	1199	47.4	2164	1074	49.6
Kannur	6065	2926	48.2	5535	2667	48.2	5401	2801	51.9
Kasargod	7202	3459	48.0	5722	2710	47.4	3833	1978	51.6
State	203022	98771	48.7	181171	85943	47.4	164867	82292	50.0

Source:

Table – 23 District wise distribution of Schedule Tribe Students in schools in Kerala 2000-2001

Districts	L.P Section			U.P Section			High School Section		
	Total	Girls	% of girls to total	Total	Girls	% of girls to total	Total	Girls	% of girls to total
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>10</i>
Thiruvananthapuram	1207	635	52.6	995	495	49.7	1080	600	55.6
Kollam	471	248	52.7	468	263	56.2	467	250	53.5
Pathanamthitta	226	99	43.8	309	114	36.9	352	183	52.0
Alappuzha	284	163	57.4	259	84	32.4	137	59	43.1
Kottayam	950	470	49.5	889	425	47.8	918	472	51.4
Idukki	3048	1405	46.1	2053	953	46.4	1693	796	47.0
Eranakulam	675	331	49.0	534	226	42.3	477	188	39.4
Thrissur	568	332	58.5	388	215	55.4	226	127	56.2
Palakkad	3307	1510	45.7	1513	685	45.3	914	397	43.4
Malappuram	945	460	48.7	674	307	45.5	307	143	46.6
Kozhikode	429	198	46.2	323	142	44.0	274	135	49.3
Wayanad	10791	5292	49.0	6430	3004	46.7	4128	2838	68.8
Kannur	1712	835	48.8	1265	597	47.2	817	416	50.9
Kasargod	2143	1026	47.9	1840	834	45.3	1585	776	49.0
State	26756	13004	48.6	17940	8344	46.5	12959	6494	50.11

Source:

Table – 24 Number of students in Teachers Training Institute

Year	Number of schools	Total	Girls	% of girls to total
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>
1986-1987	94	7321	5534	75.6
1987-1988	98	7753	5103	65.8
1988-1989	99	7648	5807	75.9
1989-1990	101	7083	5226	73.8
1990-1991	101	7592	5777	76.1
1991-1992	101	7345	5670	77.2
1992-1993	101	8048	6317	78.5
1993-1994	101	8555	6722	78.6
1994-1995	NA	NA	NA	NA
1995-1996	NA	NA	NA	NA
1996-1997	NA	NA	NA	NA
1997-1998	NA	NA	NA	NA
1998-1999	NA	NA	NA	NA
1999-2000	102	6484	5285	81.5

Table – 25 Number of Students appeared and passed in Teachers Training Institutes

Year	Appeared			Passed		
	Total	Girls	% of girls to total	Total	girls	% of girls to total
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>7</i>
1986-1987	7576	3795	50.1	6593	3316	50.3
1987-1988	4097	1980	48.3	3515	1707	48.6
1988-1989	4436	1937	43.7	3768	1758	46.7
1989-1990	4002	1952	48.8	3800	1830	48.2
1990-1991	4326	2379	55.0	3873	2141	55.3
1991-1992	3954	1990	50.3	3706	1892	57.1
1992-1993	3872	2019	52.1	3677	1936	52.7
1993-1994	4056	3272	80.7	3649	2988	81.9
1994-1995	4838	2685	55.5	4538	2438	53.7
1995-1996	3573	2832	79.3	3243	2577	79.5
1996-1997	-	-	-	-	-	-
1997-1998 (Supplementary)	973	647	66.5	541	383	70.8
1998-1999	3528	2867	81.3	3202	2608	81.4

Table – 26 Enrolment by stage in Arts and Science colleges in Kerala - University wise 2000

Name of University	Pre-Degree			Degree			Post Graduate			Total		
	Total	Girls	% of girls to total	Total	Girls	% of girls to total	Total	Girls	% of girls to total	Total	Girls	% of girls to total
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>13</i>
Kerala	40341	23398	58.0	49145	32320	65.8	5271	3986	75.6	94757	59704	63.0
Calicut	34301	18105	52.8	43658	27453	62.9	3663	2598	70.9	81622	48156	58.9
Mahatma Gandhi	45497	26891	59.1	39194	25008	63.8	4577	3385	73.9	89268	55284	61.9
kannur	10512	5398	51.4	12888	8232	63.9	1074	635	59.1	24474	14265	58.3
Total	130651	73792	56.5	144885	93013	64.2	14585	10604	72.7	290121	177409	61.1

Source: Directorate of Collegiate Education

Table – 27 Students and Staff Strength in Polytechnics 1994-2000

Year		No of Institutions	Students			Teachers		
			Total	Girls	% of girls to total	Total	Girls	% of girls to total
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>9</i>
1994	Govt.	32	10560	3684	34.9	1053	268	25.5
	Private	7	2911	451	15.5	372	48	12.9
	Total	39	13471	4135	30.7	1425	316	22.2
1995	Govt.	32	13696	4434	32.4	1015	208	20.5
	Private	7	3750	1125	30.0	372	48	12.9
	Total	39	17446	5559	31.9	1387	256	18.5
1996	Govt.	32	14199	4338	30.5	1057	228	21.6
	Private	6	3760	1110	29.5	372	48	12.9
	Total	38	17959	5448	30.3	1429	276	19.3
1997	Govt.	32	14661	4352	29.7	1070	230	21.5
	Private	6	3850	1124	29.2	372	48	12.9
	Total	38	18511	5476	29.6	1442	278	19.3
1998	Govt.	32	15171	4455	29.4	1172	282	24.1
	Private	6	3965	1212	30.6	311	74	23.8
	Total	38	19136	5667	29.6	1483	356	24.0
1999	Govt.	36	16321	4542	27.8	1278	299	23.4
	Private	6	3965	1212	30.6	314	76	24.2
	Total	42	20286	5754	28.4	1592	375	23.6
2000	Govt.	41	20766	8306	39.9	1315	316	24.0
	Private	6	4003	1401	34.9	319	79	24.8
	Total	47	24769	9707	39.2	1634	395	24.2

Source: Directorate of Technical Education

Table – 28 Percentage distribution of Births by type of medical attention received by the mother at delivery in India and Southern States 1994

State	Sector	Institutional	Attended by trained Professionals	Attended by untrained Persons
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh	Rural	32.4	29.5	38.1
	Urban	81.7	9.9	8.4
	Total	36.8	27.7	35.4
Karnataka	Rural	36.1	28.1	35.8
	Urban	80.9	14.0	5.1
	Total	48.8	24.1	27.1
Kerala	Rural	94.1	3.8	2.1
	Urban	98.5	0.3	1.2
	Total	95.2	2.9	1.9
Tamil Nadu	Rural	51.6	26.8	21.6
	Urban	94.6	4.6	0.8
	Total	56.3	24.4	19.3
India	Rural	16.9	26.7	56.4
	Urban	54.7	33.8	11.5
	Total	22.3	27.7	50.0

Source: Sample Registration System-1994

Table – 29 - Number of In-patients and Out-patients treated in Government Institutions in Kerala (Allopathic)

Year	In-Patient				Out-patient			
	Total	Male	Female	Children	Total	Male	Female	Children
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1980-81	1096064	347817	533052	215195	23357027	6200785	9883679	7272563
1990-91	4227101	458021	652625	3116455	25943308	7474540	11117116	7351652
1991-92	1442249	485930	665588	290731	27491653	7932196	11864891	7694566
1992-93	1242007	398459	556839	286709	24368736	7057195	9196408	8115133
1993-94	1216170	398001	575657	242512	24192371	7295044	10470715	6426612
1994-95	1176629	391942	560416	224271	23207414	6804405	10177909	6225100
1995-96	1256040	420389	585625	250026	25548719	7652975	11115135	6780609
1996-97	1265142	410514	609671	244957	25731747	7012437	11690208	7029102
1997-98	1314678	432845	634076	247727	27741726	8463801	12862793	6415131
1998-99	1236281	399796	384728	251757	29317096	8854951	13187800	7274345

Source: Directorate of Health Services

Table – 30 Women employees in Public and Private sectors in Kerala as on 31st March 2000

District	Central Government	State Government	Quasi Government	Local Body	Total Public Sector	%of Women employment in Public Sector	Total Private Sector	%of Women employment in Private Sector	Total Public & Private Sector	Total %of Women employment
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Thiruvananthapuram	5794	18671	10709	1681	36855	27.80	23000	55.04	59855	34.33
Kollam	221	7456	15244	813	23734	48.09	41406	75.83	65140	62.66
Pathanamthitta	719	4055	3714	492	8980	35.94	6696	49.19	15676	40.62
Alappuzha	340	6611	4094	525	11570	34.92	11557	42.03	23127	38.15
Kottayam	625	6786	3179	408	10998	31.75	9918	34.34	20916	32.93
Idukki	268	3032	641	256	4197	25.68	39355	53.40	43552	48.37
Eranakulam	4033	10264	8079	936	23312	23.52	22540	33.61	45852	27.59
Thrissur	1455	11158	4788	845	18246	36.32	24303	50.06	42549	43.07
Palakkad	2043	6826	817	247	9933	20.12	12217	36.13	22150	26.63
Malappuram	423	9777	1456	402	12058	31.56	14243	28.33	26301	37.86
Kozhikode	1224	7272	2461	664	11621	25.19	18118	36.04	29739	30.85
Wayanad	42	2771	220	73	3106	24.62	11033	57.67	14139	44.54
Kannur	791	5776	4632	450	11649	30.56	22358	40.59	34007	36.49
Kasaragod	176	4802	1212	113	6303	32.87	29156	79.47	35459	63.48
State	18154	105257	61246	7905	192562	29.90	285900	49.13	478462	39.03

Source: Employment Directorate

Table – 31 - Percentage of Women Employment in Registered Factories

Category	1990			1991			1992		
	Public Sector	Private Sector	Total	Public Sector	Private Sector	Total	Public Sector	Private Sector	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Total number of registered working factories	413	12035	12448	455	12800	13255	495	14113	14608
No. of factories submitting returns	297	7390	7687	292	7791	8083	274	8005	8279
Total employment in the factories submitting return	58762	132811	191573	54645	160854	215499	48415	155215	203630
Women employment in the factories submitting return	24579	49251	73830	14256	60594	74850	9074	64818	73892
Percentage of women employment in factories submitting returns	41.83	37.08	38.54	26.08	37.67	34.73	18.74	41.76	36.29

Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics

Table – 32 - Percentage of Women employment in registered factories (contd.)

Categories	1993			1994			1995		
	Public Sector	Private Sector	Total	Public Sector	Private Sector	Total	Public Sector	Private Sector	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Total number of registered working factories	486	14646	15132	481	14824	15305	491	14840	15331
No. of factories submitting returns	314	7453	7767	263	6871	7134	178	4419	4597
Total employment in the factories submitting return	80838	158905	239743	71564	165013	236577	30372	75714	106086
Women employment in the factories submitting return	41791	67016	108807	38497	84317	122814	4266	17887	22153
Percentage of women employment in factories submitting returns	51.70	42.17	45.38	53.79	51.10	51.91	14.05	23.62	20.88

Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics

**Table – 33 Percentage of Women employment in registered factories
(contd.)**

Categories	1996			1997			1998		
	Public Sector	Private Sector	Total	Public Sector	Private Sector	Total	Public Sector	Private Sector	Total
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>10</i>
Total number of registered working factories	528	15906	16434	533	16803	17336	542	17177	17719
No. of factories submitting returns	208	5805	6013	238	6389	6627	259	7022	7281
Total employment in the factories submitting return	49257	136862	186089	56476	150741	207217	56854	143745	200604
Women employment in the factories submitting return	26233	67573	93806	30017	74372	104389	23189	56156	79345
Percentage of women employment in factories submitting returns	53.26	49.37	50.41	53.15	49.34	50.38	40.78	39.07	39.55

Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics

Table – 34 Women Participation in Khadi and Village Industries Sector

Sl. No.	Industries	Employment				Percentage of Women participation	
		1999-2000		2000-2001		1999-00	2000-01
		Women	Total	Women	Total		
I	Khadi	6375	6573	5035	5534	96.99	90.98
II	Village Industries						
1	Cottage Match	4105	6665	4090	6635	61.59	61.64
2	Village Leather	936	2615	571	1631	35.79	35.01
3	Fibre	28514	60670	27912	60642	47.00	46.03
4	Rubber	898	1962	1034	1880	45.77	55.00
5	H.M.P.	194	554	177	507	35.02	34.91
6	Village Pottery	11752	23936	6189	11255	49.10	54.99
7	Service	253	845	330	945	29.94	34.92
8	Village Oil	135	1403	95	1128	9.62	8.42
9	N.E.O.S.	479	1381	554	1230	34.69	45.04
10	P.C.P	6178	14370	5798	14490	42.99	40.01
11	F.V.P.	1315	3126	1285	3135	42.07	40.99
12	Ayurvedic	394	1073	387	1072	36.72	36.10
13	Cane & Bamboo	1318	3063	1350	3158	43.03	42.75
14	Textile	3968	6465	4746	6178	61.38	76.82
15	Aluminium	119	916	115	900	12.99	12.78
16	Electronics	307	932	286	877	32.94	32.61
17	Plastic	96	187	96	201	51.34	47.76
18	Lime	3019	9192	2997	9157	32.84	32.73
19	Bee-keeping	428	18032	412	17958	2.37	2.29
20	Blacksmithy and Carpentry	794	6519	776	6486	12.18	11.96
21	Gurkhandasari	323	2500	281	2441	12.92	11.51
22	Palmgur	3433	8701	3279	8502	39.46	38.57
23	Agarbathy	657	1500	606	1456	43.80	41.62
24	Polyvastra	691	755	666	732	91.52	90.98
25	Bell Metal		10			0.00	
II	Village Industries Total	70306	177372	64032	162596	39.64	39.38
	Grand Total	76681	183945	69067	168130	41.69	41.08

Source: Khadi & Village Industries Board

Table – 35 Growth in the number of Teachers in Schools ('000)

Year	Total	Women	% of women to total
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>
1980-1981	175	93	53.2
1985-1986	188	110	58.6
1986-1987	192	114	59.6
1987-1988	194	116	59.8
1988-1989	191	116	60.7
1989-1990	191	117	61.3
1990-1991	191	118	61.8
1991-1992	191	121	63.4
1992-1993	191	123	64.4
1993-1994	191	124	64.9
1994-1995	191	125	65.4
1995-1996	189	125	66.1
1996-1997	188	126	67.0
1997-1998	188	126	67.0
1998-1999	185	124	67.0
1999-2000	185	125	67.6

Source: D.P.I

Table – 36 Teachers in Kerala 1999-2000

(Section and Management wise)

Type of school	Government			Private Aided			Private Unaided			Total		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>13</i>
High and Training Schools	8971	13720	22691	12850	23939	36789	940	2277	3217	22761	39936	62697
U P Schools	7951	11423	19374	11140	25418	36558	487	1966	2453	19578	38807	58385
L P Schools	6983	16238	23221	10343	28188	38531	197	2033	2230	17523	46459	63982
Total	23905	41381	65286	34333	77545	111878	1624	6276	7900	59862	125202	185064

Source: D.P.I

Table – 37 District wise and Management wise teachers in Kerala 1999-2000

District	Government			Private aided			Private unaided			Total		
	Total	Female	% of female total	Total	Female	% of female total	Total	Female	% of female total	Total	Female	% of female total
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>13</i>
Thiruvananthapuram	8853	6292	71.07	6365	4904	77.05	1524	1229	80.64	16742	12425	74.21
Kollam	5518	3838	69.55	7449	5691	76.40	433	367	84.76	13400	9896	73.85
Pathanamthitta	2217	1616	72.89	4799	3824	79.68	353	307	86.97	7369	5747	77.99
Alappuzha	3651	2777	76.06	6782	5359	79.02	281	246	86.62	10714	8382	78.23
Kottayam	2793	2158	72.26	7231	5639	77.98	678	551	81.27	10702	8348	78.00
Idukki	1863	1128	60.55	3537	2593	73.31	212	155	73.11	5612	3876	69.07
Eranakulam	4569	3408	74.59	9318	7660	82.21	1362	1192	87.52	15249	12260	80.40
Thrissur	4478	3571	79.75	11263	9656	85.73	742	589	79.38	16483	13816	83.82
Palakkad	5281	3396	64.31	9790	6848	69.95	598	494	82.61	15669	10738	68.53
Malappuram	9453	5204	55.05	14798	8550	57.78	677	418	61.74	24928	14172	56.85
Kozhikode	5487	2556	46.58	13088	6719	51.34	487	339	69.61	19062	9614	50.44
Wayanad	2275	1156	50.81	1984	1248	62.90	93	72	77.42	4352	2476	56.89
Kannur	4493	2196	48.88	12375	7347	59.37	257	191	74.32	17125	9734	56.84
Kasargod	4355	2085	47.88	3099	1507	48.63	203	126	62.07	7657	3718	48.56
Total	65285	41381	63.39	111878	77545	69.31	7900	6276	79.44	185064	125202	67.65

Source: D.P.I

Table – 38 Number of Teachers in Arts and Science Colleges 1995-2000

Name of University	Number of Teachers								
	1995			1996			1997		
	Total	Women	% of women to total	Total	Women	% of women to total	Total	Women	% of women to total
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>10</i>
Kerala	4044	1763	43.6	3999	1751	43.8	3983	1742	43.7
Calicut	* 4630	* 1618	34.9	* 4578	* 1584	* 34.6	3540	1230	34.7
Mahatma Gandhi	4846	1725	35.6	4663	1628	34.9	4696	1649	35.1
Kannur							1057	363	34.3
Total	13520	5106	37.8	13240	4963	37.5	13276	4984	37.5

* - Includes Kannur University

Name of University	Number of Teachers								
	1998			1999			2000		
	Total	Women	% of women to total	Total	Women	% of women to total	Total	Women	% of women to total
<i>1</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>13</i>	<i>14</i>	<i>15</i>	<i>16</i>	<i>17</i>	<i>18</i>	<i>19</i>
Kerala	3969	2241	56.5	3481	2078	59.7	3690	2354	63.8
Calicut	4707	2942	62.5	3635	1783	49.1	3179	1397	43.9
Mahatma Gandhi	3614	1736	48.0	4582	2606	56.9	3898	2012	51.6
Kannur	845	230	27.2	1133	618	54.5	876	363	41.4
Total	13135	7149	54.4	12831	7085	55.2	11643	6126	52.6

Source: Directorate of Collegiate Education

Table - 39 List of Registered Para-medical practitioners (Government) in Kerala

Category	1993			1994			1995		
	Total	Female	%of female to total	Total	Female	%of female to total	Total	Female	% of female to total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Nurse	13976	13676	97.85	14674	14372	97.94	15320	14998	97.90
Mid-wife	12374	12374	100.00	13079	13077	99.98	13725	13703	99.84
Nurse & Midwives (Integrated)	14878	14878	100.00	16352	16329	99.86	17872	17872	100.00
Auxiliary Nurse-Midwife	11206	11206	100.00	11637	11637	100.00	12657	12657	100.00
Health Visitors	318	318	100.00	318	318	100.00	318	318	100.00
Total	52752	52452	99.43	56060	55733	99.42	59892	59548	99.43

Source: DHS

Category	1996			1997			1998		
	Total	Female	% of female to total	Total	Female	% of female to total	Total	Female	% of female to total
1	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Nurse	15966	15624	97.86	18655	18201	97.56	21869	21197	96.93
Mid-wife	14371	14329	99.71	18221	18221	100.00	21388	21388	100.00
Nurse & Midwives (integrated)	19392	19392	100.00	22873	22873	100.00	25112	25112	100.00
Auxiliary Nurse-Midwife	13677	13677	100.00	11291	11291	100.00	11896	11896	100.00
Health Visitors	318	318	100.00	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	63724	63340	99.40	71040	70586	99.36	80265	79593	99.16

Source: DHS

Category	1999			2000		
	Total	Female	%of female to total	Total	Female	%of female to total
1	20	21	22	23	24	25
Nurse	25625	24762	96.63	29362	28280	96.31
Midwife	25364	25364	100.00	29260	29260	100.00
Nurse & Midwives (Integrated)	27593	27593	100.00	30087	30087	100.00
Auxiliary Nurse	12419	12419	100.00	12940	12940	100.00
Health Visitors	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	91001	90138	99.05	101649	100567	98.93

Source: DHS

Table – 40 Women empowerment – No. of Seats reserved for Women in Local Self Governments in Kerala – 2001

I. Grama Panchayats

District	Total No. of Grama Panchayat	Total No. of Wards	No. of Seats reserved for Women				No. of Seats reserved for the post of President			
			SC Women	ST Women	Women	Total Women	SC Women	ST Women	Women	Total Women
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Thiruvananthapuram	78	1096	48	1	345	394	3		25	28
Kollam	69	1030	58		307	365	3		24	27
Pathanamthitta	54	634	25		212	237	2		13	15
Alappuzha	73	935	26		313	339	2		20	22
Kottayam	74	950	14	3	327	344	2		20	22
Idukki	51	612	22	9	197	228	2		12	14
Eranakulam	88	1118	29		381	410	3		24	27
Thrissur	92	1221	56		385	441	4		28	32
Palakkad	90	1178	79	6	342	427	5	1	26	32
Malappuram	100	1460	29	1	490	520	3		34	37
Kozhikode	77	1090	22		373	395	2		25	27
Wayanad	25	354	1	23	104	128		2	8	10
Kannur	81	1049	5	1	376	382	1		23	24
Kasaragod	39	528	8	4	178	190	1	1	12	14
Total	991	13255	422	48	4330	4800	33	4	294	331

II. Block Panchayats

District	Total No. of Grama Panchayat	Total No. of Wards	No. of Seats reserved for Women				No. of Seats reserved for the post of President			
			SC Women	ST Women	Women	Total Women	SC Women	ST Women	Women	Total Women
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Thiruvananthapuram	12	129	5	0	43	48	1		4	5
Kollam	13	136	5	0	47	52	1		4	5
Pathanamthitta	9	91	3	0	33	36			2	2
Alappuzha	12	121	3	0	45	48			3	3
Kottayam	11	116	0	0	45	45			3	3
Idukki	8	80	3	0	29	32			2	2
Eranakulam	15	153	0	0	60	60			4	4
Thrissur	17	173	4	0	64	68	1		4	5
Palakkad	13	141	11	2	42	55	1		4	5
Malappuram	14	165	2	0	59	61	1		5	6
Kozhikode	12	135	3	0	48	51			4	4
Wayanad	3	36	0	3	10	13		1	1	2
Kannur	9	109	0	0	40	40			3	3
Kasaragod	4	53	0	0	20	20			2	2
Total	152	1638	39	5	585	629	5	1	45	51

III. District Panchayats

District	Total No. of Wards	No. of Seats reserved for Women			
		SC Women	ST Women	Women	Total Women
1	2	3	4	5	6
Thiruvananthapuram	25	1	0	8	9
Kollam	24	1	0	7	8
Pathanamthitta	15	1	0	4	5
Alappuzha	21	1	0	6	7
Kottayam	21	1	0	6	7
Idukki	15	1	0	4	5
Eranakulam	25	1	0	8	9
Thrissur	27	2	0	7	9
Palakkad	26	2	0	7	9
Malappuram	30	1	0	9	10
Kozhikode	25	1	0	8	9
Wayanad	15	0	1	4	5
Kannur	23	0	0	8	8
Kasaragod	15	0	0	5	5
Total	307	13	1	91	105

IV. Municipalities

District	Total No. of Municipality	Total No. of Wards	No. of Seats reserved for Women			
			SC Women	ST Women	Women	Total Women
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Thiruvananthapuram	4	120	6	0	36	42
Kollam	2	56	2	0	17	19
Pathanamthitta	3	81	3	0	25	28
Alappuzha	5	162	3	0	53	56
Kottayam	4	109	3	0	35	38
Idukki	1	28	0	0	10	10
Eranakulam	8	203	5	0	64	69
Thrissur	6	154	7	0	46	53
Palakkad	4	130	6	0	38	44
Malappuram	5	178	6	0	55	61
Kozhikode	2	78	1	0	26	27
Wayanad	1	21	0	1	6	7
Kannur	6	211	3	0	70	73
Kasaragod	2	66	0	0	23	23
Total	53	1597	45	1	504	550

