

Economic Review

2011

Government of Kerala

Kerala State Planning Board

Thiruvananthapuram

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Introduction

Over the last few months, the world economy has been showing alarming signs of fragility and instability. Economic growth has been sluggish with protracted unemployment, fiscal uncertainty and subdued business and consumer sentiments. Growth in high income countries is projected to be weak as they struggle to repair damaged financial sectors and badly stretched financial sheets.

1.2 Global economic growth started to decelerate on a broad front in mid-2011 and this trend is expected to stretch well into 2012 and 2013. The United Nations base line forecast for the growth of world gross product (WGP) is 2.6% for 2012 and 3.2% for 2013, which is below the pre-crisis pace of global growth.

1.3 It is expected that the US economy will grow at about 2% with modest growth in exports. Persistent high unemployment and low wage growth have been holding back aggregate demand and together with the prospects of prolonged depressed housing prices, this has heightened risks of a new wave of home foreclosures in the United States. However, employment data for December 2011 and January 2012 have been encouraging with signs of revival in business confidence. On the other hand, as far as the Euro Zone is concerned, high deficit and debt continue to prevail. The Euro Zone experienced a period of declining output, high unemployment and subdued private consumption. However, the business climate indicator increased for the first time in ten months and inflation rate fell from 3% to 2.8% in December. In order to boost investment, the European Central Bank flooded banks with low cost loans and there was improvement in demand. The recent debt swap agreement forged by the Government of Greece with banks and further assistance from other European countries are positive signals. World export trade slipped to a modest 6.5 per cent in 2011. Experts, including those in the World Trade Organization, feel that the trend is likely to persist for some more time.

1.4 Asia, on the other hand, proved to be resilient, registering strong demand, low unemployment and factories working at near full capacity. The Chinese economy, after nearly three decades of rapid, almost uninterrupted growth, seems to be settling down to a still strong but less blistering pace. But some sectors are struggling, including exports and real estate, particularly in the luxury segment. The Chinese Government has scaled down its economic growth target to 7.5 percent in 2012, down from 8 percent set as a minimum growth target in recent years. If growth rests at only 7.5 percent, it will be the slowest pace in 22 years. The slower growth partly reflects a movement toward personal consumption, with less emphasis on exports and investment in big domestic construction and infrastructure projects.

1.5 The global slowdown has had its adverse impact on the Indian economy. Deceleration in economic activity has been in evidence for quite some time now and seen across many sectors. The Centre has pegged second quarter GDP growth during 2011-12 at 6.9 percent, the lowest in nine quarters and

sharply lower than the previous quarter's 7.7 percent. Over the same period last year, growth rate was 8.4 percent. The decline was spread across agriculture and most of the sub-sectors of industry, while the service sector performed well. There was a fall in revenue collection, which, in turn, resulted in increased fiscal deficit. Corporate sector also reported a decline in profit. The fall in rupee value against the dollar by 20 percent in mid- 2011 pushed up the import bill.

1.6 Food inflation turned negative and touched the lowest in the last six years. Inflation also moderated to 9.11 percent from 9.78 percent and there was improvement in the manufacturing sector. The Gross National Income (GNI) was estimated to rise by 7.9 percent factor cost at 2004-05 prices in 2010-11, in comparison to the growth rate of 8.4 percent in 2009-10.

1.7 The quick estimate of gross state domestic product (GSDP) at factor cost at constant prices (2004-05) revealed a growth rate of 9.13 percent in 2010-11 compared to 8.95 percent in 2009-10. The growth rate at current prices was 19.20 percent compared to 14.60 percent in 2009-10. The per-capita national income at constant prices during 2010-11 was estimated at ₹ 35993 and that of the State as ₹ 56107. The sectoral distribution of gross state domestic product revealed that contribution from primary, secondary and tertiary sectors to the GSDP in 2010-11 at constant prices (2004-05) was 11.06, 20.13 and 68.80 percent respectively. At current prices, it was 14.94, 21.08 and 63.98 percent, respectively. Recent trends reveal that the contribution from primary sector has been decreasing while that of tertiary sector has been increasing. The contribution of the secondary sector has been almost stagnant.

1.8 The slowdown in the Indian economy did adversely impact State finances in 2008-09 and 2009-10. It was particularly alarming in 2009-10, when revenue deficit re-emerged after a gap of three years and gross fiscal deficit shot up above 3% of GDP. Revised estimates available for 2009-10, however, showed much steeper deterioration over the budget estimates. A turnaround was envisaged in the budget 2010-11, with the State possibly reverting to the path of fiscal consolidation. The final outcome, however, left a lot to be desired. Various factors had contributed to the States' financial uncertainties in the crisis years of 2008-09 and 2009-10, the additional financial burden brought to bear on the exchequer by the Sixth Central/State(s) Pay Commissions (CPC/ SPCs) and the discretionary fiscal measures introduced to moderate the impact of the overall macroeconomic slowdown being the more important among them.

1.9 Though the state's fiscal imbalances continued to prevail in 2010-11, there were hopeful signs of recovery. Revenue deficit, which stood at ₹2638 crore in 2006-07 and rose to ₹5023 crore in 2009-10, came down to ₹ 3674 crore in 2010-11. This improvement was attributed to the 18.70% growth in revenue receipts vis-à-vis 11.3% in revenue expenditure. The reduced growth in Non-Plan expenditure was largely due to the deferment of the major portion of expenditure by way of pay and pension revisions due in 2009-10 to 2011-12. As a proportion of GSDP, revenue deficit declined to 1.4% in 2010-11.

1.10 The consumer price index of agricultural and industrial workers in Kerala went up by 19 points during 2011 (upto August) compared to the corresponding period of 2010. So did the wholesale price index of agricultural commodities in Kerala. The high rate of inflation witnessed by the State resulted in higher retail prices of almost all essential commodities. Among food crops, the highest price hike was recorded for oil and oil seeds followed by fruits and vegetables. It was also significant that the price of plantation crops decreased during 2011.

1.11 Unemployment continues to be one of the basic problems of the State. The number of job seekers, as per the live register of employment exchanges in Kerala as on 31.08.2011 was 43.42 lakh, of which 25.68 lakh (59.1%) were female. However, there is doubt whether these figures reflect the actual unemployment position as many who have found employment continue to be retained on the live register for want of information.

1.12 The Kerala State Entrepreneurs Development Mission was a new initiative launched by the Government in 2011, aiming at providing self-employment to one lakh youths through 10,000 new ventures, over a period of 5 years. The Kerala Financial Corporation is the nodal agency and before launching self-employment ventures, all the beneficiaries are given training jointly with institutions like the Entrepreneurship Development Institute, KITCO, RSETI, the Centre for Management Development etc.

1.13 The labour sector continued to face several problems such as high rates of unemployment and under employment, low rates of employment creation, unprotected conditions in the unorganized sector, adverse labour relations, inadequate levels of skill creation and training and inefficiently targeted social security programmes. The Labour Welfare Fund Boards played a vital role in providing various welfare measures for labourers. In Kerala, 30 lakh families joined schemes like RSBY and CHIS, of which 11.79 lakh families come under RSBY and the balance under CHIS. Besides, through the CHIS PLUS scheme, additional free treatment upto ₹ 70,000 was being provided to RSBY – CHIS beneficiaries for treatment of cancer, heart and kidney diseases. This scheme is being implemented through non-insurance route and payments to the hospitals are being paid directly by Comprehensive Health Insurance Agency Kerala (CHIAK).

1.14 Non-resident Keralites, including emigrants living abroad and those who returned to the State for good, were estimated at 34.30 lakh in 2011. The number of emigrants who returned for good was estimated to be 15 lakh. Similarly, the number of migrants living in other states (inter-State migrants) in the country was estimated to be 9.31 lakh in 2011. In addition to this, the number of out-migrants who returned to the State estimated to be 5.11 lakh in 2011. Thus, inter-state migrants numbered 14.42 lakh. The NORKA Department and its field agency NORKA – ROOTS provided social security to the non-resident Keralites.

1.15 Kerala State which had a low base in food production in the country continued to face serious challenges in retaining farming area and improving production and productivity of important crops. The provisional estimate of agricultural income of the State recorded a negative growth of 1.79 percent in 2009-10. Quick estimate for 2010-11 also indicated a decline of 0.78 percent in growth over 2009-10. The share of agriculture and allied sectors in GSDP similarly indicated a fall. The share was 17.48% in 2004-05 and declined to 10.59% in 2010-11. Kerala's agricultural economy has been undergoing a structural transformation since the mid-seventies by switching over a large proportion of its traditional crop area devoted to subsistence crop like rice and tapioca to more remunerative cash crops. The area under rice and tapioca has been declining consistently over the last several years. Even though several measures such as additional incentives, interest free loans, project based support for fallow land cultivation, increase in procurement price of rice etc, had been attempted as part of food security initiatives, the area under rice declined to 2.13 lakh ha during 2010-11 from 2.34 lakh ha in 2009-10 and production of rice to 5.22 lakh MT from 5.98 lakh MT during this period. It is a fact that during the last five years the cost of cultivation had doubled due to increases in labour cost and in prices of seed and other inputs, which, in turn, adversely affected paddy cultivation. Kerala's share in area under cultivation as well as production of coconut had also been declining over time. Regarding pepper, domestic price of pepper showed an upward trend and reached a peak in 2010-11 of ₹ 174.21 per Kg. Area and production under cashew had been steadily declining over the past two decades.

1.16 Nonetheless, the agricultural sector continued to get priority despite all these issues. High-value farm products such as fruits, vegetables and live stock were promoted. The State Horticulture Mission and Vegetable and Fruit Promotion Council are the two agencies supported by the State Governments for the promotion of vegetable and fruit marketing and production. Collective farming is an important area identified for securing livelihood opportunities to the poor families.

1.17 There had been positive change in milk and egg production in the State. Milk production increased to 26.43 lakh tonnes (provisional) in 2010-11 from 25.37 lakh tonnes in 2009-10. Similarly, egg production increased to 1685 million nos from 1633 million nos during this period. However, the per capita availability of egg continued to be very low at 47 eggs/year and poultry meat is 0.9 kg/ year against the world average of 147 eggs and 11 KG poultry meat/year in the country. The Union Government had set a production target of over 52 billion for eggs by 2011-12, a growth rate of 4.3 percent.

1.18 It had been a satisfactory year for industry and allied sectors in Kerala. While the manufacturing sector in the country as a whole registered a growth rate of 8.2 percent in 2010-11, in Kerala it was a bit higher at 8.74 percent. The contribution of the manufacturing sector to GSDP at constant and current prices in 2010-11 was 8.2 percent and 9 percent, respectively. The performance of public sector undertaking was not commendable. Out of the 63 PSUs under the Industries Department, 17 remained closed. However, there was a significant increase in turnover and profits of the profit-making units in 2011 compared to the previous year.

1.19 Micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs) sector played a vital role in employment generation at low capital cost, upholding entrepreneurial spirit and innovation, in the State. During 2010-11, there were 10882 SS/MSME units and the total investment made was ₹ 1453 crore. A total number of 84878 job opportunities were created through these units in 2010-11. Under the Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme, a total number of 959 projects involving margin money of ₹11.84 crore had been sanctioned by various banks, in 2010-11. Similarly, in 2011-12, upto August, 259 projects at a margin money of ₹ 392 crore had been sanctioned.

1.20 Disbursement of advances by commercial banks in Kerala in 2011 was ₹ 122823 crore against ₹ 95785 crore in 2010. Priority sector advances disbursed by commercial banks in 2010-11 was ₹ 71145 crore as against ₹ 58204 crore in 2010. Deposits accepted by commercial banks in Kerala during 2011 was ₹ 170547 crore. NRE deposit was ₹ 37690 crore in 2011 against ₹ 36886 crore in 2010.

1.21 Even though the global economic crisis adversely affected tourism industry in the State during 2009-10, there has been significant improvement during 2010-11. Foreign tourists' arrivals increased by 18.31 percent during 2010-11 compared to the previous financial year.

1.22 The installed capacity of power generation at the end of march 2011 through all sources was 2857 MW, the major share being from hydel projects followed by thermal projects. Capacity addition during 2010-11 was only 4 percent over the previous year. On the other hand, there had been about 4 percent increase in domestic category consumers and 4.7 percent increase in LT & HT commercial category consumers during 2010-11 compared to 2009-10.

1.23 Surface irrigation constituted the major chunk of irrigation infrastructure in the State. There are 18 dams in the State intended for irrigation. Out of these 14 have storages and the remaining are barges. During 2010-11, expenditure on major and medium irrigation was ₹ 145 crore.

1.24 Kerala has achieved the distinction of having the lowest drop out rate among school students in the country. Out of the total number of school teachers, about 69% are working in private management schools including aided and unaided schools. The Government had approved a teachers' package for setting up a teachers' bank for managing the transition and introducing scientific methods for recruitment of teachers in aided schools.

1.25 Kerala enjoys a unique position in the health map of India. The health indicators in Kerala are at par with the western world. We have the lowest infant mortality and maternal mortality rate and the highest life expectancy in the country. However, the spread of modern disease has become a major crisis in Kerala. Higher prevalence of mental health problems, suicide rates, death due to road traffic

accidents and other traumas are other dimensions of the health problem in Kerala. Kerala is facing an alarmingly high mortality rate at the most productive ages of people. The Human Development Report 2005 had adduced the high life expectancy as one of the reasons for high levels of morbidity in Kerala and laid stress on better nutrition, environmental sanitation and preventive health care, enhanced role for the public sector and greater regulation of the private sector. The major problems in the health sector of Kerala are (1) prevalence of diseases associated with lifestyle and ageing (2) prevalence of environment related diseases owing to problems of community hygiene and pollution and (3) lack of infrastructural facilities and trained personnel.

1.26 The success of Kerala health indicators is due, primarily, to higher investment in social capital. The public sector is unable to meet the demands of health care and people have responded to these inadequacies by increased use of the emerging private sector. This has led to the growth of the private medical care in the State and the dependence on private health care is quite high even among lower income groups and rural in areas. Health sector has to be improved considerably in terms of availability and quality of its physical infrastructure, human resources and services so as to fulfil the growing demand for health services. The present health delivery system has to be improved by increasing efficiency, effectiveness and accountability. The health policy of the State will focus on the requirements of elders, people residing in remote areas, tribal people, vulnerable groups etc. Similarly, mental health including psychological care and counselling will be given priority.

1.27 During the financial year 2011-12, Government undertook an intensive exercise, involving many stakeholder consultations for devising its approach to the Twelfth Plan. Forty five Working Groups were also constituted for preparation of the Twelfth Plan Document. These Working Groups included experts, stakeholders, academics and officials. They have almost completed their work and the Twelfth Plan Document will be ready soon after the Centre finalises its work on the 12th Plan. In the meanwhile, work has commenced on preparation of a long-term Perspective Plan for the State. A decision has also been taken to constitute a specialist Project Financing Cell in the State Planning Board to explore avenues for external funding of major projects wherever feasible.

02 CHAPTER

Kerala Economy and its Finance



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2.2 Various factors had contributed to the States' financial uncertainties in the crisis years of 2008-09 and 2009-10, the additional financial burden brought to bear on the exchequer by the Sixth Central/State(s) Pay Commissions (CPC/ SPCs) and the discretionary fiscal measures introduced to moderate the impact of the overall macroeconomic slowdown being the more important among them.

2.3 Though the state's fiscal imbalances continued to prevail in 2010-11, there were hopeful signs of recovery. Revenue deficit, which stood at ₹2638 crore in 2006-07 and rose to ₹5023 crore in 2009-10, came down to ₹ 3674 crore in 2010-11. This improvement was attributed to the 18.70% growth in revenue receipts vis-à-vis 11.3% in revenue expenditure. The reduced growth in Non-Plan expenditure was largely due to the deferment of the major portion of expenditure by way of pay and pension revisions due in 2009-10 to 2011-12. As a proportion of GSDP, revenue deficit declined to 1.4% in 2010-11.

2.4 The State's high incidence of revenue deficit is mainly attributed to the higher level of devolution to local self governments for their developmental expenditure, which is actually used for asset creation. Similarly, grants given to the Universities and other autonomous bodies like the Kerala Road Fund Board etc. for capital asset creation also get accounted as revenue expenditure, contributing to overall revenue deficit of the State. If such expenditure, which ultimately results in asset creation in the State, is excluded from the purview of revenue deficit, the effective revenue deficit would be in the range of ₹1326 crore, which is 0.48% of GSDP.

2.5 The budget for 2011-12, had projected a revenue deficit of ₹5534 crore, which would work to 1.81% of GSDP, the increase being largely due to the pay and pension revisions for the employees and the consequent payment of arrears of pension and salaries. The higher level of devolution to local self governments as per the recommendations of the 4th State Finance Commission was also a major contributory factor for the enhanced revenue deficit. According to the Kerala Fiscal Responsibility (Amendment) Act 2011, the State Government is committed to achieving a revenue deficit target of 1.4% against the 1.8% envisaged in the budget for 2011-12. Given the present trend in revenue receipts and expenditure, the target is hard to achieve.

2.6 Revenue deficit of ₹ 3674 crore was the major contributor to the fiscal deficit of ₹ 7731 crore in 2010-11. In 2010-11, the latter was financed mainly through market borrowings (₹ 4771 crore) and from PF and Small Savings (₹ 2490 crore). However, a shift in the financing pattern is envisaged in 2011-12 as the deficit is sought to be met through securities issued to the National Small Savings Fund (₹2177 crore). In 2007-08 net receipts from NSSF had declined to ₹ 107 crore and in 2008-09 and 2009-10 the net receipts were negative. In 2010-11 the net receipts under this category was just ₹ 42 crore.

2.7 The ratio of revenue deficit and fiscal deficit indicates the extent to which borrowed funds are utilized for financing revenue expenditure. The ratio has been showing a declining trend since 2004-05. Revenue deficit, which was 74.83% of fiscal deficit in 2005-06, dropped sharply to 47.52% in 2010-11. Details of major deficit indicators are given in Table 2.1

Table - 2.1
Major Deficit Indicators

(₹ in crore)

Year	Revenue Deficit		Fiscal Deficit		Primary Deficit		GSDP
	Amount	% to GSDP	Amount	% to GSDP	Amount	% to GSDP	
2005-06	3129.15	2.29%	4181.72	3.06%	-382.00	-0.28%	136841.76
2006-07	2637.95	1.72%	3821.87	2.49%	367.83	0.24%	153784.88
2007-08	3784.84	2.16%	6100.21	3.48%	-1770.56	-1.01%	175141.08
2008-09	3711.67	1.85%	6346.21	3.16%	-1686.52	-0.84%	201019.75
2009-10	5022.97	2.18%	7871.60	3.42%	-2579.12	-1.12%	230315.55
2010-11	3673.87	1.38%	7730.46	2.91%	-2040.80	-0.77%	265322.00
2011-12(BE)	5533.91	1.81%	10506.99	3.43%	-4252.43	-1.39%	306172.90

Source: Finance department, Govt. of Kerala

2.8 The important financial indicators for Government of Kerala for the period from 2005-06 to 2011-12 (BE) are given in Table 2.2.

Table - 2.2
Financial Indicators for Government of Kerala

Particulars	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
Balance from Current Revenue (BCR) (₹ in Crore)	-1332.00	- 2749	- 2306	- 2155	-909.68	2687.89
Interest Ratio	0.23	0.21	0.19	0.20	0.18	0.16
Capital Outlay/ Capital Receipt	0.22	0.24	0.27	0.26	0.43	0.37
Return of Investment ratio	0.013	0.011	0.012	0.008	0.02	NA
Outstanding Guarantees/ Revenue Receipt	0.52	0.39	0.31	0.29	0.24	NA
Assets/ Liabilities	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	NA	NA

Source : Finance department. Government of Kerala

2.9 The average growth rate of revenue receipts from 2005-06 to 2008-09 was around 16.10% but slipped to 6.52% in 2009-10, thanks to the global economic slowdown. A sharp pick up to an impressive 18.70% was reported in 2010-11, the actual receipt being ₹ 30990.95 crore against an estimated target of ₹ 31180.82 crore. The estimated target for 2011-12 is ₹ 39427.50 crore. This underscores the consistent efforts and measures being taken to augment revenue collection. The State's own tax revenue contributed 70.09% of the total revenue receipts of the State in 2010-11.

2.10 Meanwhile, Central transfers comprising share in central taxes and grants-in-aid have been declining. They constituted 29.94% of revenue receipts in 2005-06, but declined to 23.68% in 2010-11. The trend is expected to continue in 2011-12 as well. As per budget estimates, Central transfers of ₹10255.04 crore are to contribute 26.01 per cent of the total revenue receipts of ₹ 39427.50 crore in 2011-12. Details of revenue receipt from 2005-06 to 2011-12 (BE) are given in Table 2.3

Table - 2.3
Revenue Receipt

(₹ in Crore)

Year	State's own Tax Revenue		State's own Non Tax Revenue		State's Own Revenue (2+4)		Share of Central Taxes and Grants		Total Revenue (6+8)	
	Amount	Growth rate	Amount	Growth rate	Amount	Growth rate	Amount	Growth rate	Amount	Annual Growth rate
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
2005-06	9779.64	9.10	936.77	14.37	10716.41	9.54	4578.11	23.14	15294.52	13.30%
2006-07	11941.82	22.11	937.57	0.09	12879.39	20.18	5307.23	15.93	18186.62	18.91%
2007-08	13668.95	14.46	1209.55	29.01	14878.50	15.52	6228.29	17.35	21106.79	16.06%
2008-09	15990.18	16.98	1559.29	28.92	17549.47	17.95	6962.71	11.79	24512.18	16.13%
2009-10	17625.02	10.22	1852.22	18.78	19477.24	10.98	6632.16	-4.74	26109.40	6.52%
2010-11	21721.69	23.24	1930.79	4.24	23652.48	21.44	7338.47	10.65	30990.95	18.7
2011-12 (BE)	26641.53	22.65	2530.94	31.08	29172.47	23.34	10255.04	39.74	39427.51	27.22
AAGR from 2005-06 to 2011-12		16.97		18.07		16.99		16.27		16.69

Source : Finance Department, Govt. of Kerala

State's Own Tax Revenue

2.11 Income from sales tax, stamps and registration fees, State excise duty, motor vehicle tax and land revenue forms the major source of State revenue. The growth rate in what is known as State's own tax revenue improved in 2010-11. Against the lower rate of 10.22% in 2009-10, it improved to 23.24% in 2010-11. Against the estimated target of ₹ 20884.23 crore, the actual receipt during 2010-11 added up to ₹ 21721.69 crore. Break-up of the State's Own Tax Revenue for 2005-06 to 2011-12 (BE) are given in Table 2.4.

Table - 2.4
State's Own Tax Revenue

(₹ in Crore)

Year	Land Revenue	Stamps and Registration fees	State Excise Duties	Sales tax	Motor vehicles tax	Others	Total	Annual Growth rate
2005-06	43.88	1101.42	841.00	7037.97	628.51	126.86	9779.64	9.10
2006-07	47.01	1519.93	953.07	8563.31	707.74	150.76	11941.82	22.11
2007-08	47.21	2027.97	1169.25	9371.76	853.17	199.59	13668.95	14.46
2008-09	47.56	2002.99	1397.64	11377.13	937.45	227.41	15990.18	16.98
2009-10	53.93	1896.41	1514.81	12770.89	1131.10	257.88	17625.02	10.22
2010-11	55.97	2552.49	1699.54	15833.11	1331.37	249.21	21721.69	23.24
2011-12 (BE)	162.84	3252.17	2059.05	19427.90	1410.73	328.84	26641.53	22.65
AAGR from 2005-06 to 2011-12	7.30	40.43	25.37	26.79	24.10	34.83	16.97	

Source : Finance Department, Govt. of Kerala

State's Own Non-Tax Revenue

2.12 The consistent improvement in receipts under the State's non-tax revenue suffered a setback during 2010-11. Growth in non-tax revenue, which was around 29% during 2007-08 and 2008-09, dropped to 18.79% in 2009-10. This, however, declined, rather sharply, to 4.24% per cent in 2010-11. The ratio of State's non-tax revenue to GSDP has been largely fluctuating since 2005-06. It hovered between 0.68% and 0.80% during 2005-06 - 2009-10. It came down to 0.73% in 2010-11. Receipts from forest, lotteries and various social developmental services remained the major contributors to the State's non-tax revenue. Against an estimated target of ₹ 2314.31 crore, actual receipt was much less at ₹ 1930.79 crore in 2010-11. The component-wise details of non-tax revenue receipts from 2005-06 to 2011-12 are shown in Table 2.5.

Table - 2.5
State's Own Non-Tax Revenue

(₹ in Crore)

Year	Forest		Debt Services (interest)		Social Development Services*		Others		Total	
	Amount	Annual Growth rate	Amount	Annual Growth rate	Amount	Annual Growth rate	Amount	Annual Growth rate	Amount	Annual Growth rate
2005-06	189.63	-5.04	46.35	14.42	236.67	12.78	464.12	25.77	936.77	14.37
2006-07	174.56	-7.94	44.63	-3.71	242.26	2.36	476.12	2.59	937.57	0.09
2007-08		-11.52	69.65	56.06	369.76	52.61	615.69	29.30	1209.55	29.01
2008-09	223.71	44.84	83.69	20.16	310.96	-15.90	940.93	52.83	1559.29	28.91
2009-10	272.80	21.94	152.50	82.22	294.64	-5.25	1132.28	20.40	1852.22	18.79
2010-11	274.1	0.48	171.47	12.44	368.81	25.17	1116.41	-1.40	1930.79	4.24
2011-12(BE)	330.12	20.44	192.43	12.22	804.35	118.09	1204.04	7.85	2530.94	31.08

Source : Finance Department, Govt. of Kerala

* It includes education, medical and public health, Agriculture, Rural Development, Animal Husbandry, Co-operation, Industries, Community Development and miscellaneous Social Development Organisation

2.13 Component-wise realization of non-tax revenue of Kerala and other States from 2008-09 to 2010-11 are given in Table 2.6

Table - 2.6
Component-wise realisation of Own- Non Tax Revenue-Kerala & All States
(₹ in Crore)

Items	2008-09 Accounts		2009-10 (RE)		2010-11 (BE)	
	Kerala	All states	Kerala	All States	Kerala	All States
States Own-Non tax Revenue	1559.28 (100.00)	81751.17 (100.00)	1780.32 (100.00)	97178.09 (100.00)	2314.31 (100.00)	102609.20 (100.00)
Interest receipts	83.69 (5.37)	81751.17 (100.00)	1780.32 (100.00)	97178.09 (100.00)	2314.31 (100.00)	102609.20 (100.00)
Dividend & Profit	33.53 (2.15)	16356.48 (20.01)	107.04 (6.01)	16812.18 (17.30)	119.43 (5.16)	16356.47 (15.94)
General Services	817.74 (52.44)	832.7 (1.02)	36.56 (2.05)	487.89 (0.50)	41.31 (1.78)	757.51 (0.74)
(Of which) State Lot- teries	481.39 (30.87)	5089.4 (6.23)	631.45 (35.47)	5769.13 (5.94)	694.6 (30.01)	6558.73 (6.39)
Social & Community Service	184.99 (11.86)	7726.12 (9.45)	186.1 (10.45)	8493.44 (8.74)	231.25 (9.99)	11386.52 (11.10)
Economic Service	439.34 (28.18)	34555.4 (42.27)	594.38 (33.39)	40182.64 (41.35)	952.19 (41.14)	46507.15 (45.32)
(Of which) Forestry & Wild Life	223.71 (14.35)	2926.65 (3.58)	272.31 (15.3)	3245.15 (3.34)	360.11 (15.56)	3638.95 (3.55)

Source : State Finances : A study of Budgets of 2010-11 by RBI
(Figures in brackets are percentage to State's own Non-Tax Revenue.)

2.14 A comparative position of non-tax revenue with neighboring states during 2009-10 (B.E) is given in Table 2.7. It reveals that non-tax revenue realized by Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu are 16.91%, 4.51% and 5.74%, respectively, of their total revenue expenditure whereas for Kerala it is 4.68%. Similarly the ratios of non-tax revenue to the revenue receipts of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu are 16.39%, 4.40% and 5.84%, respectively, where as for Kerala it is 5.18%.

Table - 2.7
Comparative Position of States Own Non-Tax Revenue in Neighbouring States: 2010-11 (BE)
(₹ in Crore)

Items	Andhra Pradesh	Karnataka	Tamil Nadu	Kerala
Own Non tax Revenue	15702.80	2819.90	4101.28	2314.31
Revenue Expenditure	87100.10	53138.29	66488.17	34810.38
Revenue Receipts	90648.42	53638.78	63091.74	31180.82
NTR/RE (percentage)	18.03	5.31	6.17	6.65
NTR/RR (percentage)	17.32	5.26	6.50	7.42

Source : State Finances : A study of Budgets of 2010-11, by RBI

Central Transfers

2.15 Central transfers comprises share in Central taxes and grants-in-aid from the Centre. The share of States in net proceeds of shareable Central taxes during the 13th Finance Commission period from 2010-11 to 2014-15 is 32%. Out of this, Kerala's share is 2.34%. The share of grants-in-aid to State during the same period is 2.46%. A consistent decline in Central transfers has been apparent in recent years. It was as high as 29.94% in 2005-06 but dropped to 25.40% in 2009-10 Central transfers as a percentage of GSDP have also been declining since 2008-09. Against an estimated target of ₹ 7982.28 crore, actual Central transfer received in 2010-11 was ₹ 7338.47 crore. Details of Central Transfers to Kerala during the period from 2005-06 to 2011-12 are shown in Table 2.8.