V. Municipal Corporations

District	Total No. of Corporations	Total No. of Wards	No. of Seats reserved for Women			Total Women
			SC Women	ST Women	Women	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Thiruvananthapuram	1	81	3	0	24	27
Kollam	1	66	1	0	21	22
Pathanamthitta	0	0	0	0	0	0
Alappuzha	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kottayam	0	0	0	0	0	0
Idukki	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ernakulam	1	51	1	0	16	17
Thrissur	1	50	2	0	15	17
Palakkad	0	0	0	0	0	0
Malappuram	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kozhikode	1	50	4	0	13	17
Wayanad	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kannur	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kasaragod	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	5	298	11	0	89	100

VI. Abstract No. of Seats reserved for women in Local Self Governments

Sl. No.	Local Self Governments	Total No.	Total No. of Wards	No. of Seats reserved for Women			No. of Seats reserved for the post of President				
				Total SC Women	Total ST Women	Total Women	Total SC Women	Total ST Women	Total Women		
1	Grama Panchayat	991	13255	422	48	4330	4800	33	4	294	331
2	Block Panchayat	152	1638	39	5	585	629	5	1	45	51
3	District Panchayat	14	307	13	1	91	105				
4	Municipality	53	1597	45	1	504	550				
5	Municipal Corporation	5	298	11	0	89	100				
6	Total	1215	17095	530	55	5599	6184	38	5	339	382

Source: State Election Commission

Table – 41 Women in Decision making in India and States

India/States/Union Territories	Political						Administrative			
	Lok Sabha (1999)		Legislative Assembly (2000)		Panchayati Raj Institutions (1991 – 1997)		I.A.S. (As on 1.6.2000)		I.P.S. (As on 1.4.2000)	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
INDIA	49	494	229	3838	813676	1784134	535	4624	110	3191
Andra Pradesh	4	38	28	266	83783	162483	33	281	11	179
Arunachal Pradesh	Nil	2	1	59	125	6890	38	194	9	147
Assam	2	12	6	116	8203	19143	10	216	2	134
Bihar	5	49	19	305	NA	NA	33	360	14	233
Goa	Nil	2	2	38	468	863	X	X	X	X
Gujarat	3	23	4	178	42708	85337	23	225	3	133
Haryana	2	8	4	86	18836	38044	32	180	4	100
Himachal Pradesh	Nil	4	6	62	6655	13516	17	109	1	73
Jammu & Kashmir	Nil	6	2	85	NA	NA	3	109	1	80
Karnataka	2	26	6	218	35640	49246	35	213	4	137
Kerala	1	19	13	127	4050	8067	21	157	2	114
Madhya Pradesh	3	37	26	294	159609	324785	54	342	9	273
Maharashtra	4	44	12	276	101943	206888	40	311	6	201
Manipur	Nil	2	1	59	598	1019	5	193	3	98
Meghalaya	Nil	2	3	57	Nil	Nil	X X	X X	X X	X X
Mizoram	Nil	1	0	40	Nil	Nil	X	X	X	X
Nagaland	Nil	1	0	60	Nil	Nil	1	63	1	39
Orissa	2	19	13	134	30759	56432	17	185	7	129
Punjab	2	11	7	110	31468	59089	28	165	6	144
Rajasthan	3	22	14	186	40862	84811	29	231	6	141
Sikkim	Nil	1	1	31	115	860	5	45	Nil	24
Tamil Nadu	1	38	9	225	35315	69230	37	288	7	176

Tripura	Nil	2	2	58	1900	3793	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX
Uttar Pradesh	9	76	20	404	189060	554326	X	X	X	X	10	381
West Bengal	5	37	20	274	21168	38479	23	273	4	255		
UNION TERRITORIES												
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	Nil	1	# #	# #	296	493	X	X	X	X	X	X
Chandigarh	Nil	1	# #	# #	27	98	X	X	X	X	X	X
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	Nil	1	# #	# #	50	101	X	X	X	X	X	X
Daman & Diu	Nil	1	# #	# #	30	48	X	X	X	X	X	X
Delhi	1	6	9	61	NA	NA	X	X	X	X	X	X
Lakshadweep	Nil	1	# #	# #	8	93	X	X	X	X	X	X
Pondicherry	Nil	1	1	29	Nil	Nil	X	X	X	X	X	X

X: Included under Arunachal Pradesh

XX: Included under Assam

XXX: Included under Manipur

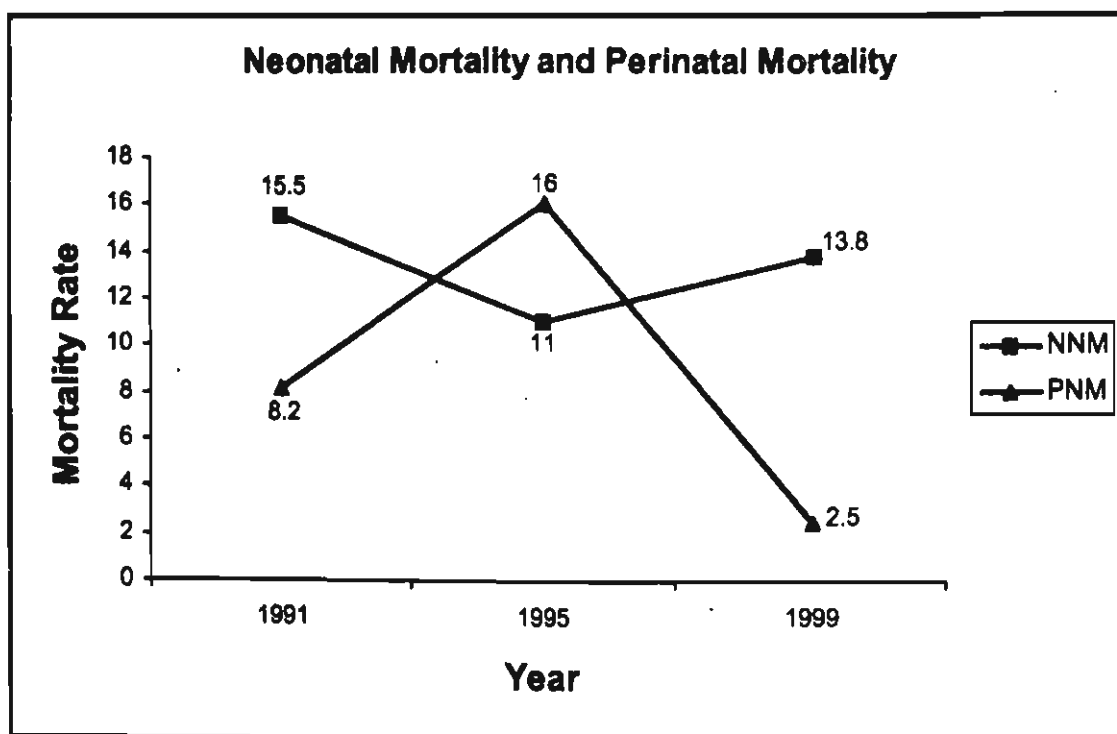
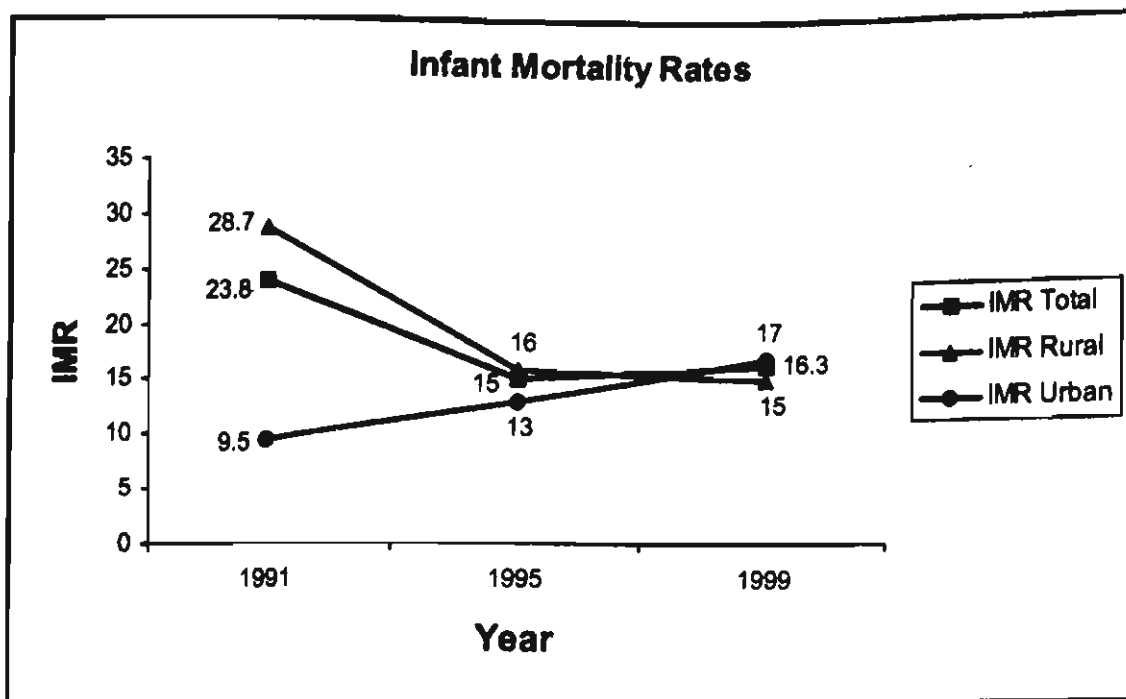
Source: Women in India (A Statistical Profile), Planning Commission (Social Development & Women's Programmes Division), Government of India.

Table -- 42 Child Sex Ratio (Girls per 1,000 Boys Aged 0-6), 1961-2001

India / States	Year	Sex Ratio	States/UT	Year	Sex Ratio
India	1961	976	8. Maharashtra	1961	978
	1971	964		1971	978
	1981	962		1981	956
	1991	945		1991	946
	2001	927		2001	917
1. Andhra Pradesh	1961	1002	9. Orissa	1961	1035
	1971	990		1971	1168
	1981	992		1981	995
	1991	975		1991	967
	2001	964		2001	950
2. Bihar	1961	988	10. Punjab	1961	894
	1971	964		1971	899
	1981	981		1981	908
	1991	953		1991	875
	2001	938		2001	793
3. Gujarat	1961	955	11. Rajasthan	1961	951
	1971	946		1971	933
	1981	947		1981	954
	1991	928		1991	916
	2001	878		2001	909
4. Haryana	1961	910	12. Tamil Nadu	1961	985
	1971	898		1971	974
	1981	902		1981	967
	1991	879		1991	948
	2001	820		2001	939
5. Karnataka	1961	987	13. Uttar Pradesh	1961	946
	1971	978		1971	923
	1981	975		1981	935
	1991	960		1991	927
	2001	949		2001	916
6. Kerala	1961	972	14. West Bengal	1961	1008
	1971	976		1971	1010

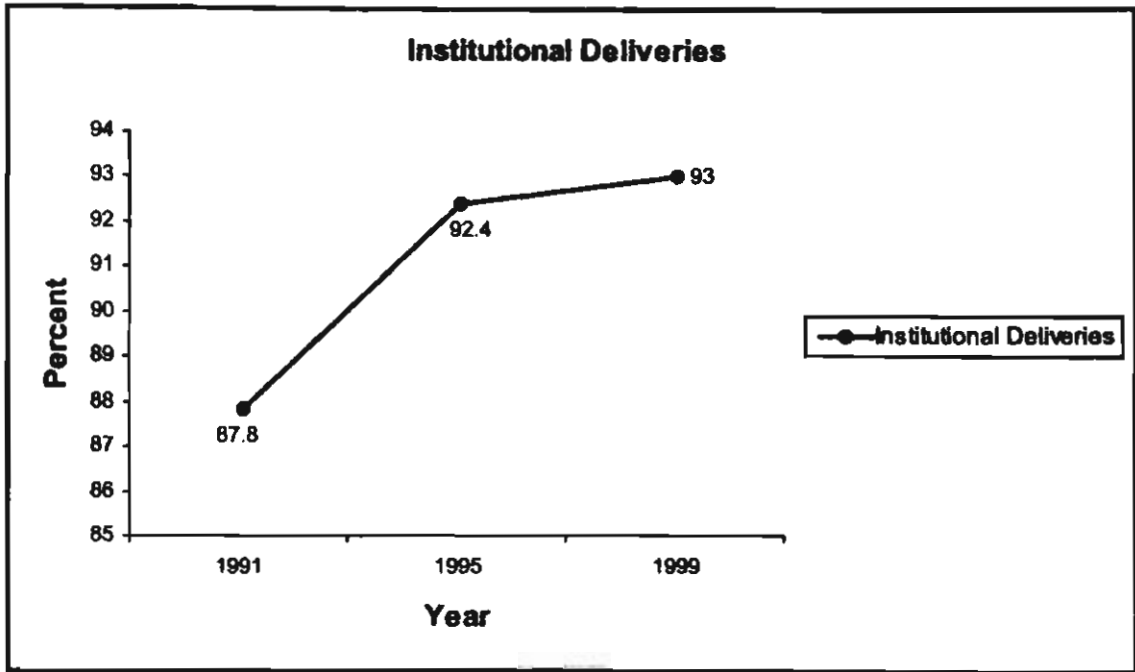
	1981	970		1981	981
	1991	958		1991	967
	2001	963		2001	963
7. Madhya Pradesh	1961	982	15. Delhi	1961	923
	1971	976		1971	909
	1981	978		1981	926
	1991	941		1991	915
	2001	929		2001	865

Figure 1 Trend in Infant and Child Mortality during the period 1991 - 1999



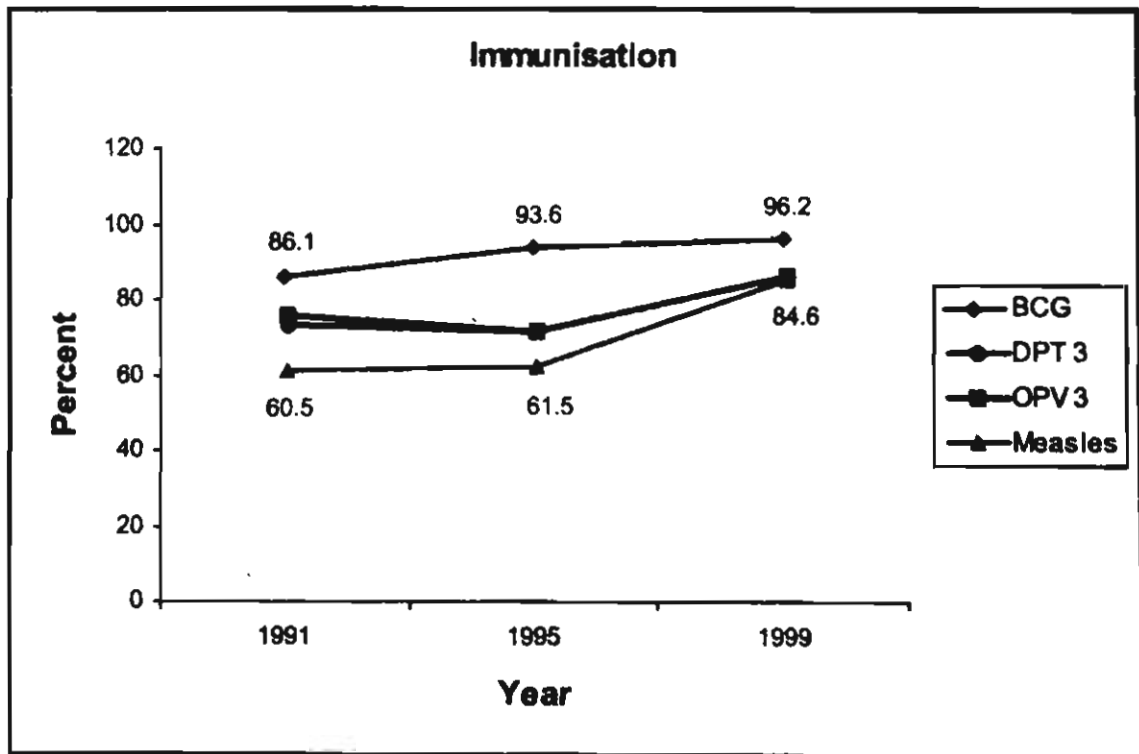
Source: Kerala State District Profile 1991, Registrar General of India 1998, SRS 1995, 1998

Figure 2 Trend in Institutional Deliveries Performed during 1991 - 1999



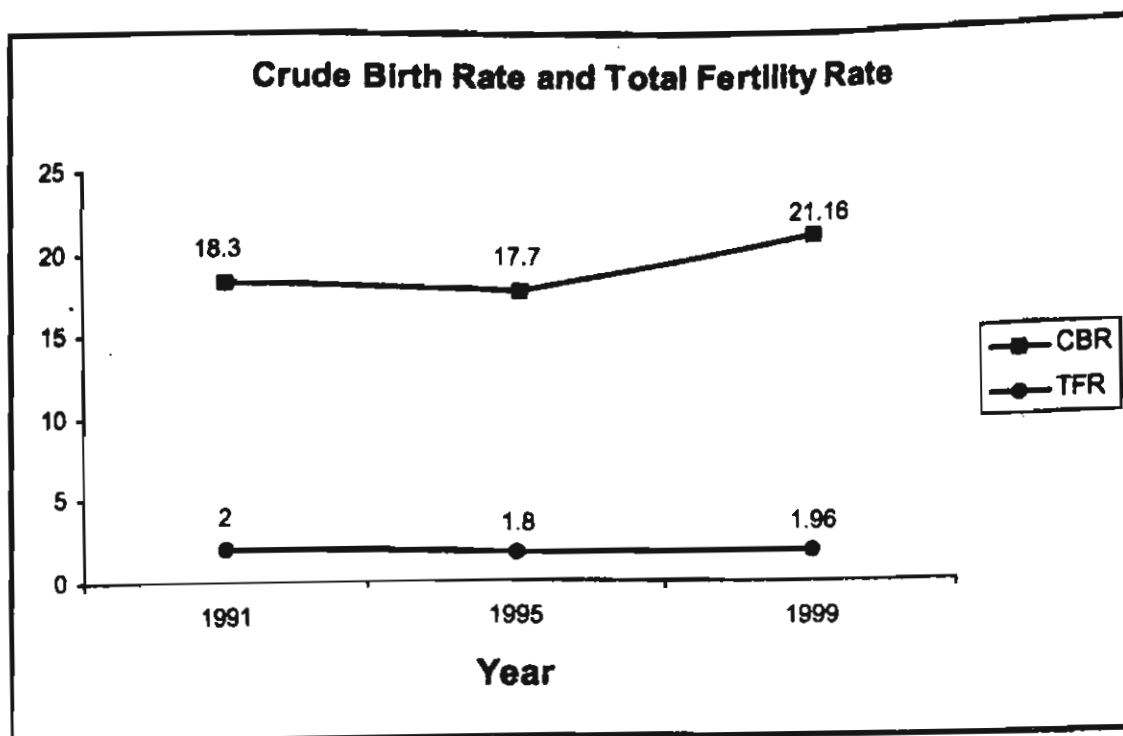
Source: National Family Health Survey I and II, National Sample Survey, 1995

Figure 3 Trend in Immunisation Coverage during the period 1991 - 1999



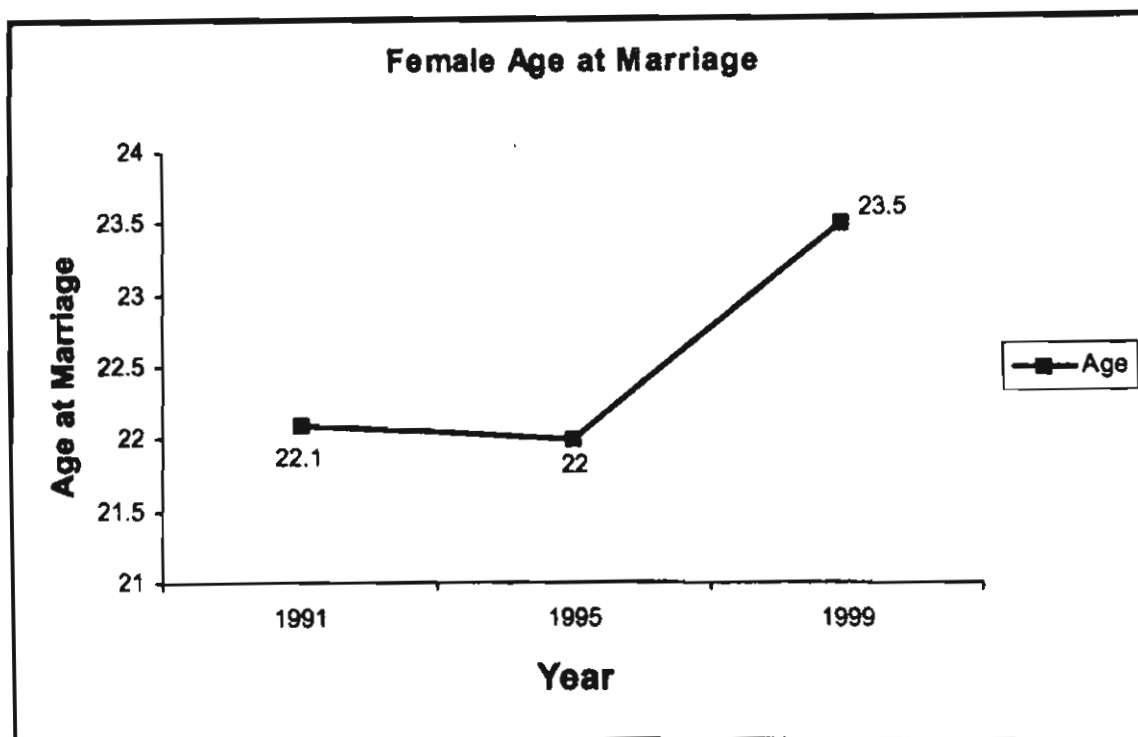
Source: National Family Health Survey, 1992 - 93 and 1998 - 99

Figure 4 Trend in Crude Birth Rate and Total Fertility Rate during the period 1991 - 1999



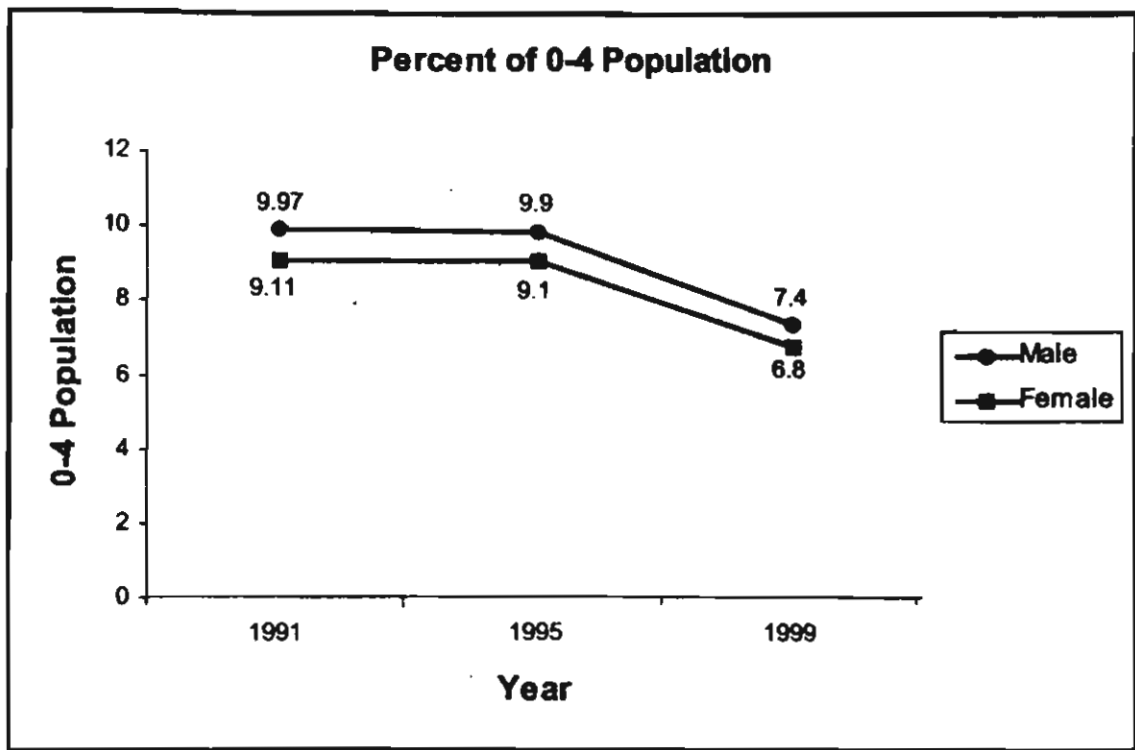
Source: SRS 1995, RGI 1998, MISC - II 2000

Figure 5 Trend in Female Age at Marriage during the period 1991 - 1999



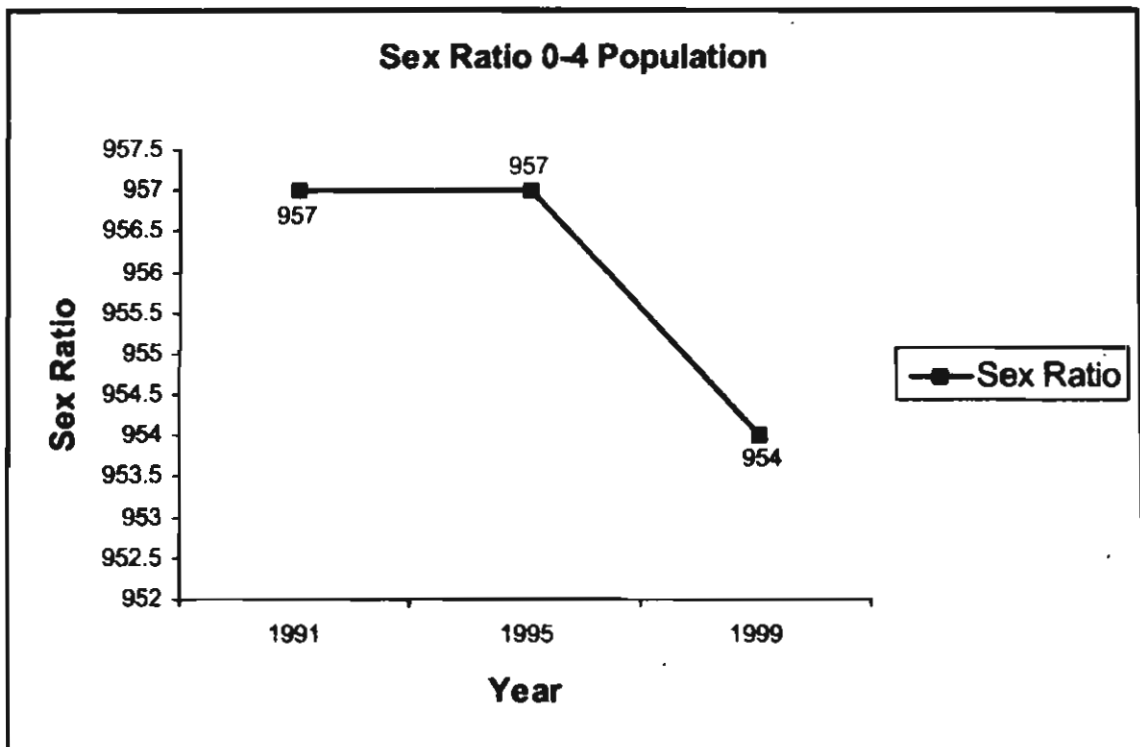
Source: NFHS - I, Family Planning Year Book 1995 - 96, Rapid Household Survey, 1998-99

Figure 6 Trend in Growth of 0-4 Population during 1991 - 1999



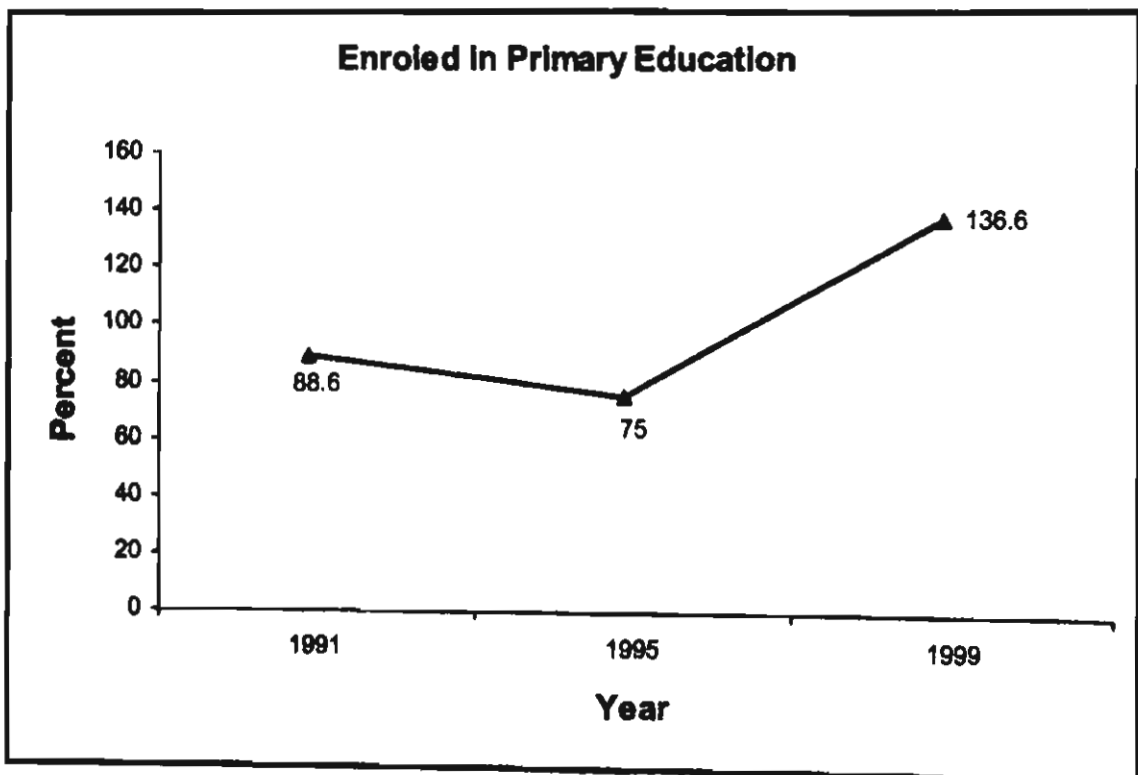
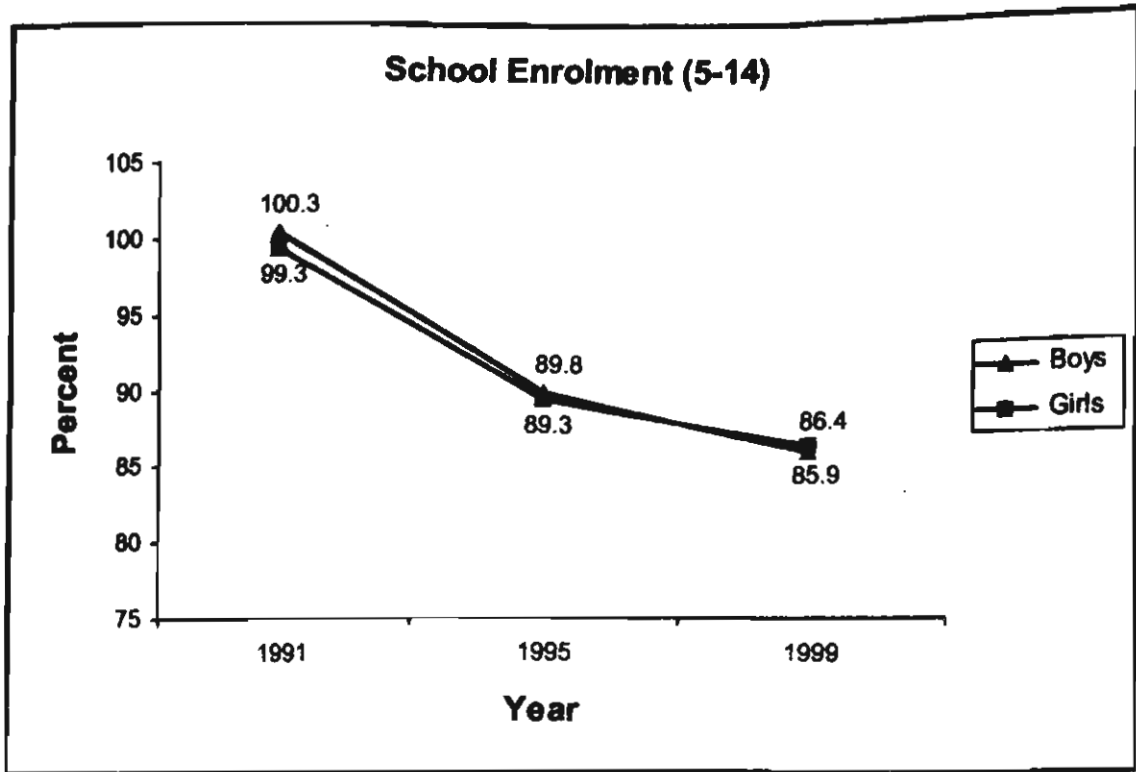
Source: Population Projections for India and States, 1996 - 2016, RGI

Figure 7 Trend in Sex Ratio in the Age Group 0-4 during the period 1991 - 1999



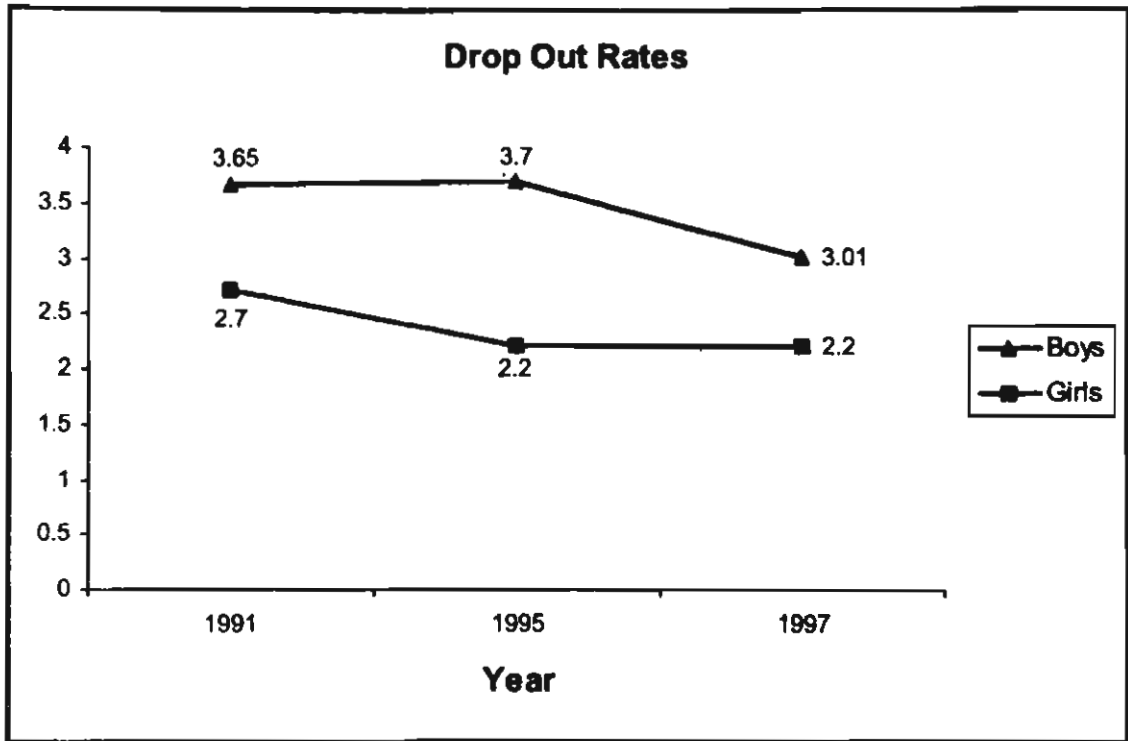
Source: Population Projections for India and States, 1996 - 2016, RGI

Figure 8 Trend in School Enrolment during the period 1991 - 1999



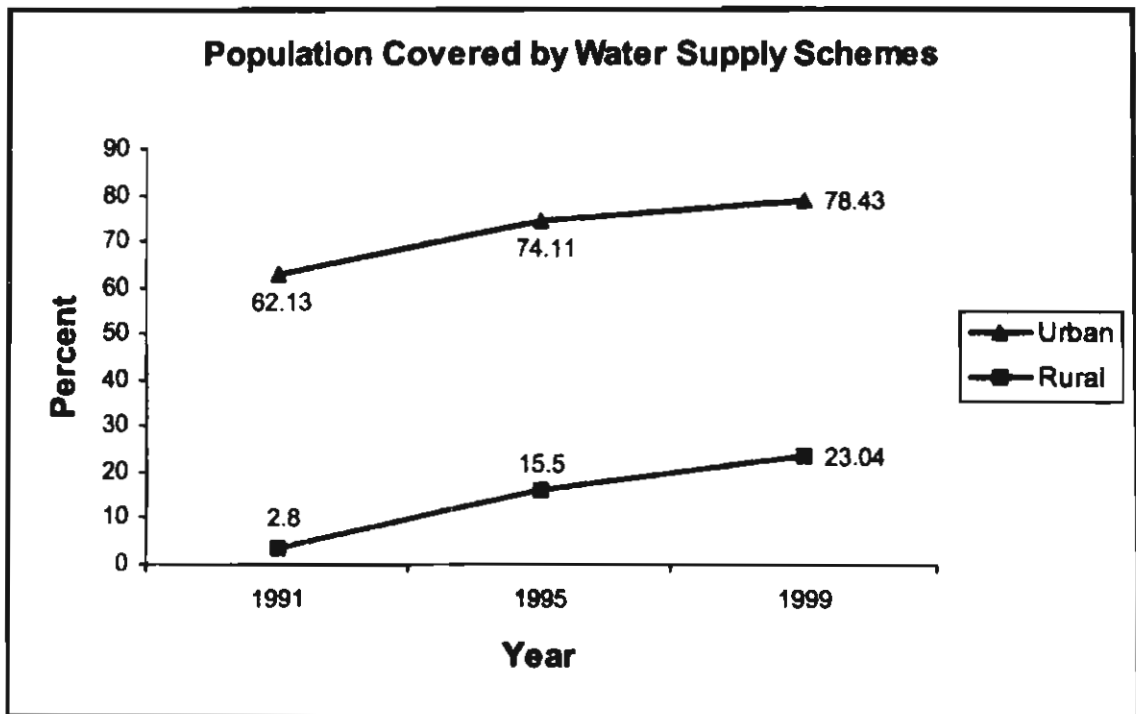
Source: Directorate of Public Instructions, Population Projections for India and States, 1996 - 2001, RGI 1996

Figure 9 Trend in Drop Out Rates during the period 1991 - 1997



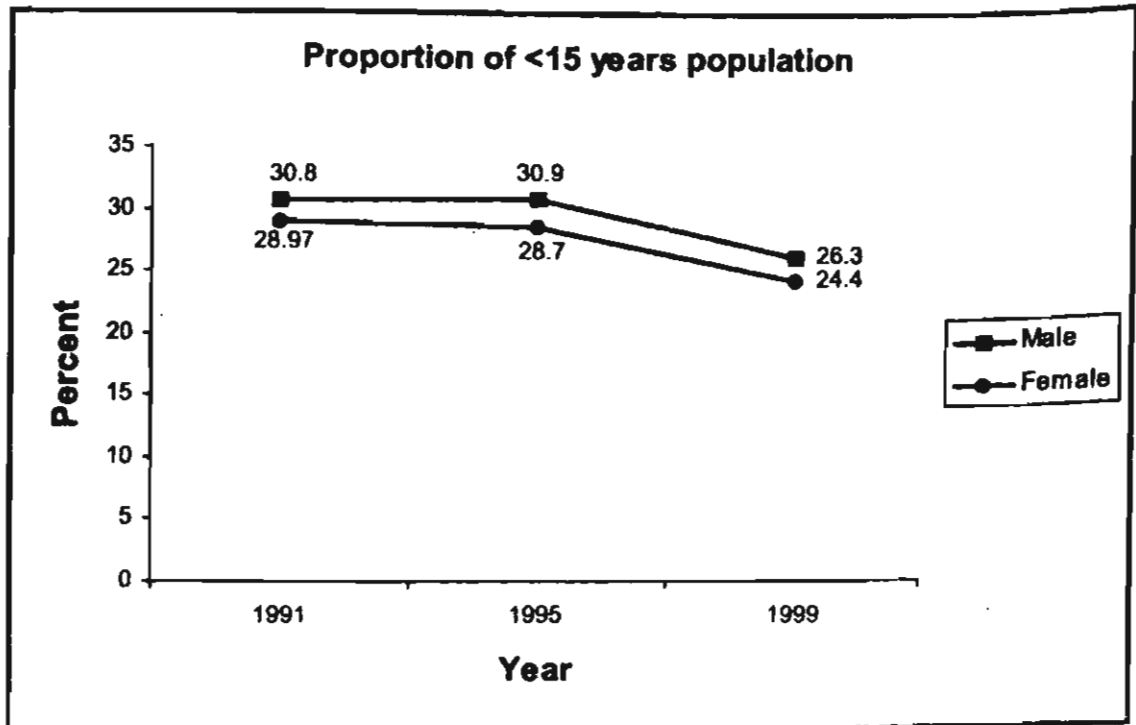
Source: Directorate of Public Instructions

Figure 10 Trend in Coverage of Population under Water Supply Schemes during the period 1991 - 1999



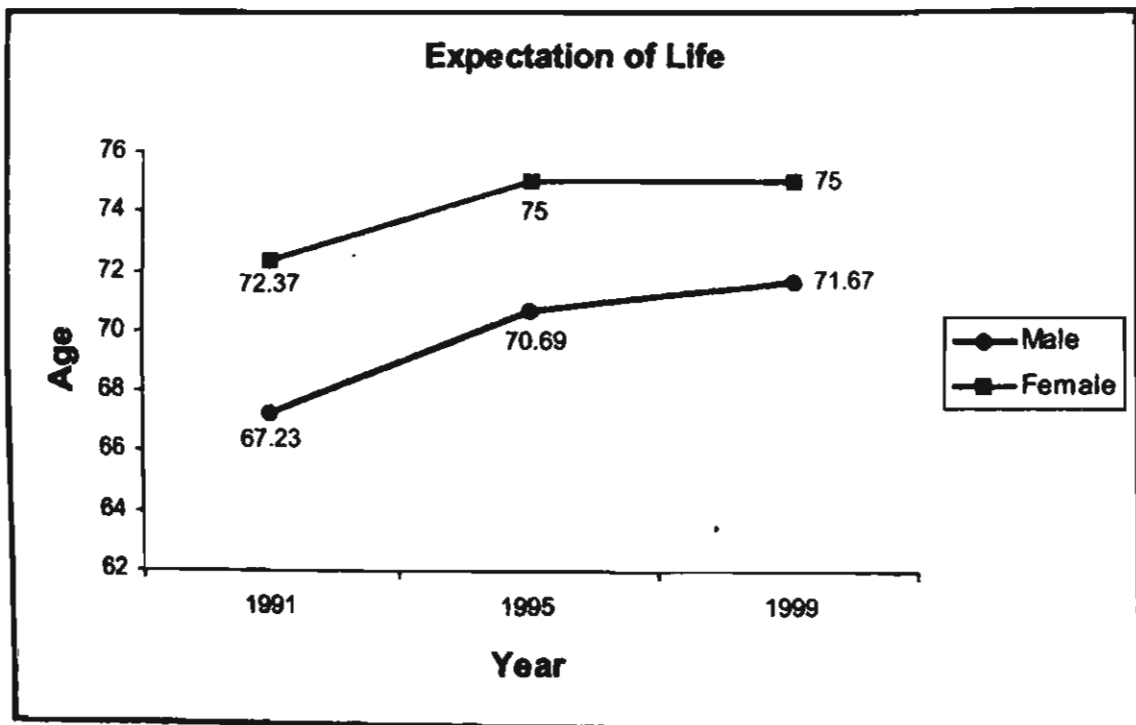
Source: Kerala Water Authority

Figure 11 Trend in Growth of Population less than 15 years during the period 1991 - 1999



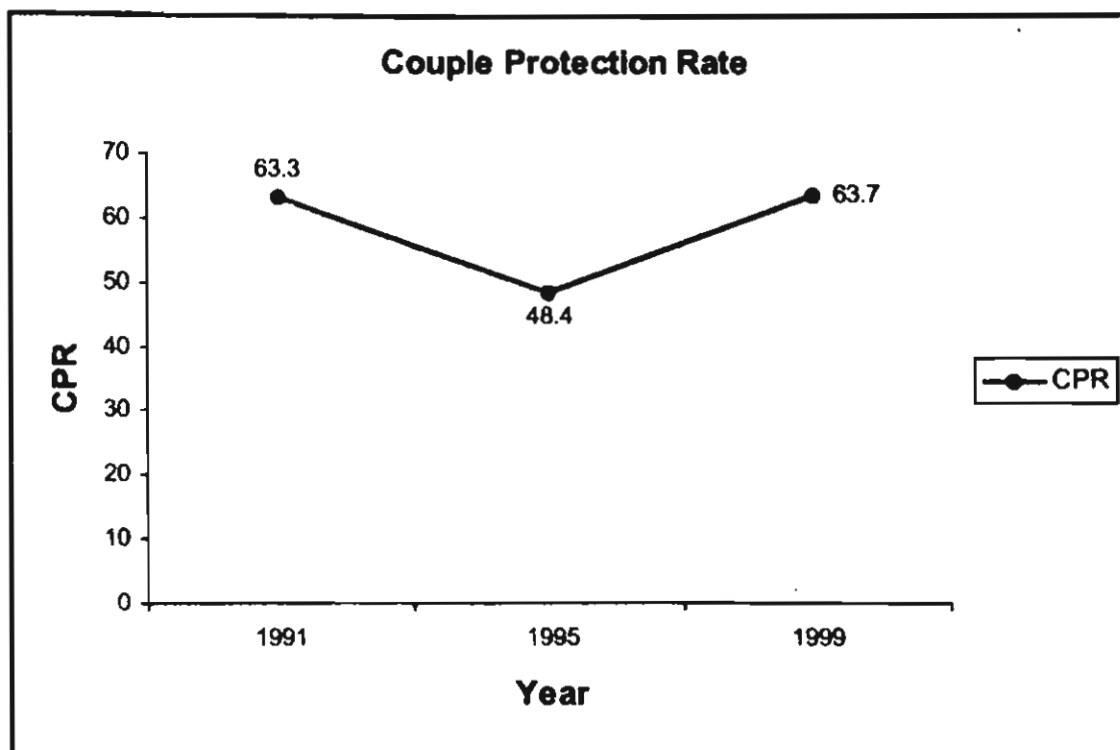
Source: Population Projections of India and States, 1996 - 2016