Table - 2.8
Central Transfers: 1999-00 to 2010-11 (Rs.Crore)

Year	Share in Central taxes & Duties		Grant-in-aid and other receipts from Centre for Plan & Non-Plan		Total Transfers	
	Amount	Annual Growth rate	Amount	Annual Growth rate	Amount	Annual Growth rate
2005-06	2517.18	4.67	2060.93	57.00	4578.11	23.17
2006-07	3212.00	27.60	2095.23	1.66	5307.23	15.93
2007-08	4051.70	26.14	2176.59	3.88	6228.29	17.35
2008-09	4275.52	5.52	2687.19	23.46	6962.71	11.79
2009-10	4398.78	2.88	2233.38	-16.89	6632.16	-4.75
2010-11	5141.85	16.89	2196.62	-1.65	7338.47	10.65
2011-12 (BE)	6176.97	20.13	4078.07	85.65	10255.04	39.74

Source : Finance Department, Govt. of Kerala

2.16 Central transfers in Kerala and neighboring states during 2009-10 are given in Table 2.9

Table 2.9
Comparative position of Central Transfers to Neighboring States

State	2009-10 (B.E)			
	Share of Central Taxes	Grant from Centre	Total Amount	Percentage
Andhra Pradesh	14505	13441	27946	7.28
Karnataka	9060	4665	13725	3.58
Tamil Nadu	10402	7193	17595	4.59
Kerala	4826	5530	10356	2.70
All States	200466	183282	383748	100.00

Source: State Finances: A study of Budgets of 2010-11 by RBI

Expenditure Pattern:

Revenue Expenditure

2.17 The major items of expenditure under revenue account are, pension, interest payments, salaries and devolutions to local bodies. The combined expenditure of social and economic services under revenue account constitutes the developmental expenditure. The collective expenditure of maintenance, expansion and development funds given to LSGD also needs to be reckoned as developmental expenditure. Expenditure on interest charges, pension charges, administrative services, police, etc. are the main components of non-developmental revenue expenditure. The ratio of revenue expenditure with relative to GSDP declined slightly to 13.07% in 2010-11 from 13.50% in 2009-10. The decline has been consistent since 2008-09. The share of developmental expenditure in total revenue expenditure marginally improved to 54.58% in 2010-11 from 53.43% in 2009-10. The developmental expenditure estimated in BE 2011-12 accounts for 59.37% of the total revenue expenditure. Trend in revenue expenditure is given in Table 2.10 and the component-wise details are given in Appendix 2.1.

Table - 2.10
Trend in Revenue Expenditure

(₹ in Crore)

Year	Total Revenue Expenditure		Development Expenditure		Non Development Expenditure	
	Amount	Annual Growth rate	Amount	% to total Revenue expenditure	Amount	% to total Revenue expenditure
2005-06	18423.58	7.30	9757.79	52.96	8665.79	47.04
2006-07	20824.57	13.03	9283.26	44.58	11541.31	55.42
2007-08	24891.64	19.53	12332.42	49.54	12559.22	50.46
2008-09	28223.85	13.39	15154.25	53.69	13069.60	46.31
2009-10	31132.38	10.31	16633.43	53.43	14498.95	46.57
2010-11	34664.82	11.35	18918.57	54.58	15746.25	45.42
2011-12(BE)	44961.41	29.70	26694.87	59.37	18266.55	40.63

Source : Finance Department, Govt. of Kerala

Capital Expenditure

2.18 The consistent efforts to provide adequate funds for creation of capital assets have been apparent since 2007-08. The capital outlay of ₹ 902.58 crore in 2006-07 rose to ₹ 1474.58 crore in 2007-08. The trend of enhanced level of capital outlay continued in subsequent years also. The capital outlay increased to ₹ 3363.69 crore in 2010-11 from ₹ 2059.38 crore in 2009-10. The ratio of capital outlay to GSDP that stood below 1% in some of the preceding years advanced to 1.27% in 2010-11. The capital expenditure estimated for 2011-12 is ₹ 5063.82 crore, its ratio to GSDP being 1.55%. Public works continued to remain the major segment of capital outlay. Details of capital expenditure and total expenditure from 2005-06 to 2011-12 (BE) are given in Table 2.11 and the sector-wise capital expenditure and its growth rate are given in Appendix 2.2.

Table - 2.11
Capital Expenditure and Total Expenditure: 2005-06 to 2010-11

(₹ in crore)

Year	Capital Outlay	Loan Disbursements	Capital Expenditure		Total Expenditure		Capital expenditure as % to total expenditure
	Amount	Amount	Amount	Annual Growth Rate	Amount	Annual Growth Rate	
2005-06	816.95	287.11	1104.06	19.83	19471.30	7.89	
2006-07	902.58	349.39	1251.97	13.4	22076.53	13.38	5.67
2007-08	1474.58	893.16	2367.74	89.12	27259.38	23.48	8.69
2008-09	1695.60	983.69	2679.29	13.16	30903.14	13.37	8.67
2009-10	2059.38	876.68	2936.06	9.58	34068.44	10.24	8.62
2010-11	3363.69	761.74	4125.43	40.51	38790.24	13.86	10.64
2011-12(BE)	3834.69	1229.13	5063.82	22.75	50025.24	28.96	10.12

Source: Finance Department, Govt. of Kerala

2.19 During 2010-11, the commitments on three major items coming under non-plan/non-developmental expenditure, viz, interest, pension and salary accounted for about 72.68% of the total revenue receipt of the state whereas it was 75.83% in 2009-10. The rate of growth in interest payment during 2010-11 over the previous year was 7.50%. Expenditure as salary during the period went up by 12.94%. As against 2009-10, Expenditure on pension during 2010-11 went up by ₹ 1061.99 crore. The total Expenditure on interest, pension and salary which was 80.19% of the revenue receipts and 66.57% of revenue expenditure in 2005-06 reached at a level of 72.68% of revenue receipts and 64.98% of revenue expenditure in 2010-11. (Appendix 2.3).

Debt Profile

2.20 The State's debt, including borrowings on account of internal debt, loans and advances from GOI and liabilities in respect of Small Savings, PF etc, touched ₹ 78673 crore at the end of the financial year 2010-11. The annual growth rate of debt dropped to 10.86% in 2010-11 from 12.17% in 2009-10. The net addition to liabilities under small savings during 2008-09 - 2010-11 had been consistently large. Outstanding liabilities under small savings also rose to ₹ 10410.34 crore at the end of 2010-11 from ₹ 6535.63 crore at the beginning of 2008-09. The net addition during this period amounted to ₹ 3874.71 crore. The repayment of past debt together with its interest charges always constituted a major portion of the total debt-receipts. Total debt availed during 2010-11 was ₹ 23874.46 crore. An amount of ₹ 16170.65 crore was expended for the repayment of the debt in 2010-11. Interest charges on debt outstanding for 2010-11 notched ₹ 5689.66 crore and repayment of past debt together with interest charges, totalled ₹ 21860.31 crore, constituting 91.56% of the total debt-receipts of ₹ 23874.46 crore in 2010-11. Details regarding the State's debt from 2005-06 to 2011-12 (BE) are given in Table 2.12.

Table - 2.12
Debt of the State

(₹ in Crore)

Year	Internal Debt	Growth rate	Small Savings Provident Fund, Others	Growth rate	Loans and Advances from the Central Govt.	Growth rate	Total	Growth rate
2005-06	25670.72	18.43	14840.93	0.34	5417.40	0.12	45929.05	9.67
2006-07	29969.15	16.74	14534.26	-2.07	5371.77	-0.84	49875.18	8.59
2007-08	34019.00	13.51	15858	9.10	5533.00	3.00	55410.00	11.10
2008-09	38814.00	14.10	18447.00	16.33	6009.00	8.60	63270.00	14.19
2009-10	43368.00	11.73	21296	15.44	6305.00	4.93	70969.00	12.17
2010-11	48528.10	11.9	23786.06	11.69	6359.08	0.86	78673.24	10.86
2011-12 BE	56288.15	15.99	25000.55	5.11	7457.99	17.28	88746.69	12.8
AAGR from 2005-06 to 2011-12		14.63		7.99		4.85		11.34

Source : Finance Department, Govt. of Kerala

2.21 A comparison of debt / GSDP ratio as well as per capita debt liability of Kerala with neighboring states is shown in Table 2.13. The per capita debt of Kerala, which was ₹ 12605 in 2005, increased to ₹ 18042 in 2009.

Table - 2.13
Debt Position: Comparison with Other States

State	Debt/GSDP Ratio(%)					Per Capita Debt (₹)				
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Andhra Pradesh	38	39	35	25	30	10191	11470	11951	10027	11256
Karnataka	27	26	24	22	24	7463	8366	8624	8933	10182
Kerala	34	32	32	31	31	12605	13725	14803	16318	18042
Tamil Nadu	25	24	22	21	26	7751	8804	9168	9780	11290
All States	32	32	29	27	25	8367	9334	9947	10127	11086

Source: Budget in Brief, Govt. of Kerala 2009-10

Source: State Finances: A study of Budgets of 2010-11 by RBI

2.22 Gross retention (receipt minus disbursement) and net retention (gross retention minus interest) were ₹ 7699.75 crore and ₹ 2407.84 crore, respectively, in 2009-10 against ₹ 7703.81 crore and ₹ 2013.38 crore, respectively in 2010-11. Budget estimate for 2010-11 shows the gross retention as ₹ 10429.71 crore and net retention as ₹ 4175.15 crore. Details of debt profile of the State are given in Appendix 2.4.

Contingent Liabilities

2.23 The outstanding guarantees of the State Government from 2005-06 to 2010-11 are shown in Table 2.14. Contingent liabilities also become the debt obligations of the State in the event of default by borrowing public sector units for which Government is a guarantor.

Table - 2.14
Outstanding Guarantees

(₹ in Crore)		
Year	Maximum Amount Guaranteed	Amount Outstanding
2005-06	13751.80	11934.69
2006-07	12646.70	9405.33
2007-08	14871.08	8317.34
2008-09	11385.54	7603.32
2009-10	10225.78	7495.00
2010-11	12625.07	7425.79

Source : Finance Department, Govt. of Kerala

INCOME AND POPULATION

Global Scenario

2.24 World economic outlook (WEO) projections indicate a moderate growth of about 4% through 2012. Real GDP in the advanced economies was projected to expand at an anemic pace of about 1½% in 2011 and 2% in 2012, helped by a gradual unwinding of the temporary forces that had held back activity during much of the second quarter of 2011. However, this assumed that European policy-makers would contain the crisis in the euro area and its periphery, that the U.S. policymakers would strike a judicious balance between support for the economy and medium-term fiscal consolidation, and that volatility in global financial markets would not escalate. Moreover, the removal of monetary accommodation in advanced economies is now expected to pause. Under such a scenario, emerging capacity constraints and policy tightening, much of which has already happened, would lower growth rates in emerging and developing economies to a still very solid pace of about 6% in 2012. Details are given in Appendix 2.5.

2.25 But the ground realities seem different. For one, the euro area runs beyond the control of policy-makers, notwithstanding the strong policy response agreed at the July 21, 2011, EU summit. Policy-makers are now expected to ratify swiftly the commitments made at the July summit. In the meantime, the European Central Bank (ECB) must continue to intervene strongly to maintain orderly conditions in sovereign debt markets. For another, things are not shaping well in the US what with the political impasse over fiscal consolidation, a weak housing market, rapid increases in household saving rates and deteriorating financial conditions. Deep political divisions seem to leave the course of U.S. policy highly uncertain. There is a serious risk that hasty fiscal cutbacks will further weaken the outlook without providing long-term reforms required to reduce debt to more sustainable levels.

National Scenario

2.26 The official GDP data for the second quarter of this fiscal year (July-September) reflect the economic slowdown more vividly than they did in the previous quarter. The deceleration in economic activity has been in evidence for quite some time now and seen across many sectors. Forecasters,

both official and private, have been consistently revising downwards their projections for the year. Hence, the Central Statistics Office data pegging second quarter growth at 6.9%, the lowest in nine quarters and sharply lower than the previous quarter's 7.7%, did not come as a surprise. Over the same period last year, the growth rate was 8.4%. The decline was spread across agriculture and most of the sub-sectors of industry, while the services performed well. Agriculture grew by 3.2%t, as against 5.4% last year. It is, however, hoped that the remaining two quarters would see the farm sector making a recovery, buoyed by the good monsoon. As for manufacturing, the sharp fall in growth from 7.8% last year to 2.7% now was not unexpected. The monthly industrial production figures had clearly indicated the downtrend. Mining output fell by 2.9%, whereas it recorded a growth of 8% in the second quarter of last year.

2.27 The slowdown in general and the decline in manufacturing and mining in particular are attributed to a number of well-known factors. The debt crisis in Europe and the lackluster performance of the US economy have certainly had their impact on India. Specifically, India's booming export performance during the first half of the year could not be sustained in the face of demand contraction in the advanced economies. Monetary tightening by the RBI had increased the cost of borrowing. The Government's procrastination in taking certain key decisions related to mining, granting infrastructure concessions and setting tariffs had been another contributory factor. By far, the most worrying aspect had been the fall in investment. While the gross fixed capital formation (GFCF) registered a negative growth of 0.6%, investment rate dropped to 28%. These suggest dimmer growth prospects in the months ahead. It is time to realize that growth rates would be more in the range of 7% to 7.75% than the 9% that was hoped for earlier.

National Income

2.28 The Gross National Income (GNI) at factor cost at 2004-05 prices was now estimated at ₹ 48,33,178 crore in 2010-11, against the previous year's estimate of ₹ 44,79,973 crore (Table 2.15). In terms of growth rates, the gross national income was estimated to rise by 7.9% in 2010-11, in comparison to the growth rate of 8.4% in 2009-10. The GNI at factor cost at current prices is now estimated at ₹ 70,78,512 crore in 2010-11, as compared to Rs 60,53,585 crore in 2009-10, showing a rise of 16.9%t. The NNI at factor cost at current prices is now estimated at ₹ 63,25,038 crore during 2010-11, as compared to ₹ 53,95,687 crore during 2009-10, showing a rise of 17.2 per cent.

Gross Domestic Product

2.29 The GDP at factor cost at constant (2004-05) prices in 2010-11 is now estimated at Rs. 48,85,954 crore showing a growth of 8.4% over the estimated ₹ 45,07,637 crore in 2009-10,. The increase was due to high growth in transport, storage and communication (14.7%), financing, insurance, real estate & business services (10.4%), trade, hotels & restaurants (9.0%), and construction (8.0%). At constant prices, the primary sector, i.e. agriculture, forestry & fishing showed a high growth of 7% in 2010-11 against 1% in 2009-10. The growth of secondary sector was 7.2% and that of service sector 9.3% in 2010-11. The GDP at factor cost at current prices in 2010-11 was estimated at ₹ 71,57,412 crore showing a growth rate of 17% over the estimate of ₹ 60,91,485 crore in 2009-10.

Per Capita Net National Income

2.30 The per capita income (per capita net national income at factor cost) in real terms, i.e. at 2004-05 prices, was estimated at Rs. 35,993 for 2010-11 against Rs. 33,843 in 2009-10, an increase of 6.4%. The per capita income at current prices was estimated at Rs. 53,331 in 2010-11 against Rs. 46,117 for the previous year, a growth of 15.6%.

Table 2.15
National Income, Domestic Product & Per Capita Income at Factor Cost
(All India) (₹ in Crore)

Sl. No	Item at factor cost	At 2004-05 Prices			At Current Prices		
		2008-09	2009-10 (PE)	2010-11 (QE)	2008-09	2009-10 (PE)	2010-11 (QE)
1	Gross National Income (GNI)	4133292	4479973 (8.4)	4833178 (7.9)	5,270,644	6,053,585 (14.9)	7,078,512 (16.9)
2	Net National Income (NNI)	3664388	3959653 (8.1)	4268715 (7.8)	4,705,447	5,395,687 (14.7)	6,325,038 (17.2)
3	Gross domestic product (GDP)	4158676	4507637 (8.4)	4885954 (8.4)	5,303,567	6,091,485 (14.9)	7,157,412 (17.5)
4	Net domestic product (NDP)	3689772	3987317 (8.1)	4321491 (8.4)	4,738,370	5,433,587 (14.7)	6,403,938 (17.9)
5	Per capita Net National Income (₹)	31,754	33,843 (6.6)	35,993 (6.4)	40775	46,117 (13.1)	53,331 (15.6)

*Note: The figures in Parenthesis shows the percentage change over previous year.
 QE-Quick Estimate, PE- Provisional Estimate
 Source: Central Statistical Organisation.*

2.31 Details of GDP and National Income at current and constant (2004-05) prices from 2004-05 to 2010-11 with percentage change over previous year are given in Appendix 2.6 to 2.9. The details of Sectorwise Distribution of GDP at Factor cost by Economic Activity at constant and current prices are given in Table 2.16 and Table 2.17.

Table 2.16
Sector wise Distribution of GDP at Factor cost by Economic Activity- All India
(At 2004-05 prices) (₹ in Crore)

SL. No	Industry of Origin	2008-09	2009-10 (Provisional estimate)	2010-11 (Quick estimate)	Percentage change over previous year	
					2009-10	2010-11
1	Agriculture, forestry & fishing	655,689	662,509	709,103	1.0	7.0
2	Mining & quarrying	98,055	104,225	109,421	6.3	5.0
3	Manufacturing	656,302	719,728	774,162	9.7	7.6
4	Electricity, gas & water supply	83,050	88,266	90,944	6.3	3.0
5	Construction	332,329	355,717	384,199	7.0	8.0
6	Trade, hotels & restaurants	692,224	746,178	813,079	7.8	9.0
7	Transport, storage & communication	392,901	451,035	517,376	14.8	14.7
8	Financing, insurance, real estate & business services	703,629	769,883	849,995	9.4	10.4
9	Community, social & personal services	544,497	610,096	637,675	12.0	4.5
10	Total Gross Domestic Product at factor cost	4,158,676	4,507,637	4,885,954	8.4	8.4

Source: Central Statistical Organization, 2011.

Table 2.17
Sectorwise Distribution of GDP at Factor cost by Economic Activity- All India
(At Current Prices)

(₹ in Crore)

SL.No	Industry of Origin	2008-09	2009-10 (Provisional estimate)	2010-11 (Quick estimate)	Percentage change over previous year	
					2009- 10	2010- 11
1	Agriculture, forestry & fishing	943,204	1,079,365	1,269,888	14.4	17.7
2	Mining & quarrying	139,828	157,400	191,207	12.6	21.5
3	Manufacturing	818,322	907,032	1,040,345	10.8	14.7
4	Electricity, gas & water supply	91,070	112,522	124,038	23.6	10.2
5	Construction	451,034	502,190	585,265	11.3	16.5
6	Trade, hotels & restaurants	895,397	1,008,548	1,206,549	12.6	19.6
7	Transport, storage & communication	415,448	476,928	548,982	14.8	15.1
8	Financing, insurance, real estate & business services	845,369	962,186	1,170,522	13.8	21.7
9	Community, social & personal services	703,895	885,314	1,020,616	25.8	15.3
10	Total Gross Domestic Product at factor cost	5,303,567	6,091,485	7,157,412	14.9	17.5

Source : Central Statistical Organization, 2011

2.32 An analysis of percentage distribution of GDP shows that the contribution from Primary sector and secondary sector to the GDP is decreasing and that from tertiary sector is increasing (Table 2.18)

Table 2.18
Gross Domestic Product at Factor cost by Economic Activity- Percentage Distribution
(All India)

SL. No	Industry of Origin	At Constant Prices (2004-05)			At Current Prices		
		2008-09	2009-10 (Provisional estimate)	2010-11 (Quick estimate)	2008-09	2009-10 (Provisional estimate)	2010-11 (Quick estimate)
1	Agriculture, forestry & fishing	15.8	14.7	14.5	17.8	17.7	17.7
2	Mining & quarrying	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.6	2.6	2.7
	Sub Total Primary	18.2	17	16.7	20.4	20.3	20.4
3	Manufacturing	15.8	16	15.8	15.4	14.9	14.5
4	Electricity, gas & water supply	2	2	1.9	1.7	1.8	1.7
5	Construction	8	7.9	7.9	8.5	8.2	8.2

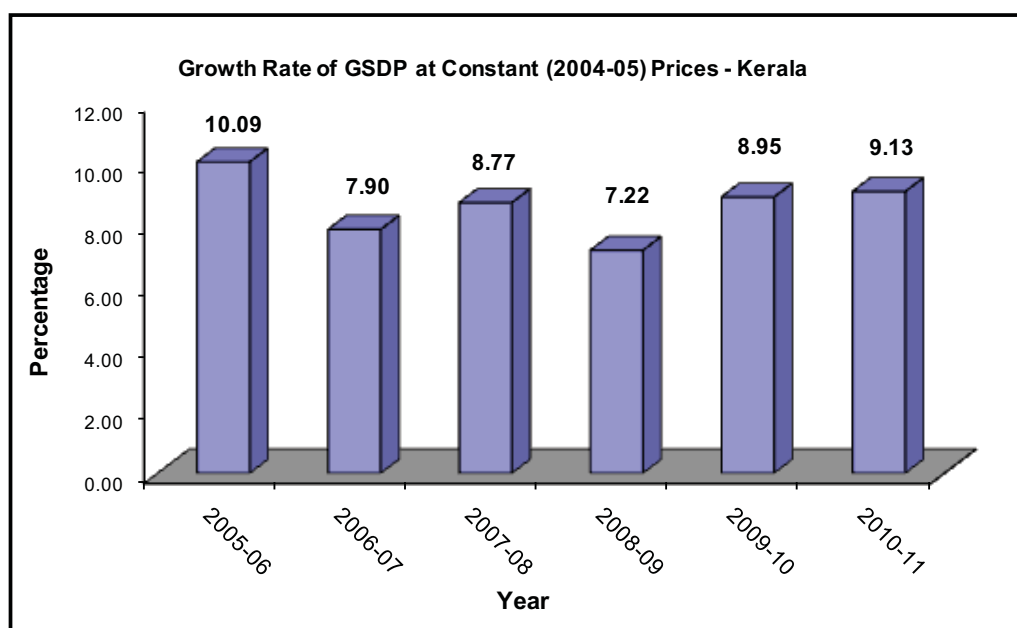
SL. No	Industry of Origin	At Constant Prices (2004-05)			At Current Prices		
		2008-09	2009-10 (Provisional estimate)	2010-11 (Quick estimate)	2008-09	2009-10 (Provisional estimate)	2010-11 (Quick estimate)
	Sub Total Secondary	25.8	25.9	25.6	25.6	24.9	24.4
6	Trade, hotels & restaurants	16.6	16.6	16.6	16.9	16.6	16.9
7	Transport, storage & communication	9.4	10	10.6	7.8	7.8	7.7
8	Financing, insurance, real estate & business services	16.9	17.1	17.4	15.9	15.8	16.4
9	Community, social & personal services	13.1	13.5	13.1	13.3	14.5	14.3
	Sub Total tertiary	56	57.2	57.7	53.9	54.7	55.3
	Total GDP at factor cost	100	100	100	100	100	100

Source : Central Statistical Organization, 2010

State Income

2.33 According to the statistics published by the Department of Economics and Statistics, the quick estimate of gross state domestic product (GSDP) at factor cost at constant prices (2004-05) was ₹ 193383.39 crore in 2010-11 as against the provisional estimate of ₹177209.32 crore during 2009-10, registering a growth rate of 9.13 percent in 2010-11 compared to 8.95 percent in 2009-10 (Fig 2.1). At current prices, it was estimated at Rs. 276996.70 crore (quick estimate) in 2010-11 against the provisional estimate of Rs. 232381.05 crore in 2009-10 (Table 2.19).

Fig.2.1



Source : Department of Economics and Statistics

2.34 The quick estimate of net state domestic product at factor cost at constant prices (2004-05) was Rs.171897.32 crore in 2010-11 compared to the provisional estimate of ₹157078.22 crore in 2009-10, a growth rate of 9.43% in 2010-11. At current prices the State income was estimated at ₹ 246212.72 crore (quick estimate) in 2010-11 compared to the provisional estimate of ₹ 206200.31 crore in 2009-10 (Table 2.19).

Table 2. 19
State Domestic Product and per capita Income of Kerala

SL. No	Item	Income (` Crore)			Growth Rate (Percent)	
		2008-09	2009-10 (P)	2010-11 (Q)	2009-10 (P)	2010-11 (Q)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Gross State Domestic Product					
	a) At Constant (2004-05) prices	162659.20	177209.32	193383.39	8.95	9.13
	b) At Current prices	202782.79	232381.05	276996.70	14.60	19.20
2	Net State Domestic Product (State Income)					
	a) At Constant (2004-05) prices	144093.92	157078.22	171897.32	9.01	9.43
	b) At Current prices	180134.36	206200.31	246212.72	14.47	19.40
3	Per Capita State Income (Rs)					
	a) At Constant (2004-05) Prices	47900	51791	56107	8.12	8.33
	b) At Current Prices	59716	67916	80366	13.73	18.33

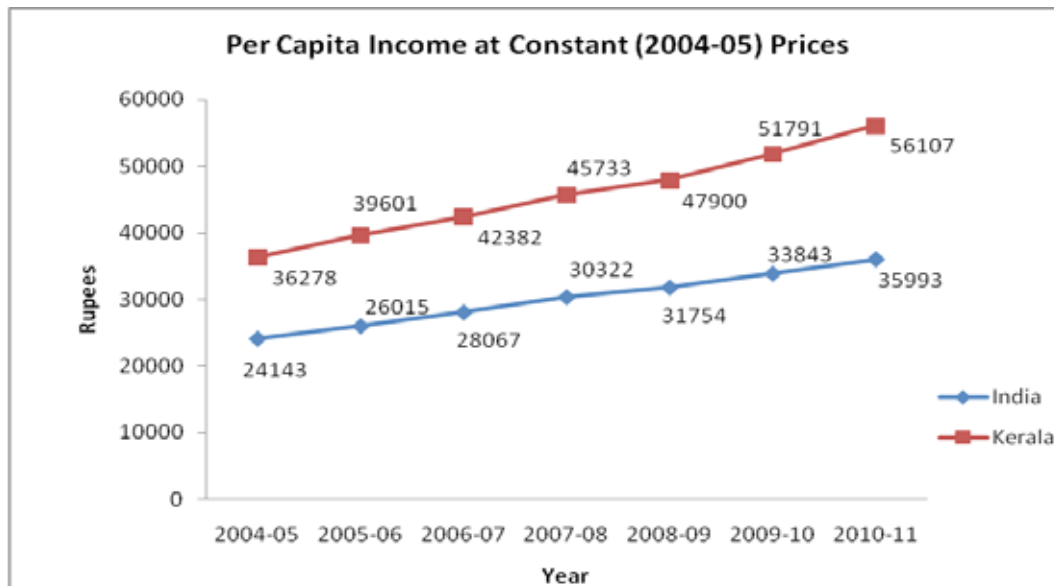
Source : Department of Economics and Statistics

P: Provisional, Q: Quick Estimate

Per Capita State Income

2.35 As per the quick estimates in 2010-11, the per capita gross state domestic product at constant (2004-05) prices was Rs..56107 against the provisional estimate of Rs. 51791 in 2009-10, a growth of 8.33% in 2010-11. At current prices, the per capita GSDP in 2010-11 was ₹ 80366 registering a growth of 18.33% over the estimate of Rs. 67916 in 2009-10. The graph (Fig. 2.2) below shows that during the period 2004-05 to 2009-10, the per capita state income is higher than the per capita national income.

Fig. 2.2

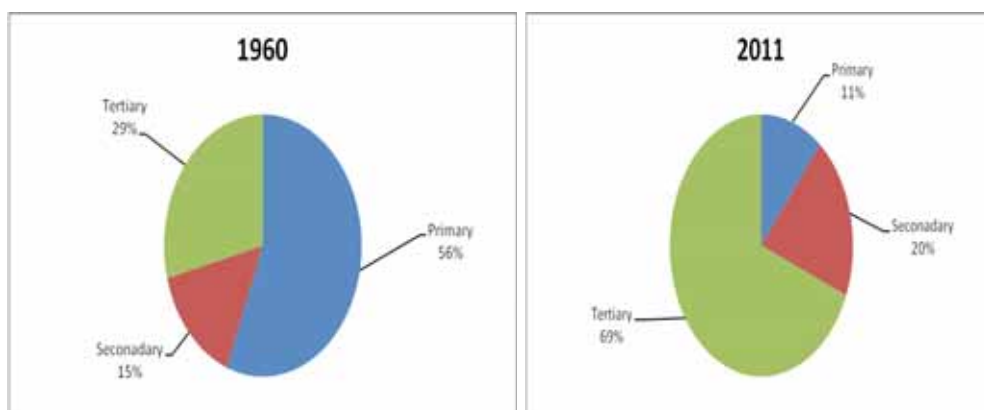


Source : Central Statistical Organization and Department of Economics and Statistics

Sectoral Distribution of Gross State Domestic Product

2.36 The contribution from primary, secondary and tertiary sectors to the GSDP in 2010-11 at constant prices (2004-05) was 11.06%, 20.13% and 68.80%, respectively. At current prices, the same was 14.94 %, 21.08% and 63.98%, respectively. While analysing the sectoral distribution of state income it is seen that the contribution from primary sector has been decreasing and while that of the tertiary sector has been increasing. The contribution of secondary sector remained almost stagnant. Details of sectoral distribution of GSDP with percentage during the last three years are given in Tables 2.20, 2.21 and Appendix 2.10-2.13 Sectoral distribution of GSDP during 1960-61 and 2010-11 are shown in the figure 2.3.

Fig. 2.3
Sectoral Distribution of GSDP-Kerala



Source : Department of Economics and Statistics

Table – 2.20
Sectoral Distribution of Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) at Factor Cost 2008-09 to 2010-11 at Current Prices

Rs. In Crore

Sl. No	Industry of Origin	At Current Price					
		2008-09		2009-10 (P)		2010-11 (Q)	
		GSDP	%	GSDP	%	GSDP	%
1	Agriculture & Allied Activities	24927.44	12.29	25673.86	11.05	30926.73	11.17
2	Forestry & Logging	3514.14	1.73	4027.68	1.73	4694.93	1.69
3	Fishing	2684.13	1.32	3120.96	1.34	3476.70	1.26
	Agriculture and Allied	31125.71	15.35	32822.50	14.12	39098.36	14.12
4	Mining and Quarrying	1299.37	0.64	1668.81	0.72	2280.45	0.82
	TOTAL OF PRIMARY SECTOR	32425.08	15.99	34491.31	14.84	41378.81	14.94
5	Manufacturing	17356.90	8.56	20543.17	8.84	24331.43	8.78
5.1	Registered	8363.19	4.12	10278.47	4.42	12486.95	4.51
5.2	Un-registered	8993.71	4.44	10264.70	4.42	11844.48	4.28
6	Construction	23211.53	11.45	27665.97	11.91	31190.52	11.26
7	Electricity, Gas and Water supply	2453.80	1.21	26101.22	1.12	2873.32	1.04
7.1	Electricity	2146.54	1.06	2260.43	0.97	2469.72	0.89
7.2	Gas	44.05	0.02	4562.249	0.02	47.25	0.02
7.3	Water supply	263.21	0.13	304.07	0.13	356.35	0.13
	TOTAL OF SECONDARY SECTOR	43022.23	21.22	50819.26	21.87	58395.27	21.08
	Industry	44321.60	21.86	52488.07	22.59	60675.72	21.90
8	Transport, Storage & Comm.	19593.96	9.66	23061.66	9.92	27030.08	9.76
8.1	Railways	872.96	0.43	1105.84	0.48	1283.27	0.46
8.2	Transport by other means	14656.12	7.23	17062.54	7.34	20008.62	7.22
8.3	Storage	94.56	0.05	112.92	0.05	134.85	0.05
8.4	Communication	3970.32	1.96	4780.36	2.06	5603.34	2.02
9	Trade, Hotel & Restaurants	42685.98	21.05	48836.86	21.02	59380.74	21.44
10	Banking & Insurance	10245.86	5.05	11355.81	4.89	13807.53	4.98
11	Real estate ownership, Business, legal	26143.83	12.89	31119.21	13.39	37533.18	13.55
12	Public Administration	8982.36	4.43	10620.04	4.57	12785.82	4.62
13	Other Services	19683.49	9.71	22076.90	9.50	26685.27	9.63
	TOTAL OF TERTIARY SECTOR	127335.48	62.79	147070.48	63.29	177222.62	63.98
	TOTAL (GSDP)	202782.79	100.00	232381.05	100.00	276996.70	100.00

Table – 2.21
Sectoral Distribution of Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) at Factor Cost 2008-09 to
2010-11 at Constant Prices

Rs. In Crore

Sl. No	Industry of Origin	At Constant Price					
		2008-09		2009-10 (P)		2010-11 (Q)	
		GSDP	%	GSDP	%	GSDP	%
1	Agriculture & Allied Activities	16533.94	10.16	16236.47	9.16	16110.58	8.33
2	Forestry & Logging	2338.60	1.44	2411.24	1.36	2491.26	1.29
3	Fishing	1784.03	1.10	1886.81	1.06	1884.27	0.97
Agriculture and Allied		20656.57	12.70	20534.52	11.59	20486.11	10.59
4	Mining and Quarrying	599.93	0.37	723.89	0.41	909.07	0.47
TOTAL OF PRIMARY SECTOR		21256.50	13.07	21258.41	12.00	21395.18	11.06
5	Manufacturing	13440.72	8.26	14615.95	8.25	16014.96	8.28
5.1	Registered	6001.76	3.69	6527.22	3.68	7142.07	3.69
5.2	Un-registered	7438.96	4.57	8088.73	4.56	8872.89	4.59
6	Construction	18714.52	11.51	20083.23	11.33	20892.05	10.80
7	Electricity, Gas and Water supply	1973.94	1.21	1992.57	1.12	2029.67	1.05
7.1	Electricity	1716.04	1.05	1718.17	0.97	1733.78	0.90
7.2	Gas	44.05	0.03	45.62	0.03	47.25	0.02
7.3	Water supply	213.85	0.13	228.78	0.13	248.64	0.13
TOTAL OF SECONDARY SECTOR		34129.18	20.98	36691.75	20.71	38936.68	20.13
Industry		34729.11	21.35	37415.64	21.11	39845.75	20.60
8	Transport, Storage & Comm.	20822.43	12.80	25147.97	14.19	30416.38	15.73
8.1	Railways	756.80	0.47	828.04	0.47	907.22	0.47
8.2	Transport by other means	11518.51	7.08	13266.49	7.49	14858.63	7.68
8.3	Storage	74.01	0.05	81.66	0.05	87.45	0.05
8.4	Communication	8473.11	5.21	10971.78	6.19	14563.08	7.53
9	Trade, Hotel & Restaurants	33380.85	20.52	35127.72	19.82	36644.36	18.95
10	Banking & Insurance	10900.91	6.70	12142.33	6.85	13957.10	7.22
11	Real estate ownership, Business, legal	19667.31	12.09	21526.17	12.15	23578.96	12.19
12	Public Administration	7106.28	4.37	7807.54	4.41	8426.87	4.36
13	Other Services	15395.74	9.47	17507.43	9.88	20027.86	10.36
TOTAL OF TERTIARY SECTOR		107273.52	65.95	119259.16	67.30	133051.53	68.80
TOTAL (GSDP)		162659.20	100.00	177209.32	100.00	193383.39	100.00

2.37 The analysis of annual sectoral growth in GSDP showed that tertiary sector recorded the highest rate of growth of 11.57% in 2010-11 at constant (2004-05) prices followed by secondary sector (6.12 %) and primary sector (0.64%). At current prices, the tertiary sector recorded a growth rate of 20.50 %, primary sector 19.97% and secondary sector 14.91% (Table 2.22).

Table – 2.22
Sector wise Annual Growth Rate of GSDP- Kerala

Sl. No	Industry Origin	Percentage change over Previous Year					
		At Constant (2004-05) Prices			At Current Prices		
		2008-09	2009-10 (P)	2010-11 (Q)	2008-09	2009-10 (P)	2010-11 (Q)
1	Agriculture	2.08	-1.80	-0.78	12.20	2.99	20.46
2	Forestry & logging	3.34	3.11	3.32	34.73	14.61	16.57
3	Fishing	-0.64	5.76	-0.13	1.89	16.27	11.40
Agriculture and Allied		1.98	-0.59	-0.24	13.35	5.45	19.12
4	Mining and Quarrying	9.67	20.66	25.58	-5.07	28.43	36.65
A. Sub-Total of Primary		2.18	0.01	0.64	12.48	6.37	19.97
5	Manufacturing	2.10	8.74	9.57	15.08	18.36	18.44
5.1	Manu-Registered	8.21	8.76	9.42	29.91	22.90	21.49
5.2	Manu-Unregistered	-2.35	8.73	9.69	4.04	14.13	15.39
6	Construction	2.28	7.31	4.03	6.77	19.19	12.74
7	Electricity Gas & Water Supply	-23.11	0.94	1.86	-14.12	6.37	10.08
7.1	Electricity	-26.00	0.12	0.91	-17.03	5.31	9.26
7.2.	Gas	4.43	3.57	3.57	4.43	3.57	3.57
7.3	Water Supply	3.87	6.98	8.68	15.41	15.52	17.19
B. Sub-Total of Secondary		0.30	7.51	6.12	8.42	18.12	14.91
Industry		0.44	7.74	6.49	7.97	18.43	15.60
8	Transport, storage and communication	16.70	20.77	20.95	19.39	17.70	17.21
8.1	Railways	38.45	9.41	9.56	39.81	26.68	16.04
8.2	Transport by Other Means	11.18	15.18	12.00	21.34	16.42	17.27
8.3	Storage	2.54	10.34	7.09	17.38	19.42	19.42
8.4	Communication	23.44	29.49	32.73	9.42	20.40	17.22
9	Trade, hotels & restaurants	4.65	5.23	4.32	19.90	14.41	21.59
10	Banking and Insurance	11.96	11.39	14.95	17.53	10.83	21.59
11	Real estate, ownership of dwellings and business services	9.20	9.45	9.54	21.51	19.03	20.61
12	Public Administration	2.91	9.87	7.93	16.01	18.23	20.39
13	Other Services	3.53	13.72	14.40	18.26	12.16	20.87
C. Sub-Total of Tertiary		8.07	11.17	11.57	19.41	15.50	20.50
14	State Domestic Product	5.56	8.95	9.13	15.78	14.60	19.20

P: Provisional, Q: Quick Estimate

Source: - Department of Economics & Statistics

District-wise Gross State Domestic Product

2.38 District wise distribution of Gross State Domestic Product at factor cost at current prices shows that Ernakulam District continues to have the highest income of ₹ 40478.48 crore in 2010-11 as against ₹ 34131.72 crore in 2009-10 registering a growth rate of 18.59%. At constant (2004-05) prices it comes to Rs. 28711.07 crore during 2010-11 compared to ₹26247.74 crore during 2009-10. Thiruvananthapuram District stands second with an income of ₹ 30078.77 crore in 2010-11 at current prices followed by Thrissur (₹ 26465.96 crore), Kozhikode (₹23923.54crore), Malappuram (₹ 22416.34 crore) and Palakkad (₹ 20910.13 crore) and the lowest income of ₹5093.36 crore was recorded in Wayanad District at current prices during 2010-11 preceded by Kasargod (₹ 8540.39 crore), Idukki (₹ 9757.31 crore), and Pathanamthitta (₹ 10693.88 crore). The details are given in Table 2.23 and Appendix 2.14 to 2.19.

Table 2.23
District-wise Distribution of Gross State Domestic Product

Sl. No	District	Gross State Domestic Product at Factor Cost				Growth Rate (%)	
		At Current Prices		At Constant Prices		At Current Prices	At Constant Prices
		2009-10 (P)	2010-11 (Q)	2009-10 (P)	2010-11 (Q)	2010-11	2010-11
1	Thiruvananthapuram	25246.81	30078.77	19467.61	21373.44	19.14	9.79
2	Kollam	18215.70	21758.56	13608.07	14786.75	19.45	8.66
3	Pathanamthitta	8948.98	10693.88	7025.06	7733.38	19.50	10.08
4	Alappuzha	15226.42	18123.41	11637.49	12702.89	19.03	9.15
5	Kottayam	15952.79	19053.62	12301.06	13440.40	19.44	9.26
6	Idukki	8155.85	9757.31	6004.33	6464.48	19.64	7.66
7	Eranakulam	34131.72	40478.48	26247.74	28711.07	18.59	9.38
8	Thrissur	22236.31	26465.96	17253.02	18914.88	19.02	9.63
9	Palakkad	17496.37	20910.13	13163.39	14347.31	19.51	8.99
10	Malappuram	18768.08	22416.34	13997.07	15188.22	19.44	8.51
11	Kozhikode	20095.27	23923.54	15295.87	16644.82	19.05	8.82
12	Wayanad	4250.19	5093.36	3178.70	3448.18	19.84	8.48
13	Kannur	16510.01	19702.95	12588.70	13708.38	19.34	8.89
14	Kasaragod	7146.55	8540.39	5441.21	5919.19	19.50	8.78
	GSDP	232381.05	276996.70	177209.32	193383.39	19.20	9.13

P - Provisional, Q - Quick Estimate

Source: Department of Economics & Statistics

District-wise Per Capita Income

2.39 The analysis of district wise per capita income shows that Ernakulam district stands first with the per capita income of ₹ 85070 at constant (2004-05) prices in 2010-11 as against ₹ 78351 in 2009-10 Kottayam District has the second largest per capita income of ₹ 64648 in 2010-11 at constant prices followed by Thiruvananthapuram (₹ 60945), Pathanamthitta (₹ 60370), Thrissur (₹59127), and Alappuzha (₹ 57298). The lowest per capita income was recorded in Malappuram District (₹ 36740) in 2010-11 at constant prices preceded by Wayanad

(₹ 39051), Kasargod (₹ 44572) and Kozhikode (₹ 53298).

2.40 The highest rate of growth of per capita income of 9.31% was recorded in Pathanamthitta District in 2010-11 followed by Thiruvananthapuram (8.98%), Thrissur (8.84%), Ernakulam (8.57%), and Alappuzha (8.37%). The lowest growth rate was recorded in Idukki District (6.84%) preceded by Wayanad District (7.74%), Malappuram (7.75%), and Kasargod (7.97%). The district wise per capita income with growth rate is given in Table 2.24.

Table 2.24
District-wise Per Capita Income at constant (2004-05) Prices

Sl. No.	District	2009-10 (P) ₹	Rank	2010-11 (Q) ₹	Rank	Growth Rate (%) 2010-11
1	Thiruvananthapuram	55925	3	60945	3	8.98
2	Kollam	49683	8	53595	8	7.87
3	Pathanamthitta	55228	4	60370	4	9.31
4	Alappuzha	52874	6	57298	6	8.37
5	Kottayam	59598	2	64648	2	8.47
6	Idukki	51144	7	54645	7	6.84
7	Eranakulam	78351	1	85070	1	8.57
8	Thrissur	54323	5	59127	5	8.84
9	Palakkad	46695	11	50519	11	8.19
10	Malappuram	34098	14	36740	14	7.75
11	Kozhikode	49342	10	53298	10	8.02
12	Wayanad	36245	13	39051	13	7.74
13	Kannur	49562	9	53569	9	8.09
14	Kasaragod	41284	12	44572	12	7.97
	STATE	51791		56107		8.33

P: Provisional Q:Quick

Source: Department of Economics & Statistics

District-wise Sectoral Distribution of Gross State Domestic Product

2.41 District wise and sectorwise analysis of GSDP shows that the highest contribution from primary sector income of ₹ 2472.84 crore at constant (2004-05) prices was in Ernakulam district during 2010-11 followed by Kollam (₹ 2450.16 crore), Kottayam (₹ 1848.4 crore), Idukki (₹ 1624.75 crore). The district wise details of sectoral income and growth rate are given in Table 2.25. District-wise sectoral distribution of Gross State Domestic Product from 2008-09 to 2010-11 at current and constant (2004-2005) prices are given in Appendices 2.14-2.19.

Table 2.25
District wise and Sector-wise Distribution of Gross State Domestic product during 2010-11 at constant (2004-05) Prices (Quick Estimate)

(₹ Crore)

S.I. No.	District	Primary		Secondary		Tertiary	
		GDDP	Annual Growth Rate (%)	GDDP	Annual Growth Rate (%)	GDDP	Annual Growth Rate (%)
1	Thiruvananthapuram	1508	2.02	4617.17	6.27	15248.27	11.75
2	Kollam	2450.16	1.25	2254.81	5.53	10081.78	11.38
3	Pathanamthitta	1053.38	0.28	924.05	4.85	5755.95	13.01
4	Alappuzha	1212.11	0.32	2373.23	6.01	9117.55	11.32
5	Kottayam	1848.4	0.18	2074.92	5.63	9517.08	12.08
6	Idukki	1624.75	-0.24	930.3	5.69	3909.43	11.84
7	Eranakulam	2472.84	0.27	9338.74	6.97	16899.49	12.28
8	Thrissur	1333.1	0.92	3922.76	5.99	13659.02	11.67
9	Palakkad	1405.19	1.17	3317.48	7.26	9624.64	10.87
10	Malappuram	2142.83	0.53	2409.57	5.54	10635.82	10.99
11	Kozhikode	1475.75	0.93	3256.36	5.22	11912.71	10.93
12	Wayanad	635.15	0.01	392.3	5.80	2420.73	11.41
13	Kannur	1358.86	0.54	2415.85	5.36	9933.67	11.06
14	Kasaragod	874.66	0.37	709.14	4.36	4335.39	11.44
	STATE	21395.18	0.64	38936.68	6.12	133051.5	11.57

Source: Department of Economics and Statistics

Population

2.42 The population of India was provisionally estimated by the Census 2011, at 121.01 crore comprising 62.37 crore males and 58.65 crore females. According to the provisional reports released on March 31, 2011, the decadal growth was 17.64%. Adult literacy rate increased to 74.04% with a decadal growth of 9.21%. The population of different states/Union Territories is given in Appendix 2.20.

Decadal Growth of Population

2.43 An analysis of the decadal growth rate of all-India population shows that it increased from 1921 to 1981 and since then declined gradually. As for Kerala, the decadal growth rate had been higher from 1941 to 1971 and since then it had been sliding down. Details of decadal growth rate of population at All India and Kerala from 1901 to 2011 are given in Table 2.26. Fig 2.4 and 2.5 shows decadal growth rates of urban and rural population.

Table 2.26
Population and its Growth from 1901 to 2011

Census Year	All India				Kerala			
	Population (lakhs)			Decadal Growth Rate(%)	Population (lakhs)			Decadal Growth Rate(%)
	Rural	Urban	Total		Rural	Urban	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1901	2125.4	258.5	2383.9	-	59.4	4.5	63.9	-
1911	2261.5	259.4	2520.9	5.75	66.2	5.3	71.5	11.89
1921	2232.3	280.9	2513.2	-0.31	71.2	6.8	78.0	9.09
1931	2455.2	334.6	2729.8	8.62	85.9	9.2	95.1	21.92
1941	2745.1	441.5	3186.6	16.73	98.3	12.0	110.3	15.98
1951	2986.5	624.4	3610.9	13.32	117.2	18.3	135.5	22.85
1961	3602.9	789.4	4392.3	21.64	143.5	25.5	169.0	24.72
1971	4390.5	1091.1	5481.6	24.80	178.8	34.7	213.5	26.33
1981	5238.7	1594.6	6833.3	24.66	206.8	47.7	254.5	19.20
1991	6286.9	2176.1	8463.0	23.85	214.1	76.8	290.9	14.30
2001	7416.6	2853.6	10270.2	21.35	235.7	82.7	318.4	9.45
2011	8330.9	3771	12101.9	17.64	174.6	159.3	333.9	4.86

Source: Census of India

Fig: 2.4

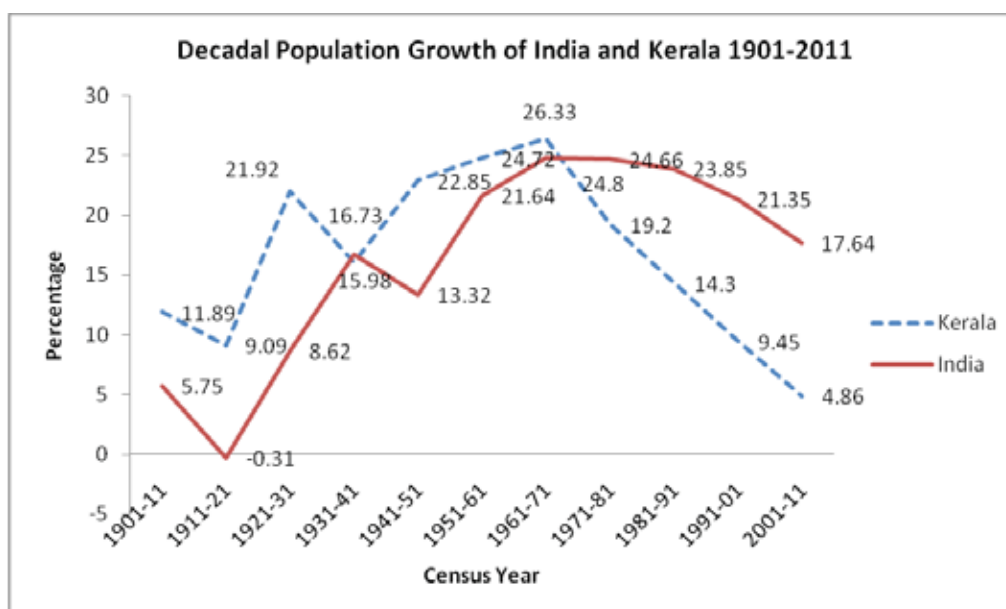
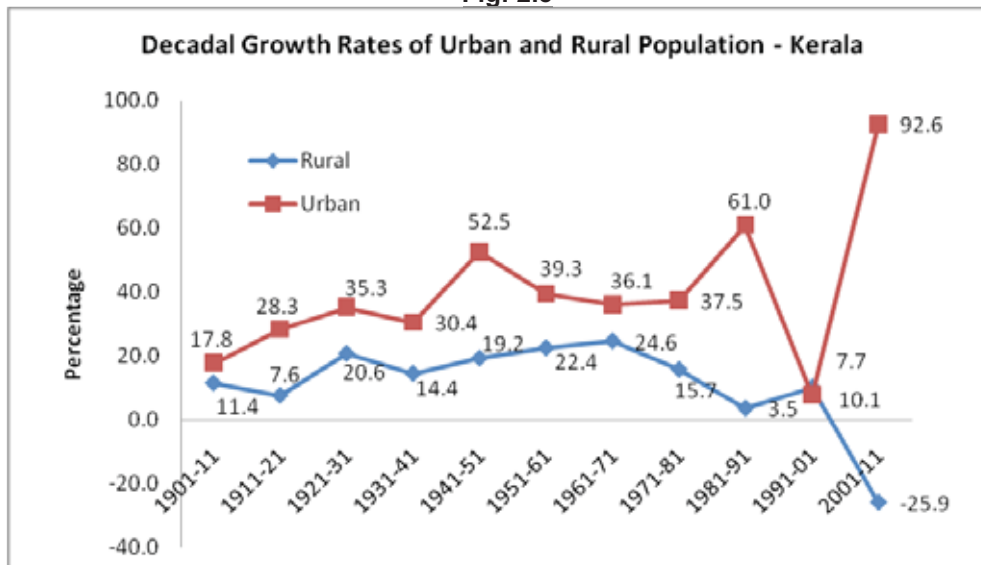


Fig: 2.5



2.44 The projected population of India by 2026 is 139.8 crore and for Kerala, 3.7 crore. Details of the projected total population by sex as on 1st March-2001-2026 India and Kerala State is given in Table 2.27.

Table 2.27
Projected Total Population by sex as on 1st March-2001-2026 India and Kerala State
Population (in 000')

YEAR	INDIA			KERALA		
	Persons	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female
2001	1,028,610	532,157	496,454	31,841	15,469	16,373
2002	1,045,547	540,936	504,611	32,132	15,615	16,517
2003	1,062,388	549,671	512,716	32,421	15,761	16,660
2004	1,079,117	558,354	520,763	32,707	15,907	16,801
2005	1,095,722	566,976	528,746	32,989	16,050	16,939
2006	1,112,186	575,529	536,657	33,265	16,191	17,074
2007	1,128,521	584,019	544,501	33,535	16,329	17,206
2008	1,144,734	592,451	552,283	33,802	16,466	17,336
2009	1,160,813	600,816	560,076	34,063	16,601	17,462
2010	1,176,742	609,107	567,634	34,317	16,732	17,585
2011	1,192,506	617,316	575,191	34,563	16,859	17,704
2012	1,208,116	625,446	582,670	34,802	16,983	17,819
2013	1,223,581	633,505	590,076	35,034	17,104	17,930
2014	1,238,887	641,484	597,403	35,258	17,221	18,037
2015	1,254,019	649,374	604,644	35,473	17,333	18,139
2016	1,268,961	657,168	611,793	35,677	17,440	18,236
2017	1,283,600	664,802	618,799	35,873	17,544	18,329
2018	1,298,041	672,334	625,707	36,062	17,644	18,417

YEAR	INDIA			KERALA		
	Persons	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female
2019	1,312,240	679,741	632,500	36,241	17,740	18,501
2020	1,326,155	686,998	639,157	36,410	17,831	18,579
2021	1,339,741	694,080	645,660	36,569	17,917	18,652
2022	1,352,695	700,811	651,884	36,722	18,001	18,721
2023	1,365,302	707,355	657,947	36,867	18,080	18,786
2024	1,377,442	713,643	663,799	37,004	18,156	18,847
2025	1,388,994	719,606	669,388	37,132	18,229	18,904
2026	1,399,838	725,176	674,663	37,254	18,297	18,956

Source : Census of India

Kerala population

2.45 Census 2011 had put Kerala's population at 3,33,87,677, consisting of 1,60,21,290 males and 1,73,66,387 females. The population density is about 859 people per square kilometres, three times the national average. Kerala is one of the densest states in the country and it recorded a decadal population growth of + 9.43%. Kerala, with a sex-ratio (females per 1000 males) of 1084, is the only state with a positive figure. These provisional population figures were arrived at by rapid tabulation from enumerators' abstracts and hence have limitations. In fact, there could be variations when the final result is published.

2.46 The total area of the State of Kerala is 38863 sq.km. which is only 1.275 of the total area of the country but accounts for 2.76% of the total population. Among the districts, Palakkad is the largest with 4480 sq.km., closely followed by Idukki with 4358 sq.km. The smallest district is Alappuzha with only 1414 sq.km. of area.

2.47 Net addition to population has been continuously falling in Kerala since 1980. The trend has been visible in all the districts of the State. Among the districts, Malappuram had the highest growth rate in 2001-2011 with 13.39%. It was 17.09% in 1991-2001. Kasaragod, Kozhikode, Malappuram, Palakkad and Ernakulam are the five districts having a growth rate higher than the average growth rate of the State in 2001-2011. The details of district wise population is given in Table 2.28 and Appendix 2.21.

Table 2.28
Ranking of Districts by Population Size, 2001 and 2011

Rank in 2011	District	Population 2011	Per cent to total	Population 2001	Per cent to total	Rank in 2001
1	Malappuram	41,10,956	12.31	36,25,471	11.39	1
2	Thiruvananthapuram	33,07,284	9.91	32,34,356	10.16	2
3	Ernakulam	32,79,860	9.82	31,05,798	9.75	3
4	Thrissur	31,10,327	9.32	29,74,232	9.34	4
5	Kozhikode	30,89,543	9.25	28,79,131	9.04	5
6	Palakkad	28,10,892	8.42	26,17,482	8.22	6
7	Kollam	26,29,703	7.88	25,85,208	8.12	7
8	Kannur	25,25,637	7.56	24,08,956	7.57	8
9	Alappuzha	21,21,943	6.36	21,09,160	6.62	9

Rank in 2011	District	Population 2011	Per cent to total	Population 2001	Per cent to total	Rank in 2001
10	Kottayam	19,79,384	5.93	19,53,646	6.14	10
11	Kasaragod	13,02,600	3.90	12,04,078	3.78	12
12	Pathanamthitta	11,95,537	3.58	12,34,016	3.88	11
13	Idukki	11,07,453	3.32	11,29,221	3.55	13
14	Wayanad	8,16,558	2.45	7,80,619	2.45	14

Source: Finance department, Govt. of Kerala

2.48 Child population in the age-group of 0-10, which stood at 37.93 lakh in 2001, declined to 33.22 lakh in 2011. A net decline of about 4.71 lakh at the rate of about 50,000 per year, on an average, is thus, noticed. Interestingly, it had been negative growth in all districts except Malappuram. Even in Malappuram district, the rate of growth in child population had been is a very negligible. The district that had the lowest growth rate, according to Census 2011, was Pathanamthitta (-27.97%). Incidentally, the district had the lowest decadal growth rate in population

Sex Ratio

2.49 Kerala State has a very unique position with regard to sex ratio by dint of the fact that in all the censuses, the number of females outnumbered the number of males in the State, contrary to the pattern shown at the all-India level. The trend had a legacy of atleast 100 years. In the Census 2011 also, sex ratio in the State registered an increase of 26 points and thus achieved a ratio of 1084 females per 1000 males. Details of sex ratio for India and Kerala from 1951 to 2001 is given in Table 2.29.

Table 2.29
Sex Ratio - India & Kerala(1951 to 2011)

Year	Sex Ratio	
	India	Kerala
1951	946	1028
1961	941	1022
1971	930	1016
1981	934	1032
1991	927	1036
2001	933	1058
2011	940	1084

Source: Census of India 2011.

2.50 In 2001 Census, Pathanamthitta district topped with a sex ratio of 1094, followed by Thrissur with 1092 and Kannur with 1090. This order underwent a change in 2011 when Kannur (1133) replaced Pathanamthitta (1129). Idukki continued to enjoy the lowest rank in 2011 Census also. Details are given in Table 2.30.

Table 2.30
Ranking of Districts by Sex-Ratio, 2001 and 2011

Rank in 2011	Districts	Sex- ratio (Number of Females per 1000 Males)		Rank in 2001
		2011	2001	
1	Kannur	1133	1090	3
2	Pathanamthitta	1129	1094	1
3	Kollam	1113	1069	5
4	Thrissur	1109	1092	2
5	Alappuzha	1100	1079	4
6	Kozhikode	1097	1057	8
7	Malappuram	1096	1066	6
8	Thiruvananthapuram	1088	1060	7
9	Kasaragod	1079	1047	9
10	Palakkad	1067	1066	6
11	Kottayam	1040	1025	10
12	Wayanad	1035	995	12
13	Ernakulam	1028	1019	11
14	Idukki	1006	993	13

Child Sex ratio

2.51 Data on child sex ratio is very prominent since it is an indicator of future trends. A comparison of child sex ratio of the State with 2001 Census indicates that there was very negligible decrease in child sex ratio in 2001-2011, i.e., from 960 in 2001 to 959 in 2011. In all the districts, child sex ratio had been negative and in the five districts of Thrissur (948), Ernakulam (954), Idukki (958), Kottayam (957), and Alappuzha (947), it was below State average (959). Thiruvananthapuram reported the highest sex ratio of 967 female children for 1000 male children in the age-group 0-6. In 2001 Census, the corresponding position was occupied by Idukki district (969). Alappuzha district is reported to have the lowest child sex ratio (947) in 2011 Census whereas in 2001 Census, the lowest position was claimed by Ernakulam district (954).

Density of Population

2.52 As mentioned earlier, Kerala has a high density of population which, according to Census 2011, is 859 persons per sq.km, against 819 in Census 2001. The State had only 134 persons per sq.km. in 1881. The present density figure shows a six-fold increase in the last 130 years. Details on density of population, district-wise is given in Table 2.31.

Table 2.31
Ranking of Districts by Population Density, 2001 and 2011

Rank in 2011	District	Population Density		Rank in 2001
		2011	2001	
1	Thiruvananthapuram	1509	1476	2
2	Alappuzha	1501	1492	1
3	Kozhikode	1318	1228	3
4	Malappuram	1158	1021	5

Rank in 2011	District	Population Density		Rank in 2001
		2011	2001	
5	Ernakulam	1069	1012	6
6	Kollam	1056	1038	4
7	Thrissur	1026	981	7
8	Kottayam	896	885	8
9	Kannur	852	812	9
10	Kasaragod	654	604	10
11	Palakkad	627	584	11
12	Pathanamthitta	453	468	12
13	Wayanad	383	366	13
14	Idukki	254	259	14

Source : Finance Department, Govt. of Kerala

Literacy

2.53 Kerala has been the most literate state in the country (See Table 2.32 and 2.33). An analysis of the literacy data brings to light the fact that after a gap of 60 years, the literacy rate of the State has nearly doubled from 47.18% in 1951 to 93.91% in 2011 Census. Pathanamthitta district ranked first (96.93%) and Palakkad (88.49%) the lowest.