Figure 12 Trend in Expectation of Life during the period 1991 - 2001



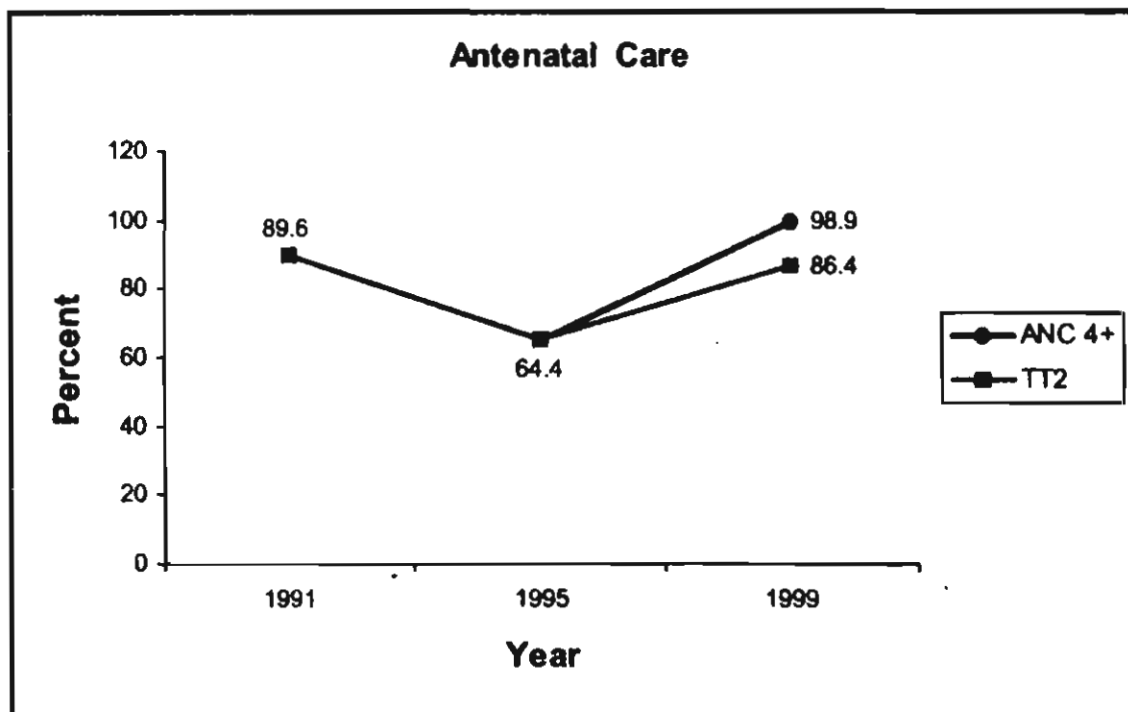
Source: Economic Review, 1999, Population Projections of India and States, 1996 - 2016

Figure 13 Trend in Couple Protection Rate during the period 1991 - 1999



Source: NFHS - I & II, Family Planning Year Book, 1995 - 96

Figure 14 Trend in Antenatal Checkups during the period 1991 - 1999



Source: National Family Health Survey I and II, National Sample Survey, 1995

Table - 43 - Number and Area of operational holdings by size class (Provisional)

State: Kerala

Social Group: All Group

Size Range	Number of operational holdings						Area of operational holdings (in Hecters)									
	Individual			Joint			Individual			Joint			Total			
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Below 0.5	4078115	1323154	5401269	475	170	645	51035	5452949	445280	133935	579215	184	31	215	6274	585704
0.5 - 1.0	376078	81625	457703	726	300	1026	5962	464691	261508	58559	320067	502	221	723	4254	325044
Marginal	4454193	1404779	5858972	1201	470	1671	56997	5917640	706788	192494	899282	686	252	938	10528	910748
1.0 - 2.0	218385	39276	257661	405	153	558	4057	262276	291581	51791	343372	571	226	797	5508	349677
Small	218385	39276	257661	405	153	558	4057	262276	291581	51791	343372	571	226	797	5508	349677
2.0 - 3.0	63563	9249	72812	205	50	255	1600	74667	147169	21777	168946	489	114	603	3669	173218
3.0 - 4.0	17233	2965	20198	55	20	75	563	20836	57828	10512	68340	193	63	256	1868	70464
Semi-med	80796	12214	93010	260	70	330	2163	95503	204997	32289	237286	682	177	859	5537	243682
4.0 - 5.0	9758	1405	11163	40	15	55	475	11693	42447	6124	48571	184	68	252	2103	50926
5.0 - 7.5	4965	802	5767	20	15	35	369	6171	29854	4777	34631	156	115	271	2245	37147
7.5 - 10.0	1495	185	1680	10	5	15	175	1870	12554	1531	14085	77	44	121	1533	15739
Medium	16218	2392	18610	70	35	105	1019	19734	84855	12432	97287	417	227	644	5881	103812
10.0 - 20.0	1388	220	1608	5	5	10	340	1958	17925	2843	20768	55	65	120	4745	25633
Above 20	540	25	565	0	0	0	379	944	28109	812	28921	0	0	0	48236	77157
Large	1928	245	2173	5	5	10	719	2902	46034	3655	49689	55	65	120	52981	102790
Grand Total	4771520	1458906	6230426	1941	733	2674	64955	6298055	1334255	292661	1626916	2411	947	3358	80435	1710709

Table – 44 Number and Area of operational holdings by size class

State : Kerala

Social Group : Scheduled Caste

Size Range	Number of operational holdings										Area of operational holdings (in Hecters)					
	Individual			Joint			Institu- tional	Total	Individual			Joint			Institu- tional	Total
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total			Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Below 0.5	414838	150350	565188	90	15	105	0	565293	27823	8564	36387	12	3	15	0	36402
0.5 - 1.0	7322	1619	8941	10	0	10	0	8951	4992	1117	6109	4	0	4	0	6113
Marginal	422160	151969	574129	100	15	115	0	574244	32815	9681	42496	16	3	19	0	42515
1.0 - 2.0	2388	441	2829	0	0	0	0	2829	2990	506	3496	0	0	0	0	3496
Small	2388	441	2829	0	0	0	0	2829	2990	506	3496	0	0	0	0	3496
2.0 - 3.0	389	80	469	0	0	0	0	469	898	173	1071	0	0	0	0	1071
3.0 - 4.0	60	15	75	0	0	0	0	75	196	51	247	0	0	0	0	247
Semi-med	449	95	544	0	0	0	0	544	1094	224	1318	0	0	0	0	1318
4.0 - 5.0	20	15	35	0	0	0	0	35	95	68	163	0	0	0	0	163
5.0 - 7.5	25	0	25	0	0	0	0	25	140	0	140	0	0	0	0	140
7.5 - 10.0	5	0	5	0	0	0	0	5	42	0	42	0	0	0	0	42
Medium	50	15	65	0	0	0	0	65	277	68	345	0	0	0	0	345
10.0 - 20.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Above 20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Large	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Grand Tot	425047	152520	577567	100	15	115	0	577682	37176	10479	47655	16	3	19	0	47674

Table – 45 Number and Area of operational holdings by size class

State: Kerala

Social Group: Scheduled Tribes

Size Range	Number of operational holdings						Area of operational holdings (in Hecters)									
	Individual			Joint			Total	Institu- tional	Individual			Joint			Total	
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total			Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	9	8	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Below 0.5	41976	10242	52218	20	25	45	52263	0	5828	1239	7067	4	6	10	0	7077
0.5 - 1.0	8259	1379	9638	35	10	45	9683	0	5930	979	6909	27	6	33	0	6942
Marginal	50235	11621	61856	55	35	90	61946	0	11758	2218	13976	31	12	43	0	14019
1.0 - 2.0	6440	1007	7447	5	0	5	7452	0	8783	1375	10158	6	0	6	0	10164
Small	6440	1007	7447	5	0	5	7452	0	8783	1375	10158	6	0	6	0	10164
2.0 - 3.0	2346	245	2591	20	5	25	2616	0	5215	537	5752	46	12	58	0	5810
3.0 - 4.0	350	20	370	10	0	10	380	0	1137	65	1202	36	0	36	0	1238
Semi-med	2696	265	2961	30	5	35	2996	0	6352	602	6954	82	12	94	0	7048
4.0 - 5.0	100	40	140	0	0	0	140	0	430	166	596	0	0	0	0	596
5.0 - 7.5	35	15	50	5	0	5	55	0	207	101	308	30	0	30	0	338
7.5 - 10.0	5	0	5	0	0	0	5	0	39	0	39	0	0	0	0	39
Medium	140	55	195	5	0	5	200	0	676	267	943	30	0	30	0	973
10.0 - 20.0	5	0	5	0	0	0	5	0	80	0	80	0	0	0	0	80
Above 20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Large	5	0	5	0	0	0	5	0	80	0	80	0	0	0	0	80
Grand Tot	59516	12948	72464	95	40	135	72599	0	27649	4462	32111	149	24	173	0	32284

Table – 46 District-wise Area of Operational Holdings 95-96

State : Kerala

Social Group : SC, ST & Others

Name of Dist.	Individual and Joint holdings (Area in hectares)													Institu- tional holdings	Total
	SC				ST				Others			Total Male	Total Female		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total						
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14		
Thiruvananthapuram	2054	1237	3291	1427	495	1922	63277	22485	85762	66758	24217	2098	93073		
Kollam	2547	787	3334	18	4	22	69631	16611	86242	72196	17402	1415	91023		
Pathanamthitta	1962	462	2424	77	22	99	64265	12693	76958	66304	13177	10910	90391		
Alappuzha	2103	490	2593	21	14	35	63373	15296	78669	65497	15800	2015	83312		
Kottayam	1715	333	2048	2158	249	2407	119585	12286	131871	123458	12868	2826	139152		
Idukki	4927	613	5540	6952	948	7900	107216	8246	115462	119095	9807	6433	135335		
Ernakulam	2903	453	3356	135	19	154	105026	11045	116071	108064	11517	13478	133059		
Thrissur	3236	1064	4300	74	21	95	99047	30132	129179	102357	31217	6596	140170		
Palakkad	4673	1389	6062	6425	709	7134	141962	33648	175610	153060	35746	4753	193559		
Malappuram	3556	922	4478	265	75	340	112873	25647	138520	116694	26644	5328	148666		
Kozhikode	1920	684	2604	752	199	951	83029	20856	103885	85701	21739	2910	110350		
Wayanad	515	171	686	5765	780	6545	66275	11527	77802	72555	12478	10239	95272		
Kannur	1871	798	2669	1472	523	1995	106604	41403	148007	109947	42724	5828	158499		
Kasaragod	3210	1079	4289	2257	428	2685	69513	16765	86278	74980	18272	5606	98858		
Total	37192	10482	47674	27798	4486	32284	1271676	278640	1550316	1336666	293608	80435	1710719		

Table - 47 - District-wise number of Operational Holdings 95-96

State: Kerala

Social Group: SC, ST &

Others

Name of Dist.	Individual and Joint holdings													Institu- tional holdings	Total
	SC			ST			Others			Total Male	Total Female				
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14		
Thiruvananthapuram	43941	30498	74439	2642	1207	3849	479840	202160	682000	526423	233865	7871	768159		
Kollam	41141	16331	57472	577	225	802	377106	111074	488180	418824	127630	4293	550747		
Pathanamthitta	25425	7227	32652	340	110	450	208461	46061	254522	234226	53398	4178	291802		
Alappuzha	27756	8244	36000	671	346	1017	312060	89614	401674	340487	98204	5043	443734		
Kottayam	19645	4447	24092	3879	668	4547	312308	44997	357305	335832	50112	3896	389840		
Idukki	32541	5677	38218	12463	1892	14355	205605	24070	229675	250609	31639	1658	283906		
Eranakulam	44242	9348	53590	684	190	874	468166	78993	547159	513092	88531	6358	607981		
Thrissur	48948	18100	67048	497	107	604	398757	133520	532277	448202	151727	6964	606893		
Palakkad	56080	19509	75589	7577	1126	8703	303798	97063	400861	367455	117698	2929	488082		
Malappuram	38471	12434	50905	1172	375	1547	390188	117331	507519	429831	130140	7735	567706		
Kozhikode	20445	8716	29161	2733	1009	3742	358727	125585	484312	381905	135310	4336	521551		
Wayanad	2531	662	3193	18985	3392	22377	103189	23452	126641	124705	27506	3074	155285		
Kannur	10575	5522	16097	3261	1343	4604	242572	153978	396550	256408	160843	3898	421149		
Kasaragod	13406	5820	19226	4130	998	5128	127926	46218	174144	145462	53036	2722	201220		
Total	425147	152535	577682	59611	12988	72599	4288703	1294116	5582819	4773461	1459639	64955	6298055		

Source: Agricultural Census 1995-96

Table - 48 Male Female Distribution of Total No. of Operational Holdings According to Size Class Groups 95-96 in Kerala

		Male	Female	Total	Institution	Total
1	Marginal	4455394	1405249	5860643	56997	5917640
	%	75.29	23.75	99.04	0.96	100.00
2	Small	218790	39429	258219	4057	262276
	%	83.42	15.03	98.45	1.55	100.00
3	Semi Medium	81056	12284	93340	2163	95503
	%	84.87	12.86	97.74	2.26	100.00
4	Medium	16288	2427	18715	1019	19734
	%	82.54	12.30	94.84	5.16	100.00
5	Large	1933	250	2183	719	2902
	%	66.61	8.61	75.22	24.78	100.00
	Total	4773461	1459639	6233100	64955	6298055
	%	75.79	23.18	98.97	1.03	100.00

Table – 49 Male Female Distribution of Total Area under Operational Holdings According to size class groups 95-96 (in ha) in Kerala

		Male	Female	Total	Institution	Total
1	Marginal	707474	192746	900220	10528	910748
	%	77.68	21.16	98.84	1.16	100.00
2	Small	292152	52017	344169	5508	349677
	%	83.55	14.88	98.42	1.58	100.00
3	Semi Medium	205679	32466	238145	5537	243682
	%	84.40	13.32	97.73	2.27	100.00
4	Medium	85272	12659	97931	5881	103812
	%	82.14	12.19	94.33	5.67	100.00
5	Large	46089	3720	49809	52981	102790
	%	44.84	3.62	48.46	51.54	100.00
	Total	1336666	293608	1630274	80435	1710709
	Percentage	78.14	17.16	95.30	4.70	100.00

Source: Agricultural Census 1995-96

Table 50 Agricultural Wages- Yearly Average

Category	1980-81	1985-86	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Paddy field Labour						
Male	11.13	26.08	35.77	41.38	48.40	54.26
Female	7.91	15.10	21.11	26.30	32.31	35.49
Other Agricultural labourers						
Male	11.06	25.96	36.82	41.63	49.20	55.57
Female	8.27	19.13	26.35	29.85	35.44	40.82

Category	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000
1	8	9	10	11	12	13
Paddy field Labour						
Male	63.53	77.17	92.18	103.72	111.76	118.9
Female	41.92	51.17	60.52	69.35	71.42	78.80
Other Agricultural labourers						
Male	65.09	77.97	91.88	105.65	108.31	113.10
Female	49.71	62.79	77.01	89.94	93.00	101.25

Table – 51 Average daily wage rates of unskilled workers in the construction sector (rural)

District	1980-81		1985-86		1990-91		1991-92		1992-93		1993-94	
	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
Thiruvananthapuram	12.19	10.89	22.08	17.94	34.00	30.00	42.75	33.00	45.00	36.00	47.75	38.75
Kollam	11.94	10.25	26.05	21.69	38.00	32.50	39.25	34.25	43.50	38.50	53.25	47.75
Pathanamthitta	-	-	25.42	20.87	39.00	33.25	41.25	33.00	40.75	31.50	48.50	37.25
Alappuzha	12.72	9.89	25.96	19.34	41.75	35.25	42.00	37.25	50.00	45.00	52.75	46.75
Kottayam	12.36	10.44	25.45	20.00	36.00	29.00	39.25	33.25	48.50	38.50	53.25	43.00
Idukki	12.45	9.62	23.28	18.09	43.00	32.00	39.25	34.00	41.00	33.50	53.00	41.50
Eranakulam	11.50	8.50	25.83	16.19	36.00	26.75	39.50	30.25	44.25	37.50	49.75	39.75
Thrissur	12.63	9.16	29.63	20.36	40.00	24.00	44.25	27.75	51.00	39.50	60.25	44.25
Palakkad	9.22	6.71	15.80	11.58	27.00	17.25	27.00	18.75	40.50	29.50	41.75	29.50
Malappuram	11.47	9.03	28.30	23.19	33.00	26.00	37.75	26.00	50.00	37.50	50.00	40.00
Kozhikode	15.31	11.53	29.35	25.00	47.00	41.25	49.25	43.00	54.00	43.50	54.75	48.75
Wayanad			22.94	13.97	33.00	24.25	35.25	26.75	40.00	30.50	40.00	33.50
Kannur	13.51	9.78	28.90	19.76	41.00	29.75	42.50	33.70	49.75	41.50	50.00	42.00
Kasaragod	-	-			32.00	28.00	36.75	30.00	50.00	38.75	50.00	39.75
State	12.30	9.62	25.31	19.08	37.34	29.39	39.71	31.64	46.34	37.23	50.36	40.89

Source: DES

Table – 51 Average daily wage rates of unskilled workers in the construction sector (rural) (contd.)

District	1994-95		1995-96		1996-97		1997-98		1998-99		1999-2000	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
I	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
Thiruvananthapuram	58.19	50.89	63.47	55.82	77.36	67.82	102	90	110.33	97.14	143.47	130.00
Kollam	62.50	56.95	80.42	75.42	92.50	88.75	115	107	123.33	116.39	122.50	117.50
Pathanamthitta	63.81	50.21	77.92	63.25	88.75	78.75	113	93	120.19	95.19	125.00	100.00
Alappuzha	62.15	57.50	70.00	63.47	75.00	65.00	94	74	107.78	92.3	124.17	106.30
Kottayam	61.32	54.12	83.42	72.81	97.03	82.92	106	90	115.94	98.33	130.37	103.34
Idukki	58.89	47.22	70.37	60.58	80.00	68.58	199	82	114.71	92.03	128.75	101.79
Eranakulam	61.67	52.59	96.25	89.86	99.00	94.00	101	91	104.55	93.39	120.00	94.28
Thrissur	71.11	52.50	96.53	65.14	100.00	76.26	107	85	117.50	94.38	140.00	98.82
Palakkad	48.11	34.08	59.50	40.20	66.67	45.69	74	47	80.14	52.36	86.53	57.37
Malappuram	64.02	56.56	85.45	65.61	103.54	80.88	125	105	117.16	101.55	118.00	116.62
Kozhikode	63.61	57.78	77.41	69.50	93.75	85.00	101	91	113.47	103.01	116.67	104.03
Wayanad	54.03	39.58	71.94	53.06	84.58	64.17	88	69	101.11	81.11	107.50	89.03
Kannur	59.42	49.14	79.93	60.82	92.64	68.89	95	80	110.97	87.64	122.78	95.97
Kasaragod	52.22	40.00	59.69	43.60	87.50	67.50	100	80	119.29	103.14	142.50	121.11
State	60.08	49.94	76.59	62.80	88.47	73.73	101	85	111.18	93.44	123.45	102.59

Source: DES

Table - 52 Average daily wage rates of unskilled workers in the construction sector (Urban)

District	1980-81		1985-86		1990-91		1991-92		1992-93		1993-94	
	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
Thiruvananthapuram	12.42	10.85	23.43	17.57	34.00	30.00	44.25	40.50	46.50	41.50	52.00	43.75
Kollam	13.20	10.82	25.98	22.25	38.00	32.50	39.50	34.50	45.00	40.00	55.00	50.00
Pathanamthitta			26.88	19.31	39.00	33.25	43.00	40.00	45.00	35.00	49.75	41.75
Alappuzha	13.60	11.70	27.32	23.78	41.75	33.25	45.50	33.75	55.00	45.00	54.75	46.00
Kottayam	12.52	10.64	24.40	19.67	36.00	29.00	41.25	34.75	55.00	45.00	54.50	44.50
Idukki	13.41	10.03	23.26	18.00	43.00	32.00	39.75	33.50	40.15	35.75	51.25	43.75
Eranakulam	13.12	9.75	25.75	16.50	36.00	26.75	42.25	31.50	50.00	40.00	50.00	40.00
Thrissur	12.63	9.60	28.38	19.51	40.00	24.00	44.75	36.00	51.50	40.00	61.25	45.25
Palakkad	9.65	7.01	17.15	11.88	27.00	17.25	30.00	22.25	42.50	27.00	42.75	32.25
Malappuram	12.56	9.98	27.13	22.41	35.00	26.00	39.75	31.50	50.75	40.00	56.25	45.00
Kozhikode	15.80	11.37	31.50	25.75	47.00	41.25	52.00	45.00	54.00	45.00	57.75	48.75
Wayanad		-	26.13	15.03	33.00	24.25	36.00	29.75	40.00	30.50	47.25	34.25
Kannur	14.85	10.67	31.76	20.81	41.00	29.75	46.25	36.50	55.25	43.75	56.25	44.25
Kasaragod		-	-	-	32.00	28.00	38.50	31.00	50.00	40.00	51.25	39.75
State	13.07	10.22	28.42	19.42	37.34	29.23	41.63	34.32	48.66	39.38	52.85	42.80

Table - 52 Average daily wage rates of unskilled workers in the construction sector (Urban) (contd.)

District	1994-95			1995-96			1996-97			1997-98			1998-99			1999-2000		
	M	F	M	M	F	M	M	F	M	M	F	M	M	F	M	M	F	
1	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25						
Thiruvananthapuram	59.13	51.25	66.63	59.63	83.93	72.79	108	92	118.33	98.70	144.42	135.00						
Kollam	66.88	59.25	83.88	78.13	95.63	88.68	118	111	121.50	113.00	130.00	120.00						
Pathanamthitta	65.00	51.38	78.00	63.08	89.50	79.50	116	96	125.00	100.00	130.00	110.00						
Alappuzha	63.38	55.13	70.00	61.25	73.75	63.75	96	80	112.50	97.00	126.92	107.00						
Kottayam	63.13	52.89	87.40	75.94	98.96	84.25	108	94	109.75	95.00	122.83	108.89						
Idukki	67.00	52.38	73.02	61.77	86.77	69.74	106	91	113.33	91.67	128.75	96.75						
Eranakulam	63.17	55.73	98.25	92.50	104.00	96.00	108	99	116.46	104.02	130.00	106.12						
Thrissur	70.00	54.00	96.88	66.88	103.88	77.88	121	92	116.36	39.29	134.75	98.25						
Palakkad	52.38	37.50	66.88	49.63	70.25	53.63	72	50	78.38	38.75	88.25	66.00						
Malappuram	78.88	62.50	90.93	62.99	102.36	78.91	110	89	114.23	96.32	130.00	105.45						
Kozhikode	68.88	60.00	80.00	70.00	94.63	84.63	105	93	112.13	102.13	116.25	110.00						
Wayanad	57.25	43.25	74.00	53.75	81.75	62.00	90	70	100.00	77.00	110.00	85.00						
Kannur	62.72	53.27	82.58	71.83	97.75	81.38	99	85	117.25	93.29	136.88	104.00						
Kasaragod	52.99	40.00	60.00	46.94	87.50	67.50	100	80	118.75	102.30	142.50	121.25						
State	63.63	52.00	79.15	65.34	90.76	75.76	104	87	112.43	94.06	126.54	105.27						

Table - 53 Family Welfare Programme in Kerala

1993-94

District	Vasectomy	PPS	IUD	Nirodh distributed	Oral pills users
1	2	3	4	5	6
Thiruvananthapuram	37	14089	9057	46186	3554
Kollam	11	10434	7022	25313	3842
Pathanamthitta	15	4702	3514	9962	1468
Alappuzha	212	4696	5996	15294	2124
Kottayam	32	5129	7776	21902	3320
Idukki	24	3109	4117	10738	1342
Eranakulam	66	7559	7153	20403	2475
Thrissur	62	6734	8227	17171	2635
Palakkad	4	4468	7095	18402	2264
Malappuram	12	5701	6505	16143	1668
Kozhikode	169	11007	6214	15632	2151
Wayanad	24	1832	2549	7916	1054
Kannur	53	8259	6064	21209	3047
Kasaragod	14	2037	3565	10898	1549
State	735	89756	84854	257169	32493

1994-95

1	2	3	4	5	6
Thiruvananthapuram	46	11515	8844	3662009	55917
Kollam	5	11345	8569	2238747	67312
Pathanamthitta	7	4132	3197	778749	19035
Alappuzha	154	4821	6409	1187616	32342
Kottayam	40	4681	7383	1531663	38697
Idukki	12	3450	4928	1107648	21818
Eranakulam	65	8713	7273	1841943	40874
Thrissur	44	6824	7236	1560155	42629
Palakkad	6	5615	7550	1595361	39562
Malappuram	4	5501	6730	1481505	38314
Kozhikode	64	11845	7771	1362309	38442
Wayanad	23	2528	2769	725507	17324
Kannur	26	8041	5804	1639870	44221
Kasaragod	11	2457	3559	746767	23142
State	507	91468	88022	21459849	519629

1995-96

1	2	3	4	5	6
Thiruvananthapuram	40	11880	7771	2537841	47447
Kollam	23	11542	6820	1355920	53230
Pathanamthitta	8	3846	2980	757543	17040
Alappuzha	123	5586	6287	1045374	32097
Kottayam	29	4171	7123	1178570	34317
Idukki	16	2490	3792	918338	16820
Eranakulam	84	8264	7558	2128263	37370
Thrissur	48	7118	7421	1634708	42879
Palakkad	3	6463	7848	1320076	14715
Malappuram	14	6262	5657	1284343	28996
Kozhikode	48	8475	6243	1162342	37275
Wayanad	23	2568	2730	727067	18051
Kannur	27	6302	6045	1545265	35853
Kasaragod	7	1701	3329	1038779	27381
State	493	86968	81604	18634429	443471

Table – 53 Family Welfare Programme in Kerala (cont.)