Table 2.32
Literacy Rate 1951-2011

Year	Persons	Males	Females
1951	47.18	58.35	36.43
1961	55.08	64.89	45.56
1971	69.75	77.13	62.53
1981	78.85	84.56	73.36
1991	89.81	93.62	86.17
2001	90.86	94.24	87.72
2011	93.91	96.02	91.98

Note: Literacy rates for 1951, 1961 and 1971 related to population aged five years and above. The rates for the years 1981 to 2011 related to the population aged seven years and above.

2.54 The profile of literacy in the State throws up interesting trends. Of course, male literacy has been quite high, it being as high as 97.90% in Census 2011. But, unlike in many other states, literacy among women has also been quite high, as much as 91.98%, as per Census 2011. Quite importantly, it reflects a healthy social status being enjoyed by women in the State. That apart, it is seen as a precursor to other demographic indicators.

Table - 2.33
Ranking of Districts by Literacy Rate and Sex:2011

Sl. No	Populations		Male		Female	
	District	Literacy Rate	District	Literacy Rate	District	Lit-eracy Rate
1	Pathanamthitta	96.93	Alappuzha	97.90	Pathanamthitta	96.26
2	Kottayam	96.40	Pathanamthitta	97.70	Kottayam	95.67
3	Alappuzha	96.26	Kozhikode	97.57	Alappuzha	94.80
4	Ernakulam	95.68	Kannur	97.54	Ernakulam	94.27
5	Kannur	95.41	Kottayam	97.17	Thrissur	93.85
6	Thrissur	95.32	Ernakulam	97.14	Kannur	93.57
7	Kozhikode	95.24	Thrissur	96.98	Kozhikode	93.16
8	Kollam	93.77	Kollam	95.83	Kollam	91.95
9	Malappuram	93.55	Malappuram	95.78	Malappuram	91.55
10	Thiruvananthapuram	92.66	Idukki	94.84	Thiruvananthapuram	90.89
11	Idukki	92.20	Thiruvananthapuram	94.60	Idukki	89.59
12	Kasaragod	89.85	Kasaragod	93.93	Kasaragod	86.13
13	Wayanad	89.32	Wayanad	92.84	Wayanad	85.94
14	Palakkad	88.49	Palakkad	92.27	Palakkad	84.99

Source : Finance Department, Govt. of Kerala

2.55 The continuous geographical belt of Pathanamthitta (96.26%), Kottayam (95.67%) and Alappuzha (94.80%) districts top in female literacy. The districts which are having lower female literacy rate are Kasaragod (86.13%), Wayanad (85.94%) and Palakkad (84.99%). In 10 districts, the female literacy rate is above 90%. The district of Thiruvananthapuram is having literacy rate lower than the state average in the case of total literacy, male literacy and female literacy.

Urbanization in Kerala

2.56 The Union Government has recognized urban areas as generators of economic momentum. But the economic potential of urban areas may depend on a number of factors like geographical location, availability of economic infrastructure regional linkages and propensities for accepting further investments and creating spread effects.

2.57 The urban sector in Kerala comprise five corporations and 53 municipalities. As per the 2011 census, 47.72% of the populations live in urban areas. This is higher than the national average of 31.16%. However, unlike the other parts of the country, urbanization in Kerala is not limited to the designated cities and towns. Barring a few panchayats in the hilly tracts and a few isolated areas here and there, the entire State depicts the picture of an urban rural continuum. The Kerala society by and large can be termed as urbanized.

2.58 In 1981, there were 106 towns with a population of 4,771,275, which worked out to 18.74% of the total population. By 1991, there were 197 towns with a population of 76,80,294 which worked out to 26.44% of the total population). Census 2001 recorded an urban population of 82,67,135 out of a total population of 3,18,38,619 spread over 159 towns. The increasing trend in urbanization was however reversed in 1991-2001. This evidently was short lived as Census 2011 showed an increase in urban population from 82,67,135 to 15932171.

03 CHAPTER

Prices



Consumer Price Index (CPI)

Consumer Price Indices (CPI) measure changes over time in general level of prices of goods and services that households acquire for the purpose of consumption. CPI numbers are widely used as a macroeconomic indicator of inflation, as a tool by governments and central banks for inflation targeting, monitoring price stability, and as deflators in the national accounts. It is also used for indexing dearness allowance to employees for increase in prices. At present CPIs covering different segments of population ie; Industrial Workers (IW), Urban Non-Manual Employees (UNME), Agricultural and Rural Labourers (AL/RL) are released at national level.

3.2 During 2011 (upto August) the Consumer Price Index of agricultural and industrial workers in Kerala went up by 19 points (base 1998-99 = 100), compared to the corresponding period of 2010 ie; the index rose from 175 points in August 2010 to 194 points in August 2011 (Table 3.1). The increase in 2010 was 16 points compared to 2009 which shows that inflation in terms of Consumer Price Index was higher in the State during 2011 compared to the previous year. The steady hike in the annual average consumer price index of Agricultural and Industrial workers in selected centres of Kerala from 2007 to 2011 is shown in (Fig. 3.1).

Table - 3.1
Annual Average Consumer Price Index of Agricultural and Industrial workers of selected centres in Kerala - 2007 to 2011.

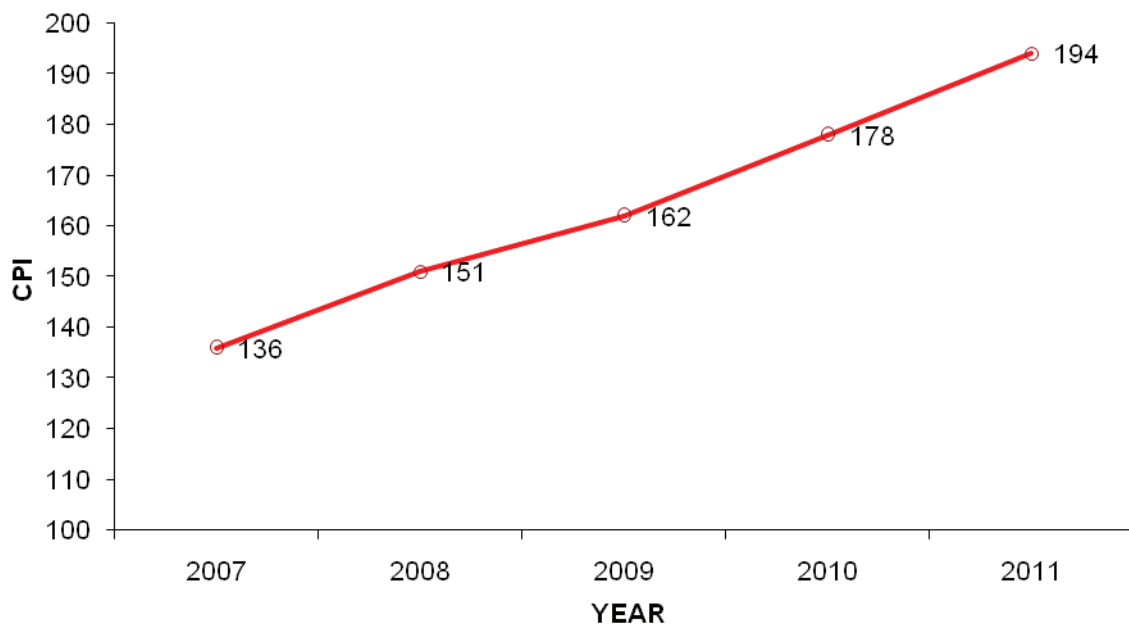
SL No	Centres	Year						% variation over previous year				
		2007	2008	2009	2010*	2010	2011*	2007	2008	2009	2010*	2011*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	Thiruvananthapuram	143	159	168	180	183	202	3.6	11.2	8.92	8.4	10.4
2	Kollam	143	158	169	178	182	201	3.6	10.5	7.69	6.0	10.4
3	Punalur	135	152	165	179	183	202	3.8	12.6	10.90	9.2	10.4
4	Pathanamthitta	142	159	170	183	188	206	6.8	12.0	10.58	8.3	9.6
5	Alappuzha	137	151	164	175	178	197	3.8	10.2	8.53	8.0	10.7
6	Kottayam	136	151	163	174	178	198	3.8	11.0	9.20	8.1	11.2
7	Mundakkayam	133	150	164	178	183	201	4.7	12.8	11.58	9.9	9.3
8	Munnar	129	144	155	168	172	189	3.2	11.6	10.96	10.5	9.9
9	Ernakulam	137	150	161	172	175	191	3	9.5	8.69	7.5	9.1



SL No	Centres	Year						% variation over previous year				
		2007	2008	2009	2010*	2010	2011*	2007	2008	2009	2010*	2011*
10	Chalakkudy	135	152	165	175	178	193	4.7	12.6	7.87	7.4	8.4
11	Thrissur	137	148	156	168	170	183	4.6	8	8.97	9.1	7.0
12	Palakkad	139	155	166	179	182	199	5.3	11.5	9.63	9.1	9.3
13	Malappuram	137	153	163	173	176	190	5.4	11.7	7.97	7.5	8.0
14	Kozhikode	133	148	160	172	175	189	3.1	11.3	9.37	8.9	8.0
15	Meppady	132	148	157	169	172	183	3.1	12.1	9.55	8.3	6.4
16	Kannur	133	146	157	171	174	191	2.3	9.8	10.82	10.3	9.8
17	Kasaragod	136	148	157	172	175	191	2.3	8.8	11.46	11.0	9.1
	State Average	136	151	162	175	178	194	3.8	11.0	9.57	8.7	9.7

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics
*Average of monthly indices up to Aug 2011

Fig. 3.1
Consumer Price Index of Agricultural and Industrial Workers in Kerala (Base 1998-99=100)



3.3 While analyzing the indices of seventeen Centres during 2011 (upto August), Pathanamthitta recorded the highest index of 206 followed by Thiruvananthapuram and Punalur having the same index (202). Meppadi and Thrissur are the two places showing the lowest price index of 183, preceded by Munnar and Kozhikode (189). While the indices of 9 Centres fall below the state average of 194, the indices for the rest of the 8 Centres stood above the State average. The variation of indices of 2011 over the previous year for various Centres ranged from 6 percent to 11 percent. The percentage variation during 2011 (upto August) over previous year was highest in Kottayam (11.2%) and lowest in Meppadi (6.4%).

3.4 The month wise movements of Consumer Price Index are given in Appendix 3.1. The movement of indices during 2011 is within the range of 180 to 210. The lowest Consumer Price Index of 180 was recorded at Thrissur during March and reached at 184 in August 2011. Pathanamthitta recorded the highest index of 210 during August 2011. The lowest index during August 2011 was recorded at Thrissur (184).

Retail Prices

3.5 The average Retail Prices of essential commodities during December from 2008 to 2011 (upto October) and its percentage variation over the previous years are given in Table 3.2. While analyzing the prices of 18 essential commodities in 2011 (upto October), it was observed that among cereals, rice recorded an increase of 7.98 percent over the corresponding period of previous year. Dhall and greengram, registered a decrease of 5.80 percent and 6.01 percent respectively. The retail prices of Blackgram and Redgram decreased by 5.10% and 4.80% respectively. Under other food items the price of milk hiked by 12.55 percent and egg by 12.72 percent. Oil and oil seeds experienced a heavy rise during October 2011 over the corresponding period of the previous year ie. Coconut oil by 67.93 percent, coconut by 72.68 percent, refined oil by 28.76 percent and ground nut oil by 22.42 percent. Among spices and condiments the price of corriander increased by 33.62% and Chillies by 54.54%. The price of Onion (small) increased by 48.57 percent. Under Tubers, price of Potato increased to 11.8 percent during October 2011 compared to the corresponding period of 2010.

Table - 3.2
Average Retail Prices of Essential Commodities in Kerala 2007 to 2011.

SL. No	Commodities	Unit					% variation over previous year	
			2008	2009	2010*	2011*	2010*	2011*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
A	Cereals							
1	Rice (Red) OM Matta	Kg	19.76	22.89	24.56	26.52	31.5	7.98
2	Greengram	Kg	45.80	77.45	76.39	71.80	-0.5	-6.01
3	Blackgram	Kg	49.75	83.23	79.31	75.27	18.3	-5.10
4	Redgram	Kg	33.14	52.46	46.67	44.43	3.9	-8.0
5	Dhall (Tur)	Kg	51.86	89.46	76.94	72.48	-18.7	-.80
B	Other Food Items							
6	Milk (Cow's))	Lr	20.00	20.00	21.20	23.86	15.0	12.55
7	Egg (Hen's Nadan)	Dozen	39.81	45.27	46.40	52.30	12.8	12.72
8	Sugar (OM)	Kg	20.59	34.15	32.39	30.36	-7.7	-6.25
C	Oil and Oil seeds							
9	Coconut Oil	Lr.	62.64	52.95	59.74	100.32	59.6	67.93
10	Groundnut Oil	Lr.	90.02	78.64	78.08	95.59	6.1	22.42
11	Refined Oil	Lr.	80.70	64.18	65.32	84.11	14.6	28.76
12	Coconut (without Husk)	10 Nos	69.93	60.75	64.17	110.80	42.3	72.68
D	Spices & Condiments							
13	Coriander	Kg	99.52	64.27	52.61	70.30	-23.2	33.62



SL. No	Commodities	Unit					% variation over previous year	
			2008	2009	2010*	2011*	2010*	2011*
14	Chillies (dry)	Kg	76.39	80.00	70.60	109.10	-10.1	54.54
15	Onion (small)	Kg	27.32	36.89	22.34	33.20	5.7	48.57
E	Tubers							
16	Tapioca	Kg	8.70	8.96	11.38	14.78	5.9	29.89
17	Potato	Kg	14.55	24.89	15.90	17.79	-31.6	11.88
F	Fruits & Vegetables							
18	Banana	Kg	15.41	23.36	24.80	25.72	3.8	3.70

Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics
*Upto October 2011

3.6 The month-wise average retail prices of essential commodities during 2011 is given in Appendix 3.2. The prices of almost all commodities except pulses, sugar in particular, the price of oil and oilseeds, spices and condiments increased considerably.

Consumption Expenditure

3.7 The expenditure incurred by a household on domestic consumption during the reference period is the household's consumer expenditure. The 66th round of sample survey report on 'Household Consumer Expenditure in India, 2009-10', carried out by National Sample Survey organization (NSSO) relates to the period from July 2009 to June 2010. The NSS concept of Monthly Per Capita Consumer Expenditure (MPCE), is defined, at the household level (household monthly consumer expenditure divided by household size). This measure serves as the indicator of the household's level of living.

Box 3.1

Level of Consumption in 2009-10 – All India

- In 2009-10, the monthly per capita consumption expenditure level of the Indian urban population was on the average about 88 % higher than that of the rural population.
- Nearly 40 % of the rural population of India has MPCE below ₹ 800 and about 60% had MPCE below ₹1000. About 10 % had MPCE above ₹ 1650
- About 70 % of the urban population of India had MPCE above ₹1100, nearly 30 % had MPCE above ₹ 2100, and 20 % had MPCE above ₹ 2600.

Source: NSSO 66th Round

3.8 Average MPCE in 2009-10 was estimated as ₹ 1054 in rural India and ₹ 1984 in urban India (NSS Report No. 538, [66th round] survey on house hold consumer expenditure). Among the major states, Kerala (₹ 1835) had the highest rural MPCE. It was followed by Punjab (₹ 1649) and Haryana (₹ 1510). In all other major States, average rural MPCE was between ₹ 750 and ₹ 1250. Average rural MPCE was lowest in Bihar and Chattisgarh (around ₹ 780), and also low in Orissa and Jharkhand (around ₹ 820). Maharashtra (₹ 2437) and Kerala (₹ 2413) were the two major states with the highest MPCE in the urban sector, followed by Haryana (₹ 2321). The average MPCE_{MMRP} in rural and urban sectors of the major states of India is given in Appendix 3.3.

Box No. 3.2**Level of Consumption in 2009-10 – Kerala**

- The percentage of rural population with MPCE above ₹ 1000 exceeded 70 % in Haryana and Punjab, while in Kerala 80 % of the rural population had MPCE exceeding ₹ 977.
- Only 10% of the urban population of Punjab and Haryana and only a slightly higher percentage in Kerala and Tamilnadu had MPCE below ₹ 850, compared to a little less than 30 % in Jharkand and over 40% in Bihar.

Source: N.S.S.O

3.9 Table 3.3 shows the percentage variation of average consumer expenditure per person in Rural and Urban sectors of Kerala over All India, in various NSS rounds. The percentage variation in the rural sector was 70 % while it was only 31.6% in the urban sector during 2000-01 (56th round). In 2009-10 (66th round), the percentage variation in the rural sector increased to 74.1 %, while in urban sector the variation further declined to 21.5 %.

Table - 3.3
Trends in Average Consumer Expenditure per person for a period of 30 days
in various NSS Rounds (2009-10)

Year & Round of NSS		Rural			Urban		
		Kerala	India	% variation of Kerala over India	Kerala	India	% variation of Kerala over India
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
2000-01 (56th)		841.31	494.91	70.0	1203.65	914.58	31.6
2002-03 (58th)		881.00	530.74	66.0	1266.64	1011.94	25.2
2003 January to December (59th)		981.00	554.0	77.0	1300.0	1022.00	27.2
January - June 2004 60th round	Schedule Type - I	990.22	564.70	75.3	1371.51	1060.16	29.4
	Schedule Type- II	1058.64	616.57	71.7	1403.89	1149.52	22.1
2004-05 (61st)		1013.15	558.78	81.3	1290.89	1052.36	22.7
2005-06 (62nd)		1055.61	624.53	69.0	1565.59	1170.60	33.7
2006-07(63rd)		1250	695	80.0	1681	1312	28.1
2007-08 (64th)		1383	772	79.1	1948	1472	32.3
2009-10 (66th)		1835	1053.64	74.1	2413	1984.46	21.5

Source: N.S.S.O

3.10 The percentage distribution of expenditure on food and non food items in various NSS rounds from 2000-2001 up to 2009-10 (Table 3.4) shows that in Kerala, the share of expenditure on food items varied between 40 % to 50.2 % and 34 % to 43.2 % in the rural and urban sectors respectively. At the All India level, the share of expenditure on food items ranged between 52 % to 57.9 % and 39 % to 46 % in the rural and urban areas. The share of food in consumer expenditure was 13.97 % higher than non-food items in rural India where as it was 11.23 % lesser than non-food items in urban India. The share of food in consumer expenditure was 8.1 % lesser than non-food items in the rural sector and 19.6% lesser than non-food items in the urban sector of Kerala.

Table - 3.4
Trends in percentage distribution of Food and Non-food Expenditure classification in various NSS Rounds

Year & Round of NSS		Rural				Urban			
		Kerala		India		Kerala		India	
		Food	Nonfood	Food	Nonfood	Food	Nonfood	Food	Nonfood
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
2000-01 (56th)		49.63	50.37	56.29	43.71	43.22	56.78	43.80	56.20
2002-03 (58th)		50.23	49.77	55.07	44.93	40.25	59.75	42.47	57.53
2003 (January to December) (59th)		44.92	55.08	53.88	46.12	38.36	61.64	41.98	58.02
January - June 2004 60th round	Sch (Type - I)	46.54	53.46	53.94	46.06	40.76	59.24	41.64	58.36
	Sch (Type- II)	50.23	49.77	57.96	42.04	40.92	59.08	46.00	54.00
2004-05 (61st)		44.97	55.03	55.05	44.95	39.97	60.03	42.51	57.49
2005-06 (62nd)		43.95	56.05	53.34	46.66	37.38	62.62	39.96	60.04
2006-2007(63rd)		40.43	59.57	52.28	47.72	34.43	65.57	39.41	60.59
2007-08(64th)		40.79	59.21	52.35	47.65	36.10	63.90	39.58	60.42
2009-10 (66th)		45.94	54.05	56.98	43.01	40.20	59.81	44.39	55.62

Source: N.S.S.O

3.11 States with low average MPCE tend to have a higher share of food in total consumer expenditure (NSSO report No. 538). During 2009-10, the average expenditure on food items per person for 30 days in the rural areas of Kerala was ₹ 843 as against the All India figure of ₹ 600.36. In rural areas, the expenditure on non food items per person for 30 days was ₹ 992.92 in Kerala and ₹ 453.29 at the all India level. In the urban sector, the average expenditure on food items per person for 30 days during 2009-10 in Kerala was ₹ 969.76 and on non food items the expenditure was ₹ 1442.81 against the All India figure of ₹ 880.83 and ₹ 1103.63 respectively.



Wholesale Price Index

3.12 Wholesale Price Index (WPI) is the most popular measure of inflation in the country. The Wholesale Price Index of agricultural commodities in Kerala in 2011 (upto March) went up by 1529.28 points compared to the corresponding period of 2010 registering an increase of 37.70 percent (Table 3.5). Among food crops, the highest price hike was recorded for Oil and Oilseeds (74.46%) followed by fruits and vegetables (70.2 %) and non-food crops (59.08%). The price of food crops increased by 28.8 percent. Whereas the price of plantation crops decreased to 22.78 percent.

Table - 3.5
Wholesale Price Index of Agricultural Commodities in Kerala - 2010-11.
Base: 1952-53=100

SL No	Crops	Weight	Year					% Variation over previous year			
			2008	2009	2009*	2010*	2011*	2008	2009	2010*	2011*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
A	Food Crops	635	3926	4106	4069	4509	5808.28	23.1	4.6	10.8	28.8
a)	Rice	636	3704	3952	3889	4298	5036.08	27.1	6.7	10.5	17.17
b)	Condiments and spices	163	3678	3237	3054	3694	4679.40	14.6	-12.0	21.0	26.6
c)	Fruits and Vegetables	169	5104	5368	5729	5882	10013.50	16.5	5.2	2.7	70.2
d)	Molasses	32	3377	4921	4032	5600	4697.16	47.3	45.7	38.9	-16.12
B	Non-Food Crops	365	3442	3127	3267	3267	5197.32	19.6	-9.2	0	59.08
a)	Oil and Oil Seeds	698	3838	3269	3593	3288	5736.42	19.9	-14.8	-8.5	74.46
b)	Plantation crops	302	2526	2798	2513	3218	3951.33	18.4	10.8	28.1	22.78
C	All Crops	1000	3749	3748	3776	4056	5585.28	21.8	0	7.4	37.7

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics
*: Upto March

3.13 The month-wise wholesale price index of agricultural commodities in Kerala is given in Appendix 3.4. While analyzing the prices of commodities it can be seen that the price of condiments and spices and also fruits and vegetables showed continuous increase during 2011. The price of molasses decreased and that of oil and oilseeds increased during the period under review.

Parity Index

3.14 Parity index is a relative measure as to the gains or loss to farmers as a consequence of the price fluctuations in the economy. It is constructed to assess how the states consumer price situation affects the farming community. It depends on the prices paid and received by farmers. The index is a function of cost of farm cultivation, domestic expenditure and market rate of farm products.

Table - 3.6
Index of Parity-Prices Received and Prices paid by Farmers from 2003-2011
Base:1952-53 = 100

Year	Prices received by farmers	Farm Cultivation Cost	Domestic Expenditure	Prices Paid by Farmers	Parity index Col.2 to 8
1	2	3	4	5	6
2003	2454	7056	2615	4295	57
2004	2651	7360	2705	4459	59
2005	2440	7703	2795	4640	53
2006	2474	8309	2947	4947	50
2007	2746	9135	3061	5288	52
2008	3167	10036	3394	5837	54
2009	3083	11468	3640	6460	48
2010	3727	12824	3970	7135	52
2011*	5075	14260	4345	7871	64

(Base year – 1952-53 = 100)

* Average of monthly indices up to July 2011

(Source : Directorate of Economics and statistics)

3.15 The prices paid by farmers increased considerably year after year. Whereas the prices received by them for their products are found to be less than what they pay (Table 3.6). In 2010 (upto June) the index of prices paid by farmers over the previous year increased by 412 points and the prices received by farmers increased by 268 points signifies that the price situation is unfavourable to the farming community. In 2011 upto July the Index prices paid by farmers over the previous year increased by 736 points and the prices received by farmers increased by 1348 points shows that the price situation is slightly favourable to the farming community. The farm cultivation cost increased by 1436 points during July 2011 compared to the previous year and the domestic expenditure increased by 375 points. The ratio of prices received and prices paid by farmers were well below 100 over the last several years reflecting the continuance of adverse terms of trade to the farming community.

Wages

3.16 The average daily wage rates of skilled and unskilled workers in agricultural sector from 2001-2002 to 2010-11 are given in Tables 3.7 & 3.8. The daily wage rates of carpenter in the Agricultural sector increased by ₹ 76.67 (22.42 percent) in 2010-11 over 2009-10 while that of Mason increased by ₹ 76.33 (22.53 percent).

Table - 3.7
Average Daily-wage Rates of Skilled Workers in the Agricultural Sector (₹)

Year	Average Daily Wage Rates		% Change Over Previous Year	
	Carpenter	Mason	Carpenter	Mason
1	2	3	4	5
2001-02	182.42	180.06	3.56	3.57
2002-03	190.07	186.30	4.20	3.5
2003-04	192.00	188.00	1.02	0.9
2004-05	199.23	194.08	3.82	3.2
2005-06	207.88	206.25	4.34	6.27

Year	Average Daily Wage Rates		% Change Over Previous Year	
	Carpenter	Mason	Carpenter	Mason
2006-07	226.33	226.50	8.88	9.82
2007-08	254.67	253.75	12.52	12.03
2008-09	297.83	295.58	16.95	16.48
2009-10	341.83	338.67	14.77	14.58
2010-11	418.50	415	22.42	22.53

Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics

3.17 In 2010-11, the daily wage rates of male unskilled workers in Agricultural Sector showed an increase of ₹ 52.71 (20.26 percent) over 2009-10. Whereas for the female workers it was ₹.43.08(23.23 percent).

Table - 3.8
Average Daily-Wage Rates of Unskilled Workers in the Agricultural Sector (₹)

Year	Average Daily Wage Rates of Paddy Field Workers			
	Male	% Growth over previous year	Female	% Growth over previous year
1	2	3	4	5
2001-02	127.21	3	88.75	7.7
2002-03	144.90	13.9	99.73	12.4
2003-04	148.72	2.6	101.64	1.9
2004-05	165.58	11	115.75	13.9
2005-06	166.39	0.49	108.19	(-) 6.53
2006-07	179.01	7.58	123.96	14.58
2007-08	195.97	9.47	137.42	10.86
2008-09	224.40	14.51	159.02	15.72
2009-10	260.11	15.91	185.40	16.59
2010-11	312.82	20.26	228.48	23.23

Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics

Farm Commodity Price

3.18 Data on average farm price of principal crops grown in Kerala are shown in Table 3.9. The table shows increase in 2010-11 compared to previous year in respect of most of the commodities namely tapioca (65.5%), coconut (64.5%), cashew (57.7%), Pepper (56.1%), Rubber (53.14%), cardamom (26.6%), Arecanut (18.8%), Paddy (18.8%), Banana(7.8%) except Tea. Tea was the only one commodity during 2010-11 marked the negative growth of 19.1%. Data on month wise prices of the commodities during 2010-11 area shown in Appendix 4.18.

Table 3.9
Average Farm Price of Important Agricultural Commodities

Year	Paddy (qtl.)	Coconut with husk (in 00' nos.)	Cashew-nut (qtl.)	Banana (qtl)	Tapioca (qtl.)	Pepper (qtl.)	Rubber (qtl)	Tea (kg.)	Coffee (kg)	Cardamom (kg)
2002-03	649.76	475.63	32.11	971.34	394.01	7692.17	3919	47.21	28.12	561.13
2003-04	694.69	582.73	34.62	1167.00	389.36	6802.46	5040	45.78	32.29	361.02
2004-05	651.00	635.00	40.00	1112	404	6032	5224	52.14	53.36	330.44
2005-06	610.78	494.89	43.73	1247.81	432.63	5979.84	6699	54.41	62.86	217.44
2006-07	681.72	473.36	52.17	1333.58	469.54	10730.62	8325.16	68.65	65.34	312.03
2007-08	788.14	485.72	52.10	1467.95	520.33	12901.42	9390.77	67.28	67.73	463.14
2008-09	915.87	544.25	48.90	1565.33	555.86	11475.64	8915.85	110.30	53.06	506.44
2009-10	990.77	463.20	46.15	1952.40	587.77	13482.25	12489.48	107.81	38.49	800.08
2010-11	1177.08	762.02	54.84	2103.80	972.45	21046.85	19126.72	87.2	47.52	1013.15
% of variation over 2009-10	18.8	64.5	18.8	7.8	65.5	56.1	53.14	-19.11	23.5	26.6

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics

04 CHAPTER

Trade Flows



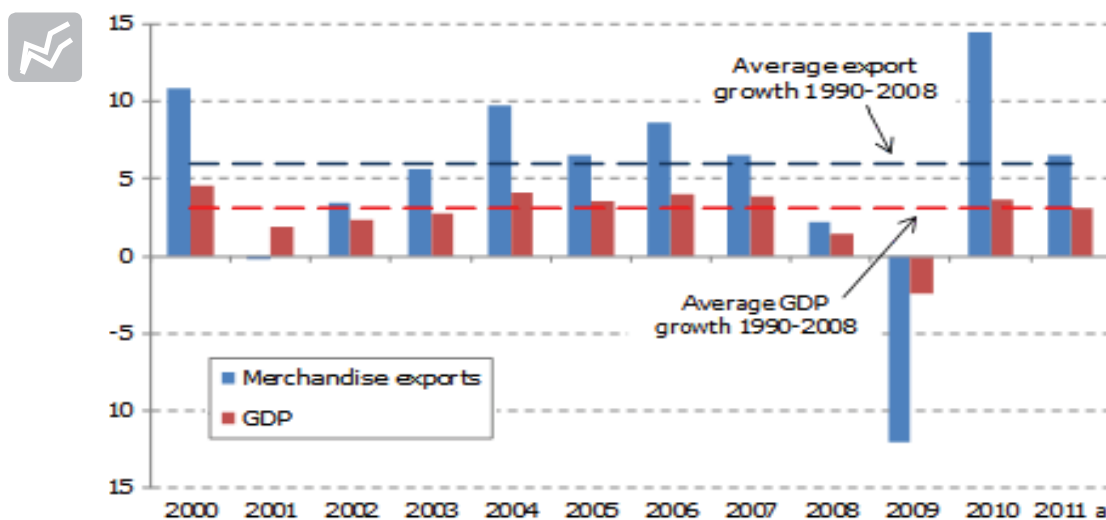
Trade Flows

The continuing economic crisis in most of the developed nations seemed to have severely slowed world trade in 2011. Take the case of exports. From an impressive surge of 14.5% in 2010, world exports (volume-wise) slipped to a modest 6.5% in the following year. Experts, including of the World Trade Organisation, feel that the trend is likely to persist what with the persisting uncertainties in the developed nations, more particularly the United States and Europe.

Box. 4.1

WTO Director-General Pascal Lamy said. “The hangover, however, from the financial crisis is still with us. High unemployment in developed economies and sharp belt-tightening in Europe will keep fuelling protectionist pressures. WTO Members must continue to be vigilant and resist these pressures and to work toward opening markets rather than closing them. “Stability” should be the name of the game for 2011”.

Fig 4.1: Growth in volume of world merchandise trade and GDP, 2000-11 a
Annual % change



a Figures for 2011 are projections

Source: WTO Secretariat

4.2 The uneven recovery in output produced an equally uneven recovery in global trade flows in 2010. While world merchandise exports rose by 14.5% in volume terms, those of developed economies increased by 12.9%, and the combined shipments from developing economies and the CIS jumped by 16.7% (Table 4.1). Imports of developed economies grew more slowly than exports last year (10.7% compared to 12.9%), while the developing economies plus the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) saw the opposite happen (17.9% growth in imports compared to 16.7% for exports).

Table 4.1
GDP and merchandise trade by region, 2007-10
Annual % change

	GDP			Exports			Imports		
	2008	2009	2010	2008	2009	2010	2008	2009	2010
World	1.4	-2.4	3.6	2.2	-12.0	14.5	2.2	-12.8	13.5
North America	0.1	-2.8	3.0	2.1	-14.8	15.0	-2.4	-16.7	15.7
United States	0.0	-2.6	2.8	5.8	-14.0	15.4	-3.7	-16.4	14.8
South and Central America ^a	5.1	-0.2	5.8	0.8	-7.9	6.2	13.2	-16.3	22.7
Europe	0.5	-4.0	1.9	0.2	-14.1	10.8	-0.6	-14.2	9.4
European Union (27)	0.5	-4.2	1.8	0.0	-14.5	11.4	-0.9	-14.2	9.2
Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS)	5.5	-7.1	4.3	2.0	-5.2	10.1	16.4	-25.6	20.6
Africa	4.8	2.1	4.7	1.2	-4.2	6.5	14.6	-5.0	7.0
Middle East	5.3	0.8	3.8	3.5	-4.3	9.5	14.2	-7.8	7.5
Asia	2.8	-0.2	6.3	5.5	-11.2	23.1	4.7	-7.5	17.6
China	9.6	9.1	10.3	8.5	-10.5	28.4	3.8	2.9	22.1
Japan	-1.2	-6.3	3.9	2.2	-24.8	27.5	-1.0	-12.2	10.0
India	6.4	5.7	9.7	14.4	-6.8	19.9	17.3	-1.0	11.2
Newly industrialized economies (4) ^b	1.9	-0.8	7.7	4.9	-5.7	21.3	3.5	-11.4	18.0
Memo: Developed economies	0.2	-3.7	2.6	0.8	-15.1	12.9	-1.2	-14.4	10.7
Memo: Developing and CIS	5.7	2.1	7.0	4.2	-7.8	16.7	8.5	-10.2	17.9

^a Includes the Caribbean.

^b Hong Kong, China; Republic of Korea; Singapore and Chinese Taipei.

Source: WTO Secretariat, www.wto.org.

4.3 The surge in 2010 was mainly contributed by Asian countries, the increase in their exports being a whopping 23.1%, largely led by China and Japan. The US and the European Union, on the other hand, reported a much slower growth at 15.4% and 11.4%, respectively. Imports were up 22.1% in real terms in China, 14.8% in the US, 10.0% in Japan, and 9.2% in the European Union.

4.4 Regions that exported significant quantities of natural resources (Africa, the CIS, West Asia and South America), meanwhile, experienced relatively low growth in volume. But in value terms, the increase was much higher, thanks to dollar appreciation. Africa's exports, for example, were up 6% in volume terms but 28% in dollar terms (Appendix 4.1).

India's Foreign Trade

4.5 India's exports during 2011-12 (April-December) which was at US\$ 217.7 billion, recorded a growth of 25.8% as compared to 36.0% in the previous year (Table 4.2). While exports performed well during the first half of 2011-12, there was significant deceleration in the third quarter reflecting weakening of world demand inter alia caused by Euro zone crisis.

4.6 Imports during 2011-12 (April-December), on the other hand, were of the order of US\$ 350.9 billion, a growth of 30.4% as compared with 29.8% in the preceding year. Petroleum, oil and lubricants, gold silver and machinery were the major items of imports.

Exports of all commodities from India, destination-wise, are given in Appendix 4.2. Item-wise details of India's foreign trade (April-December 2011) are shown in Table 4.2

Table 4.2
India's Merchandise Trade April-December 2011 (US\$ billion)

Item	2010-2011 (R)	2011-12(P)
1	2	3
Exports	173.0(36.0)	217.7(25.8)
Oil exports	28.3(45.3)	43.9(55.0)
Non oil exports	144.7(32.8)	173.7(20.1)
Imports	269.1 (29.8)	350.9(30.4)
Oil imports	75.2(22.0)	105.6(40.4)
Non oil imports	193.9(33.1)	245.3(26.5)
Trade Balance	-96.1	-133.3
Oil Trade Balance	-46.9	-61.7
Non Oil trade Balance	-49.2	-71.6

Note: ® Revised, (P) Provisional. .Figure in parentheses shows percentage change over the corresponding period of the previous year.

Source: RBI Bulletin, December 2011, www.bulletin.rbi.org.in

4.7 As the crude oil prices floated upwards, imports during April-December, 2011 amounted to US\$ 350.9 billion, an increase of 30.4%. There had been significant rise in import of gold, silver and machinery. Non-oil imports during the first half of 2011-12, at US\$ 245.3 billion, recorded a growth of 26.5% as compared to 33.1% in the corresponding period of the previous year.

4.8 The trade deficit during April-December 2011 touched US\$ 133.3 billion as compared to US\$ 96.1 billion during the corresponding period of 2010. The data on commodity-wise merchandise exports indicated that during 2011-12 (April-December) engineering goods, petroleum products, chemicals, gems and jewellery and agricultural products contributed more than 80% of the overall exports. Export growth was higher in sectors like leather and manufactures and textile and textile products while it was lower for petroleum products and ores and minerals (See Appendix 4.3).

4.9 Increasing diversification of exports in terms of destination and commodities due to supportive government policy facilitated export performance. Exports to the European Union, the US, and Asia together accounted for a larger share of India's exports. India's foreign trade up to September 2011 is shown in Table 4.3.

Table 4.3
India's Foreign Trade – September 2011

Year	Exports (Rs. in crores)	Imports (Rs. in crores)	Exports US\$ million	Imports (US\$ million)	Trade balance	
					Rs. in crores	US\$ million
2009-10	70838(-1.5)	104275(-26.5)	14624(-7.4)	21527(-30.9)	-33437	-6903
2010-11(R)	83928(18.48)	124366(19.27)	18221(24.60)	27000(25.42)	-40438	-8779
2011-12(P) up to July 2011	130339	179561	29344	40426	-49222	-11082

(Figures in bracket denote to percentage variation over the corresponding period of the previous year) Source: RBI Bulletin March 2012. R-Revised, P-Provisional

4.10 The Foreign Trade Policy 2009-14 released by the Union Government reiterated the possibility of India coming back to high export growth path of around 25% per annum. Cross-country comparison of export performance indicated that India's export growth was the highest among the major advanced and emerging economies during the first six months of 2011. Latest monthly data available from the International Monetary Fund showed that the value of world merchandise exports grew, on an average, by 22.1% during April-September 2011.

4.11 Export performance of commodities like fresh vegetables, rice, poultry products, tobacco, iron ore, coal, project goods, silk carpets, computer software, etc. marked a decline during 2010-11. Vegetables exports contracted by 10.5%, rice by 37%, poultry products by 23%, tobacco by 14%, iron ore by 23%, silk carpets by 59%, project goods by 39% and computer software by 62%. The depreciation in the rupee triggered by the Euro-zone crisis stood in the way of exports of certain commodities.

Exports

4.12 India's export earnings during 2011-12 increased to \$301137 million from \$251957 million in 2010-11, an increase of 19.5%. Item-wise analysis of exports for the period 2010-11 over 2009-10 showed that earnings from the export of agro products increased by 39.2%, ores and minerals by 23% and manufactured goods 42.4%. A commodity-wise analysis of exports is shown in Table 4.4.

Table: 4.4
Commodity-wise analysis of exports from 2003-04 to 2010-11 (US\$ million)

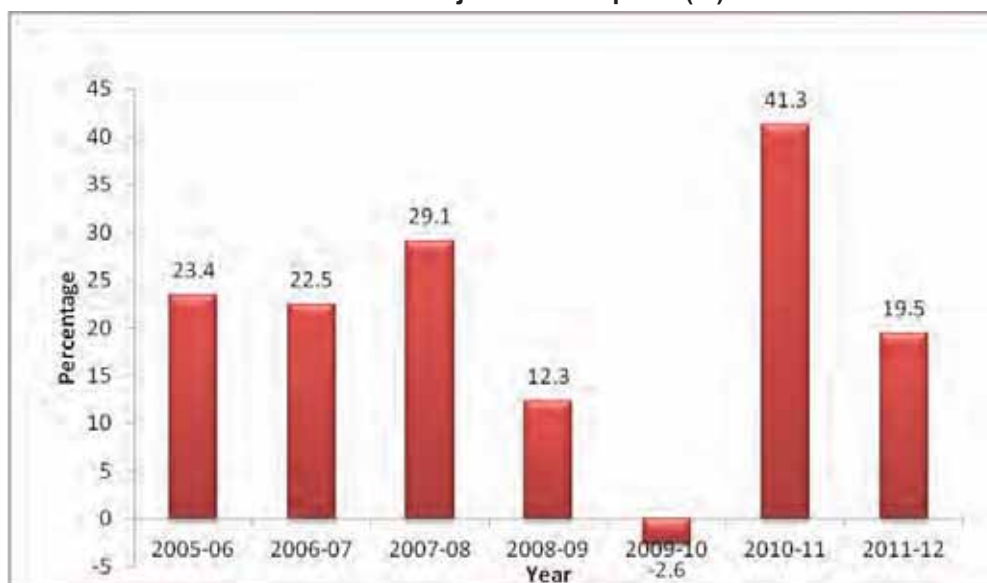
Items	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
Agro Products	7538	8471	10212	12675	18442	17563	17747	24696	NA
Ores&Minerals	2370	5076	6163	6998	9124	7813	8669	10660	NA
Manufactured goods	48525	60706	72552	84863	103032	123345	115262	164107	NA
Total(including others)	63886	83503	103075	126276	162988	183091	178345	251957	301137

Source CMIE December 2011

4.13 Given the on-going economic crisis in the US and Europe, which accounted for 30% of India's exports, the chances of demand picking up in the current year is bleak. The growth rate of exports projected by CMIE is 19.5% for 2011-12 as against 41.3% recorded in the preceding year. In value terms the expectation is US\$ 301.1 billion.

4.14 A comparative study shows that India's export growth had been much higher than the global growth rate during the current year ended September 2011. In November 2011, the World Trade Organization had forecast that world exports would decline from 6.5% to 5.8% due to the worsening outlook for the global economy. This apart, the sovereign debt crisis in Euro zone, weakness in the US and modernization of economic activity in China were said to adversely affect India's export prospects. Projection of exports and imports by CMIE for the period 2011-12 is given in Appendix 4.4. The CMIE's forecast shows the export from India to be 19.5% in 2011-12 (Figure 4.2).

Fig. 4.2
CMIE's Projection of Exports (%)



4.15 Export growth showed an uptrend during all the first six months of 2011-12 reflecting the impact of export promotional measures announced by the Government. However, after peaking at 82% in July 2011, monthly export growth remained comparatively low in August and September 2011, but higher than corresponding months of 2010-11. The commodity-wise exports data available during 2011-12 (April-June), showed that manufactured goods continued to maintain the largest share with 66% followed by petroleum products (18.4%) and primary products (13.2%). The rise in the share of manufactured goods essentially emanated from improvement in the share of engineering goods. Reflecting the robust demand in new markets like Latin America and Africa, exports of engineering goods during April-June 2011 were more than double than in the corresponding period of the previous year.

India's export to principal region (percentage share) is shown in Appendix 4.5

4.16 In value terms too, there had been consistent increase (see Table 4.5), resulting in the country's foreign exchange reserve adding up to US\$ 314.34 billion as on November 2011. Petroleum products, ores and minerals were the sectors which recorded decelerated growth during April-June 2011. Lower growth in the exports of ores and minerals possibly reflected reduced demand for basic inputs due to concerns with regard to global slowdown. The impact of quantitative restrictions imposed on exports of raw cotton also resulted in negative growth during April-June 2011.

Table-4.5
India's Export Earnings from 2003-04 to 2010-11
(Rs.in crore & US\$ million)

Year	Export Earnings (Rs. In crores)			Export Earnings (US\$ million)		
	Oil	Non Oil	Total	Oil	Non Oil	Total
2003-04	16397	276969	293367	3568	60274	63843
2004-05	31404	343935	375340	6989	76547	83536
2005-06	51533	404885	456418	11640	91451	103091
2006-07	84520	487259	571779	18635	107779	126414
2007-08	114192	541672	655864	28363	134541	162904

Year	Export Earnings (Rs. In crores)			Export Earnings (US\$ million)		
	Oil	Non Oil	Total	Oil	Non Oil	Total
2008-09	123398	717357	840755	27547	157748	185295
2009-10	132899	712635	845534	28192	150559	178751
2010-11	190781	966694	1157475	41918	212484	254402

Source RBI Bulletin December 2011.

Imports

4.17 Imports during 2011-12 (April-December) registered a growth rate of 30.4% compared to 29.8% in the preceding period. Though there had been a spurt in imports of petroleum, oil and lubricants, gold & silver and machinery, certain categories of capital goods either declined or showed decelerated growth raising concerns over the domestic investment scenario.

4.18 Higher growth in both oil and non-oil imports necessarily resulted in a wider merchandise trade deficit of US\$133.3 billion during April-December 2011-12, against US\$96.1 billion in the corresponding period of the previous year.

Table: 4.6
India's Import during 2003-04 to 2010-11 (in ₹ in Crores and US\$ million)

Year	Import (Rs. in crores)			Import (in US\$ million)		
	Oil	Non Oil	Total	Oil	Non Oil	Total
2003-04	94520	264588	359108	20569	57580	78149
2004-05	134094	366971	501065	29844	81673	111517
2005-06	194640	465769	660409	43963	105203	149166
2006-07	258572	581935	840506	56945	128790	185735
2007-08	320655	691657	1012312	76645	171795	251439
2008-09	419968	954468	1374436	93762	210025	303696
2009-10	411649	952086	1363736	87136	201237	288373
2010-11	482282	1201185	1683467	103952	265817	369769

Source: RBI Bulletin December 2011.

4.19 Imports during 2010-11 were valued at US\$ 3,69,769 million against US\$ 2,88,373 million in 2009-10 showing a sharp increase of 28.2% (Table 4.6). Imports of POL reached to a level of US\$ 1,03,952 Million in 2010-11 registering an increase of 19.30 per cent over the previous year. Import of Non-POL stood at US\$ 2,46,346 Million as against US\$ 2,00,820 Million of the previous period. Import percentage of GDP stood at 23.2 per cent (provisional) in 2010-11. imports are expected to grow by a sharp 35% and non-POL imports by 24.2 per cent. (see Table 4.7) The percentage of India's imports of commodities by share of groups/countries is given Appendix 4.6.

Table: 4.7
Commodity wise analysis of Imports from 2003-04 to 2011-12 (\$ million)

Items	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 (p)
POL	20584	29832	43957	57068	79659	91456	86827	105928	143003
Non POL	57619	81640	105187	128014	170132	207855	200820	246346	305950

Source: CMIE December 2011. P-Provisional

4.20 For the year ending March 2012, CMIE predicted imports to rise by 27.4%, against 22.5% in POL

Export – Import Trade by Kerala through Cochin Port

4.21 Cochin Port is the major gateway to the State. The trade menu of Kerala includes mainly pepper, cashew, coir and coir products, tea, cardamom, ginger, spices oil and marine products. Total traffic handled by the port increased to 178.72 lakh MT in 2010-11 from 174.29 lakh MT by 2009-10, registering an increase of 2.54%. Out of this, exports accounted for 34.04 lakh MT and imports 144.68 lakh MT. (Table 4.8)

Table – 4.8
Cargo Handled at Cochin Port during 2006-07 to 2010-11 (In Lakh MT)

Traffic	Export					Import				
	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Coastal	15.69	14.92	9.81	12.83	12.04	28.72	36.60	38.17	42.65	48.21
Foreign	19.05	19.99	17.29	23.13	22.00	89.11	86.04	89.67	95.68	96.47
Total	34.74	34.91	27.10	35.96	34.04	117.83	122.64	127.84	138.33	144.68

Source: Cochin Port Trust

Commodity Composition of Exports through Cochin Port

4.22 Tea, cashew kernels, sea foods, coir products, spices, coffee etc are the main items exported through Cochin Port. Of the total exports of 2010-11, tea constituted 3.27%, cashew kernels 1.89%, sea foods 4.98%, coir products 3.85%, spices 2.38%, coffee 2.49% and miscellaneous, including POL, 81.14%.

4.23 Total quantity of exports through Cochin Port during the year under review had decreased to 34.04 lakh MT from 35.96 lakh MT in the previous year. In 2010-11 a rise of 2.54% in quantitative terms and 17.6% in value terms could be seen. As compared to the previous year, during 2010-11 all commodities exported through the port showed an increasing trend except tea, coir products and spices. During 2010-11, exports of cashew kernels increased by 18.40%, coffee by 175.47% and sea foods by 22.67%. Exports of tea decreased by 3.1%, coir products by 25.58% and spices by 0.9% (see Appendix 4.7).

Commodity Composition of Kerala's Imports through Cochin Port

4.24 Imports through Cochin Port increased to 144.68 lakh MT in 2010-11 from 138.33 lakh MT of 2009-10, showing a growth of 4.59%. Fertilizers and raw materials, food grains, iron & steel and machinery, newsprint and raw cashewnut are the main items of imports. During 2010-11 import of fertilizers and raw materials decreased by 0.30%. In the case of iron, steel and machinery imports, a higher growth of 82.49% was registered during 2010-11. All items except fertilizers and raw materials marked an increasing trend of imports during the period under review. Of the total imports in 2010-11, fertilizers and raw materials constituted 4.28%, food grains 0.06%, iron and steel and machinery 1.41%, newsprint 8.28%, cashewnut 2.19% and miscellaneous, including POL, 91.22% (Appendix 4.8).

Cargo handled by Cochin Port

4.25 During 2010-11, exports of cargo (both coastal and foreign) from Cochin Port decreased to 34.04 lakh MT from 35.96 lakh MT in the previous year ago, showing a fall of 5.34%. On the other hand, imports of cargo registered a growth of 4.59% during the same period. While coastal exports decreased to 12.04 lakh MT in 2010-11 from 12.83 lakh MT in 2009-10, foreign export decreased to 22.00 lakh MT in 2010-11 from 23.13 lakh MT in 2009-10. Both coastal and foreign imports increased by 13.04%

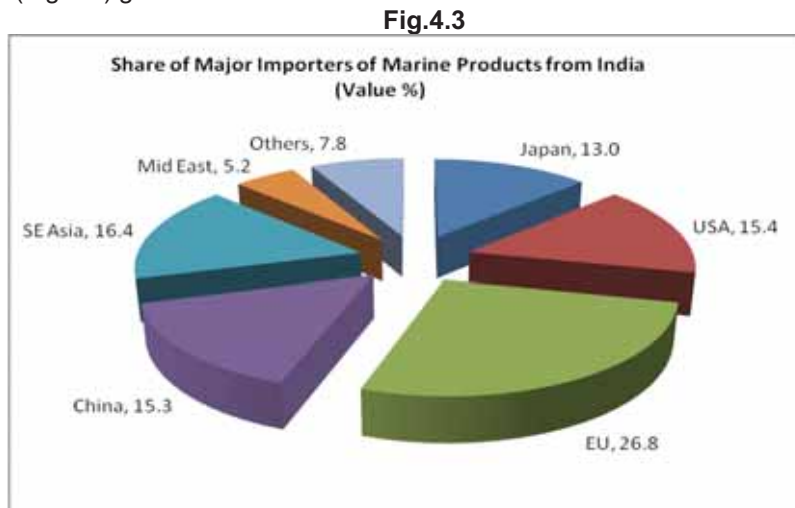
and 0.83%, respectively during 2010-11 (see Table 4.8).

Exports of Marine Products - National Scenario

4.26 Exports of Marine Products during 2010-11 totalled 813091 MT valued at Rs.12901.47 crore as against 678436 MT valued Rs.10048.53 crore in 2009-10. In quantity there was an increase of 19.85% and in value terms 28.39% over the previous year. During the year under review export earnings from marine products in dollar terms stood at US\$ 2856.92 million showing an increase of 33.95%.

4.27 South-East Asia emerged as the largest market for marine products from India accounting for a share of 28.77% in quantity but 16.38% in value followed by European Union with 2% in quantity but 26.81% in value. In value terms China accounted for 15.33% and 19.57% in quantity. Japan's share was 13.04% in value and 8.70% in quantity, the US 15.42% in value and 6.16% in quantity and West Asia 5.40% in quantity and 5.19 % in value. Exports to countries like Libya, Reunion islands, Australia, Puerto Rico, Dominican Republic, Kenya, Ukraine, Brazil, etc. showed a positive growth.

4.28 Major importers of marine products from India and their share in value during 2010-11 is furnished in the diagram (Fig.4.3) given below.



Source: The Marine Products Export Development Agency (MPEDA)

4.29 The major marine products exported were frozen shrimp, frozen fish, frozen cuttle fish, frozen squid, dried items, live items and chilled items. Details of item-wise exports of marine products from India for the last five years are given in Appendix 4.10. Compared to the previous year, in the year under report, all items exported, except frozen cuttle fish, live items and chilled items showed an increasing trend. In the year under report an analysis of exports of marine products from our country showed that quantitatively the export of frozen fish topped (3,12,358 MT), but in value terms the top contributor was frozen shrimp with an earning of Rs.5718.13 crore, though quantitatively it stood second. Exports of Marine Products from Kerala

4.30 During 2010-11, marine exports of Kerala stood at 124615 MT having a value of Rs.200210 lakh as against 107293 MT valued at Rs.167002 lakh in 2009-10. Contribution of Kerala towards India's marine export in the year 2010-11 came down slightly to 15.33% from 15.81% in 2009-10 in volume and decreased in value to 15.52% from 16.62 per cent of year ago period. This decreasing trend continued till 2008-09. Table 4.9 shows the export details of marine products of Kerala compared to all India in quantity and value for years 2004-05 to 2010-11.

Fig 4.4
Export trend of Marine products – Kerala & India (Rs.Crore)
(2000-01 to 2010-11)



Source: The Marine Products Export Development Agency (MPEDA)

Table 4.9
Export Trend of Marine Products – India & Kerala 2004-05 to 2010-11

Year	INDIA		KERALA		KERALA's share%	
	Quantity (Tonnes)	Value (Rs Lakh)	Quantity (Tonnes)	Value (Rs. Lakh)	Quantity	Value
2004-05	461329		87337	115742	18.93	17.41
2005-06	512164	724530	97311	125765	19	17.36
2006-07	612642	836353	108616	152412	17.74	19.00
2007-08	541701	762092	100318	143091	18.52	18.78
2008-09	602835	8607.94	100780	157218	16.72	18.26
2009-10	678436	1004853	107293	167002	15.81	16.62
2010-11	813091	12901.47	124615	200210	15.33	15.52

Source: The Marine Products Export Development Agency (MPEDA) www.mpeda.com

4.31 An analysis of exports of marine products from Kerala showed that items such as frozen cuttle fish, live items and chilled items marked a negative trend where as frozen shrimp, frozen fish, frozen squid, dried items and others showed positive trend. Major items of exports were frozen shrimp (20%), frozen fish (29%), frozen cuttle fish(17%) and frozen squid (26%). Live items and chilled items contributed 0.2% and 2.3% respectively. (See Table 4.10)

Table -4.10
Item wise Exports of Marine Products from Kerala
During 2009-10 and 2010-11

Sl.No	Item	2009-2010		Val. Rs (crores)	
		Qty. (Tons)	Val. Rs (crores)	Qty. (Tons)	Val. Rs (crores)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Frozen Shrimp	25290	646.75	25301	655.19
2	Frozen fish	29111	216.38	35636	263.26
3	Frozen Cuttle Fish	23157	402.05	20625	481.67
4	Frozen Squid	18713	209.18	31973	399.38
5	Dried Items	78	16.44	174	4.03
6	Live Items	431	27.93	372	31.78
7	Chilled Items	2856	71.89	2815	67.75
8	Others	7656	79.41	7719	99.05
	Total	107293	1670.02	124615	2002.11

Source: MPEDA

Cashew

4.32 India continued to be the largest producer of raw cashewnuts in the world. Production of raw nuts in India during 2010-11 was 6,53,000 MT as against the estimated production of 6,13,000 MT during 2009-10. The other main producing countries are Vietnam, Brazil, Tanzania, Ivory Coast, Guinea Bissau, Mozambique and Indonesia. The export earnings from cashew and allied products during the year 2010-11 added up to Rs. 2630 crore (US \$ 577 Million)

Box: 4.2

The share of agricultural products in the total export earnings of the country during 2010-11 was 5.47% and cashew kernels ranked 9th among them contributing 4.14%. This accounted to 0.23% of the total foreign exchange earnings of the country through exports.

4.33 Total export of cashew kernels from India during 2010-11 was 91559 MT valued at Rs. 2598.15 crore (US\$ 570 million) as against 108120 MT valued at Rs. 2906 crore (US\$613 million) in 2009-10. When compared to the previous year it showed a decrease of 15.32% in quantity and 11% in rupee terms and 7.0% in US\$ terms. Though the quantum of exports decreased, the average unit export price realized went up during the year to Rs. 283.76 per kg. as against Rs. 268.77 per kg in 2009-10. Table 4.11 shows the export of cashew kernels from India to different zones.

Table 4.11
Export of Cashew Kernels from India to Different Zones

Zone	2009-10		2010-11		Difference (%)	
	Quantity (MT)	Value (Rs. crores)	Quantity (MT)	Value (Rs. crores)	Quantity (MT)	Value (Rs. crores)
America	34034	787.29	29415	859.22	-13.57	9.14
Europe	35820	836.06	26066	729.14	-27.23	-12.79
West Asia& Africa	34027	848.56	23160	691.33	-31.94	-18.53
South East & Far East Asia	12328	291.66	11210	280.16	-9.07	-3.94
Oceania	1750	37.12	1708	38.19	-2.40	2.88
Total	117959	2800.69	91559	2598.04	-22.38	-7.24

Source: Cashew Export Promotion Council, www.cashweindia.org

4.34 Out of the total quantity of cashew kernel exported during 2010-11, major share, ie, 32.13% was to the American zone. The European zone accounted for 28.47% and the West Asian Zone 23.34%. There was a decrease of 13.57% in exports to American Zone.

4.35 Both in value and quantity terms Kerala's share in cashew kernel export of India had been showing a negative trend since 2006-07. Of the total exports of cashew kernels from India, Kerala's contribution in quantitative terms stood at 54.27% and, in value terms, at 54.55% in 2010-11. This was 57.06% and 56.29%, respectively in 2009-10 (see Table 4.12).

Table – 4.12
Export of Cashew Kernels: Kerala and India (2004-05 to 2010-11)
(Quantity in MT and Value in Rs. Crores)

Year	Kerala*		India		Share of Kerala (%)	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
2004-05	79950	1715.94	126667	2709.24	63.12	63.34
2005-06	74376	1622.82	114143	2514.86	65.16	64.53
2006-07	72860	1504.87	118540	2455.15	61.46	61.29
2007-08	69298	1395.02	114345	2289.02	60.60	60.94
2008-09	63730	1716.52	109523	2988.4	58.19	57.44
2009-10	61698	1635.79	108120	2905.82	57.06	56.29
2010-11**	49692	1417.28	91559	2598.15	54.27	54.55

Source: The Cashew Export Promotion Council of India

*Export through Cochin Port, **Provisional

4.36 A country-wise analysis of export of cashew kernels from India shows that the US remained the main customer by importing 32% of the total export. UAE (13%) and the Netherlands (10%) came the second and third largest customers of cashew kernels from India.

4.37 The export of cashewnut shell liquid from India during 2010-11 was 11364 MT valued Rs. 31.85 crore (US\$ 7 million) as against an export of 11227 MT valued Rs. 27.62 crore (US\$ 5.8 million) during 2009-10. There was an increase of 1.22% in quantity, 15.31% in rupee terms and an of 20.69% in US\$ terms. The unit value of cashewnut shell liquid during the period un-

der report stood at Rs.28.03 per kg as against Rs. 24.60 per kg in the previous year. Export details of cashewnut shell liquid from India during 2009-10 and 2010-11 are furnished in Table 4.13.