1996-97					
1	2	3	4	5	6
Thiruvananthapuram	14	12385	**	2676725	43718
Kollam	16	13965		1528851	49382
Pathanamthitta	2	3575		642663	16236
Alappuzha	60	6398		891289	30944
Kottayam	12	3969		1015379	29843
Idukki	9	2756		1011664	16945
Eranakulam	75	8786		1660519	33087
Thrissur	31	7176		1164738	41869
Palakkad	4	6297		1000830	31697
Malappuram	4	7497		1044368	32234
Kozhikode	50	11201		857481	34941
Wayanad	21	4000		678391	18109
Kannur	20	5989		1112504	46154
Kasaragod	7	1966		811321	24828
State	326	95960	75372	16096723	449987

** Separate figures are not available

1997-98					
1	2	3	4	5	6
Thiruvananthapuram	13	14746	6669	2401760	39366
Kollam	2	14073	5345	654177	42084
Pathanamthitta	2	4428	2621	371818	14916
Alappuzha	71	6398	5174	600296	27618
Kottayam	23	4625	7759	843202	29632
Idukki	2	2977	3748	806412	14738
Eranakulam	50	11124	7046	995429	29619
Thrissur	31	8954	6598	1213505	39100
Palakkad	3	7496	7702	1039767	33609
Malappuram	7	8389	6871	798982	38310
Kozhikode	99	12229	7043	1067503	34841
Wayanad	32	5059	3269	635680	18519
Kannur	21	10181	6238	1121353	43316
Kasaragod	4	2266	3324	607638	16926
State	360	112945	79407	13157522	422594

1998-99					
1	2	3	4	5	6
Thiruvananthapuram	7	13502	6486	2132817	33465
Kollam	2	11230	5233	1101769	41139
Pathanamthitta	4	4122	3003	460147	16492
Alappuzha	65	6162	5330	739901	27887
Kottayam	89	7278	9402	862011	32124
Idukki	4	4363	3610	680986	14054
Eranakulam	190	14163	7150	610335	24533
Thrissur	23	10002	6740	1190620	38318
Palakkad	5	7866	9209	1356418	37829
Malappuram	65	9143	6463	989113	35164
Kozhikode	68	10603	6528	1103381	32616
Wayanad	21	4975	3180	471757	16593
Kannur	23	8837	5892	1129464	38064
Kasaragod	1	2322	3533	539044	4782
State	567	114568	81759	13367763	393060

Table – 53 Family Welfare Programme in Kerala (cont.)

1999-2000

District	Vasectomy	PPS	IUD	Nirodh distributed	Oral pills users
1	2	3	4	5	6
Thiruvananthapuram	3	13183	6269	1622766	32530
Kollam	4	10194	5652	886112	39165
Pathanamthitta	5	3841	3440	318521	15334
Alappuzha	37	6676	4737	549938	22687
Kottayam	141	6506	10688	948105	32481
Idukki	1	4543	3784	318137	14245
Eranakulam	179	15526	6397	547786	24693
Thrissur	62	10782	6481	987389	36507
Palakkad	4	8700	9223	1471555	39935
Malappuram	7	11691	7326	948228	37025
Kozhikode	82	12665	6494	747228	34522
Wayanad	25	6233	3314	426088	16525
Kannur	92	12329	5539	258489	36956
Kasaragod	11	2469	3799	264077	7989
State	653	125338	83143	10294419	390594

Source: DHS

2000-2001

District	Vasectomy	PPS	IUD	Nirodh distributed	Oral pills users
1	2	3	4	5	6
Thiruvananthapuram	6	12998	5684	1166761	31519
Kollam	13	10711	5202	620281	38715
Pathanamthitta	1	4166	3220	259333	10271
Alappuzha	78	6715	4095	606678	27730
Kottayam	657	6116	8383	813937	33325
Idukki	2	6260	3795	452763	15691
Eranakulam	144	16477	6691	511267	30030
Thrissur	75	10779	7127	759387	37515
Palakkad	36	8960	9628	930672	38633
Malappuram	30	12354	7303	912417	41089
Kozhikode	153	10463	6672	722434	32566
Wayanad	69	3752	2688	581936	17565
Kannur	198	9651	5081	401171	33100
Kasaragod	83	2430	4081	443715	12590
State	1545	121832	79650	9182752	400339

Source: DHS

Table - 54 distribution of sterilized persons in kerala according to age group

Age group	1995-96			1996-97			1997-98		
	Vasec tomy	Tubecto my	IUD	Vasec tomy	Tubect omy	IUD	Vasec tomy	Tubecto my	IUD
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Less than 15	-	-	17	-	-	11	-	-	31
15-19	-	270	3661	-	279	3207	-	341	3202
20-25	42	31350	32181	52	35418	28339	30	35988	33570
26-29	51	44064	27744	82	41506	28749	62	57135	25690
30-34	107	27027	11543	97	26177	10198	94	32023	10870
35-39	75	11292	3530	61	7083	2708	63	7146	3089
40-44	148	2927	814	18	895	555	26	869	347
45- and above	6	229	136	2	46	39	6	82	12
Not stated	60	467	930	7	44	85	7	2921	1990
Not available	14	3410	1057	7	13352	481	52	2939	606
Total	503	121036	81613	326	124800	75372	360	139444	79407

Age group	1998-99			1999-2000		
	Vasectomy	Tubectomy	IUD	Vasectomy	Tubectomy	IUD
1	14	15	16	17	18	19
Less than 15	-	-	-	-	-	-
15-19	-	83	3686	-	100	2746
20-25	51	33217	42267	35	38356	27735
26-29	202	58157	20255	223	57725	28840
30-34	192	32468	10391	273	30181	15461
35-39	87	8575	3483	83	23756	5528
40-44	25	1055	465	18	1574	1362
45- and above	5	1172	1212	-	-	-
Not stated	5	3849	-	-	1823	1471
Not available	-	1142	-	21	-	-
Total	567	139718	81759	653	153515	83143

Source: Directorate of Health Services

Table – 55 Work participation rates in Southern States and India

1	1971			1981			1991		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
Andhra Pradesh	41.4	58.2	24.2	45.8	57.7	33.6	45.1	55.5	34.3
Karnataka	34.7	54.4	14.2	40.3	54.6	25.3	42.0	54.1	29.4
Kerala	29.1	45.0	13.5	30.5	44.9	16.6	31.4	47.6	15.9
Tamil Nadu	35.8	56.0	15.1	41.7	56.6	26.5	43.3	56.4	29.9
India	32.9	52.5	11.9	36.8	52.7	19.8	37.5	51.6	22.3

Source Census Reports

Table – 56 Distribution of population and work participation rates in Kerala –1991

District	Main Workers		Marginal Workers		Work participation rates		Non Workers		Total	
	Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Thiruvananthapuram	30.16	12.81	2.45	2.77	32.60	15.58	67.39	84.42	100.00	100.00
Kollam	27.94	12.25	4.16	4.79	32.10	17.04	67.90	82.96	100.00	100.00
Pathanamthitta	27.06	9.19	2.66	3.30	29.72	12.49	70.28	87.51	100.00	100.00
Alappuzha	30.11	17.43	3.98	4.53	34.09	21.96	65.91	78.04	100.00	100.00
Kottayam	29.38	10.27	1.84	1.86	31.2	12.13	68.78	87.87	100.00	100.00
Idukki	36.10	19.38	3.61	4.45	39.71	23.84	60.29	76.17	100.00	100.00
Eranakulam	31.00	12.93	2.44	2.45	33.44	15.38	66.56	84.62	100.00	100.00
Thrissur	29.40	15.22	2.56	2.72	31.96	17.94	68.04	82.06	100.00	100.00
Palakkad	33.01	20.24	2.47	2.89	35.48	23.13	64.52	76.87	100.00	100.00
Malappuram	21.69	6.52	2.60	2.19	24.29	8.71	75.71	91.29	100.00	100.00
Kozhikode	33.25	6.61	3.32	2.41	26.57	9.02	73.43	90.98	100.00	100.00
Wayanad	33.84	17.80	4.92	5.96	38.76	23.76	61.24	76.24	100.00	100.00
Kannur	26.22	11.21	2.65	2.62	28.87	13.83	71.13	86.17	100.00	100.00
Kasaragod	30.47	17.70	2.87	3.25	33.35	20.95	66.66	79.05	100.00	100.00
State	28.53	12.81	2.90	3.04	31.43	15.85	68.57	84.10	100.00	100.00

Source: Census Report

Table - 57 District-wise and sex-wise classification of main workers 1991

District		Main workers	Cultivators	Agricultural Labourers	Livestock, Forestry, etc.	Mining & Quarrying	Household industries	Other than household industries	Construction	Trade & Commerce	Transport, Storage & Communications	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Thiruvananthapuram	M	696629	87944	217436	48969	3489	10812	53095	33969	79294	47351	114270
	F	191984	14021	46415	2645	938	9308	33020	1695	19244	3964	60734
	T	888613	101965	263851	51614	4427	20120	86115	35664	98538	51315	175004
Kollam	M	522623	101872	126168	44514	3273	6209	54751	20786	69357	31944	63749
	F	150089	6459	28193	4110	834	6242	60050	432	7594	1132	35043
	T	672712	108331	154361	48624	4107	12451	114801	21218	76951	33076	98792
Alappuzha	M	423866	43876	89633	45988	2401	13042	49933	18974	66649	29704	63666
	F	178738	4133	56008	2157	344	45526	28030	982	7149	1583	32826
	T	602604	48009	145641	48145	2745	58568	77963	19956	73798	31287	96492
Pathanamthitta	M	265333	78763	67614	16978	1592	3175	16497	9916	28111	13883	28804
	F	56262	4264	19583	3510	164	606	2249	216	2743	683	22244
	T	321595	83027	87197	20488	1756	3781	18746	10132	30854	14566	51048
Kottayam	M	443092	81627	95031	52765	2727	6692	38583	18345	64773	28339	54210
	F	93995	2700	30393	4136	225	5387	5690	565	6388	1235	37276
	T	537087	84327	125424	56901	2952	12079	44273	18910	71161	29574	91486
Idukki	M	285977	67746	61013	85596	835	1809	10773	5927	22927	8856	20495
	F	10159	7860	25229	51538	138	668	1698	374	1694	434	13526
	T	389136	75606	86242	137134	973	2477	12471	6301	24621	9290	34021
Ernakulam	M	691339	73321	87308	56685	6997	8433	114019	59234	117962	76519	90861
	F	182069	7877	50613	5524	1340	5300	27125	3266	15415	4597	61012
	T	873408	81198	137921	62209	8337	13733	141144	62500	133377	8116	151873
Thrisoor	M	587948	63361	103334	45868	4641	15567	89446	31693	108688	52034	73316
	F	216790	10703	80254	5876	1335	20331	29497	3595	7988	2782	54429
	T	804738	74064	183588	51744	5976	35898	118943	35288	116676	54816	127745

**Table – 57 District-wise and sex-wise classification of main workers
1991 (contd.)**

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Palakkad	M	538134	78913	173744	20404	4136	14806	55620	17396	75849	38726	58540
	F	248229	18376	174555	4392	606	7098	7172	941	4634	1227	29228
	T	786363	97289	348299	24796	4742	21904	62792	18337	80483	39953	87768
Malappuram	M	568035	82439	173261	38694	8206	8325	41209	25212	82096	37381	71212
	F	103451	5852	54447	2284	825	3859	4810	724	2312	664	27674
	T	671486	48291	227708	40978	9031	12184	46019	25936	84408	38045	98886
Kozhikode	M	521219	34860	65556	71295	12227	5464	62613	35130	108224	52785	73065
	F	87786	2739	17032	5008	2503	4373	12815	1747	3894	6788	30887
	T	609005	37599	82588	76303	14730	9837	75428	36877	112118	59573	103952
Wayanad	M	168680	36063	47906	37972	907	762	5957	3528	15801	5551	14233
	F	58773	4666	26907	16708	302	322	816	331	763	118	7840
	T	227453	40729	74813	54680	1209	1084	6773	3859	16564	5669	22073
Kannur	M	461161	44309	71805	51577	12693	5138	69464	24855	88560	33648	59112
	F	129226	9677	50402	6829	3401	2713	20558	2559	3672	2909	26506
	T	590387	53986	122207	58406	16094	7851	90022	27414	92232	36557	85618
Kasaragod	M	230422	35454	56213	31506	4551	1134	20167	9558	34116	12162	25561
	F	96078	6108	24399	3724	638	753	46772	390	3596	339	9359
	T	326500	41562	80612	35230	5189	1887	66939	9948	37712	12501	34920

Source: Census Report

Table - 58 Students and staff in technical high schools 1994-2000

Year	Students			Teachers		
	Total	Girls	% of girls to total	Total	Girls	% of girls to total
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>7</i>
1994	6910	608	8.8	1016	198	19.5
1995	6925	692	10.0	1016	198	19.5
1996	6255	616	9.8	1016	198	19.5
1997	6155	562	9.1	1016	190	18.8
1998	5886	476	8.1	1029	192	18.7
1999	5768	407	7.1	1015	183	18.0
2000	5768	407	7.1	1015	183	18.0

Source: Directorate of Technical Education

Table - 59 Trade wise seat strength in Government ITI's and Private ITCs 2000-01

(Two-Year Course)

Sl no	Name of Trades	Industrial Training Institutes			Industrial Training Centres		
		Total intake	Girls	% of girls to total	Total intake	Girls	% of girls to total
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>8</i>
1	Draftsman Civil	528	396	75.00	7264	362	4.98
2	Draftsman Mechanic	192	50	26.04	528	-	-
3	Electrician	880	-	-	5856	760	12.98
4	Fitter	1248	-	-	4336	-	-
5	Mechanic (Motor Vehicle)	512	-	-	1904	-	-
6	Machinist	564	-	-	72	-	-
7	Mechanic (Radio and TV)	784	530	67.60	1648	210	12.74
8	Wiremen	800	-	-	448	-	-
9	Turner	612	-	-	108	-	-
10	Electronics (Mechanic)	1040	555	53.37	4976	160	3.22
11	Mechanic (Refrigeration & Air conditioning)	496	-	-	1232	80	6.49
12	Instrument Mechanic	160	-	-	80	-	-
13	Surveyor	320	111	34.69	736	60	8.15
14	Watch & Clock mechanic	96	40	41.67	-	-	-
15	Painter general	144	-	-	-	-	-
16	Electro Plater	16	-	-	-	-	-
17	Mill Wright Mechanic	32	-	-	-	-	-
18	Mechanic in Agriculture Machinery	32	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	8456	1682	19.89	29188	1632	5.59

Source: Directorate of Employment & Training.

Table - 60 Trade wise seats strength in Government ITI's and Private ITCs 2000-01

(One-Year Course)

Sl no	Name of Trades	Industrial Training Institutes			Industrial Training Centres		
		Total intake	Girls	% of girls to total	Total intake	Girls	% of girls to total
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>8</i>
1	Foreger & Heat Treater	352	-	-	16	-	-
2	Carpenter	364	-	-	32	-	-
3	Mechanic Diesel	192	-	-	1072	-	-
4	Plumber	366	-	-	1616	-	-
5	Sheet Metal Works	272	-	-	32	-	-
6	Welder	708	-	-	336	-	-
7	Steno (Eng)	448	191	42.63	1664	1608	96.63
8	COPA	440	110	25.0	3220	3002	93.23
9	Steno (Hindi)	96	96	100.00	32	20	62.5
10	Secretariat practice	48	42	87.5	272	190	69.85
11	Dress making	96	96	100	64	24	37.5
12	D.T.P.O	100	50	50.0	80	5	6.25
13	Plastic processing operator trade	64	-	-	-	-	-
14	Mechanic Tractor	80	-	-	-	-	-
15	Upholstry	32	-	-	16	-	-
16	Foundryman	192	-	-	32	-	-
17	Photography	-	-	-	16	-	-
18	Preservation of fruits and vegetables	-	-	-	16	-	-
19	Hair & skin care	16	16	100	48	10	20.83
20	Cutting and tailoring	-	-	-	256	211	82.42
	Total	3888	601	15.46	8820	5070	57.48

Table - 61 Number of Student and Teachers in Engineering Colleges under the control of Directorate of Technical Education and Regional Engineering College, Kozhikode 1999

Sl. No	Type of Institution	Students			Teachers			
		Total	Girls	% of girls	Total	Women	% of women	
1	2	3	4	5	9	10	11	
I	Government							
1	Engineering College, Thiruvananthapuram.	563	Not available		256	84	32.80	
2	Engineering College, Thrissur	460		159	47	29.60		
3	Engineering College, Kannur	200		61	22	36.10		
4	R. I. T, Kottayam	200		50	18	36.00		
5	New Engineering College, Thiruvananthapuram	180		12	2	16.70		
6	Engineering College, Palakkad	180		8	2	25.00		
7	Regional Engineering College, Kozhikode	180		12	5	41.70		
8	Engineering College, Wyanad	180		8	1	12.50		
II	Private Aided							
1	T.K.M Engineering College, Kollam	500		180	66	36.70		
2	M.A. Engineering College, Kothamangalam	380		118	36	30.50		
3	N.S.S. Engineering College, Palakkad	380		146	44	30.10		
	Total	3403				1010	327	32.40

Table – 62 Victims of rape under different age group in Kerala

Year	No. of rape cases registered.	No of victims by age group			
		Up to 10 year	11 to 15 year	15 to 30 year	Above 30 year
1994	197	9	53	115	20
1995	266	13	89	144	20
1996	389	26	109	215	39
1997	588	34	133	347	74
1998	589	25	146	352	66
1999	423	23	98	251	51

Source: State crime Records Bureau

Table - 63 Victims of rape under different age group in India and States during 1998

State/ Union territory/city	No of cases reported	Number of victims			
		Below 10years	10-16-years	16-30 years	30 years and above
1	2	3	4	5	6
Andra Pradesh	869	57	231	427	154
Arunachal Pradesh	32	3	7	20	2
Assam	744	25	184	460	75
Bihar	1421	4	193	919	305
Goa	16	1	5	9	1
Gujarat	368	27	108	193	40
Haryana	364	25	106	177	56
Himachal Pradesh	128	5	28	81	14
Jammu and Kashmir	178	0	15	135	28
Karnataka	233	15	64	119	35
Kerala	589	25	146	352	66
Madhya Pradesh	3354	81	725	1882	666
Maharashtra	1154	79	373	522	180
Manipur	13	2	5	4	2
Meghalaya	42	4	7	29	2
Mizoram	84	20	29	28	7
Nagaland	13	1	3	9	0
Orissa	679	11	111	437	120
Punjab	219	13	78	104	24
Rajasthan	1266	25	132	755	354
Sikkim	7	2	0	3	2
TamilNadu	362	16	75	233	38
Thripura	73	2	14	57	0
Utter Pradesh	1605	98	418	845	244
West Bengal	757	15	199	455	88
Total (states)	14570	556	3256	8255	2503

Source :- Crime in India

Table 64 Causes of Suicides in Kerala in 1994 to 2000

Causes of suicides	1994			1995			1996		
	Total	Female	% of female to total	Total	Female	% of female to total	Total	Female	% of female to total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Failure in Examination	62	32	51.6	88	41	46.6	63	30	47.6
Poverty	55	10	18.2	13	1	7.7	392	135	34.4
Love affairs	147	68	46.3	173	98	56.6	142	72	50.7
Insanity	369	123	33.3	508	163	32.1	523	188	35.9
Dispute over poverty	216	49	22.7	556	162	29.1	48	18	37.5
Dreadful diseases	1006	301	29.9	1368	426	31.1	1292	420	32.5
Unemployment	181	26	14.4	179	24	13.4	231	41	17.7
Bankruptcy or sudden change in economic status	385	51	13.2	672	81	12.1	389	48	12.3
Death of dear persons	48	12	25.0	77	32	41.6	43	21	48.8
Fall in social reputation	54	9	16.7	94	8	8.5	106	20	18.9
Dowry disputes	13	11	84.6	10	10	100	14	12	85.7
Illegitimate pregnancy	21	21	100	14	14	100	15	15	100.0
Causes not known	1006	262	26.0	930	251	27.0	626	172	27.5
Other causes	4970	1419	28.6	1762	1086	61.6	4002	1480	37.0
Total	8533	2394	28.1	8012	2397	29.9	8086	2672	33.0

Causes of suicides	1997			1998			1999			2000		
	Total	Female	% of female to total	Total	Female	% of female to total	Total	Female	% of female to total	Total	Female	% of female to total
1	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Failure in Examination	88	40	45.5	70	41	58.6	57	33	57.9	71	44	61.9
Poverty	14	1	7.1	406	127	31.3	9	2	22.2	11	0	0
Love affairs	177	84	47.5	147	58	39.5	148	58	39.2	133	59	44.4
Insanity	594	203	34.2	714	242	33.9	651	253	38.9	812	254	31.3
Dispute over poverty	65	20	30.8	54	16	29.6	51	19	37.3	52	15	28.8
Dreadful diseases	1333	407	30.5	2058	655	31.8	2069	703	33.9	237	63	26.6
Unemployment	299	39	13.0	197	35	17.8	307	68	22.1	180	27	15.0
Bankruptcy or sudden change in economic status	534	70	13.1	1030	216	20.9	1264	273	21.6	1317	259	19.7
Death of dear persons	37	46	51.4	52	30	57.7	63	27	42.9	76	31	40.8
Fall in social reputation	135	46	34.1	130	34	26.2	139	51	36.7	91	43	47.3
Dowry disputes	37	36	97.3	70	66	94.3	20	14	70	35	35	100
Illegitimate pregnancy	5	5	100	8	7	87.5	10	10	100	12	12	100
Causes not known	625	195	31.2	573	156	27.2	1021	293	28.7	1024	327	31.9
Other causes	5018	1579	31.5	3867	1161	30.0	5809	1121	19.3	5253	1526	29.1
Total	8961	2744	30.6	9306	2844	30.6	9778	2925	29.9	9304	2695	28.9

Source: State Crime Records Bureau

Table - 65 Grievances received in the Vanitha Commission from 1996 to 1998

	Harassment of women	Harassment of vis-à-vis Dowry	Death related to Dowry	Mysterious death	Rape	Attempted Rape	Against the police	Divorce	Problems relating to property	Financial forgery	Breach of Trust
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Thiruvananthapuram city	695	71	17	61	31	22	56	32	193	25	97
Thiruvananthapuram Rural	284	67	27	34	42	38	47	37	212	48	32
Kollam	496	63	4	14	37	27	37	25	150	8	57
Alappuzha	496	113	15	42	41	34	18	23	166	21	62
Kottayam	317	86	18	30	37	27	49	35	120	9	37
Idukki	152	59	15	34	42	21	51	7	80	14	27
Pathanamthitta	345	74	16	24	22	30	27	33	99	10	28
Eranakulam	271	39	13	31	38	30	53	14	70	17	34
Thrissur	207	77	10	25	25	7	10	5	146	5	5
Palakkad	368	106	5	55	47	14	12	6	107	29	33
Malappuram	295	75	5	54	20	23	14	5	88	22	10
Kozhikode	162	92	20	30	22	21	22	24	60	17	42
Wayanad	145	83	15	24	29	10	21	5	71	14	34
Kannur	105	37	8	19	9	11	12	6	34	7	19
Kasaragod	86	19	3	3	8	3	-	5	31	7	23
Total	4424	1061	191	480	450	318	429	262	1627	253	540

Table 65 contd.