Table .4.13
Export of Cashewnut Shell Liquid & Cardanol from India during 2009-10 & 2010-11

Sl.No	Countries	2009-10*		2010-11*	
		Qty (MT)	Value (crs.)	Qty (MT)	Value (crs.)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	USA	6117	12.81	5066	11.28
2	China	2910	8.26	3232	8.61
3	Korea R	1391	3.95	1395	5.05
4	Japan	281	0.82	630	1.89
5	Indonesia	178	0.37	98	0.26
6	Taiwan	69	0.36	122	0.81
7	Slovenia	41	0.15	247	1.05
8	Thailand	42	0.16	38	0.15
9	South Africa	16	0.06	54	0.20
10	Singapore	24	0.10	153	0.99
11	Others	158	0.58	329	1.57
	Total	11227	27.62	11364	31.85

*Export through Cochin Port

Source: Cashew Export Promotion council of India

4.38 The share of Kerala in the export of cashewnut shell liquid decreased to 2717 MT during 2010-11 from 3079 MT in the previous year. Of the total cashew shell liquid export, Kerala's contribution stood at 24%. Trends in cashewnut shell liquid export from Kerala are given in the Fig 4.5 below. The major markets of India's export were the US, China, Korea, Japan and Indonesia. The details of export of cashew nut shell liquid from Kerala & India are furnished in Table.4.14

Fig.4.5

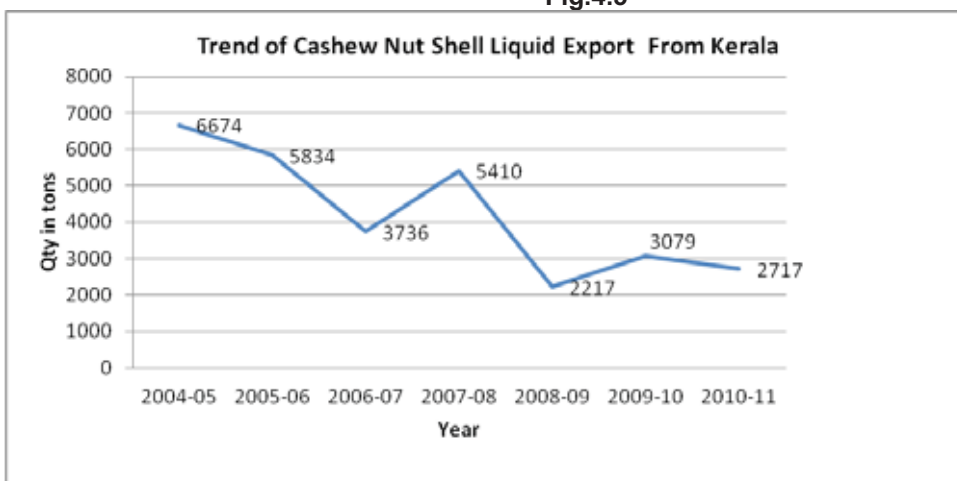


Table 4.14
Export of Cashew nut shell Liquid – Kerala & India (2004-05 to 2010-11)
(Quantity in MT and value in Rs. crore)

Year	Kerala*		India	
	Quantity (MT)	Value (Rs.Crores)	Quantity (MT)	Value (Rs.Crores)
1	2	3	4	5
2004-05	6674	6.58	7474	7.91
2005-06	5834	5.97	6405	7.09
2006-07	3736	5.70	6139	10.29
2007-08	5410	7.41	7813	11.98
2008-09	2217	3.91	9099	26.06
2009-10	3079	6.65	9748	24.12
2010-11**	2717	6.30	11364	31.85

Source: The Cashew Export Promotion Council of India
 *Export through Cochin Port, ** Provisional

4.39 The total raw cashewnuts imported into India during 2010-11 was 5,04,138 MT valued at Rs.2479.75 crore against 7,52,854 MT valued at Rs. 3037.35 crore in 2009-10. (see Table 4.15). The unit import price for raw cashew nut was Rs.49.19/kg during 2010-11 as against Rs. 40.31/kg during the previous year.

Table: 4.15
Import of raw Cashewnuts into India :Kerala
(2006-07 to 2010-11)

Year	Kerala*		India	
	Quantity (MT)	Value (Rs.Crores)	Quantity (MT)	Value (Rs.Crores)
1	2	3	4	5
2006-07	322443	971.79	586044	1811.62
2007-08	372497	1071.21	605985	1746.84
2008-09	345366	1476.87	605850	2632.40
2009-10	375467	1445.24	752854	3037.35
2010-11**	215590	1010.43	504138	2479.75

*import through Cochin Port , ** Provisional
 Source: The Cashew Export Promotion Council of India

Coffee

4.40 World Coffee export was 100.08 million bags in 2009-10. Total world coffee production during 2010-11 was calculated at 133.63 million bags. Indian coffee exports in quantity terms were 297808 MT valued at Rs. 3343.33 crores in 2010-11. (See Table 4.16)

4.41 India produces only 4.5 per cent of the world's coffee but exports 70-80 per cent of its output. India's export of coffee during 2011-12 (up to 31st December 2011) was calculated at 247773 MT, the value being Rs. 3423.23 crore. Italy, Russia and Germany are the top three buyer's of Indian coffee.

Table 4.16
Domestic Coffee Export from 2004-05 to 2011-12 (up to December, 2011)

Year	Quantity Tonnes	%change over the previous year	Value (Rs. crore)	%change over the previous year
1	2	3	4	5
2004-05	211765	-13.38	1224.67	5.72
2005-06	201555	17.58	1510.38	23.33
2006-07	248991	8.58	2007.6	32.92
2007-08	218852	-20.98	2044.71	1.85
2008-09	196762	-10.44	2238.41	9.47
2009-10	196002	51.35	2070.68	-7.49
2010-11	297808	26.41	3343.33	61.46
2011-12*	247773	--	3423.23	--

Source: Coffee Board, www.indiacoffee.org.

*Up to December 2011 (Provisional)

4.42 Exports of coffee through Cochin Port during 2010-11 registered a record increase of 175.47%. Exports went up to 84,792 MT valued Rs. 689.20 crore. During 2009-10 it was 30,781 MT having a value of Rs. 426.52 crore.

Tea

4.43 The general macro economic trends in the world market are not conducive to promotion of tea export. Necessarily global tea exports have been falling. As a perspective of world market fluctuations, export of tea from India during 2010-11 decreased to 1789.27 lakh kgs from 2134.34 lakh kgs of 2009-10. In value terms also export declined to Rs.2450.49 crore in 2010-11 from Rs.3038.69 crore in 2009-10, a fall by 19.36%. Exports of tea from India through north Indian ports and south Indian Ports are given in Table 4.17.

Table 4.17
Export of Tea from North Indian and South Indian Ports

Year	North Indian Ports		South Indian Ports		All India		% Change over the previous year	
	Quantity (Lakh Kg)	Value (Rs. Lakh)	Quantity (Lakh Kg)	Value (Rs. Lakh)	Quantity (Lakh Kg)	Value (Rs. Lakh)	Quantity (Lakh Kg)	Value (Rs. Lakh)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
2007-08	1101.48	129117.69	751.74	59750.29	1853.22	188867.98	-	-
2008-09	1063.04	156095.96	843.34	82083.37	1906.38	238179.33	2.87	26.11
2009-10	1225.88	200135.66	908.46	103733.22	2134.34	303868.88	11.96	27.58
2010-11	927.49	159541.29	861.78	85507.96	1789.27	245049.25	-16.17	-19.36

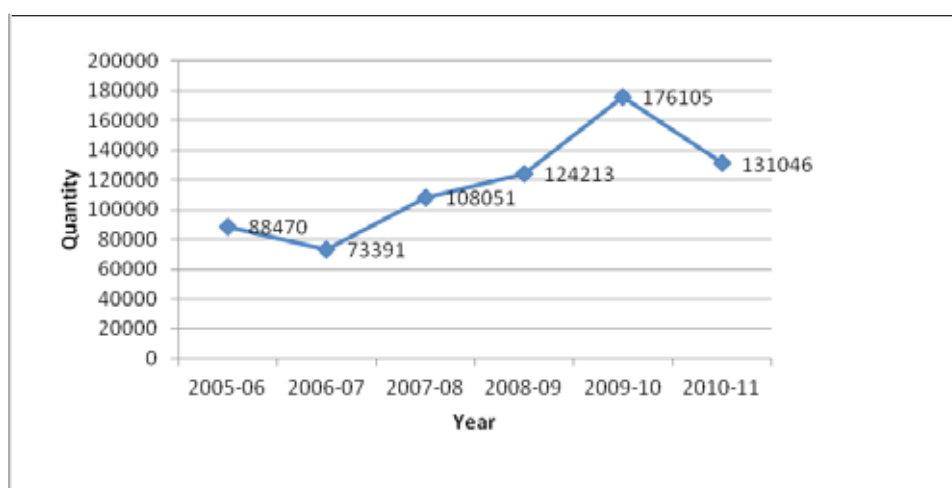
Source: Tea Board, www.teaboard.gov.in

Coir and Coir Products

4.44 Exports of coir & coir products from India in 2010-11 reached an all-time high of 3,21,016.02 MT valued at Rs. 807.07 crore. This recorded an increase of 9% in quantity and a marginal increase of 0.4% in value over that in the previous year. During 2009-10, exports of coir and coir products were to the tune of 2,94,508.05 MT valued at Rs. 804.05 crore. Destinations of India's exports of coir and coir products are furnished in Appendix 4.11.

4.45 Exports of coir and coir products through Cochin port decreased to 131046 MT in 2010-11 from 1,76,105 MT of 2009-10. In the year under report, exports decreased by 25.58%. Export item comprised coir mat, coir yarn and other coir products. The trend of export of coir products through the Cochin port for the period 2005-06 to 2010-11 is shown in the following graph (Fig 4.6).

Fig. 4.6
Trends of Coir and Coir Products from Cochin Port (Quantity in Tons)
(2005-06 to 2010-11)



Source: Cochin Port Trust

4.46 During 2010-11, as many as 111 countries imported coir and coir products. China became the major importer of coir and coir products in terms of quantity, its share being 26.26%. The US continued to be a prime importer in terms of value with its share of 25.46%. The European Union countries imported 29.97% in terms of quantity and 35.74% in terms of value

Spices

4.47 Spices exports from India registered an all-time high, both in quantity and value, during 2010-11. A total of 5,25,750 MT of spices and spices products valued Rs.6840.71 crore (US\$1502.85 million) was exported against 502,750 MT valued Rs.5560.50 crore (US\$1173.75 million) in 2009-10, an increase of 5% in volume and 23% in rupee. In dollar terms the increase was 28%.

4.48 During 2010-11, a total quantity of 18,850 MT of pepper valued Rs.383.19 crore was exported as against 19,750 MT valued Rs.313.93 crore in the previous year, an increase of 22% in value. Exports of cardamom (small) during the same added up to 1175 MT having a value of Rs.132.16 crore. In the year under review, chilli exports from India touched an all-time high in both volume (2,40,000 MT) and value (Rs.1535.54 crore). Chilli exports also registered an increase of 18% in quantity and 19% in value.

4.49 Exports of ginger too showed a similar trend during 2010-11, marking a hike of 186% in volume and 159% in value as compared to 2009-10. During the same period, export of spices oils and oleo-

resins also increased to 7600 MT valued Rs. 910.62 crore from 6750 MT having value of Rs. 708.75 crore in the previous year. In 2010-11, India exported 15,250 MT of curry powder/paste valued Rs. 210.50 crore as against 14,300 MT valued Rs.189.19 crore of 2009-10.

4.50 The major markets of India's spices exports are USA, UK, Canada, Italy, Japan, Germany, UAE, Iran, Bangladesh and Malaysia. Item wise export of Spices from India is given in Appendix 4.12.
Spices Export from Kerala

4.51 Exports of spices through port in Kerala stood at 73,733.38 MT valued at Rs.1885.42 crore in 2010-11. When compared to the previous year, this showed an increase of 5.85% in quantity and 29.42% in value. Pepper, cardamom, chilli, ginger, turmeric, coriander, cumin, celery, fennel, garlic, tamarind, vanilla, curry power, spices oil, mint products, nutmeg and maces etc are the main items exported through the ports of Kerala.

4.52 In the year under review Kerala exported 16,294.97 MT of pepper valued at Rs.330.61 crore as against 16,840.65 MT valued at Rs.267.33 crore in the previous year. Kerala's exports of pepper had been declining since 2008-09. Even so, they represented more than 85% of India's total exports of pepper, both in quantity and value. In the year under review exports of cardamom fell by 18.5% and chilli by 2%. While, ginger registered an increase, cumin decreased by 16%, fennel by 15% and fenu greek by 6%. Exports of garlic, however, increased by 7%. So were the exports of spices oil & oleoresins (20%), turmeric (15 %) and coriander (4%) Item-wise export of spices through ports in Kerala from 2005-06 to 2010-11 are furnished in Appendix 4.13.

05 CHAPTER

Labour and Employment



Labour and Employment

Generation of productive and gainful employment with decent working conditions is viewed as a crucial strategy for 'Inclusive Growth' (Planning Commission 2010). Indian labour market is characterised by complex situations which arise due to many reasons such as full time and part time workers, variations in the availability of work during different seasons of a year, workers engaging themselves in multiple jobs, workers ready to work at low wages, social and cultural factors restricting large number of women workers to participate in the labour market etc.

5.2 Productive employment and Decent work are key elements to achieve a fair globalisation and the reduction of poverty. The ILO has developed an agenda for the community of work. Putting the Decent Work Agenda into practice is achieved through four strategic pillars: job creation, rights at work, social protection and social dialogue, with gender equality as a crosscutting objective.

5.3 More and more sections of the working class are brought into the Ambit of ILO standards. The 100th Session of International Labour Organisation at Geneva decides to bring an estimated 53 to 100 million domestic workers worldwide under the realm of labour standards. The new ILO standards set out the domestic workers around the world who care for families and households, must have the same basic labour rights as those available to other workers: reasonable hours of work, weekly rest of at least 24 consecutive hours, a limit on in-kind payment, clear information on terms and conditions of employment, as well as respect for fundamental principles and rights at work including freedom of association and the right to collective bargaining.

5.4 Recent ILO estimates based on national surveys or censuses of 117 countries, place the number of domestic workers at around 53 million. The fact is that this kind of work is often hidden and unregistered; the total number of domestic workers could be as high as 100 million. Around 83 percent of these workers are women or girls and among them many are migrant workers. The Convention defines domestic work as work performed in or for a household or households.

5.5 The 44th Session of the Indian Labour Conference (ILC) was held on February, 2011 at Vigyan Bhavan, New Delhi. The conference focused on three critical issues, viz, (i) Minimum wages (ii) Social Security and (iii) Employability and Employment. The Key recommendations of 44th Session of Indian Labour Conference is given in the box No. 5.1

Box No. 5.1

44th Session of Indian Labour Conference – Key Recommendations

- Minimum Wages Act Coverage for all Employment
- Raising the wage ceiling in the Employees Provident Fund, Enhancement of Pension, under Employees Pension Scheme 95, Portability of Provident Fund Account, Reduction in the Requirement of Minimum continuous Service etc

- Stress on Matching the Large scale Skilling Targets with creating similar number of openings in the Area of Employment
- Maternity Leave under Maternity Benefit Act be increased from the present level of 12 weeks to 24 weeks

5.6 The Government has given top priority to accelerate industrial growth and a major area that requires urgent attention is 'conflict resolution' in the industrial landscape. More importantly, the established institutions are more concerned about the organised sector, and the entire gamut of unorganised labour is ignored.

5.7 The State has a work force of around 83 lakh of which 19 lakh are women workers. The vast majority of the workforce in the unorganised or informal sector; sometimes in conditions of partial employment, often without adequate wages or Social security protection. The attention of Government has been largely focused on protecting of workers in the organised sector.

5.8 Unemployment is one of the basic problems of the State. Government has to create new employment opportunities. Productive employment is being created in the State's economy at very low rates. Despite the relatively high skill and adaptability levels of the State's workforce, labour market has not been perceived as a positive factor by prospective investors in Kerala.

Box. No. 5.2
Labour sector problems in Kerala

- The high rates of unemployment and under employment
- The low rates of productive employment creation
- The unprotected conditions in the unorganised sector
- The perception of adverse labour relations
- The inadequate levels of skill creation and training
- The inefficiently targeted Social Security programmes

5.9 The competitive market reform policies have turned some industries unviable. The forces of globalisation, the dismantling of trade barriers, the new production paradigm in 'sunrise' areas like information technology and biotechnology, the practice of home working, intangible value addition and other phenomena are making their presence felt in India also. The organised sector worldwide is moving away from an employment security regime, towards an income security regime. The new environment demands a high degree of adaptability and flexibility in the labour market.

Social Security

5.10 Providing social security to workers is an important function of Labour policy. Various kinds of social security schemes are already in operation for workers in organised sector. But the unorganised sector workers lack facilities of such schemes. Recognizing the need to address this limitation, Government has taken several initiatives to safeguard the interest of unorganised sector workers.

5.11 Kerala has made considerable progress in extending Social Security coverage through the mechanism of welfare fund boards. However, many of these schemes lack clear perspective, and need to be restructured. Their delivery mechanism is often inefficient and expensive. Extending the coverage of the social security net to cover vulnerable workers in the unorganised sector is one of the major priorities of the Government. New welfare schemes will be introduced for domestic workers, self-employed workers in the service sector and other unprotected categories. These new schemes will be introduced by utilizing existing administrative structures. The delivery system will be computerized to facilitate efficient disbursement; and social security cards will be introduced to facilitate universal access and to prevent leakage and malpractice.

5.12 The fund management of the welfare fund boards will be improved by deploying professional expertise, keeping in view the twin objectives of fund security and income generation. An investment policy would be formulated to maximize income and control of expenditure that would be uniformly

applicable to all Boards. A comprehensive membership reverification drive will be conducted in all the welfare fund boards to identify and eliminate fraudulent registrations.

5.13 The financial resources of Government available to support the social service system are limited. Government will endeavour to reprioritize the allocation of funds to ensure that vulnerable workers and essential schemes benefit the most. The welfare fund boards would also have to be self-sustaining, drawing upon the resources of community and non governmental organisations.

Unorganised Workers' Social Security Act, 2008

5.14 An important initiative to safeguard the interest of unorganised workers has been the enactment of the Unorganised Workers' Social Security Act, 2008. The Act provides for constitution of National Social Security Board, which will recommend for formulation of social security schemes for unorganised workers. Accordingly, the National Board was constituted in 2009, and the Board has recommended that social security schemes viz, Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY) providing health insurance, Janasree Bima Yojana (JBY) providing death and disability cover and Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (IGNOAPS) providing old age pension may be extended to Building and other construction workers, MGNREGA workers, Asha workers, Anganwadi workers & helpers etc. The National Social Security Fund for Unorganised Sector Workers with initial allocation of ` 1000 crore has been set up.

Plantation Sector

5.15 Kerala accounts for 71% of production of plantation crops in the country. About 14.5 lakh families are dependent on plantation sector for livelihood. Excluding the marginal farmers the labour employed in the plantation sector comes to about four and a half lakh, while the total number of factory workers in the industrial sector is 4.51 lakh. Problems faced by plantation sector are mainly due to unremunerative prices for products and lack of productivity. Increased productivity coupled with scientific management, technological innovations can only salvage the plantation sector from ruin.

Labour Welfare

5.16 Kerala is a model State for labour welfare measures. About 28 labour welfare fund boards are functioning in Kerala under different departments. Out of this, 16 are under the control of Labour Department. Major welfare measures provided by different labour welfare fund boards are the following.

- Maternity Benefit
- Marriage Benefit
- Medical Benefit
- Death Relief
- Pension/ Family Pension
- Superannuation Benefits
- Assistance for Permanent Disability
- Educational Assistance
- House Building Advance etc.

5.17 In Kerala, 30 lakh families have joined the scheme RSBY – CHIS, out of which 11.79 lakh families come under RSBY and the balance under CHIS. During 2011-12, ` 10.00 crore has been provided in the State Budget for the scheme RSBY as 25% state share and ` 150.00 crore has been provided for the scheme CHIS. Premium for a family during the year 2011-12 is ` 748.00. For the RSBY portion, 75% of the premium will be borne by Government of India. Balance premium and the administrative expenses are met by the State Government. For CHIS, the entire premium of ` 748/- per family along with administrative expenses is borne by the State Government. Apart from that there is expenditure for CHIS PLUS scheme through additional free treatment upto ` 70000/- is being provided to the RSBY-CHIS beneficiaries for treatment of cancer, heart diseases and kidney diseases. This scheme is being implemented through non insurance route and payments to the hospitals are being paid directly

by CHIAK (Comprehensive Health Insurance Agency Kerala). Expenditure for this scheme is also being met from the provision under CHIS as this forms part of CHIS. The physical and financial details of RSBY/CHIS for the period 2008 – 2011 are given in the table 5.1

Table 5.1
Physical and Financial Achievements of RSBY/CHIS

Year	Number of Patients			Amount (in Crores)		
	Public	Private	Total	Public	Private	Total
2008-2010	47858	94842	142700	18.09	27.76	45.85
2010-2011	143791	216437	360228	51.52	61.06	112.58
Total	191649	311279	502928	69.61	88.82	158.43

Source: CHIAK6

Child Labour

5.18 International Labour Organization estimates “246 million child workers aged 5 and 17 were involved in child labour of which 171 million were involved in work that by its nature is hazardous to their safety, physical or mental health and moral development. 8.4 million children were engaged in so called ‘unconditional’ worst forms of child labour, the use of children in armed conflict, trafficking in children and commercial sexual exploitation. The proportion of child labour varies from country to country. 61% in Asia, 32% in Africa and 7% in Latin America, to 1% in US, Canada, Europe and other wealthy nations in Asia. The proportion of child labour varies a lot among countries and region inside those countries and region.


5.19 The global total includes 115 million children under 18 engaged in hazardous work, such as handling chemicals, carrying heavy loads, and mining, quarrying or enduring long hours. Almost 70% of child labour is in unpaid work within extended family networks. In the developing countries, about 60% of child workers are engaged in agriculture and fisheries.

5.20 The rights of child domestic workers-who may contribute as much as 30% of global domestic labour market -have been addressed in a new ILO treaty approved in 2011. A right-based approach to child labour, relying on laws and their enforcement, is a necessary but insufficient solution to child labour. Progress towards “education for all” is the development indicator most closely linked with child labour. Unfortunately, the Millennium Development Goal (MDG) for primary school enrolment aims for a total of only five years of education, far less demanding than implied by the Minimum Age Convention. The integration of child labour concerns into national development strategies, backed by effective legislation, is therefore the preferred route to lasting solution.

5.21 The magnitude of child labour problem could be considerably reduced through rehabilitation measures and enactment of laws. It must be recognized as a human rights problem, both directly (Eg:- Slavery) and indirectly (Eg:- Compulsory labour that results in denial of the right to education). The National Policy of Child Labour enforces legal actions to protect the interests of children, makes development programmes for the benefit of child labour and projects based plan of action in the areas of high concentration of child labour. The need for awareness generation among the public has to be highlighted. Currently the magnitude of child labour in India is estimated to be approx. 10 million.

5.22 In Kerala, special attention was paid to the Programme on eradication of child labour from the society such as (a) sensitization programmes through radio and district level seminars. (b) Re-enrolment of dropout students in to formal education. As a result of State’s intervention, the number of working children has been decreased considerably (i.e. 76.6 %) from 111801 in 1971 to 26156 in 2001.

5.23 Decreasing tendency in the distribution of working children in Kerala during the last four Censuses are shown in the table 5.2

Table No. 5.2 No. of Working Children


Sl. No.	Census Year	No. of Working Children
1	1971	111801
2	1981	92854
3	1991	34800
4	2001	26156

Source: Census Reports

Welfare of Non Resident Keralites (NRK's)

5.24 Kerala is the first state in India to set up a separate department for the welfare of Non-Resident Indians hailing from the State. Government of Kerala has launched the department of Non Resident Keralites' Affairs (NORKA) on 6th December 1999, to redress the grievances of non resident Keralites. NORKA strives to solve the grievances raised in petitions for remedial actions, threat to the lives and property of those who are left back at home, tracing of missing persons abroad, compensation from sponsors, harassment from sponsors, cheating by recruiting agents, educational facilities for children of NRKs, initiation of more flights etc.

5.25 NORKA – ROOTS the field agency of NORKA Department acts as a counsel for the non-resident Keralites and provides social security to them and their family. Main activities of NORKA-ROOTS are

- Attestation of educational certificates is done through the three Certificate Authentication Centres and 68560 certificates have been attested and an amount of ₹ 16.00 crore collected as registration fees during the period under review.
- Santhwana scheme is for providing financial assistance to NRKs (returnees) whose annual income is below ₹ 25,000/-, for cases like marriage of children, medical assistance, death etc and 1250 persons were benefitted in the reported period.
- Pre-departure Orientation Programmes were conducted in 10 locations to impart minimum awareness about the adopted country of employment, their culture and prevailing labour laws, matters relating to visa stamping, immigration, baggage, customs clearance etc in which 800 candidates benefitted. In the report period 26957 ID Cards were printed
- Issuance of NRK Identity Card for those staying /working abroad for the last six months with insurance coverage.
- Skill Upgradation Programmes to upgrade the skill of young Keralite work force to meet the challenges in the overseas employment market through 8 districts in Kerala
- 'KARUNAYAM' – fund for meeting the expenditure incurred on repatriation of mortal remains of the NRKs who die abroad or those who die outside the State. Seven such cases were assisted during the period under review.
- Awareness campaigns on promoting legal, orderly and organised migration and to discourage illegal migration by making the people aware of the procedure involved in the emigration process.
- NORKA NEWS – a newsletter to publicize the various initiatives undertaken by the NORKA Department
- Repatriation of Keralites due to emergency situations in Libya and Yemen
- Setting up of NORKA-ROOTS Cells in District Collectorates
- 16 hour helpline for information dissemination and grievance redressal of the NRKs
- Job Portal & Recruitment

Industrial Relations

5.26 The main function of the Labour department is to maintain or improve the welfare of the working people of Kerala, through enforcement of various labour laws, settlement of industrial disputes through conciliation and administration of various welfare measures. All the activities of this department are

focused on to ensure fair working and living conditions of the workers in the State and maintaining cordial relationship between the employer and employee to develop a harmonious industrial economy.

5.27 During 2011, the Department had taken adequate steps to face the challenges of economic recession and its impact on the production, producers and labourers. The Government has announced a draft Labour Policy augmenting revival and development of industries to make Kerala an investor friendly state. The highlights of Labour Policy are given in Box No.5.3

Box No. 5.3
Labour Policy Highlights

- Creative measures to attract public and private investment
- 15 lakh new jobs in the coming five years
- A unified and consolidated legislation for social security schemes
- New social security schemes for workers in the unorganised sector
- Social Security Cards for workers
- Unified and beneficial management of funds of Welfare Boards
- Reprioritisation of allocation of funds to benefit vulnerable workers
- Model employee-employer relationships
- Long term settlements based on productivity
- Vital industries and establishment declared as 'public utilities'
- Special conciliation mechanism for projects with investments of `1.50 crore or more
- Industrial relations committee in more sectors
- Empowered body of experts to suggest required changes so as to make Labour Law reforms in tune with the times
- Referenda for recognition of trade unions
- Statutory amendments for expediting and streamlining the mechanism of Labour Judiciary.
- Amendments to Industrial Disputes Act in tune with the times
- Efficient functioning of Labour Department
- More labour sectors under minimum Wages Act
- Child labour act to be aggressively enforced
- Modern medical facilities for workers
- Rehabilitation packages for displaced workers
- Restructuring in functioning of employment exchanges, computerisation and updating of data base
- Revamping of curriculum and course content in Industrial training
- Joint cell of labour department to study changes in laws and rules
- Kerala Institute of Labour & Employment to be upgraded
- Policy progress monitoring team to review progress of implementation policy

5.28 The Department has taken initiatives to ensure a better employer- employee relationship resulting in the progress of the industry. As a result of the intervention by the labour officials and statutory committee a good labour relation have been evolved and rights of workers protected. The industrial atmosphere is calm and the workers and Trade Unions have contributed their share in production. During 2010-11 2357 industrial disputes were settled. The details of strikes, lockouts, layoffs and industrial accidents are given in the Table No. 5.3

Table 5.3 Strikes (Numbers)

Items	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011 (up to 30.09.2011)
Pending	0	1	0	4	3	3
Arose	6	2	22	18	12	11
Total	6	3	22	22	15	14
Man-day lost	86977	86746	394198	177494	173044	77038

Source: Labour Commissionerate

Table 5.4
Lockouts (Numbers)

Items	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011 (up to 30.09.2011)
Pending	23	27	4	8	10	13
Arose	6	0	5	13	10	7
Total	29	27	9	21	20	20
Man-day lost	1811755	1505370	758144	506606	741221	428698

Source: Labour Commissionerate

Table 5.5
Layoffs (Numbers)

Items	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011 (up to 30.09.2011)
Pending	8	6	2	4	4	6
Arose	3	3	9	12	6	4
Total	11	9	11	16	10	10
Man-day lost	564669	533872	64316	41809	23820	31,240

Source: Labour Commissionerate

Table 5.6
Industrial Accidents 2006-2010 (Numbers)

Accident	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011(Up to 30.09.10)
Fatal	62	115	173	256	196	40
Non Fatal	355	524	964	830	730	36

Source: Labour Commissionerate

5.29 Kerala is acclaimed nationally for Social security and Welfare measures it has extended for the past so many years. Almost 45 lakh of labour force in the State are protected under any one of the social security schemes. During 2010-11 Government have spent ₹ 321.79 crore through different Welfare Fund Boards for benefits of various nature including pension. The Government has enhanced the rate of welfare pensions. Kerala might be the first State in India which has introduced a welfare scheme for the migrant labourers ensuring their pay, welfare, health, educational aid etc to their families through Kerala Building and other Construction Workers Welfare Fund Board with assistance of the government. The Department is also organizing a campaign to register migrant workers in the State.

5.30 There were no strikes or disputes in Coir/Fisheries/Handloom industry in Kerala in spite of the basic problems being unaddressed. Mechanization is to be promoted in these sectors with co-operation of labourers without affecting labour opportunities. Government has declared an income support scheme to these sectors where payment of minimum wages is found difficult. The scheme is to give support to workers engaged in traditional sector activities who have an annual income of ₹ 25000/- or less. Beedi workers, Khadi workers, Fish processors, Coir workers, Fishermen, Basket and mat workers are some of the categories of workers included under this scheme during 2011-12. An income support of not less than ₹ 1250/- per annum has been given to each such worker engaged in these activities. The scheme will be in addition to the MGNREGS. A major joint welfare activity taken up by the Central and State government is the implementation of an insurance scheme, Rastriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY) for the benefit of unorganised workers all over Kerala through an agency called CHIAK. The scheme provides treatment assistance upto ₹ 30,000 from the empanelled hospitals in the State. The Scheme Aam Admi Bima Yojana (AABY) is also implemented through Labour Depart-

ment with the assistance of Central Government. The workers in the rural area holding 5 cents of land or below is eligible to enrollee in the scheme and get insurance claims of ₹ 75000 and scholarship to the students of 9th standard and above @₹ 100 per month. Another Insurance Schem called Comprehensive Health Insurance Scheme (CHIS) to the labourers who come above the poverty line is also implemented through CHIAK. It is estimated that 35 lakh of labourers have got enrolled in the scheme. Major achievements of labour department is detailed in the Box. No. 5.4.

Box No.5.4

Major achievements of Labour Department during 2010-11

- Implemented Health Insurance to both BPL and APL in Kerala through CHIAK
- Introduced AABY as a State Central Venture to the landless rural workers in Kerala
- Implemented Unorganised retired workers pension scheme
- Kept industrial peace in tune with investor friendly policy
- Paid keen attention in enforcing labour laws
- Timely action taken to revise minimum wages to the scheduled workers
- Action taken to settle the disputes in IRCs and other statutory bodies
- Awareness creation against child labour
- Helping Migrant Workers both financially and medically
- Migrant workers welfare scheme and Kerala Gold Workers Welfare Fund Board were approved and started functioning

5.31 The industrial Disputes Arose, Handled, Settled etc in Kerala is given in the table. No. 5.7

Table No 5.7

Industrial Disputes Arose, handed, Settled etc, in Kerala during 2010-11

Sl. No	Particulars	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
1	No. of disputes pending at the beginning of the year	2658	2749	2904	2819	2770	2765
2	No. of disputes that arose during the year	3405	3376	3482	3143	2352	2246
3	No. of disputes handled during the year	6063	6125	6386	5962	5122	5011
4	No. of disputes settled during the year						
a	By voluntary negotiation between parties	374	341	484	831	626	423
b	By conciliation	1124	1361	1644	1675	1008	905
c	By withdrawal	1290	1066	795	426	497	366
d	Referred for adjudication	526	453	644	260	226	136
e	referred for Arbitration	0	0	0	0	0	5
f	Total No. of disputes settled	3314	3221	3567	3192	2357	1935
5	No. of disputes pending at the end of the year	2749	2904	2819	2770	2765	3176
6	No. of disputes led to						
a	Strike (including pending previously)	7	8	7	27	20	14
b	Lockout (including pending previously)	29	29	23	15	21	20
7	No. of workers affected due						
a	strike	446144	25926	697	69114	14108	2165

Sl. No	Particulars	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
b	Lockout	7301	7910	6410	5150	25239	4452
8	Man days lost						
a	strike	3224163	172177	23192	413037	186897	133098
b	Lockout	1807511	1821036	1192022	833535	652891	504804

Source: Labour Commissionerate

Safety of Workers

5.32 The goal of all occupational safety and health programmes is to foster a safe work environment. OHSAS 18000 is an internationally recognized assessment specification for occupational health and safety management systems. The enforcement of laws & measures like the Factories Act and Rules for assuring workplace security and for the abatement of occupational hazards and diseases will be made more effective. Enforcement of Acts relating to industrial safety and prevention of pollution would be strengthened.

5.33 Department of Factories and Boilers, under the Department of Labour is the statutory Authority to ensure safety, health and welfare of workers in factories and the general public living in the vicinity of factories through the implementation of various laws. The Department is in the pursuit of prevention of industrial accidents and creation of an environment conducive to industrial hygiene as well as prevention of occupational diseases by inspection and advisory services. During 2010- 2011, priority inspection at MAH factories, air monitoring studies in hazardous factories, workshop/training programmes for workers and managers, inspection at hazardous factories by specialist inspectors, medical examination of factory workers etc were the major activities of the Department. License Adalat was conducted as part of public interaction and also first aid training was given to the public. Major programmes conducted by the Department during 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12 (upto 30.09-2011) are given in the Table 5.8

Table 5.8
Programmes conducted by Factories and Boilers Department

Sl. No	Programmes	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 (upto 30.09.2011)
1	Priority inspection at MAH factories	37	41	61
2	Air Monitoring studies in hazardous factories	2	30	45
3	Workshop/training programmes for workers/managers	10	12	42
4	Inspection at hazardous factories by specialist inspectors	8	10	15
	Total	57	93	163

Source: Factories and Boilers Department

5.34 Medical Examination of factory workers has not been carried out by the Department during the last three years. As per the Factories Act, the periodical medical examination of factory workers should be conducted by the factory Medical Officers. The departmental Medical Officers intervene in the matter as Certifying Surgeons when dispute arises where there are no medical officers available. In both the cases, the Medical Officers intervenes as per the request from the industries/industrial workers. A total of 6.40 lakh workers of 19081 establishments are coming under the control of various acts enforced by the Department during 2011 (upto 30.09.2011). Table No.5.9 shows the number of Establishments and Workers coming under the purview of various Acts enforced by Factories and Boilers.

Table No 5.9
Establishments and workers coming under the purview of various Acts enforced by
Factories and Boilers

Year	Establishments	Workers
2007	18160	579348
2008	18131	497326
2009	18740	6,24,388
2010	19055	6,39,286
2011 (upto 30.09.2011)	19081	6,40,208

Source: Factories and Boilers Department

5.35 Recent Amendments in Labour Laws for promoting Equity and welfare are given in Box No. 5.4

Box No.5.5
Recent Amendments in Labour Laws

- The Payment of Wages Act, 1936 amended to enhance the wage ceiling for its applicability. It is presently fixed at ₹ 10,000/- per month
- The Payment of Bonus Act, 1965 amended to enhance the eligibility limit from ₹ 3,500/- per month to ₹ 10,000/- and calculation ceiling from ₹ 25,000 to ₹ 3,500/- per month while making employees employed through contractors on building operations eligible for payment of bonus under the Act
- The Apprentice Act, 1961 amended, inter alia, to provide for reservation for other Backward Classes
- The Maternity Benefit Act, 1961 amended to enhance the medical bonus from ₹ 250/- to ₹ 2500/- and also empowering the Central Government to increase it from time to time before every three years, by way of notification in the Official Gazette, subject to a maximum of Rs 20,000/-
- The Employees State Insurance Act, 1948 amended to improve the quality of delivery of benefits under the scheme also to enable ESI infrastructure to be used to provide health care to workers of the unorganised sector
- The Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972 amended for raising the ceiling of Gratuity for employees in the private sector to ₹ 10.00 lakh from ₹ 3.5 Lakh
- The Plantation Labour Act, 1951 amended to provide safety and occupational health care to plantation workers

International Labour Migration

5.36 International labour migration has emerged as a major global issue that affects most of the nations in the world and ranks high on the international, regional and national policy agendas. Migration for employment is very much a part of the global agenda of the International Labour Organisation, which is based on the vision of Decent work for all and expressed in its 2008 Declaration on Social Justice for a Fair Globalisation.

5.37 According to the UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs, in 2010 there were 200 million international migrant workers and their families. The majority of migrants live in the richer countries of Europe and North America, including about 40 million in the US and 10 million in Germany. In Europe, one in eight people of working age is a migrant; in North America this ratio is one in four. In most of the Gulf countries upto 80% of the labour force is filled with migrant workers. The major labour exporting countries are Philippines, Indonesia, Sri Lanka, Nepal and Bangladesh. Even though the percentage of the global population who migrate internationally is small (about 3 percent per year), the total number is large – and it has more than doubled since 1980. The UN figures show the largest increase for 1990, reflecting the break up of the USSR into a number of independent countries, which added about 27 million people to the total international migrant stock.

5.38 According to the 2011 ILO Global Report on Discrimination, migrant workers encounter discrimination on a daily basis. The report says that while many of them are already at risk of all kinds of abuse, they also became the first victims of the financial and economic crisis. ILO Online reports from the Russian Federation which has been the biggest receiving, sending and transit country for migrant workers in Eastern Europe and Central Asia since early 1990's.

Migration of Women

5.39 According to the United Nations Population Division (UNPD), global migration rates for women have remained high since the 1960s. In developed regions, women migrants, estimated at 51.6 percent of all migrants in 2010, outnumber their male counterparts. The average emigration rate of university educated women is 17.6 percent, as compared to 13.1 percent for men, in spite of the fact that women still face unequal access to university education in many less developed countries. The growth rates for skilled women migrants are larger than the growth rates for either low skilled women or skilled men for the vast majority of source regions.

Globalisation and Migration

5.40 Migration has occurred throughout history, and current trends certainly indicate that it will continue to increase in the future. While the forces of globalisation have created opportunities for greater integration of labour markets, a complex web of national immigration laws and border controls has restricted the mobility of people across borders. Yet growing disparities in wealth, incomes, human security, human rights and demographic trends across the countries are all exerting upward pressure



on migration. Every year, many millions of young men and women enter the labour force in developing countries where jobs are not created fast enough to absorb them. The impact of demographic trends in the form of population decline and ageing is being felt most profoundly in advanced destination countries, where scarcities of labour are emerging in many sectors. The shrinking of labour force in the countries has generated a demand for workers in many sectors of the economy, particularly in services, which has been met to a significant extent by migrants. New technologies also allow more people to acquire the information they need to access the global labour market.

Migration and economic growth

5.41 Migrants contribute to economic growth in numerous ways-by filling labour market needs in high-skill and low-skill segments of the market, rejuvenating the population, improving labour market efficiency, promoting entrepreneurship, spurring urban renewal, and injecting dynamism and diversity into destination countries and societies.

5.42 The World Bank has used a general equilibrium model to estimate overall economic gains to the global economy through international migration. Assuming a modest increase in migration from developing countries to high income countries (14.2 million workers, consisting of 4.5 million skilled and balance low skilled), the share of migrants in the stock of workers in high income countries will increase by 3 percent by the year 2025.

5.43 The current emphasis on migration and development projects a positive image of international migration. This has resulted in greater international co-operation to maximize the positive aspects and minimize the negative ones. The ILO Director General has emphasized, "gains from migration and protection of migrant rights are indeed inseparable. Migrant workers can make their best contribution to host and source countries when they enjoy decent working conditions, and when their fundamental human and labour rights are respected".

Migration in Kerala

5.44 A recent trend in the employment sector in the State is the inflow of interstate migrant labour from other States like West Bengal, Bihar, Orissa, Chattisgarh, Jharkhand etc, besides from the adjacent States. Higher wages for unskilled labour in the State, large opportunities for employment and shortage of local labour, paradoxically, despite the high unemployment rate in the State, led to massive influx of migrant labour to the State. These workers are less advantaged group in the labour market working for a subsistence living. Even though a comprehensive data on migrant labour is not available, different micro studies indicated that the incidence of migrant labour is increasing in the State. Since they are not engaged through a contractor or an intermediary, the legal protections envisaged under the Interstate Migrant Workmen (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1979 are alien to them in their employment. According to Census, 2001, among the districts, Ernakulam district, recorded the highest inflow of migrants from other States. Table No. 5. Shows the distribution of migrants from other States/ Union Territories in the districts of Kerala 5.10

Table No. 5.10
Distribution of Migrants from other States/ UTs in the districts of Kerala

Districts	No. of Migrants	Share of in migrants
Ernakulam	55977	13.56
Idukki	53056	12.85
Thiruvananthapuram	48575	11.77
Palakkad	47955	11.62
Kasaragod	31884	7.72
Kannur	28115	6.81



Districts	No. of Migrants	Share of in migrants
Thrissur	25358	6.14
Kozhikode	23118	5.60
Malappuram	22092	5.35
Wayanad	18710	4.53
Kollam	16797	4.07
Kollam	16349	3.96
Pathanamthitta	13683	3.31
Aleppey	11180	2.71
Total	412849	100

Source : compiled from Census of India 2001-D series

5.45 The migrant labourers get much higher monetary wages than in their native places and they work for longer hours and their real wages may be lower. They live in shanty houses/rooms in slums like localities often on a sharing basis. They have limited access to sanitation facilities and safe water and the working and living conditions and habits make them suffer from a number of diseases. But their access to public services like health and education is limited and they enjoy very limited protection from labour laws. They also face problems of social integration in Kerala.

5.46 Though these workers are predominantly engaged in the construction, plywood and steel industries, their presence is noticeable in almost all employments including service sector in the State. Because of their lower levels of reservation wages; and they do not have organization and union and lack of 'voice', recently there is an increasing tendency to employ migrant labour; especially in the field of constructions. Since measures had not been developed to improve the weak conditions of these labour, Social Security, compensation in case of job loss, health problems etc, the State Government have envisaged a scheme called "Inter State Migrant Workers Welfare Scheme" through Kerala Building and Other Constructions Workers Welfare Fund Board.

5.47 A pertinent issue here is the cause of migrant labour. Kerala hitherto known for outbound migration is faced with a new phenomenon called inbound migration which has been creating ripples not only in the labour market but also has its impact on the social fabric of the society. Attack against migrant workers in several parts of the State has been increasing. Two such recent instances of brutal and senseless attack by locals on migrant labourers were reported from Kayamkulam and Ernakulam. Instances like these are now dime a dozen. So much so, the local media now started treating such instances as 'routine' and not even treat as a new item worth carrying.

Kerala Institute of Labour and Employment (KILE)

5.48 Kerala Institute of Labour and Employment (KILE) is an autonomous institution functioning under Ministry of Labour, Government of Kerala for conducting Training, Workshop, Seminar and Research of labour and allied subjects. In addition, it is conducting memorial lecture series in the names of prominent Trade Union leaders of Kerala, women development initiatives and special training programmes for unorganised sectors and interstate migrant workmen in construction sector and industries in Kerala. During 2011 the Institute has published the Malayalam version of 'Labour Kerala' -2011, 'Thozhil meghalayum Keralavum 2011 in the period under review. During the year 2011-12 the Institute has conducted the 6 training programmes, 23 seminars, one workshop, one Orientation programme and published a book . It is also conducted two days residential seminar on Pottery Industry and problems faced by Pottery workers, besides demonstration cum Exhibition for pottery workers named 'Kalimon Mela 2011'. The activities of KILE during 2010-11 are given in the Table No. 5.11

Table No 5.11
Activities of KILE during 2010-11

Sl.No	Programmes	Number	No. of beneficiaries
1	Training Programme	2	347
2	Workshop	1	100
3	Seminars	23	17
4	Talks/Other Programmes	3	93
	Total	29	715

Source : KILE

5.49 As part of 100 days programme, KILE has conducted 22 awareness seminars for Interstate Migrant Workmen at various places. About 5500 interstate migrant workmen derived benefits from these seminars.

Fire and Rescue Services

5.50 The primary function of the department is to save life and property of people. The Fire and Rescue Services Department has saved human lives, animal life and properties to the tune of `1358.00 crore during the last five years. The details are in the Table No.5.12

Table No 5.12
The value of properties and lives saved by Fire and Rescue Services Department

Year	The value of the properties saved by Fire Stations (`)	Number	No. of beneficiaries
2006-07	117.75 Crore	621	260
2007-08	132.56 ,,	762	328
2008-09	329.87 ,,	822	378
2009-10	382.94,,	928	391
2010-11	394.83,,	1053	428

Source : Fire and Rescue Services Department

5.51 In addition to the services, the Department earn revenue by way of standby duty charges, pumping charges, rental charges of ambulance services, fee for issuance of No Objection Certificate to high rise buildings, Industries, Petrol Bunks etc under various Acts and Rules like Explosive Acts, Arms and Ammunition Rules, Kerala Municipalities Building Rules etc. The earnings of the Department for the last three years are given in the Table No5.13

Table No. 5.13
Revenue earnings of the Department for the last three years

Year	Earnings(Rs Lakh)
2008-09	325.16
2009-10	350.17
2010-11	518.34

Source : Fire and Rescue Services Department

5.52 Eight new Fire and Rescue Stations were opened during 2010 – 11 as detailed in the Table No.5.14

Table No.5.14
New Fire and Rescue Stations opened during 2010-11

Sl.No	Fire and Rescue Stations	District
1	Kottarakkara	Kollam
2	Iritty	Kannur
3	Koduvally	Kozhikode
4	Mala	Thrissur
5	Puthukadu	Thrissur
6	Kuttikkol	Kasaragod
7	Eloor	Ernakulam
8	Technopark, Kazhakkuttam	Thiruvananthapuram

Source : Fire and Rescue Services Department

Industrial Training Institutes

5.53 Industrial Training Department implements Craftsman Training Scheme through Government and private ITIs and Apprenticeship Training Scheme through the RI Centres of the State. Industrial Training Institutes are rendering service by imparting Craftsman training to trainees to make them skilled labour force. There are 118 Government ITIs (71 ITIs under Industrial Training Department, 44 ITIs under Scheduled Caste Development Department and 3 ITIs under Scheduled Tribes Development Department) and one Basic Training Centre, Two AVTS, one Staff Training Institute and 457 Private ITIs. The present sanctioned seat capacity of these ITIs is 75,218 approximately. The Apprenticeship Training Scheme under Apprenticeship Act 1961 is implemented through 9 RI Centres and 5 ITIs (Total 14 Centres).

5.54 71 Industrial Training Institutes (including 15 new ITIs which began functioning in August 2010) and a Basic Training Centre giving training as per the NCVT syllabus are functioning in the State. A total of 16503 seats are available in these ITIs 30% of the seats are reserved for women candidates. The new ITIs during 2010-11 is given in the Table No. 5.6.

Box No.5.6
New ITIs during 2010-11

1. ITI Malayankeezhu	9. ITI Cheriyamundam
2. ITI Thevalakkara	10. ITI Maniyoor
3. ITI Ranni	11. ITI Thiruvampady
4. ITI Aroor/Vayalar	12. ITI Vadakara
5. ITI Vengoor	13. ITI Peringom, Vayakara
6. ITI Cherppu	14. ITI Seethmgoli
7. ITI Manaloor	15. ITI Maradu/Palluruty
8. ITI Kollengode	

Advanced Vocational Training System (AVTS)

5.55 AVTS is the Institute intended to give training to the industrial workers to update their skills in modern technology and machinery. AVTS at Kalamassery was started during 1977 under UNDP/LO

Project and AVTS at Thiruvananthapuram was started during 1990 under World Bank Project giving short term training in TV technician and Auto Electrician courses, having 4 to 14 weeks duration.

High – Tech training Scheme

5.56 The High – Tech Institute functioning along with the Advanced Vocational Training System (AVTS) Kalamassery is an Institution started under World Bank Aided Skill Development Project during 2000. Short term High-Tech Courses in the following areas are given

- ◆ Auto CADD
- ◆ PC maintenance
- ◆ Industrial Automation
- ◆ Analogs Digital Electronics

Placement Cell

5.57 Placement Cell is functioning in all ITIs. A number of trainees get placement in various firms through these cells. In addition to this regular Job Fairs are being arranged.

Finishing School

5.58 With the objective of supplementing the soft skills and other deficiency of the ITI passed out, a chain of employment and finishing school programme was devised and introduced by the Industrial Training Department. Initially 14 ITIs are selected for the implementation of this programme and this is a state sponsored programme for which an amount of ₹ 00.00 lakh was provided in the budget 2010-11. The training under the scheme is continuing.

Centres of Excellence

5.59 Government of India through DGE& T has introduced a Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Upgradation of ITIs into Centres of Excellence in order to produce world class work force which can keep pace with the technological demands of the industry. With this view, Government of India decided to upgrade 500 ITIs in the country into 'Centres of Excellence' in a phased manner at the rate of 100 ITIs in a year. Government of India has upgraded 12 ITIs in Kerala into 'Centres of Excellence' with World Bank assistance (7 ITIs) and domestic funding (5 ITIs) and eight ITIs under the scheme of Upgradation of 1396 government ITIs through Public Private Partnership.

Skill Development


5.60 Skill and knowledge is the driving force of economic growth and social development. Skill development is a major focus in the programmes and policies of all developing nations. Productive skills form another component of the precious human resource that that must be fully utilize as leverage for national development. A large reserve of unskilled people may be perceived as a problem, but a large population of skilled workers is a huge asset. The Government is giving more importance to skill development which has to be strengthened. More funds should be allocated to Industrial Training Department for improving the infrastructure facilities of the institutions. New ITIs should be opened during 2011-12, as the National Skill Development Mission aims at providing 500 million trained work forces by 2022. The Government also proposes to strengthen the placement activities of ITI trainees by conducting Job Fairs and Skill Fest in different regions periodically. The department has also planned to upgrade all existing ITIs into Centres of Excellence with the assistance of Government of India and Public Private Partnership Mode

Employment

5.61 After three years of continuous crisis conditions in global labour markets and against the prospect of a further deterioration of economic activity, the world enters the year 2012 facing a serious jobs challenge and widespread decent work deficits with a backlog of global unemployment of 200 million – an increase of 27 million since the start of the crisis – says the ILO in the latest edition of its annual publication, *Global Employment Trends 2012*; released on 24th January 2012. It is estimated that more than 400 million new jobs will be needed over the next decade to avoid a further increase in unemployment. Hence, to generate sustainable growth while maintaining social cohesion, the world must rise to the urgent challenge of creating 600 million productive jobs over the next decade.

5.62 For the fourth consecutive year, global unemployment remained elevated in 2011, with more than 197 million unemployed around the world, a figure unchanged from the year before and still nearly 27 million more than in 2007. The number of unemployed around the world increased by 5.8 million in 2008 and then again increased by more than 21 million in 2009. According to the ILO youth are particularly hard hit by the crisis. In 2011, 74.7 million youth aged 15–24 were unemployed, an increase of more than 4 million since 2007. The global unemployment figures can be seen in Table 5.15.

Table 5.15
Unemployment in the World (millions)



Year	Male	Female	Total (2+3)	Youth	Adult
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
2000	101.80	73.60	175.40	73.40	102.00
2005	106.20	81.30	187.50	78.70	108.80
2006	103.10	76.90	180.00	75.50	104.50
2007	97.60	73.00	170.60	70.70	99.99
2008	101.40	75.00	176.40	71.60	104.80
2009	115.30	82.40	197.70	76.30	121.40
2010	113.20	84.10	197.30	75.80	121.50
2011*	113.50	83.70	197.20	74.70	122.50

* Preliminary Estimates

Source: *Global Employment Trends-2012*, ILO

5.63 As per the figures released by the ILO, global unemployment remains stuck at a rate of around 6.0 per cent, despite rapid economic growth of 5.1 per cent in 2010 and 4 per cent in 2011. The unemployment rate in South Asia is estimated to have been just 3.8 per cent in 2011, down from 3.9 per cent a year before. Similar to other regions, the unemployment rate in South Asia is higher for youth (9.9 per cent in 2011) and women (4.8 per cent). At the country level in South Asia, the unemployment rate fell fastest in Sri Lanka in recent years, from 8.5 per cent in 2004 to 4.9 per cent in 2010. The unemployment rate by sex, world and regions are given in Appendix 5.6.

5.64 ILO report reveals that the number of workers around the world continues to increase, though the pace of increase has slowed in recent years. After an average increase in global employment of 52 million workers each year over the four years from 2004 to 2007, job expansion decelerated sharply to an average of only 33 million over the crisis years from 2008 to 2011. In 2008, it reached a record low of only 14.2 million, which is the lowest level of global employment growth ever recorded (with estimates available since 1991). The number of workers around the world grew by 38.1 million in 2009, the year in which global economic growth contracted by 0.7 per cent. Despite the sharp upturn in global economic growth in 2010, to a rate of 5.1 per cent, the number of employed around the world increased by only 37.5 million – still well below the pre-crisis trend. While employment growth picked up somewhat in 2011, thus far the world has failed to return employment generation to the levels achieved before the crisis.

5.65 The Eleventh Plan (2007-12) of Govt. of India aims at generation of 58 million work opportunities in twenty-one high growth sectors so that the unemployment rate falls to 4.83 per cent by the end of the Plan.

5.66 The overall impact of the economic slowdown is not considered to be acute in India as experienced in most of the countries in recent years. However it had moderate impact on the Indian labour market. Labour Bureau, an organization under Ministry of Labour and Employment (GOI), conducted five quarterly surveys during October 2008 to December 2009 covering certain sectors to assess the impact of economic meltdown on job loss. The estimated employment in the selected sectors has experienced a net addition of 12.8 lakh employment during the study period; which indicates that job loss was minimal. A detailed study conducted by V.V.Giri National Labour Institute, Noida in 2009 for the Ministry of Commerce & Industry, GOI in this regard indicated that most of the job losses during the economic slowdown had taken place in unorganized sector. In the organized sector, the job loss was minimal as indicated by the Labour Bureau study.

5.67 In Kerala from the decade of 1970's onwards there has been a rapid rise in the labour supply because of the increase in the number of women seeking wage employment. Though the supply of work seekers increased, the demand for them did not increase. As a consequence there was an alarming increase in unemployment rate from time to time.

5.68 The unemployment problem in Kerala is not only about educational unemployment of the general category but also about unemployment of skilled, professional, semi-skilled, and unskilled workers. This is the highest in the country. One important feature of Kerala Economy is the out migration of labour force particularly to Gulf region and flow of huge remittances into the State. Huge out migration is because of lack of employment opportunity within the State. However over the last one decade Kerala has been witnessing large number of immigration of labour force to Kerala from other parts of the country.

5.69 Unemployment and under employment among workers in traditional sectors are indeed of major concerns. One of the most important groups of such workers is the traditional agricultural workers. According to the 2001 Census, the number of agricultural workers in Kerala was around 16.20 lakh and this is more than twice the number of cultivators (7.20 lakh) and more than four times the number in the household industry (3.70 lakh). Close to three-fourth of workers in the household industry is in rural areas and nearly half of them are female workers.

5.70 As the economy developed, the demand for unskilled and less skilled labour seems to have declined. On the other hand, the demand for skilled labour, on account of technological development and upgradation and changes in the organisation of work has begun to increase.

Employability and Skill Development

5.71 Skills and knowledge are the driving forces of economic growth and social development of any country or region. As India moves progressively towards becoming a Knowledge Economy it becomes increasingly important to focus on skill development to make it relevant in the emerging economic development. The target group for skill development comprises all those in labour force including those entering the labour market for the first time, those employed in the organized sector and those working in the unorganized sector. A skilled and educated worker provides higher level of productivity leading to higher employability, higher levels of earnings and income and thereby helping poverty reduction in the country. It is with this perspective that India has initiated National Skill Development Initiatives and set an overall target of creating 500 million skilled workers by 2022 to cater to the need and productivity of the country and also for the reduction in the global market. A three tier institutional structure consisting of Prime Minister's National Council on Skill Development, Skill Development Co-ordination Board and National Skill Development Corporation has been set up to take forward the skill development agenda.

Box 5.7
Vision for Skill Development in India

Against the various challenges, a National Skill Development Policy has been formulated in February, 2009 which targets creating 500 million skilled people by 2022 with the following vision:

- Skill development should harness inclusivity and reduce economic and social divisions among Indian workforce particularly across rural-urban, male-female, organized- unorganized and traditional/ contemporary.
- Matching the emerging demands for skills across various industries and economic enterprises.
- Evolving National Vocational Qualification Framework comparable with international standards.
- Developing standard certification system by recognizing and including quality skills acquired through any informal system of learning.
- Greater and more active role for workers' organizations, industry, civil society, Panchayati Raj Institutions and other professional bodies.
- Greater reduction of poverty through enhanced earnings of skilled workers

Employment Generation Programmes at the National Level

5.72 Government of India have been implementing several employment generation and poverty reduction programmes with a view to generate more employment and to address poverty. The important among these are the National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGS), SGSY, PMEGP and SJSRY. The scheme NREGS have enhanced the livelihood of the rural population to a great extent. During the year 2010-11, 5.57 crore households have been provided employment under the NREGS as against 4.34 crore households in 2009-10. Of the total 257.15 crore person days of employment generated in 2010-11, the percentage of participation on SC, ST and Women are 30.6%, 20.9% and 47.7% respectively.

Employment and Unemployment Survey conducted by NSSO

5.73 National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO) is conducting household surveys on the subject of Employment-Unemployment in India at periodic intervals with the aim of getting estimates on level of parameters of various employment and unemployment characteristics at national and state level. The results of the latest survey, eight in the series, conducted during the period July 2009- June 2010 as part of 66th round of NSSO survey programme were released on July 2011.

5.74 Estimates on indicators of employment and unemployment are obtained by the NSSO in three different approaches used for classification of the activity statuses of the person as follows:

- (i) number of persons usually unemployed based on usual status approach: which itself worked out in two different methods – one principal status (PS) method indicates the numerical magnitude of the persons unemployed for a relatively longer period during a reference period of 365 days and the other Usual status (adjusted) or Usual status (ps+ss) method – here the number of unemployed is arrived at excluding those employed in a subsidiary capacity during the reference period. The number arrived in second method will be lower than the former as some persons categorized as unemployed according to the first method might be working in a subsidiary capacity and this persons are excluded in the second method)
- (ii) number of persons unemployed on an average in a week, based on the current weekly status (CWS) approach and
- (iii) number of persons-days unemployed on an average, on a day during the reference period of seven days preceding the date of survey, based on the current daily status (CDS) approach.

5.75 As per the survey conducted in 2009-10 the Unemployment Rate (UR) in India is estimated at

6.6% in Current Daily Status (CDS) approach. Unemployment Rate was found to be higher in rural areas than those in urban areas; it was 6.8 per cent in rural areas compared to 5.8% in urban areas. Unemployment rate among rural female was 8% compared to 6.4% of rural male and urban female Unemployment Rate was 9.1% compared to 5.1% for urban male.

5.76 Estimates on some important indicators reflecting the prevalence of employment/ unemployment in India based on the surveys conducted in 2004-05 and 2009-10 are given in Appendix 5.7. As per the survey conducted in 2009-10 the Unemployment Rate in India is 6.6% in CDS approach as against 8.2% based on the 2004-05 survey. In the rural areas, the Unemployment Rate among male was 8.0 per cent as per the 2004-05 sample survey. This rate diminished to 6.4 per cent as per the 2009-10 sample survey. And in the urban areas, the unemployment rate among male decreased from 7.5 per cent to 5.1 per cent during the five-year period. Among rural female, the unemployment rate decreased from 8.7 per cent to 8.0 per cent and among urban female, from 11.6 per cent to 9.1 per cent during the same period.

5.77 2009-10 survey reveals that among the Indian States, Kerala (16.7%) has highest Unemployment Rate based on Current Daily Status approach; followed by Nagaland (15%). In Kerala UR among male was 12.7% and that of female 25.9% based on CDS approach. In the rural area, the UR is estimated at 17.3% (male -12.9% and female -27.4); whereas in urban area it is estimated at 14.8% (male -12.1% and female -21.3%). The unemployment rate according to Current Daily Status approach based on 2009-10 survey for each State/UT is given in the Appendix 5.8.