	Rejected (left) by husband	Anti social menace	Problem relating to job (work places)	Common interest	Child Marriage	Attempted murder or threats to that effect	Others	Missing cases	Murder	Solved cases	Added cases
1	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Thiruvananthapuram city	16	166	174	61	4	196	236	-	-	619	120
Thiruvananthapuram-Rural	217	74	57	46	2	287	252	23	8	53	15
Kollam	87	129	73	26	2	288	544	-	31	155	32
Alappuzha	79	89	61	43	1	103	221	3	11	77	22
Kottayam	44	52	83	32	-	27	135	11	16	112	54
Idukki	65	48	42	29	-	39	96	6	7	32	18
Pathanamthitta	36	79	66	48	-	34	129	5	19	93	48
Eranakulam	58	48	54	24	-	39	174	2	7	40	15
Thrissur	20	32	50	20	-	10	67	3	5	40	24
Palakkad	12	22	48	47	-	42	99	9	2	33	13
Malappuram	7	11	33	31	-	14	75	1	3	25	14
Kozhikode	78	21	31	29	1	37	73	8	11	20	8
Wayanad	71	29	39	24	-	36	101	5	17	2	1
Kannur	21	16	29	23	-	26	26	-	9	25	14
Kasaragod	14	8	13	11	-	20	58	1	3	7	3
Total	825	824	853	494	10	1198	2286	77	149	1333	401

Source: Vanitha Commission

Table - 66 Atrocities against Women in Kerala by Districts (Dist. Atlas)

Districts	Molesation			Sexual Harassment / Eve-teasing			Rape		
	1991	1995	1999	1991	1995	1999	1991	1995	1999
Kasaragod	11	6	0	0	3	0	11	9	27
Kannur	31	32	3	0	1	85	8	30	25
Wayanad	26	68	1	0	0	66	15	33	28
Kozikode	57	48	6	3	0	127	28	27	57
Malappuram	24	66	3	0	0	22	18	32	44
Palakkad	47	40	0	0	8	121	31	26	57
Thrissur	26	50	0	0	0	191	19	16	27
Ernakulam	50	39	3	0	0	136	4	13	34
Idukki	40	51	1	2	2	119	5	11	23
Kottayam	51	26	0	0	0	94	7	14	20
Alappuzha	47	77	2	0	0	117	16	9	4
Pathanamthitta	37	74	1	0	0	94	5	7	10
Kollam	48	88	4	0	0	248	15	21	33
Thiruvananthapuram	73	101	3	0	0	221	29	26	33

Source: State Crime Records Bureau

Table -67 Death among women in Kerala by Districts (Dist. Atlas)

Districts	Female Suicides			Dowry Deaths		
	1991	1995	1999	1991	1995	1999
Kasaragod	183	86	78	0	0	0
Kannur	103	214	205	0	0	3
Wayanad	113	99	74	1	0	1
Kozikode	73	197	239	2	4	6
Malappuram	100	133	150	0	0	3
Palakkad	254	264	320	5	0	0
Thrissur	159	207	363	1	3	0
Ernakulam	249	232	277	0	1	3
Idukki	179	191	176	0	3	1
Kottayam	124	128	146	0	2	0
Alappuzha	116	109	196	2	1	2
Pathanamthitta	71	115	112	0	1	1
Kollam	201	187	209	1	3	4
Thiruvananthapuram	302	177	378	1	3	3

Source: State Crime Records Bureau

68. Number of Women Members in the Kerala Legislative Assembly-2001

District	General		S.C		S.T		Total
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
Thiruvananthapuram	13	-	1	-	-	-	14
Kollam	11	-	2	-	-	-	13
Pathanamthitta	5	1	-	-	-	-	6
Alappuzha	8	2	1	-	-	-	11
Kottayam	8	1	1	-	-	-	10
Idukki	4	-	1	-	-	-	5
Eranakulam	13	-	1	-	-	-	14
Thrissur	12	1	1	-	-	-	14
Palakkad	8	1	2	-	-	1	12
Malappuram	11	-	1	-	-	-	12
Kozhikode	11	-	1	-	-	-	12
Wayanad	2	-	-	-	-	-	2
Kannur	9	1	-	-	-	-	10
Kasaragod	4	-	1	-	-	-	5
State	119	7	13	-	-	1	140

Source: Legislative Secretariat

69. Women participation in Kerala Assembly since 1957

District	1957	1960	1965	1967	1970	1977	1980	1982	1987	1991	1996	2001
Thiruvananthapuram	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	1	-
Kollam	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	2	-
Pathanamthitta	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Alappuzha	2	4	3	1	1	-	2	1	2	2	3	2
Kottayam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Idukki	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Eranakulam	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thrissur	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	1
Palakkad	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1
Malappuram	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kozhikode	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	-
Wayanad	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	1
Kannur	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	1
Kasaragod	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
State	6	7	3	1	2	1	5	4	8	8	13	8

Source: Legislative Secretariat

Table 70
Kerala State Plan of Action Goals for 2000 AD - Selected Indicators and Achievements

Sl. No.	Indicators	Target	Achievements			
		for 2000	1991	1995	1999	
1	Child Health					
	Infant Mortality Rate (per 1000 live births)	12 ⁴	23.8 ¹	15 ⁵	16.3 ²	
	IMR Rural		28.7 ¹	16 ⁵	14 ²²	
1.1	Infant and Child Mortality Morality	IMR Urban		9.5 ¹	13 ⁵	16 ²²
		Neonatal Morality	9 ⁴	15.5 ¹	11 ⁶	13.8 ²
		Perinatal Morality	10 ⁴	8.2 ¹	16 ⁶	2.5 ²
		Child Mortality Rate	3 ⁴	8.4 ¹	NA	2.6 ²
		Under 5 Mortality Rate		32 ¹	NA	18.8 ²
		^Full Immunization(%)	100 ⁴	54.4 ¹	61.5 ⁸	79.2 ²
		BCG(%)	100 ⁴	86.1 ¹	93.6 ⁸	96.2 ²
1.2	Immunization	DPT3(%)	100 ⁴	73.7 ¹	69.2 ⁸	88.0 ²
		OPV3(%)	100 ⁴	75.2 ¹	68.5 ⁸	87.9 ²
		Measles (%)	100 ⁴	60.5 ¹	61.5 ⁸	84.6 ²
		Coverage for vitamin A Supplement (%)		NA	69.3 ³	92.9 ³
1.3	Vitamin A	(Children under one year)				
	Elimination of	NNT Cases (number)	0 ⁴	2 ³	3 ³	0 ³
		NNT Deaths(number)	0 ⁴	1 ³	0 ³	0 ³
1.4	Neonatal Tetanus from NNT	Number of districts free	All ⁴	12 ³	13 ³	14 ³
1.5	Elimination of Polio Measles	Polio Cases (number)	0 ⁴	24 ³	0 ³	5 ³
		Polio Deaths (number)	0 ⁴	0 ³	0 ³	0 ³
		Measles (number)	<500 ⁴	14034 ³	7026 ³	6693 ³
1.6	Morbidity and Mortality	Measles Deaths (number)		2 ³	1 ³	0 ³
1.7	Management of Diarrhoea	ORT use rate		37.1 ¹⁺¹	NA	90.0 ^{2##}
		Number of Diarrhoeal Cases (annual)	<4.5 ⁴ lakhs	913431 ³	700974 ³	588116 ³
1.8	Diarrhoea, Incidence and Morbidity	Two weeks prior to the survey (percent)		9.2 ¹⁺⁺	NA	11.4 ^{2##}
		Number of Diarrhoeal Deaths	0 ⁴	2 ³	16 ³	18 ³

Table 70 (continued)

Sl. No.		Indicators	Target for 2000	Achievements		
				1991	1995	1999
1.9	ARI Incidence and Deaths	ARI Cases (number)	<1 lakh ⁴	2876807 ³	3189579 ³	5360644 ³
		Deaths due to ARI<50 ⁴	207 ³	130 ³	216 ³	
	TB Incidence and Deaths	Two weeks prior to TR Cases (number)		9.7 ¹	NA	22.8 ²
		TB Deaths		57495 ³	39241 ³	35937 ³
				231 ³	278 ³	187 ³
2	Nutrition					
2.1	Birth Weight	Incidence of low Birth Weight (<2.5Kgs) (%)	7 ⁴	11.4 ¹	NA	161 ⁵
		Stunted (%)		27 ¹	NA	21.9 ²
2.2	Under Weight	Under Weight (%)		29 ¹	NA	26.9 ²
		Wasted (%)		12 ¹	NA	11.1 ²
		Children in the age group		59.1 ¹	NA	61.7 ¹⁵
	Exclusive Breast Feeding	0-3 months (%)		2.1 ¹	NA	2.8 ²
		Medium Duration Children Received		48.5 ^{11*}	NA	52.8 ^{2**}
3	Maternal Health					
3.1	Antenatal Care	Antenatal Care (4 or more visits) %	100 ¹⁴	89.6 ¹	64.4 ⁸	98.9 ²
		TT Coverage for Pregnant women (2 doses) %	100 ¹⁴	89.8 ¹	64.4 ⁸	86.4 ²
3.2	Delivery Characteristics	Institutional Deliveries (%)	100 ⁴	87.8 ¹	92.4 ⁸	93 ²
		Deelivery attended	100 ⁴	98 ¹	NA	97.1 ²
4	Family Welfare					
		Couple Protection Rate (%)	60 ¹⁴	63.3 ¹	48.4 ¹⁴	63.7 ²
		Unmet need (%)		11.7 ¹	NA	11.7 ²

Table 70 (Continued)

Sl. No.		Indicators	Target for 2000	Achievements		
				1991	1995	1999
5	Demographic Factors					
5.1	Marriage Age	Age at Marriage (Female)		22.11	2214+	23.520
5.2	Fertility	Crude Birth Rate	124.00	18.36	17.75	21.1615
		Total Fertility Rate	1.64	2.01	1.86	1.962
		Mean Children Ever Born		2.51	NA	3.2715
		Average Birth Interval (in months)		34.91	NA	39.715
		Birth Order of 3 and above		261.00	NA	21.002
5.3	Sex Ratio	Sex Ratio at Birth		96011.00	94711	NA
		Sex Ratio		103616	103621	103521
5.4	Expection of Life	Males		67.2313	70.6921#	71.6721\$
		Females		72.3713	7521#	7521\$
6	Child Population					
6.1	0-4	Male (%)		9.8721	9.921	9.1821
		Female (%)		9.1121	9.121	821
		Sex Ratio		95721	95721	95421
		Male (%)		30.821	30.821	28.321
6.2	<15	Female (%)		28.9721	28.821	26.321
		Sex Ratio		96921	96921	96021
7	Aged Population					
	Above 60	Female (%)		9.2719	9.421	11.415
		Male (%)		8.3119	8.421	9.715
		Sex Ratio		115416	112421	116921

Table 70 (Continued)

Sl. No	Indicators	Target for 2000	Achievements			
			1991	1995	1999	
8	Water and Sandtation					
8.1	Universal Access to Safe Drinking Water	Popultation covered by Urban Water Supply Schemes (%)	1004	62.137	74.117	78.437
		Population Covered by Rural Water Supply Scehemes (%)	1004	2.87	15.57	23.047
	Access to Sanitary Facilities	Rural households taking water from protected sources (%)		1216	128	1217
		Urban households taking water from protected sources (%)		3916	398	4417
8.2	Access to Sanitary Facilities	Rural households with toilet (%)	66.44	4416	73.48	84.715
		Urban house holds with toilet (%)	864	7316	908	94.415
9	Education					
9.1	School Enrolment	School Enrolment-Boys (5-14 years)	100%4	100.39@	89.89@	85.99@
		School Enrolment-Girls (5-14 years)	100%4	99.39@	89.39@	86.49@
		School Enrolment-Total (5-14 years)	100%4	99.99@	89.579@	86.169@
		Children Enrolled in Primary Education	100%4	88.69@	759@	136.69@
9.2	Drop Outs	Drop Out Rate Boys (%)		3.659	3.79	3.019**
		Drop Out Rate Girls (%)		2.79	2.29	2.29**
		Drop Out Rate Total (%)		3.199	3.09	2.429**
9.3	Teacher Pupil Ratio		30.89	29.79	28.89*	
9.4	School Attendance	Male		94.71	NA	912
		Female		94.81	NA	90.92

Table 70 (Continued)

Sl. No.		Indicators	Year		
			1991	1995	1999
10	Atrocities Against Women	(number of cases reported)			
10.1	Crime Against Women	Molestation Sexual Harassment/ Eve-teasing Rape	569 ¹⁸ 5 ¹⁸	810 ¹⁸ 14 ¹⁸	31 ¹⁸ 1643 ¹⁸
10.2	Death	Dowry Deaths	211 ¹⁸	266 ¹⁸	423 ¹⁸
10.3	Suicide	Female Suicides	12 ¹⁸	21 ¹⁸	31 ¹⁸
11	Migration		2320 ¹⁸	2397 ¹⁸	2923 ¹⁸
11.1	Current Migrant	Households with at least one current migrant (%)	20.7 ¹	NA	21.6 ¹²
11.2	Return Migrant	Households with at least one return migrant (%)	4.0 ¹	NA	11.6 ¹²
12	Funds for Social Services				
	Expenditure	Social Services Expenditure to Total Expenditure (%)	39 ¹³	37 ¹³	38 ¹³
13	HIV Infection Females	HIV +ve Cases (%)	1.15 ^{10@@}	1.75 ¹⁰	2.94 ^{10*}

Source :- District Atlas of women and children in Kerala UNICEF 2001

Table 70 Calculated Figures

Indicators	1991-92	1995-96	1999-2000	Sources
School Enrolment 5-14 Boys	300716 (100.3%)	286581 (89.8%)	2658303 (85.9%)	Directorate of Public Instructions Population Projections for India and States, RGI, 1996 and Census 1991
Population 5-14	2990000 (1991)	3181000 (1996)	3094000 (1999)	
School Enrolment 5-14 Girls	2894492 (99.3%)	2771172 (89.3%)	2577106 (86.4%)	
Population 5-14	2915000 (1991)	3102000 (1996)	2982000 (1999)	Directorate of Public Instructions Populations Projections for India and States, RGI, 1996 and census 1991
School Enrolment 5-14	5901653 (1991)	5627753 (1996)	5235409 (1999)	Directorate of Public India and States, RGI, 1996 and Census 1991
Children Enrolled in Primary Education	3059342 (88.6%)	2791106 (75%)	2473998 (136.6%)	Directorate of Public Instructions
Population 6-11 years	3454483 (1991)	3722000 (1996)	1811000 (2001)	Populations Projections for India and States, RGI, 1996 and Census 1991

Table 71 : Number of Tuberculosis Cases and Deaths Reported in Kerala by Districts

Districts	Tuberculosis					
	1991		1995		1999	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
Kasaragod	910	2	341	2	451	1
Kannur	4738	27	637	1	527	0
Wayanad	107	1	317	1	308	0
Kozhikode	366	0	2706	0	9087	0
Malappuram	4128	32	4067	39	1176	8
Palakkad	3077	27	6612	26	1708	19
Thrissur	1164	3	2617	24	1282	0
Ernakulam	13220	52	11935	69	4661	14
Idukki	1056	4	796	0	621	3
Kottayam	15883	16	3979	11	925	0
Alappuzha	1241	4	2224	29	1518	5
Pathanamthitta	435	4	407	1	383	10
Kollam	9059	47	1479	66	1729	0
Thiruvananthapuram	2111	5	1124	9	11571	127

Source: Directorate of Health Services

Table 72 : Number of NNT Cases and Deaths Reported in Kerala by Districts

Districts	NNT					
	1991		1995		1999	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
Kasaragod	0	0	3	0	0	0
Kannur	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wayanad	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kozhikode	0	0	0	0	0	0
Malappuram	0	0	0	0	0	0
Palakkad	0	0	0	0	0	0
Thrissur	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ernakulam	0	0	0	0	0	0
Idukki	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kottayam	0	0	0	0	0	0
Alappuzha	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pathanamthitta	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kollam	0	0	0	0	0	0
Thiruvananthapuram	1	0	0	0	0	0

Source: Directorate of Health Services

Table 73 : Number of Polio Cases and Deaths Reported in Kerala by Districts

Districts	Polio					
	1991		1995		1999	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
Kasaragod	2	0	0	0	0	0
Kannur	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wayanad	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kozhikode	0	0	0	0	1	0
Malappuram	3	0	0	0	1	0
Palakkad	1	0	0	0	0	0
Thrissur	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ernakulam	1	0	0	0	0	0
Idukki	0	0	0	0	3	0
Kottayam	0	0	0	0	0	0
Alappuzha	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pathanamthitta	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kollam	4	0	0	0	0	0
Thiruvananthapuram	13	0	0	0	0	0

Source: Directorate of Health Services

Table 74 Child Mortality Indicators in Kerala by Districts

Districts	Infant Mortality Rate			<2 Year Mortality			<5 Year Mortality		
	1991			1991			1991		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Kasaragod	34	32	36	36	35	37	49	50	48
Kannur	34	40	30	41	43	36	50	50	51
Wayanad	54	72	36	77	82	41	89	94	57
Kozhikode	37	39	35	49	50	46	61	67	54
Malappuram	35	33	37	39	40	39	58	57	58
Palakkad	31	34	29	39	37	40	55	52	57
Thrissur	29	30	27	39	38	41	47	48	46
Ernakulam	32	34	31	37	40	36	48	49	47
Idukki	57	65	60	67	69	64	74	74	74
Kottayam	28	34	27	30	39	30	52	58	48
Alappuzha	25	27	22	33	31	39	45	42	46
Pathanamthitta	27	26	30	32	28	38	39	29	52
Kollam	25	27	22	37	38	36	50	51	49
Thiruvananthapuram	38	36	40	43	42	43	51	54	50

Source: Kerala State District Profile 1991, Census of India 1991

Table 75 Number of Maternal and Infant Deaths in Kerala by Districts

Districts		Maternal Deaths		Infant Deaths					
				1991			1995		
		1991	1995	M	F	T	M	F	T
Kasaragod	Urban	1	1	64	61	125	68	70	138
	Rural	1	2	30	48	78	19	17	36
Kannur	Urban	0	0	103	84	187	122	89	211
	Rural	0	2	92	76	168	93	78	171
Wayanad	Urban	0	0	12	8	20	7	16	23
	Rural	0	3	62	40	102	53	51	104
Kozhikode	Urban	0	1	595	480	1075	539	306	845
	Rural	7	1	23	27	50	7	16	23
Malappuram	Urban	0	1	134	123	257	181	161	342
	Rural	0	4	118	108	226	75	102	177
Palakkad	Urban	5	1	174	128	302	136	111	247
	Rural	4	3	97	87	184	54	71	125
Thrissur	Urban	2	2	249	199	448	224	205	500
	Rural	3	2	111	66	177	14	12	202
Ernakulam	Urban	3	1	305	219	524	31	23	429
	Rural	6	2	64	49	113	56	69	26
Idukki	Urban	0	0	23	22	45	257	243	54
	Rural	0	2	86	61	147	121	81	125
Kottayam	Urban	0	0	28	25	53	19	23	42
	Rural	3	2	243	201	444	236	202	438
Alappuzha	Urban	0	1	138	114	252	145	119	264
	Rural	7	1	19	20	39	21	15	36
Pathanamthitta	Urban	0	0	71	54	125	67	41	108
	Rural	0	1	23	16	39	22	11	33
Kollam	Urban	2	1	155	104	259	102	79	181
	Rural	0	2	108	80	188	54	35	89
Thiruvananthapuram	Urban	0	2	333	297	630	354	309	663
	Rural	7	3	31	27	58	19	13	32

Source: Department of Economics and Statistics

Table 76 : Percentage CPR and Unmet Need for Family Planning in Kerala by Districts

Districts	Unmet need	CPR
	1998-99	1999
Kasaragod	11.5	64.8
Kannur	39	54.3
Wayanad	20.9	62.85
Kozhikode	5.2	68.64
Malappuram	35.9	70.76
77	10.9	43.11
Thrissur	8.2	55.92
Ernakulam	14.3	66.89
Idukki	2.8	56.56
Kottayam	6.2	70.56
Alappuzha	6.7	72.67
Pathanamthitta	12.7	64.38
Kollam	19.4	63.07
Thiruvananthapuram	10.2	81.08

Source: Rapid Household Survey 1998-99
Directorate of Health Services

Table 77 Number of Still Births in Kerala by Districts

Districts		Still Births	
		1991	1995
Kasaragod	Urban	192	138
	Rural	42	69
Kannur	Urban	180	156
	Rural	68	171
Wayanad	Urban	2	6
	Rural	68	52
Kozhikode	Urban	679	566
	Rural	28	9
Malappuram	Urban	240	94
	Rural	83	79
Palakkad	Urban	147	129
	Rural	130	74
Thrissur	Urban	226	332
	Rural	113	118
Ernakulam	Urban	275	227
	Rural	38	33
Idukki	Urban	23	22
	Rural	84	42
Kottayam	Urban	85	49
	Rural	188	181
Alappuzha	Urban	105	125
	Rural	30	25
Pathanamthitta	Urban	71	56
	Rural	3	15
Kollam	Urban	44	76
	Rural	90	80
Thiruvananthapuram	Urban	158	270
	Rural	21	16

Source: Department of Economics and Statistics

Table 78 Maternal and Child Health in Kerala by Districts

Districts	ANC 3+	TT 2	Institutional Deliveries	Low Birth Weight
	1998-99	1998-99	1998-99	1998-99
Kasaragod	97	88.5	96.7	15
Kannur	98.7	84.9	98.4	15
Wayanad	98.6	90.4	97.7	30
Kozhikode	100	91.7	98.9	17.1
Malappuram	96.9	84.3	88	16.9
Palakkad	94.2	86.9	93.4	16.1
Thrissur	98.9	84.3	99.2	13.2
Ernakulam	100	91.7	99.4	17.6
Idukki	96.8	84.8	93.3	15.3
Kottayam	98.9	79.4	99.4	18.2
Alappuzha	100	83.6	100	11.5
Pathanamthitta	98.4	81.2	99.4	17.7
Kollam	99.5	81.4	99	11.5
Thiruvananthapuram	98.5	91	99.5	11.1

Source: Rapid Household Survey 1998-99

Table 79 Supplementary Nutrition Programme in Kerala by Districts

Districts	1 - 3 years	3 - 6 years	Pregnant Women	Nursing Women	Percent received Colostrum	Percent received Exclusive BM
	1999	1999	1999	1999	1998-99	1998-99
Kasaragod	28.2	62.4	30.24	27.9	66.9	72.7
Kannur	80.8	71.8	84.1	15.2	77.3	66.1
Wayanad	49	36.6	63	57.3	75.4	28.5
Kozhikode	51.3	46.7	61.1	53.5	81.1	57.1
Malappuram	43.5	34.3	55.5	40.8	62.3	46.2
Palakkad	58.1	50.2	63.2	53.2	52.9	31.2
Thrissur	46.1	53.1	53.6	51.4	45	94.7
Ernakulam	47.3	56.5	53.5	51.3	88.1	78.5
Idukki	41.7	50.5	46.1	43.5	56.2	56.2
Kottayam	52.5	65.3	65.2	64.2	79.3	58.2
Alappuzha	41.4	52	50.8	51.5	76.8	100
Pathanamthitta	13.6	58.3	37.4	34.8	56.7	84.6
Kollam	41.6	52.2	52.9	45.5	57.9	90.9
Thiruvananthapuram	30.9	50.9	46.9	40.8	85.6	87.5

Source: Rapid Household Survey 1998-99
Department of Social Welfare

Table 80 Number of Diarrhoea Cases and Deaths Reported in Kerala by Districts

Districts	Diarrhoea					
	1991		1995		1999	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
Kasaragod	15354	3	17445	0	19297	0
Kannur	31121	0	34952	0	26036	0
Wayanad	19645	0	13009	1	23898	0
Kozhikode	34855	16	30407	0	38048	0
Malappuram	158310	27	188244	3	88342	0
Palakkad	88613	69	49319	5	51656	0
Thrissur	85671	3	73131	2	45011	0
Ernakulam	71411	12	77949	1	77705	0
Idukki	29108	7	10424	0	9648	0
Kottayam	42271	6	83456	0	41826	0
Alappuzha	87099	30	57432	1	38457	0
Pathanamthitta	32744	0	15886	0	19209	0
Kollam	73356	19	3841	1	61901	0
Thiruvananthapuram	143873	32	80908	2	47082	0

Source: Directorate of Health Services

Table 81: Number of ARI Cases and Deaths Reported in Kerala by Districts

Districts	ARI					
	1991		1995		1999	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
Kasaragod	49947	0	68331	2	224282	0
Kannur	186151	4	190420	0	252542	0
Wayanad	49709	0	58766	0	100163	0
Kozhikode	173365	0	185787	1	3141168	0
Malappuram	380948	96	316194	24	399959	0
Palakkad	155422	11	71859	4	242441	55
Thrissur	205185	12	392145	31	552043	1
Ernakulam	563711	11	493420	10	477154	0
Idukki	64191	0	62165	7	108062	13
Kottayam	162037	14	236549	28	671503	24
Alappuzha	294865	15	270180	0	442306	25
Pathanamthitta	142280	16	165538	4	282706	1
Kollam	201160	25	200435	17	593431	670
Thiruvananthapuram	247836	3	477790	2	699884	27

Source: Directorate of Health Services

Table 82: Number of Measles Cases and Deaths Reported in Kerala by Districts

Districts	Measles					
	1991		1995		1999	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
Kasaragod	118	1	136	0	187	0
Kannur	886	1	426	0	304	0
Wayanad	303	0	441	0	271	0
Kozhikode	375	0	657	0	349	0
Malappuram	5178	0	779	0	1965	0
Palakkad	369	0	95	0	722	0
Thrissur	1337	0	820	0	143	0
Ernakulam	1083	6	522	0	391	0
Idukki	362	0	168	0	196	0
Kottayam	310	0	629	0	293	0
Alappuzha	407	0	275	0	207	0
Pathanamthitta	293	0	50	0	84	0
Kollam	64	0	872	0	341	0
Thiruvananthapuram	2992	0	1138	1	1240	0

Source: Directorate of Health Services

A. Institutions and posts transferred to Grama Panchayats

1. Agriculture Department - Krishi Bhavans of the respective places.
2. Animal Husbandry Department - Veterinary sub-centre, Veterinary Dispensary/ Hospitals of respective places.
3. Dairy Development Department - One Dairy Extension Officer and Auxiliary posts (this unit should be transferred to one of the Grama Panchayats in the Block and this should cover all the Grama Panchayats in the block).
4. Fisheries Department - One Fisheries Sub Inspector (in the Grama Panchayat wherever existing)
5. Rural Development Department - Two Village Extension Officer posts (including lady V.E.O) (if it is not possible to deploy two posts for a Grama Panchayat from a Rural Development Block one post can be deployed for the present and additional post can be deployed as and when necessary subject to availability)
6. Social Welfare Department - Day care centres and Anganwadis of the respective places.
7. SC Development Department - Balawadies, Balawady cum feeding centre, seasonal day care centre and dormitories of the respective places.
8. Tribal Development Department - Balawadies, Medical unit, Nursery schools, Midwifery centres & Ayurvedic dispensaries of the respective places.
9. Health Services Department (Allopathy) - Primary Health Centres and Government Dispensaries.
10. Health Department (I.S.M.) - Government Ayurvedic Dispensaries and Hospitals of the respective places.
11. Health Department (Homeo) - Government Homeo Dispensaries and Hospitals of the respective places.
12. General Education Department - Government Lower Primary Schools of the respective places.
13. Public Works Department - One Public Works Overseer post (this post should be given to a Grama Panchayat in which there are no engineering posts and the incumbent should work in three similar Grama Panchayats).

B. Institutions and Posts transferred to Block Panchayats.

1. Agriculture Department - One post of Assistant Director and Auxiliary posts
2. Industries Department - One post of Industries Extension Officer.
3. Rural Development Department - The post of Block Development Officer and posts.
4. Social Welfare Department - Care Homes, Oldage Homes and similar respective places.
5. SC Development Department- (1) Prematric Hostels of the respective places.
(2) The post of Block Extension Officer (his services should be made available to all Grama Panchayats in the Block
6. ST Development Department - Tribal Extension Officer (his services should be made available to all Grama Panchayats in the Block)
7. Health Services Department (Allopathy) - Block level Primary Health Centre/Community Health Centre, Taluk Hospitals/Government Hospitals.
8. Health Department (I.S.M.) - Taluk Hospitals of the respective places.
9. Health Department (Homeo) - Taluk Hospitals of the respective places.

C. Institutions and posts transferred to District Panchayats

1. Agriculture Department
 - (i) Two posts of Deputy Director and auxiliary posts.
 - (ii) The post of District Soil Conservation officer and auxiliary posts.
 - (iii) One Assistant Executive Engineer and connect posts.
 - (iv) Soil Testing Laboratory of the respective places.
 - (v) Mobile Soil Testing Laboratory.
 - (vi) District Sales Counter
 - (vii) District Agriculture Farm/Coconut nursery (These institutions which are transferred to District Panchayat should serve other districts also where such institutions do not exist).
2. Animal Husbandry Department
 - Veterinary Polyclinic, ICDP area office, Mobile Veterinary Dispensary, Mobile Farm Unit, Clinical Laboratories not attached to District Veterinary

- Centres. (the services of mobile units and clinical laboratories should be extended to urban areas also)
3. Fisheries Department
 - The fisheries Schools of respective places.
 4. Minor Irrigation Department
 - One section consisting of one Assistant Engineer and connected staff.
 5. Industries Department
 - From the District Industries Centre, one Manager post and connected staff.
 6. Rural Development Department
 - One post of Assistant Development Commissioner and the District Women's Welfare Officer and Auxiliary staff.
 7. General Education Department
 - (i) The Upper Primary Schools and High Schools of the respective places.
 - (ii) One Section from the Deputy Director's Office.
 8. Technical Education Department
 - (i) Tailoring and Garment making Training Centre of the respective places.
 - (ii) Tailoring Trade Centres of the respective places.
 9. Co-operation Department
 - One post of Assistant Registrar and one post of Clerk.
 10. Public Works Department
 - One division consisting of Executive Engineer and auxiliary staff. (from among Local Works Division, Special Division, Building Division).

(Later the District Hospitals were transferred to the District Panchayats)

NB. Through follow-up government orders, majority of beneficiary oriented welfare and development schemes were transferred to the PRIs. Of special interest is the fact all the centrally-sponsored anti-poverty programmes including SGSY, IAY, and EAS have been fully transferred to them. Likewise all the pension/social assistance Schemes - for the Destitutes and Old aged, Handicapped, Widows, Agriculture Labourers, Unemployed – are implemented by the Grama Panchayats.

D. Institutions and posts transferred to Municipal Councils/Municipal Corporations

1. Agriculture Department - (i) Krishi Bhavans of respective places.
(ii) One post of Deputy Director of Agriculture. (this post should be under the Municipality of District headquarters but his services should be extended to all Municipalities of the District).
2. Animal Husbandry Department - The Veterinary Polyclinic, Sub-centre, Dispensary of the respective places.
3. Fisheries Department - One post of Fisheries Sub Inspector. (to the Municipalities wherever necessary)
4. Industries Department - One post of Industries Extension Officer.
5. Health Services Department (Allopathy) - Community Health Centres, Government Hospitals, Taluk Hospitals of the respective places.
6. Health Department (I.S.M.) - Taluk Hospitals of the respective places.
7. Health Department (Homeo) - Taluk Hospitals of the respective places.
8. General Education Department - Government Primary Schools and High Schools of the respective places.
9. Co-operative Department - One post of Senior Co-operative Inspector (this post should be under the Municipal Council of District Head Quarters and the concerned officer will attend to the works in all the Municipalities of the District.)

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**LOCAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES
- A STATUS REPORT**

A. INCOME OF LOCAL GOVERNMENTS.

For the purposes of this Report, income of local governments is discussed in two parts. The first part covering the traditional sources of income, which existed before 1994 and the second part covering the grant-in-aid given by Government to cover the expenditure on additional responsibilities transferred to local governments through the legislative changes made in 1994.

I. Traditional sources of income. These are available only to the Village Panchayats and urban local governments except share of Basic Tax. They could be classified into the following categories.

1. Tax Revenue
2. Non-tax Revenue
3. Grants-in-aid
4. Loans.

1. TAX REVENUE.

Tax Revenue could be further divided into three.

- (a) Own Taxes
- (b) Assigned Taxes
- (c) Shared Tax.

(a) Own Taxes.

These are taxes directly demanded and collected by Village Panchayats, Municipalities and Corporations.

i. **Property Tax.** Property Tax constitutes the major item of revenue for the Village Panchayats, Municipalities and Corporations which have a per capita collection of Rs.12.39, Rs. 77.62 and Rs. 151.30 respectively. Though amendments have brought about in the Kerala Panchayat Raj Act and the Kerala Municipality Act in 1999 to introduce plinth area based assessment of Property Tax for both residential and non-resident buildings including commercial buildings, Rules and operational instructions have not yet been issued. Therefore, Property Tax continues to be assessed as per the old system based on rental value. In anticipation of the new method of assessment Village Panchayats have not had any general

revision of Property Tax since 1993 and in the case of urban local governments where the general revision varies from one local government to another there has not been any such revision after 1998. This has prevented the usual periodic increase in Property Tax, which normally works out to be 25% at the time of each general revision.

In the case of Village Panchayats, Property Tax is assessed as per rules issued under Section 203 of the Kerala Panchayat Raj Act. The rate is fixed as between 6 to 10% of the annual rental value in the rules. (This has not been amended in consonance with the Act)

The rates fixed as per Section 233 of the Kerala Municipality Act are given in Table 1

TABLE 1
Property Tax Rates in ULBs

Minimum rates Town Panchayat Municipality Corporation			
(i) Tax for general purposes	4%	5%	6%
(ii) Lighting tax	1%	2%	2%
(iii) Drainage tax	..	..	2%
(iv) Water tax	..	..	1%
(v) Sanitary tax	1%	2%	2%
Total:	6%	9%	13%

The maximum rate is 20% for Town Panchayats, 25% for Municipalities and Corporations.

Property Tax constitutes 15 percentage of the tax and non-tax revenues of Village Panchayats; the figure for Municipalities is 21.39 and the figure for Corporation it is 35.32. Property Tax has grown by 40.34% over a period of six years in the case of Village Panchayats. The increase for Municipalities and Corporations are 66.27% and 76.33% respectively.

It is interesting to note that the LSGIs tend to levy lower tax even when they have a range to choose from. The First SFC has given the details relating to Village Panchayats and Municipalities which can be seen in Tables

. TABLE 2**Rate of Building Tax in 1985 and 1995 in Village Panchayats.**

Rate at which Building Tax is levied	No. of Panchayats in 1985	No. of Panchayats in 1995
6%	703	546
7%	94	120
7.5%	4	Nil
8%	155	217
9%	12	42
10%	33	45
Total:	1001	970*

* Data from 21 Panchayats have not been received.

TABLE 3**Rate of Property Tax in 1985 and 1995 in Urban Local Governments.**

Rate at which Building Tax is levied	No. of Municipalities in 1985	No. of Municipalities in 1995
10%	..	22
12%	..	9
12.5%	..	1
13%	..	3
14%	..	5
15%	1	7
15.5%	..	1
16%	..	1
16.5	..	1
17%	..	2
17.5%	..	1
18%	1	..
21%	..	1
21.25	1	..
Total:	3	54

ii. **Profession Tax.** The Profession Tax is levied from individuals and companies by virtue of Section 204 of the Kerala Panchayat Raj Act in the

case of Village Panchayats and Section 245 of the Kerala Municipality Act in the case of Municipalities and Corporations. All companies and individuals transacting business or engaged in a profession for at least 60 days in a half year are bound to pay the tax at such rates as are fixed by the concerned local government subject to the maximum rates prescribed by Government. However, Article 276 (2) of the Indian Constitution has fixed the maximum tax leviable per year at Rs.2500/-. Now the 11th Finance Commission has recommended that this provision be taken out of the Constitution and be made part of a Central Act so that its amendment could be easily done.

Based on the report of the First SFC the Profession Tax has been revised in Village Panchayats. (TABLE 4.) But in the case of urban local governments the revision is yet to be carried out. The old rates are still followed. (TABLE 5.) However, Dearness Allowance is also now included in the calculation of income for assessment of Profession Tax in urban local governments as suggested by First SFC.

TABLE 4
RATES OF PROFESSION TAX IN VILLAGE PANCHAYATS

Class	Half-yearly income	Maximum half-yearly tax
I.	Between Rs 12,000 and 17,999	Rs 120
II.	Between Rs 18,000 and 29,999	Rs 180
III.	Between Rs 30,000 and 44,999	Rs 300
IV.	Between Rs 45,000 and 59,9999	Rs 450
V.	Between Rs 60,000 and 74,999	Rs 600
VI.	Between Rs 75,000 and 99,999	Rs 750
VII.	Between Rs 1,00,000 and 1,24,999	Rs 1,000
VIII.	Above Rs 1,25,000	Rs 1,250

TABLE 5
RATES OF PROFESSION TAX IN ULBs

Class	Half-yearly income	Maximum half-yearly tax
I.	More than 3,600 but not more than 5,400	Rs 9
II.	More than 5,400 but not more than 7,8400	Rs 15
III.	More than 7,800but not more than 10,800	Rs 24
IV.	More than 10,800 but not more than 14,400	Rs 37
V.	More than 14,400 but not more than 18,000	Rs 50
VI.	More than 18,000 but not more than 24,000	Rs 75
VII.	More than 24,000 but not more than 30,000	Rs 100
VIII.	More than 30,000 but not more than 36,000	Rs 125
IX.	More than 36,000 but not more than 42,000	Rs 175
X.	More than 42,000 but not more than 48,000	Rs 250
XI.	More than 48,000 but not more than 72,000	Rs 500
XII.	More than 72,000 but not more than 1,02,000	Rs 750
XIII.	More than 1,02,000 but not more than 1,26,000	Rs 1,000
XIV.	More than 1,26,000	Rs 1,250

Profession Tax constitutes the second largest source of own income for the Village Panchayats and has the 5th position for the urban local bodies. During the last six years the tax has grown by 101.6%, 110.49%, and 180.26% in Village Panchayats, Municipalities and Corporations respectively. This has been mainly due to the Pay Commission Recommendations and to the inclusion of DA in the calculation of income in ULBs.

iii. Entertainment Tax: Entertainment Tax is the third largest source of income for Village Panchayats and the second largest source of income for Municipalities and Corporations. In fact in the case of 21 Municipalities, Entertainment Tax constitutes the single largest source of own revenue

Entertainment Tax is an own tax of local governments in Kerala and is collected according to the provisions of Section 3 of the Local Authorities Entertainment Tax Act. Consequent on the recommendations of the first SFC, Additional Tax on Entertainment has been merged with the Entertainment Tax and the Kerala Additional Tax on Entertainment and Surcharge on Show Tax Act 1963 has been repealed. Now, as per the unified Act, Entertainment Tax is fixed between 24 to 48% of the price of admission.

Though Entertainment Tax constitutes the significant local government income it is to be noted that there are no theatres either temporary or permanent in 331 Village Panchayats. Although Entertainment Tax has grown by 48.98% in Village Panchayats, 54.95% in Municipalities, and 44.21% in Corporations over the last six years, it is seen that gross collection of Entertainment Tax has declined both in Village Panchayats and Municipalities during the year 1998-99 in comparison with the previous year.

There appears to be considerable 'escaped' tax in this item. This issue was considered in detail by the first SFC which recalled that both the earlier Municipal Finance Commissions viz., the Naha Commission 1985 and the Mohandas Commission 1993 had recommended that the collection of the Entertainment Tax be based on gross seating capacity and recommended optional switchover to taxation based on seating capacity. Analysis of figures given to SFC by the LSGIs shows that the average collection in Village Panchayats is equivalent to the average occupancy of 9.5%%; the average occupancy for Municipalities and Corporations works out to 33% and 35% respectively. In spite of cinemas facing competition from Cable TV, it is felt that the occupancy would have been much higher.

Though Entertainment Tax Act has been amended and an enabling provision introduced to tax on the basis of seating capacity the rules have not yet been framed. Also certain issues like general exemptions given to dramatic performances and circus shows, provision for blanket exemptions from tax etc. need a relook in the context of decentralisation.

iv. Advertisement Tax. Advertisement Tax has relatively good potential in a consumerist state like Kerala; But the realization of revenue under this head has been quite low. It is seen that only 121 Village

Panchayats are collecting Advertisement Tax. It constitutes only 0.34% of own revenue in Municipalities and 0.62% in Corporations; in the case of Village Panchayats its share is a paltry 0.04%.

Advertisement Tax is collected as per the provisions of Section 209 of the Kerala Panchayat Raj Act and 271 of the Kerala Municipality Act. The tax is collected based on byelaws framed by the Village Panchayats and ULBs. There are no rules issued by the Government regarding minimum rates or the mode of collection.

v. **Service Tax:** This tax exists only in Village Panchayats. In ULBs it is an inbuilt component of Property Tax. It is provided for in Section 200 of the Kerala Panchayat Raj Act as per which Government is authorised to fix the minimum rates. The revised rules are under examination by the Subject Committee of the Legislature and are expected to be issued soon. The accepted recommendation of the First SFC to have an independent Service Tax has not yet been operationalised. The total collection of Service Tax in all the 976 Village Panchayats for which the data is available comes to Rs.1.89 crores or 0.7%% of the own revenue.

vi. **Show Tax including surcharge:** This tax is levied as per Section 200 of the Kerala Panchayat Raj Act and Section 269 of the Kerala Municipality Act, which empower the local governments to levy and collect Show Tax on every show which includes any entertainment, exhibition, performance, amusement game sport or race, that is performed in their territory. The Surcharge was collected as per the Additional Entertainment Act and Surcharge on Show Tax Act 1963. Now with the repeal of this Act, Surcharge cannot be realized. But steps to increase the existing rate by 25% have not yet been taken.

The present rates of Show Tax are indicated in Table . 6

TABLE . 6

RATES OF SHOW TAX

a) Panchayats

	Rate of Tax
1) Regular cinematograph exhibitions at licenced theatres	Rupees two per show.
2) Other cinematograph exhibitions	Rupees Ten per show
3) Regular shows other than cinemas.	Rupees Five per show
4) Other exhibitions	Rupees Thirty per show

b) Municipalities.

	Rate of Tax per show
1) Regular cinematograph exhibitions at licenced theatres	Rupees. Ten
2) Other cinematograph exhibitions	Rupees twenty
3) Regular shows other than cinematograph exhibitions conducted at the same place daily.	Rupees Twenty
4) Other shows	Rupees Fifty

The rates for Village Panchayats have not yet been revised in accordance with the recommendations of the First SFC.

The collection figures of Show Tax including surcharge for the Village Panchayats and for the Municipalities and Corporations are shown in Table 7

TABLE 7

Receipts from Show Tax & Surcharge on Show Tax.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Type of Local Government	1993-94	1995-96	1998-99
Panchayats	26.6	31.4	38.32
Municipalities	8.22	9.61	9.15
Corporations	5.21	3.77	3.89

vii. **Cess on Conversion of land use:** This is a cess which can be levied by local governments for conversion of land use from paddy field, marshy land, pond or water body into garden or building site subject to the provision of Kerala Land Utilisation Order 1967 issued under the Essential Commodities Act. Since there are severe restrictions on conversion of land use in Kerala, the collection has been naturally low. In Village Panchayats it was only a meagre sum of Rs.0.64 lakhs in 1998-99; in the case of Municipalities and Corporations it was just Rs.5.53 lakhs during the same period.

viii. **Tax on animals, vessels and vehicles:** This is applicable only to ULBs and is levied as per Section 260 of the Kerala Municipality Act 1994 which allows the Municipal Council to levy based on its resolution, tax on domestic animals etc. This is a very insignificant item and the tota

collection for Municipalities and Corporations during 1998-99 amounted to Rs.2000/- only.

ix. Tax on Timber: This again is a tax applicable only to ULBs. It is collected as per Section 277 of the Kerala Municipality Act which allows the Council to collect in the manner decided by it a tax on timber brought in to the Municipality at the rate of Rs.24/- per tonne. This has also fallen into disuse and only Kozhikode Corporation which has the traditional timber yard of Kallai within its area is realizing this tax which fetched it a revenue of Rs.97,000 during 1998-99. This revenue has been declining year after year.

x. Surcharge: Both the Village Panchayats (as per Section 208 of the Kerala Panchayat Raj Act) and ULBs (as per Section 230 of the Kerala Municipality Act) are empowered to levy Surcharges. In the case of Village Panchayats up to 5% Surcharge can be levied on the Property Tax subject to a maximum of two Surcharges and in the case of ULBs a Surcharge not exceeding 10% can be levied on any Tax other than Profession Tax. This Surcharge is to be levied for providing for any specific services or amenity in the case of ULBs and for meeting any extraordinary expenditure by way of implementation of a scheme, plan or project in the case of Village Panchayats. This item has not been tapped in any of the ULBs. For Village Panchayats the total collection during 1998-99 was Rs.5.29 lakhs, which works out to just 0.15 % of the Property Tax collected during the same year. It is noteworthy that even specific quid pro quo, LSGIs have been reluctant to impose surcharges.

(b) Assigned Taxes

These taxes are collected by the Government but the entire revenue is assigned to local governments.

i. Basic Tax. Kerala does not have a traditional system of land revenue. Instead it has a general tax on land known as the Basic Tax. The rates of Basic Tax are given in Table 8

**TABLE . 8
RATES OF BASIC TAX**

Local Body	Rate
Panchayat area	Re. 1/- (if the aggregate extent of land held by a land holder does not exceed 20 ares and if it exceeds Ps. 50 per are)
Town Panchayat / Municipality	Rs. 2/- (if the aggregate extent of land held by a land holder does not exceed 6 ares Re. 1 per are)
Municipal Corporation area	Rs. 4/- (if the aggregate extent of land held by a land holder does not exceed 2 ares Rs. 2 per are)

The entire collection is given to the rural LSGIs after deducting a collection charge of 3%. 3/8th of the Basic Tax is given to the Village Panchayats, 3/10th to Block Panchayats, and 1/5th to District Panchayats. The remaining 1/8th is credited to the Rural Pool. Except in the case of Rural pool, the distribution is as per the area of the concerned Panchayat. Though Government had accepted the recommendation of the First SFC to give a share of Basic Tax to the ULBs this has not been operationalised so far.

The Basic Tax collected and distributed during the last five years is shown in Table - 9.

TABLE 9
DETAILS OF BASIC TAX GRANT

(Rs. in crores)

YEAR	AMOUNT COLLECTED	AMOUNT DISTRIBUTED*
1995-96	13.27	5.25
1996-97	13.57	14.18
1997-98	13.52	11.64
1998-99	21.41	15.39
1999-2000	22.41	6.98

* Includes three instalments of old arrears distributed at Rs.8.41 Crore per instalment

ii. **Surcharge on Stamp Duty.** Under the provisions of the Kerala Stamp Act 1959, for every transaction relating to land, Stamp Duty and Registration fee are levied. As per Section 206 of the Kerala Panchayat Raj Act and Section 270 of the Kerala Municipality Act, Village Panchayats and ULBs are entitled to levy 5% of the amount of the value of the property transacted. But in practice only the pre 1994 rates of Surcharge i.e. 4% for Village Panchayat and Municipalities and 5% for Corporations is levied.

The earlier and the present rates are given in the Table 10

TABLE 10 .**Rate of Stamp Duty and Surcharge under the 1960 and 1994 Acts.**

	Stamp duty	Surcharge	Registration fee*	Total
<u>Under 1960 Acts</u>				
Panchayats	6%	4%	2%	12%
Municipalities	8.5%	4%	2%	14.5%
Corporations	8.5%	5%	2%	15.5%
The above rates were introduced from 1-4-1971.				
<u>Under 1994 Acts</u>				
Panchayats	6%	5%**	2%	13%
Municipalities	8.5%	5%	2%	15.5%
Corporations	8.5%	5%	2%	15.5%

* Registration fee is collected by State Government and is not shared with Local Bodies.

** 5% is the maximum rate permitted. At the time of the Report the rate collected remains at 4%

In accordance with the recommendations of the First SFC, Government have introduced a system whereby the receipts are shown in the Budget under the Head of Account "0030-Stamps and Registration - 02 Stamps non-judicial 901 - Deduct payment to Local Bodies of net proceeds of Duty on Transfer of Properties" which enables direct payments to local governments of the amounts collected during the financial year. The amount collected and distributed during the last five years is shown in Table 11

TABLE 11.
DISTRIBUTION OF SURCHARGE ON STAMP DUTY

Year	Name of Local Government	Collected	Distributed
1995-96	Village Panchayats	7244.53	3779.20
	Municipalities	1256.65	899.46
	Corporations	1413.07	1570.96
1996-97	Village Panchayats	7045.83	5450.90
	Municipalities	1328.50	1367.76
	Corporations	1124.57	811.05
1997-98	Village Panchayats	6093.36	6889.22
	Municipalities	1105.29	1217.68
	Corporations	732.00	862.08
1998-99	Village Panchayats	5398.32	9258.22
	Municipalities	1070.85	1496.66
	Corporations	1112.43	1500.19
1999-2000	Village Panchayats	8199.47	9941.86
	Municipalities	1111.65	1347.87
	Corporations	997.86	1209.91

Note: There are time lags between collection and distribution. As per G.O.(Ms) 118/94/LAD dated 02-08-1994 the Inspector General of Registration is empowered to deduct dues to Kerala Water Authority from Village Panchayats, Municipalities and Corporations from the surcharge on Stamp Duty and pay them directly to the Kerala Water Authority (KWA). The amounts thus deducted and given to the Water Authority in the last three years are indicated in Table 12

TABLE . 12
STAMP DUTY DEDUCTED AND PAID TO KWA

Year	Amount deducted		
	Village Panchayats	Municipalities	Corporations
1997-98	107899	17460418	17241000
1998-99	185165606	29786357	29562025
1999-2000	198838000	26958000	24199000

Stamp Duty constitutes an important source of Revenue of local governments and it constitutes 13.71% of the total revenue for Village

Panchayats, 9.37% for Municipalities and 17.5% for Corporations. The proceeds are distributed to ULBs according to the place of registration of the transaction and to Village Panchayats on population basis (other than the 25% credited to the Rural Pool).

© **Shared Tax.**

1) **Motor Vehicle Tax.** This is the only shared tax and it is called Vehicle Tax Compensation (VTC) and is given to local governments as per Section 19 of the Motor Vehicles Taxation Act 1976.

20% of the net collection of Motor Vehicle Tax is distributed among Village Panchayats and ULBs as per road length according to the formula based in unit length of roads given in the Table 13

TABLE 13
CALCULATION OF ROAD UNITS FOR DISTRIBUTION OF VTC.

Basic Unit = 1 Km. Of graveled road (Unit cost Rs.3000/-)		
<u>UNITS FOR OTHER TYPES OF ROADS</u>		
Cement Concrete	: Double Lane	= 1.6 units.
Cement Concrete	: Single Lane	= 0.8 units
Black topped	: Double Lane	= 10.6 units
Black topped	: Single Lane	= 5.3 units
Metalled road	: Double Lane	= 7.5 units
Metalled road	: Single Lane	= 3.7 units.

Actual collection of MVT and the actual distribution during the last five years is given in the table below:

TABLE 14
COLLECTION AND DISTRIBUTION OF MVT TO LSGIs

Year	Gross Collection	Net Collection	Amount distributed	Percentage
1995-96	21694	21043	2500	11.88
1996-97	22109	21445	4348	20.28
1997-98	27425	26602	5148	19.35
1998-99	29261	28383	4990	17.58
1999-2000	37120	36006	7885	21.90

Over the years there used to be substantial arrears in the payment of Surcharge on Stamp Duty as well as Vehicles Tax Compensation. Based on the recommendations of the First SFC, Government released Rs.150 crores in three instalments as a one-time settlement of dues under Surcharge on Stamp Duty and VTC .

2. NON-TAX REVENUE.

Non-tax revenue of Village Panchayats, Municipalities and Corporations could be classidied as follows:

- (1) Licence fee
- (2) Gate fee
- (3) Rent from Property
- (4) Income from Property other than rent.
- (5) Permit fee
- (6) Registration fee
- (7) Service, User charges
- (8) Other sources.

I. Licence fee. This constitutes the most important source of non-tax revenue. The following are the important items for which licence fees are collected by local governments.

- (i) Trade Licences
- (ii) Licences under prevention of Food Adulteration Act.
- (iii) Licences under the Kerala Cinemas Regulation Act.
- (iv) Licencing of Private Slaughter House.
- (v) Licencing of Private Markets
- (vi) Licences under the Kerala Places of Public Resorts Act
- (vii) Licencing of Private Parking and Halting Places
- (viii) Licencing of Private Burial and Burning Grounds
- (ix) Licencing of Technical Experts
- (x) Licencing of Domestic Animals
- (xi) Licencing of Animal Stalls kept for commercial purposes.
- (xii) Licencing of Special Trades like butchers, fishmongers, poulterers, Commission Agents and Brokers.

II. Gate Fees. These are fees, which are normally farmed out by auction to the highest bidder who is then given the right to regulate entry based on certain fees. The major sources of gate fees are –

- (1) Public Market

- (2) Public Parking and Halting places.
- (3) Public Slaughter Houses

III. Income from Property – Rent. This is an important item of non-tax revenue for urban local bodies or urbanized Village Panchayats. Rents could be classified based on the type of property.

1. Buildings
2. Lands
3. Cloak Rooms and Comfort Stations

IV. Income from Property other than rent: This can be classified into three.

- (i) Proceeds from sale of right to collect river sand.
- (ii) Proceeds from sale of right to fish.
- (iii) Proceeds from sale of usufructs.

V. Permit Fees. Permit fees are of two kinds.

- (1) Fee for Building permits
- (2) Fee for permits for the construction, establishment or installation of factories, workshops or work places where electricity is used.

VI. Registration Fees. This can be grouped as follows:

1. Registration of Hospital and Para medical institutions.
2. Registration of Tutorials.
3. Registration of Births and Deaths.
4. Registration of Contractors (only in ULBs)
5. Registration of lodgings (only in Malabar area – under the Madras Public Health Act).

VII. Service/User Charges. These relate to charges collected for use of utilities and amenities provided by the LSGIs.

VIII. Income from Ferries. As per the Kerala Panchayat Raj Act and the Kerala Municipality Act and as per the various Ferries Acts, this function

has been transferred to the Village Panchayats and ULBs. This income could be either by auctioning of the right to conduct ferries or by charging from users.

IX. Fines and Penalties. These are realized by the LSGIs when ever there is a contravention of regulations or there are belated payments. A study done in Municipalities shows that there is serious laxity in enforcement of penal provisions

X. Sundry items. These miscellaneous sources of revenue could be listed as follows:

- (1) Proceeds from auctioning of meat stalls (done in a few Village Panchayats only).
- (2) Interest on deposits.
- (3) Endowments.
- (4) Return on investments like shares.
- (5) Contributions/donations.
- (6) Hire charges of vehicles/machinery.
- (7) Income from cattle pounds.
- (8) Income from Libraries.
- (9) Sale of Forms.
- (10) Sale of unserviceable articles and fallen trees.
- (11) Other items which cannot be classified.

The details regarding the rates for each of the important sources of non-tax revenue is given in Annexures in Chapter IX relating to the existing and suggested rates.

The percentage share of important items of non-tax revenue items is given in Table 3....

TABLE
SHARE OF IMPORTANT ITEMS OF NON-TAX REVENUE
IN TOTAL NON-TAX REVENUE.

Item	Village Panchayat	Municipality	Corporation
D & O Licence	4.45	3.32	7.51
PFA License	0.20	0.10	0.26
Cinematograph Licence	0.08	0.04	0.02
P.P.R. Licence	0.03	0.03	0.07
Building Permit fee	1.48	5.73	22.56
Market Fees, for Public Market	3.44	4.44	4.53

Public slaughter house-gate fee	0.20	0.56	0.76
Public Halting place fee	1.09	4.12	2.31
Rent on Buildings	11.03	32.74	29.49
Fines/Penalties	0.26	2.44	1.76
Ferry Service	0.49	0.01	2.05
River sand	33.00	2.75	Nil
Fisheries	1.01	Nil	nil

3. GRANT-IN-AID FROM GOVERNMENT.

In the case of Village Panchayats, now there are only two Non-Plan Grants-in-aid from Government viz., Rural pool and Level Crossing grant-in-aid. Rural Pool has been created by pooling the 14 specific purpose grant-in-aid, which were in vogue earlier, 25% of the surcharge on Stamp Duty and 1/8th of the Basic Tax. The amounts released to Village Panchayats after the constitution of Rural Pool are shown in Table . . . :

TABLE

GRANTS-IN-AID FROM THE RURAL POOL.

(Rupees in Crores.)

Year	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-2001 (Budgeted)
Amount	16.43	29.66	25.5

The grant for Level Crossing is given only to five Village Panchayats to meet the additional burden on them due to existence of manned Level Crossings whose establishment costs would have to be shared with the Railways.

In the case of urban ULBs there are two grants – General Purpose Grant and Specific Purpose Grant. General Purpose Grant is a per capita grant calculated as follows:

Corporation	@ Rs.2/- per capita.
Major Municipalities	@ Rs.2.50 per capita .
Minor Municipalities	@ Rs.3/- per capita

It is governed by the General Purpose Grant-in-aid Rules 1962. The amounts released under this Head during the last five years are given in Table. . . .

TABLE ...
DISTRIBUTION OF GENERAL PURPOSE GRANT-IN-AID

(Rupees in lakhs)

	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000
Municipalities	71.75	64.53	78.27	109.85	98.80	91.85
Corporations	70.82	67.99	88.42	51.04	13.50	46.50

In addition to the above mentioned grants, there are two kinds of special grants given to both Village Panchayats and ULBs. 96 Primary Schools and 21 High Schools are run by Village Panchayats and 3 Primary Schools and 2 High Schools are run by ULBs. The Education Department gives a grant-in-aid for running these schools, which are treated as Aided Schools as per the Kerala Education Rules.

The amounts given during the last three years are summarized in the Table. . . .

TABLE 3.25.

Grant-in-aid given to local governments for running Schools.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Year	Village Panchayat	Municipality	Corporation
96-97	1.36	NIL	NIL
97-98	2.18	NIL	0.63
98-99	4.16	NIL	0.23

Similarly, libraries run by Village Panchayats and ULBs are affiliated to the Kerala Grandhasala Sangham, which gives grant-in-aid as per the size of the library. The grant-in-aid given during the last three years are noted in Table

TABLE

Grant-in-aid given to local governments for running Libraries.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Year	Village Panchayat	Municipality	Corporation
96-97	5.29	1.94	0.52
97-98	14.99	1.92	0.58
98-99	4.95	2.34	0.73

4. LOANS.

In the case of Village Panchayats, loans can be taken with prior Government permission from the Kerala State Rural Development Board (RDB) or Commercial Banks. With the acceptance of the recommendation of the First SFC, Government decided to restructure RDB. Now it does not give loans and is engaged in completing the construction projects taken up earlier. However, the Village Panchayats owe Rs.7.98 crores to RDB by way of overdues. In addition in the last two years Village Panchayats have been taking Housing Loans from HUDCO and Co-operative Bank, jointly with the Block and District Panchayats. LSGIs in Kollam have borrowed Rs.80 crores from HUDCO in 2000-2001. Similarly LSGIs in Thiruvananthapuram have availed themselves of Rs.89.62 crores from the State Co-operative Bank. These loans are for house construction for families Below the Poverty Line. They are guaranteed by the Government and repayment of interest would be from future Plan funds and repayment of the principal amount is taken care of by fixed deposits which would multiply over a period to the amount needed for repayment. ULBs have also taken these special loans.

In the case of urban local governments the major sources of loans are the Kerala Urban Development Finance Corporation (KUDFC), HUDCO and Commercial Banks. In addition there are loans from Government. Institution-wise distribution of loans taken by ULBs during the last five years is given in Table

TABLE

LOANS AVAILED BY ULBs

Loan released by KUDFC

(Rupees in lakhs)

	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000
Corporations	2.7	NIL	NIL	50.00	16.15
Municipalities	223.37	241.80	115.00	77.03	650.76

Loan released by HUDCO

	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000
Corporations	81.00	57.74	110.58	23.35	NIL
Municipalities	23.35	451.12	196.29	NIL	67.00

Loan Released by Commercial Banks

	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000
Corporations	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Municipalities	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	75.00

Funds not usable for its routine functioning by local governments.

Both Village Panchayats and Municipalities have certain items of funds, which cannot be used by them and are kept normally in the Debt Heads. The major items are, Earnest money Deposit, the Securities, Library Cess, Taxes deducted at source, contributions to Provident and Pension funds (for ULBs), Advances etc.

II. GOVERNMENT GRANTS-IN-AID FOR TRANSFERRED RESPONSIBILITIES.

New forms of grant-in-aid are being given to all local governments since 1995 to discharge the new responsibilities transferred to them. These can be grouped into two.

1. General Plan grant-in-aid for local development projects.
2. Specific-purpose grant-in-aid for transferred responsibilities – Plan and Non-Plan..

1. General Plan Grants-in-aid. Government have been giving Plan Grants-in-aid for preparing local level development schemes. This is a practically untied grant, with the specification that at least 40% of the grant-in-aid given to Panchayat Raj Institutions should be spent on the productive sector and not more than 30% can be spent on infrastructure; in the case of ULBs, the figures are 30% and 40% respectively. (In addition, for taking up Housing and Water supply Schemes up to 10% can be diverted from the productive sector by any LSGI). The amounts given to various LSGIs during the last four years are shown in Table

TABLE
PLAN GRANT-IN-AID DEVOLVED TO LSGIS

(Rupees in crores)

Year	District	Block	Village	Municipalities	Corporations
------	----------	-------	---------	----------------	--------------

	Panchayat	Panchayats	Panchayats		
-97*					
7-98	123.94	108.70	420.49	62.34	33.53
8-99	142.67	135.02	549.54	81.90	40.87
99-2000	148.39	144.41	568.81	88.16	44.03
2000-2001	153.06	148.79	579.91	89.56	44.67

*In 1996-97 Plan Grants were called untied Funds.

Since 1998-99 the grant-in-aid is devolved as per the formula given in Tble

TABLE 3.29.
FORMULA FOR DEVOLUTION OF PLAN GRANTS

Indicators	Weightage (Percentage)			
	Grama Panchayat	Block Panchayat	District Panchayat	Municipalities / Corporations
1. Population (excluding Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes)	65	65	55	75
2. Geographical Area (Excluding Area under Forests)	5	10	15	5
3. Area Under Paddy	5	--	--	--
4. Own Income (Grama Panchayats)	10	--	--	--
5. Composite Index of Agricultural Labourers, Persons Engaged in Livestock, Fisheries etc. and Marginal Workers	15	25	20	--
6. Composite Index of Backwardness, Houses without Latrines and Houses without Electricity.	--	--	10	20
Total:	100	100	100	100

2. Specific Purpose Grants-in-aid for transferred Responsibilities. Kerala has followed a unique system of earmarking funds to various LSGIs as part of the budgetary process by introducing a minor Head '191' along with various Heads of Account operated by different departments. Thus a local government entitlement has been created. Once the minor Head

191 is shown, the funds are non-divertible by the departments for other purposes. These funds could be broadly classified as follows:

- i. Grant-in-aid for implementing transferred Plan schemes both State sponsored and Centrally sponsored.
- ii. Grant-in-aid for implementing specific programmes under non-plan, particularly welfare pensions.
- iii. Non-plan grant-in-aid for running/maintaining institutions/offices transferred to local governments.
- iv. Establishment grants for Block Panchayats and District Panchayats.

(i) Grant-in-aid for State and Centrally Sponsored Plan Schemes

In addition grants for the State sponsored and Centrally sponsored schemes are transferred to various local governments as provided for in the Budget This come to about Rs.200 crore a year.

(ii) Grant-in-aid for specific programmes under non-plan.

The details of non-plan grant-in-aid for specific programmes like pension, noon-feeding etc. as given in the Budget

(iii) Non-Plan Grant-in-aid for running/maintaining the offices/institutions transferred to local governments.

For the assets and institutions transferred to local governments, Government meets the salary component as well as the operational expenses like supply of medicines in hospitals. However, office expenses and maintenance costs are given as non-plan grants to LSGIs. The comparative figures for the last four years for Health, Education and Public Works Departments who have transferred most of their assets to LSGIs can be seen in Table

TABLE ...
NON-PLAN GRANT-IN-AID TO LSGIs

(Rupees in lakhs)

Name of Dept.	Non-Plan Grant-in-aid for all local governments together				
	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-2001
1. Health	2.27	2.59	2.69	3.10	2.78
2. General Education	367.00	481.00	484.00	484.00	536.00
3. PWD	1451.97	1597.17	1756.69	1932.16	2317.99

This clearly shows that the funds given to LSGIs are inadequate vis-à-vis the maintenance requirements. This underlines the need to rationalize allocation of funds for establishment purposes and maintenance purposes in respect of the institutions and offices transferred to local governments.

(iv) Non-plan Establishment grant for Block and District Panchayats.

For meeting the establishment costs including salary and related expenses of staff from the Panchayat Department deployed specifically to the Block and District Panchayats, honorarium and travel expenses of elected members and other office expenses, a grant-in-aid is paid to them. This grant-in-aid, which was fixed in 1996, has not been changed since then, even though the salaries of staff have increased considerably after the 1997 Pay Revision and the honorarium of elected members was enhanced based on the recommendation of the Committee on Decentralisation of Powers. As of now each District Panchayat gets an annual grant of Rs. 16.43 lakh and each Block Panchayat gets Rs. 4.01 lakh. Figures collected from District Panchayats and Block Panchayats show that this provision is highly inadequate resulting in diversion of other grants-in-aid for meeting establishment cost. (Table).

TABLE

**RECEIPT AND EXPENDITURE OF THE ESTABLISHMENT GRANTS
FOR DISTRICT PANCHAYATS/BLOCK PANCHAYATS.**

District Panchayat

Year	Receipt	Expenditure	Balance
------	---------	-------------	---------

1996-97	23000000	23974005	-974005
1997-98	23000000	27673952	-4973952
1998-99	23000000	30759337	-7759337
1999-2000	23000000	13170372	9829628

Block Panchayat

Year	Receipt	Expenditure	Balance
1996-97	57000000	44354743.3	12645256.7
1997-98	61000000	5381-667.57	7189332.43
1998-99	61000000	66897540.97	-5897540.97
1999-2000	61000000	66952677.54	-5952677.54

SUMMING UP

For meeting the establishment costs as well as performing the obligatory duties the Village Panchayats and ULBs can use tax revenue other than shared tax, non-tax revenue, specific purpose and general purpose grants (in the case of ULBs) and Rural Poor (in the case of Village Panchayats). The degree of self sufficiency of various LSGIs can be gauged from Table...

TABLE 3.33
SELF-SUFFICIENCY OF LSGIs

Expenditure categories	No. of local governments having sufficient funds		
	Village Panchayat	Municipality	Corporation
1.Salaries & Office expenses.	964	All the Municipalities	All the Corporations
2.Salaries, Office Expenses, Water Charges and street light charges.	862	All the Municipalities	All the Corporations
3.Salaries, office expenses, water charges, street light charges and sanitation services.	849	All the Municipalities (Except 4)	All the Corporations

General picture of self sufficiency for establishment as well as obligatory functions as revealed by expenditure percentage for various categories of establishment and obligatory functions is given in Table 3.34

TABLE 3.34

Expenditure categories	Village Panchayat	Municipality	Corporation
1. Salaries & Office expenses as percentage of funds usable for this purpose.	37.75%	48%	39%
2. Adding Water Charges and street light charges to category (1)	40.26%	56%	48%
3. Adding expenses on sanitation services to category (2).	42.85%	58%	52%

Number of Women Members in the Kerala Legislative Assembly 2004

District	General		S.C		S.T		Total
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
Thiruvananthapuram	13	-	1	-	-	-	14
Kollam	11	-	2	-	-	-	13
Pathanamthitta	5	1	-	-	-	-	6
Alappuzha	8	2	1	-	-	-	11
Kottayam	8	1	1	-	-	-	10
Idukki	4	-	1	-	-	-	5
Eranakulam	13	-	1	-	-	-	14
Thrissur	12	1	1	-	-	-	14
Palakkad	8	1	2	-	-	1	12
Malappuram	11	-	1	-	-	-	12
Kozhikode	11	-	1	-	-	-	12
Wayanad	2	-	-	-	-	-	2
Kannur	9	1	-	-	-	-	10
Kasaragod	4	-	1	-	-	-	5
State	119	7	13	-	-	1	140

Source: Legislative Secretariat

69. Women participation in Kerala Assembly since 1957

District	1957	1960	1965	1967	1970	1977	1980	1982	1987	1991	1996	2001
Thiruvananthapuram	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	1	-
Kollam	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	2	-
Pathanamthitta	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Alappuzha	2	4	3	1	1	-	2	1	2	2	3	2
Kottayam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Idukki	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Eranakulam	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thrissur	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	1
Palakkad	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1
Malappuram	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kozhikode	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	-
Wayanad	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	1
Kannur	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	1
Kasaragod	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
State	6	7	3	1	2	1	5	4	8	8	13	8

Source: Legislative Secretariat