5.78 Some important indicators on employment/ unemployment in Kerala as per the surveys conducted in 2004-05 and 2009-10 are given in Table 5.16 which shows that the number of unemployed having come down in the State during the five year period. The Unemployment Rate based on CDS approach among male in rural area was 21.1 per cent in 2004-05. This rate diminished to 12.9 per cent as per the 2009-10 sample survey. And in the urban areas, the unemployment rate among male decreased from 17.4 per cent to 12.1 per cent during the five-year period. Among rural female, the unemployment rate decreased from 34.6 per cent to 27.4 per cent and among urban female, from 42.3 per cent to 21.3 per cent during the same period. This trend may be attributed to the poverty alleviation and employment generation programmes like NREGS, vibrant functioning of the Kudumbasree movement, and the stress given to traditional industries over the years.

Table 5.16
Some important Employment and Unemployment Indicators (per 1000) – Kerala
(Based on the surveys conducted in 2004-05 and 2009-10)
Age:All Ages

indicator	Rural			Urban		
	Male	Female	Male+ Female	Male	Female	Male+ Female
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
NSS 61st round (July 2004-June 2005)						
usual principal status						
LFPR	572	258	407	565	260	410
WPR	524	178	343	514	149	329
UR	83	309	158	90	429	199
usual status (ps+ss)						
LFPR	589	321	448	583	301	440
WPR	559	256	400	547	200	371
UR	51	201	107	62	334	154
current weekly status						
LFPR	568	285	420	560	260	408



indicator	Rural			Urban		
	Male	Female	Male+ Female	Male	Female	Male+ Female
WPR	512	211	354	510	165	335
UR	98	260	156	91	365	180
current daily status						
LFPR	548	246	390	544	240	390
WPR	432	161	290	450	139	292
UR	211	346	256	174	423	252
NSS 66th round (July 2009-June 2010)						
usual principal status						
LFPR	572	223	389	553	213	375
WPR	550	176	354	534	171	344
UR	38	210	90	34	198	83
usual status (ps+ss)						
LFPR	583	260	414	564	233	391
WPR	564	218	383	547	194	363
UR	32	161	75	29	168	73
current weekly status						
LFPR	566	238	394	555	218	379
WPR	539	191	357	526	179	344
UR	47	199	95	52	181	91
current daily status						
LFPR	541	213	370	534	201	360
WPR	471	155	306	469	158	307
UR	129	274	173	121	213	148

Source: Compiled from the NSSO Reports 'Employment and Unemployment Situation in India 2004-05' and 'Key Indicators of Employment and Unemployment in India 2009-10'

Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR): LFPR is defined as the number of persons/person-days in the labour force per 1000 persons/person-days

Worker Population Ratio (WPR): WPR is defined as the number of persons/person-days employed per 1000 persons/person-days

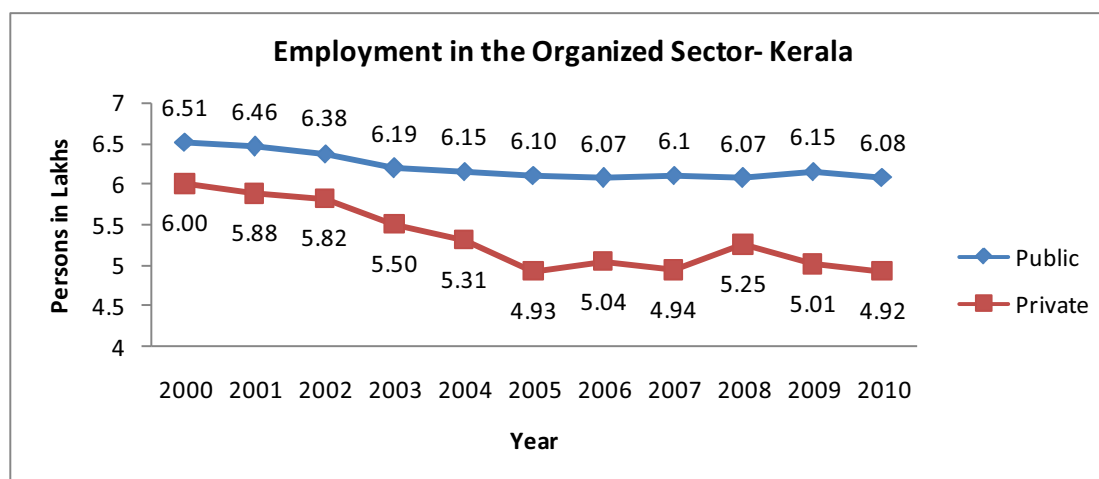
Unemployment Rate (UR): UR is defined as the number of persons/person-days unemployed per 1000 persons/person-days in the labour force (which included both the employed and unemployed.)

Employment in the Organised Sector

5.79 The number of persons employed in the organised sector; which comprises public and private sector in India as on March 2000 was 279.60 lakh. It declined to 264.59 lakh in March 2005 and thereafter it shows a positive trend. Employment of women in the organized sector as on March 2000 was 49.23 lakh constituting 17.6 per cent of the total organised sector employment in the country. This number moderately increased to 50.16 lakh in March 2005 and again increased to 55.12 lakh in March 2008 (20.0% of the organised sector employment). Around two-thirds of the total organized sector employment in India is in the public sector. Analysis shows that the employment in the public sector is decreasing over the years. The details of organised sector employment in India are given in Appendix -5.9.

5.80 In Kerala, the employment in the organized sector is decelerating over the years. The total number of persons employed in the organized sector in 2000 (as on Dec) was 12.51 lakh persons. It declined to 11.02 lakh persons in 2005 and then increased to 11.17 lakh in 2009. In 2010 it declined to 11.00 lakh; of which 4.92 lakh persons were in private sector and 6.08 lakh persons in public sector. Details on employment in organised sector in Kerala are given in Appendix 5.10 and Figure 5.1.

Fig. 5.1



Source: Directorate of Employment, Govt. of Kerala, 2011

Box 5.8
Women Employment in the State Govt.
 The percentage of women employed in the State Government is lower as compared to the percentage of men employed. Of the total persons employed in the State Government as on 31st March 2011 only 38.57 % are women.
Source: Directorate of Employment, Govt. of Kerala, 2011

5.81 Of the total organized sector employment of 11.00 lakh persons as on 31st December 2010 the share of women employees is 39.91%. The share of women in public sector in Kerala is about 31.3 percent; where as in the case of private sector it is 50.6% (See Table 5.17).

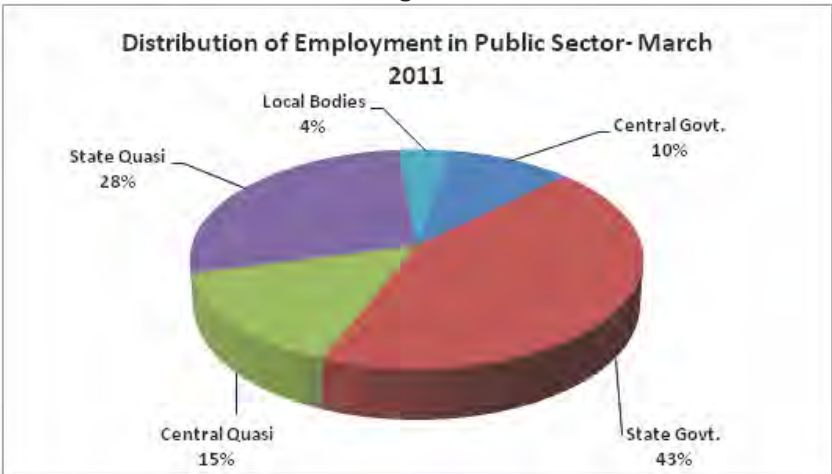
Table 5.17
Employment in Organised Sector in Kerala - Public & Private (as on December 2010)

Particulars		Lakh persons	%
Public Sector	Male	4.18	68.75
	Female	1.90	31.25
	Total	6.08	100.00
Private Sector	Male	2.43	49.39
	Female	2.49	50.61
	Total	4.92	100.00
Total	Male	6.61	60.09
	Female	4.39	39.91
	Total	11.00	100.00

Source: Directorate of Employment, Govt. of Kerala, 2011

5.82 The total employment in the public sector in Kerala as on 31st December 2000 was 6.51 lakh. It declined to 6.09 lakh in 2005 and then increased to 6.15 lakh in 2009. However as on December 2010 it declined to 6.08 lakh; of which 0.60 lakh Central Government employees, 2.64 lakh State Government employees, 2.58 lakh Quasi Government employees and 0.26 lakh Local Government Employees. The percentage distribution of employment in public sector is shown in the following graph. (Fig. 5.2)

Fig.5.2



Source: Directorate of Employment, Govt. of Kerala, 2011

5.83 The branch-wise analysis shows that persons employed in the Central Government offices in Kerala are decreasing over the years. At the end of December 2000 there were 1.02 lakh central Government employees in Kerala. This declined to 0.77 lakh in 2005 and declined further to 0.60 lakh in 2010. Branch-wise details on employment in the Public Sector in Kerala for the last 10 years are furnished in the Table 5.18. All India figures are given in Table 5.19.

Table 5.18
Employment in Public Sector in Kerala
(Lakh persons as on 31st December)

Year	Central Govt.	State Govt.	Quasi Govt	LSGIs	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
2000	1.02	2.93	2.31	0.25	6.51
2001	0.97	2.94	2.28	0.26	6.45
2002	0.83	2.89	2.39	0.27	6.38
2003	0.81	2.72	2.39	0.27	6.19
2004	0.78	2.80	2.31	0.26	6.15
2005	0.77	2.78	2.29	0.25	6.09
2006	0.77	2.77	2.27	0.26	6.07
2007	0.76	2.76	2.32	0.26	6.10
2008	0.63	2.66	2.51	0.27	6.07
2009	0.62	2.68	2.60	0.27	6.17
2010	0.60	2.64	2.58	0.26	6.08
2011 March	0.61	2.65	2.60	0.26	6.12

Source: Directorate of Employment, Govt. of Kerala, 2011

Table 5.19
Employment in Public Sector – All India (Lakh persons as on 31 March)

Year	Central Govt.	State Govt.	Quasi Govt	LSGIs	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1991	34.11	71.12	62.22	23.13	190.58
1995	33.95	73.56	65.20	21.97	194.66
2000	32.73	74.60	63.26	22.55	193.14
2001	32.61	74.25	61.92	22.61	191.38
2002	31.95	73.84	60.20	21.75	187.73
2003	31.33	73.67	59.01	21.79	185.80
2004	30.27	72.22	58.22	21.26	181.97
2005	29.38	72.02	57.48	21.18	180.07
2006	28.60	73.00	59.09	21.18	181.88
2007	28.00	72.09	58.61	21.32	180.02
2008	27.39	71.71	57.96	19.68	176.74

Source: Economic survey 2010-11

5.84 District-wise employment in organized sector in Kerala since 2005 is given in Appendix 5.11. And the Branch-wise and District-wise figures of public sector employment as on 31st March 2011 are outlined in the Appendix 5.12. District-wise employment in public sector as on 31st March 2011 revealed that out of the total 6.12 lakh employees, 1.40 lakh (22.9%) belongs to Thiruvananthapuram district, of which 0.40 lakh are women. The lowest number of 16,002 public sector employees is in Idukki district, of which 4176 persons are women.

5.85 Sector-wise employment in organized sector establishments in Kerala as on 31st March is given in Table 5.20 and the all India figures are given in Appendix. 5.13.

Table 5.20
Employment in Organised Sectors in Kerala - Public and Private as on 31st March

(No. of persons)

Sl. No	Industry	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1	Agriculture and allied Industries	83203	81863	80080	79642	79769	75835
2	Mining and Quarrying	21138	2982	4243	4945	2666	5127
3	Manufacturing	213661	244796	255095	263135	254682	253532
4	Construction	27366	21162	21348	21509	21277	28235
5	Electricity, Gas, Water & Sanitary Services	21490	25723	24270	27786	29317	22065
6	Trade, Restaurants & Hotels	27452	31923	38121	37107	36635	36426
7	Transport, Storage & Communication	101644	101060	102889	96335	92490	95717
8	Financing, Insurance, Real Estate & Business Services	82201	86901	86081	102140	102280	100632
9	Community, Social & Personal Services	523375	514570	505290	499357	492260	493749
	Total	1101530	1110980	1117417	1131956	1111376	1111318

Source: Directorate of Employment, Govt. of Kerala, 2011

5.86 Analysis of the sector wise data on employment in organized sector establishments in Kerala as on March 2011 revealed that the highest employment is in the sector 'community, social and personnel services' (44.43%) followed by manufacturing (22.81%), financing and business services (9.06%), Transport (8.61%), Agriculture (6.82%), Trade, Restaurants & Hotels (3.28%), Construction (2.54%), Electricity, Gas, Water and Sanitary services (1.99%) and the lowest employment is in the mining and Quarrying (0.46%).

Employment in the Unorganised Sector

5.87 In India, a major chunk of labor force is employed in the unorganized sector, which accounted nearly 94% of the total employment as per the sample survey conducted by the NSSO in 2004-05. Over the years, organized sector employment has grown slowly than the total employment reflecting the faster growth of the employment in the unorganized sector. The past trends and all the available evidence suggest that the bulk of the growth in employment in future will come from the unorganized sector. As per the estimation of a Sub-committee of the National Commission for Enterprises in the Unorganized Sector (NCEUS) in June 2008, the contribution of unorganized sector to GDP is about 50%. Thus unorganized sector has a crucial role in our economy in terms of employment and its contribution to the National Income.

5.88 According to the latest survey on employment and unemployment carried out by the NSSO in the 66th round of NSS during July 2009 – June 2010 it is estimated that the self employed workers in India constituted 51.0% of the total workers. Whereas the percentage share of regular wage/salaried employee accounted for 15.5% and that of casual labour 33.5%. In the case of Kerala the shares are as follows: self-employed-38.4%, regular wage/salaried employee-23.2% and casual labour – 38.4%. 5.89 Based on the survey conducted in 2009-10, NSSO published a report in January 2012 viz; 'Informal Sector and Conditions of Employment in India'; which provides estimates of workforce in respect of certain characteristics of the enterprise where the workers worked with reference to those engaged in the informal sector. (Informal Sector in India is broadly characterised as consisting of units engaged in the production of goods and services with the primary objectives of generating employment and incomes to the persons concern)

5.90 The report reveals that among self-employed workers in Kerala about 99 per cent in the rural areas and 97 per cent in urban areas reported to have worked in the informal sector. In the case of workers in casual labour in other than public works about 82% in the rural areas and 86% in the urban areas reported to have worked in the informal sector. Table 5.21 depicts proportion (Per 1000) of informal sector (Proprietary & Partnership) workers among workers engaged in AGEGC (Agriculture excluding growing of crops, market gardening, horticulture and growing of crops combined with farming of animals) and non-agriculture sectors for different statuses in employment in respect of Kerala and India.

Table 5.21

Per 1000 distribution of informal sector (P & P) workers among workers (ps+ss) engaged in AGEGC and non-agriculture sectors for different statuses in employment - Kerala and India

Sl. No	Status in Employment	Rural			Urban			Rural + Urban		
		Male	Female	Male + Female	Male	Female	Male + Female	Male	Female	Male + Female
A) Kerala										
1	Self Employed	986	992	988	969	960	967	981	984	982
2	Regular wage/salaried employees	460	361	423	397	293	356	437	334	398
3	Casual labour in other than public work	862	642	817	893	672	857	870	649	828
All categories		809	662	765	759	560	703	793	633	746
B) India										
1	Self Employed	922	960	935	949	967	953	935	962	942
2	Regular wage/salaried employees	417	274	390	427	288	402	423	283	398
3	Casual labour in other than public work	748	697	740	760	623	737	751	674	739
All categories		742	744	742	685	616	673	715	698	711

Source: 'Informal Sector and Conditions of Employment in India' published by NSSO in January 2012 based on 2009-10 survey.

Employment Generation Programmes implemented by the Department of Employment and Training, Govt. of Kerala

a) Kerala State Self Employment Scheme for Registered Unemployment (KESRU)

5.91 Self Employment Scheme known as KESRU has been implementing in the State since March 1999. Unemployed persons in the Live Register of Employment Exchanges, within the age group of 21 to 50 years having annual family income less than Rs. 40,000 and personal monthly income below Rs. 500 are eligible for assistance under this scheme. Bank loan up to Rs. one lakh and a Government subsidy of 20% of the loan amount is provided as assistance. An amount of Rs. 236.87 lakh was disbursed to 1337 beneficiaries in 2010 as subsidy; whereas during the year 2011 up to September Rs. 342.27 lakh disbursed to 1842 beneficiaries. Year-wise details are given in Appendix 5.14. Table 5.22 shows the subsidy amount disbursed in each District during the financial year 2010-11.

Table – 5.22
District-wise Distribution of Subsidy Amount during the year 2010-11

Sl. No.	District	No. of Beneficiaries	Subsidy disbursed up to 31.03.11 (Rs. lakh)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	Thiruvananthapuram	45	6.94
2	Kollam	100	14.02
3	Pathanamthitta	48	6.40
4	Alappuzha	56	8.82
5	Kottayam	71	11.52
6	Idukki	45	7.82
7	Ernakulam	38	5.73
8	Thrissur	50	8.33
9	Palakkad	40	6.09
10	Malappuram	124	22.00
11	Kozhikode	24	3.69
12	Wayanad	15	1.75
13	Kannur	57	10.33
14	Kasargod	43	7.56
Total		756	121.00

Source: Directorate of Employment, Govt. of Kerala, 2011

b) Multipurpose Service Centres/Job Clubs

5.92 The scheme is intended for the establishment of Multipurpose Service Centres/Jobs Clubs formed by groups of qualified and registered unemployed persons. The scheme is implemented through the Employment Exchanges in the State. The District Employment Officer with the help of Employment Officer concerned will select candidates for the scheme from the Live Register of Employment Exchanges and form groups of candidates who have got same type of qualification after ascertaining their willingness. Thereafter entrepreneurial training is imparted to these groups. The maximum amount of loan admissible to each group will be Rs. 10 lakh depending upon the nature of the project; of which 10% of the project cost will have to be paid by the group members as beneficiary contribution. 25%

of the loan amount subject to a maximum of Rs. 2.00 lakh will be given as subsidy. Altogether 65 job clubs were granted a total subsidy of Rs. 94.78 lakh in 2010-11. (See Table 5.23)

Box 5.9

Kerala State Entrepreneur Development Mission

During 2011-12 Govt. of Kerala have launched an innovative programme viz; Kerala State Entrepreneur Development Mission, aimed at providing self-employment to one lakh youths through 10,000 new ventures. It aims to launch 2,000 ventures every year and providing employment to 20,000 persons annually. Kerala Financial Corporation (KFC) is the nodal agency for the scheme.

Salient Features

- The objective is to bringing down the level of unemployment and to build entrepreneurship culture among the youth of the State.
- The scheme is proposed to be implemented with the participation of Public, Private Sectors and Panchayats.
- The prospective entrepreneurs will be selected based on their capability and project ideas.
- Candidates' minimum qualification is higher secondary/vocational training.
- Orientation programmes will be organized for the registered applicants at Block, District, Municipality, Corporation levels to explain the features and eligibility criteria of the scheme.
- The applicants will be evaluated on their aptitude, qualification, skill, project ideas, project feasibility and available infrastructure facilities.
- After selection, entrepreneurship training will be organized in batches in collaboration with various training institutes like Entrepreneurship Development Institute, KITCO, RSETI (set up by NABARD), Centre for Management Development etc.
- Upon successful completion of training, groups/individuals would be eligible for financial assistance under the scheme. The interest free loan assistance to a group of five persons will be limited to 90% of the total project cost subject to the ceiling of Rs.20 lakh. The ceiling will be reduced for smaller groups on pro rata basis.
- The financial burden of interest on the loans would be borne by the Government. Technocrats who are not members of groups will be considered on individual basis for a maximum financial assistance of Rs.10 lakh.
- The loan will be repayable in a maximum period of 5 years with the initial moratorium of one year.
- The Government will bear the entire interest burden on the loans provided to the selected and trained entrepreneurs under the mission who set up the units successfully.
- For financing the principal amounts, assistance of banks, NABARD and other financial institutions will be taken. Government will provide guarantee to Kerala Financial Corporation for raising funds from financial institutions.
- For training of the selected entrepreneur, the funds would be mobilized from various agencies like NABARD, National Skill Development Corporation, SC/ST Development Department, Labour Department and other similar institutions. Balance amount will be provided by the Government.

Table 5.23
Subsidy released to Multipurpose Service Centre/Job Clubs during 2010-11
(District wise Statistics)

Sl. No.	District	No. of Job Clubs	Subsidy disbursed during 2010-11(Rs. Lakh)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	Thiruvananthapuram	4	6.31
2	Kollam	11	13.12
3	Pathanamthitta	1	1.63
4	Alappuzha	2	1.02
5	Kottayam	7	9.54



Sl. No.	District	No. of Job Clubs	Subsidy disbursed during 2010-11(Rs. Lakh)
6	Idukki	2	1.07
7	Ernakulam	3	4.30
8	Thrissur	3	4.18
9	Palakkad	2	1.50
10	Malappuram	6	10.75
11	Kozhikode	6	10.69
12	Wayanad	1	1.00
13	Kannur	6	9.74
14	Kasargod	11	19.93
Total		65	94.78

Source: Directorate of Employment, Govt. of Kerala, 2011

c) Saranya

5.93 This is a self employment scheme meant for uplifting the most backward and segregated women in the State like widows, divorced deserted, spinsters and unwedded mothers belonging to the Scheduled Tribe Community. The women should be in the age group of 18 to 55 years and their annual family income should not exceed Rs. One lakh. The beneficiaries will be given a loan amount of Rs. 50,000 with 50% subsidy subject to a maximum of Rs. 25,000. The beneficiaries of this scheme should have a valid registration in any of the employment Exchanges in the State of Kerala. They will not be considered for unemployment allowance or for temporary vacancies. However, they are eligible for full time regular and part time regular vacancies.

Employment Exchanges and the Registered Job Seekers

5.94 In India, as on 31-10-2010, there are 969 Employment Exchanges which include 83 University Employment Information and Guidance Bureau, 42 Special Employment Exchanges for Physically Handicapped, 15 Professional and Executive Employment Exchanges and one Special Employment Exchange for Plantation Labour. The main activities of the Employment Exchanges are placement of job seekers, career counseling & vocational guidance and collection of employment market information.

5.95 As on December 2006, the number of employment seekers in the live register of employment exchanges in all over India was 414.66 lakh. This declined to 399.74 lakh in December 2007 and again declined to 391.12 lakh in December 2008. It further declined to 381.52 lakh in July 2009. However it shows a marginal increase as on July 2010 as 386.54 lakh. Of the total of 386.54 lakh job seekers, 258.21 lakh are men (66.8%) and 128.33 lakh women (33.2%). Year-wise all India registration, placement, vacancies notified, submission made and Live Register for the period 2002 to 2010 July are given in Table 5.24.

Box No 5.10

Salient features of Registration at the Employment Exchanges and Placements in India

- As on 31.12.2009, maximum number of job seekers (62.89 lakh) awaiting employment were in West Bengal while minimum (0.08 lakh) were in Dadra & Nagar Haveli. This status remains unchanged in 2010. As on 31.07.2010 maximum numbers of job seekers (64.50 lakh) were awaiting employment in West Bengal while minimum 0.04 lakh were in Dadra & Nagar Haveli.
- As on 31.12.2009, placement was highest at 1.53 lakh in Gujarat whereas registration was maximum 10.03 lakh in Tamil Nadu. Whereas on 31.07.2010 placement was maximum 0.95 lakh in Gujarat, and registration was maximum 7.01 lakh in Tamil Nadu.
- As on 31.12.2009, placement was 10.1% of total submission made by the employment Exchange. Whereas on 31.07.2010, placement was 9.5 percent of total submission made by the Employment Exchanges.
- As on 31.12.2009, 32.5% of the total job seekers were women. Whereas on 31.07.2010 31.5% of the total job seekers were women.

Source: Annual Report 2010-11, Ministry of Labour & Employment, GOI

Table 5.24
Details on Year-wise Registration, Placement and Live Register – All India
(In Thousands)

Year	Registration	Placement	Vacancies Notified	Submissions Made	Live Register
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
2002	5064.0	142.6	220.3	1748.8	41171.2
2003	5462.9	154.9	256.1	1917.3	41388.7
2004	5373.0	137.7	274.6	1801.4	40457.6
2005	5437.1	173.2	349.2	2402.0	39347.8
2006	7289.5	177.0	358.2	3029.5	41466.0
2007	5434.2	263.5	525.8	3666.1	39974.0
2008	5315.9	305.0	570.8	3344.0	39112.4
2009	5693.7	261.5	419.5	2589.3	38152.2
2010 (Upto July)	3353.6	139.9	283.2	1872.0	38653.8

Source: Ministry of Labour and Employment, Govt. of India

5.96 In Kerala, the Industrial Training Department and the Employment Department play complementary roles in providing employment to the unemployed registered labour force in the State. The former undertake skill training to make the manpower marketable and the latter looks after the needs of the work seekers. All categories of employment seekers above the age of 14 are allowed to register in the Employment Exchanges. The Employment Service in Kerala has a network of 3 Professional and Executive Employment Exchanges at Thiruvananthapuram, Ernakulam, and Kozhikode, 14 District Employment Exchanges, One Rural Employment Exchange, 60 Town Employment Exchanges, 6 Special Employment Exchanges for Physically Handicapped, 2 Coaching Cum Guidance Centres for SC/ST, 7 University Employment Information & Guidance Bureau and 6 Employment Information and Assistance Bureau.

5.97 According to the Employment Directorate 43.42 lakh of employment seekers are there in the Live Register of Employment Exchanges in Kerala as on 31.08.2011; of which 25.68 lakh (59.1%) are female. The details of registered job seekers in Employment Exchanges are given in Table 5.25.

Table 5.25
Registered job seekers in Employment Exchanges - Kerala
(As on 31st August 2011)

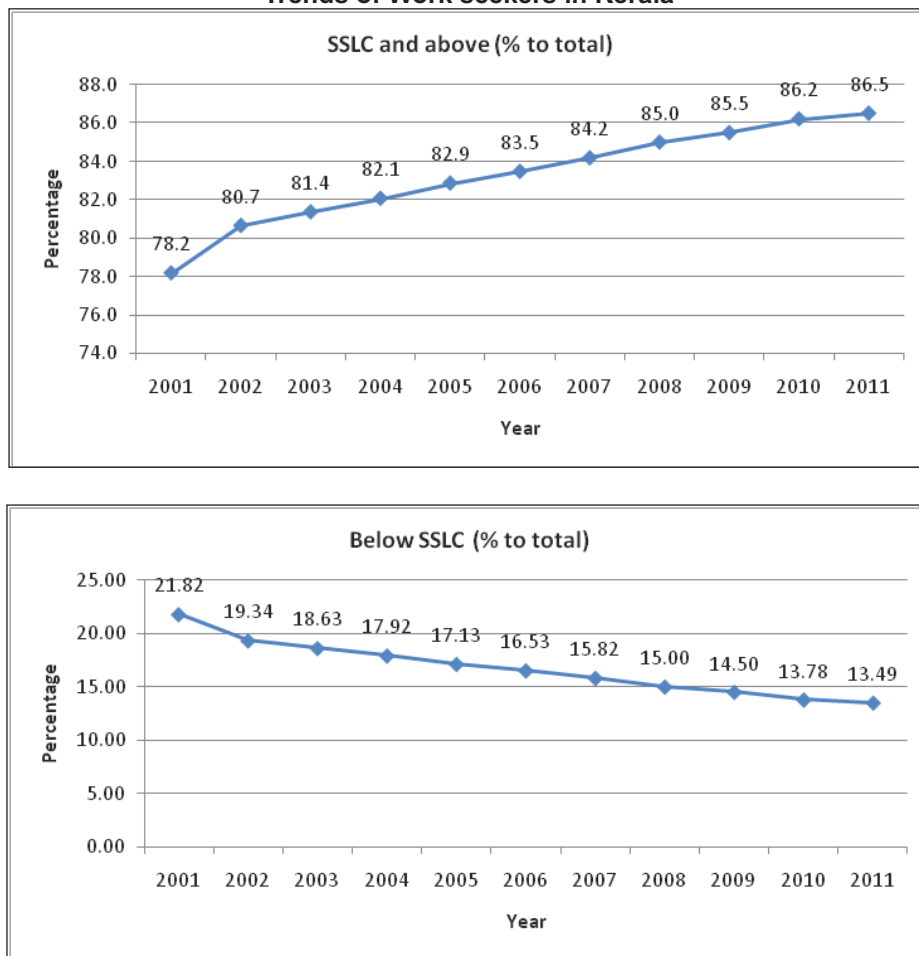
Sl. No.	Category	Numbers
(1)	(2)	(3)
1	Illiterate	98
2	Below SSLC	5,85,731
3	SSLC	27,29,937
4	Higher Secondary	7,18,196
5	Degree	2,60,831
6	Post Graduates	47,474
Total		43,42,267

Source: Directorate of Employment, Govt. of Kerala, 2011

5.98 In Kerala, the total number of work seekers registered in the employment exchanges as on 31st December 2001 was 44.31 lakh. It declined to 36.70 lakh in 2005 and thereafter the number has been increasing every year. The number of job seekers increased to 41.44 lakh in 2008 and again increased to 43 lakh in 2009. It rose slightly to 43.10 lakh in 2010 and now stood at 43.42 lakh as on August 2011. The number of general work seekers increased from 34.93 lakh in 2005 to 41.54 lakh in 2009. It slightly increased to 41.60 lakh in 2010 and again increased to 41.88 lakh as on August 2011. Whereas the registered number of professional and technical work seekers declined from 1.77 lakh in 2005 to 1.46 lakh in 2009. But then it marginally increased to 1.50 lakh in 2010 and again increased to 1.55 lakh as on August 2011. Details of work seekers both general and professional & technical from 2001 to 2011 are given in Appendix 5.15.

5.99 The number of work seekers below SSLC is on a declining trend. It declined from 9.67 lakh in 2001 to 6.29 lakh in 2005. It further declined to 5.94 lakh in 2010 and again declined to 5.86 lakh as on August 2011. The total number of work seekers who possess SSLC and above are increased from 30.41 lakh in 2005 to 37.16 lakh in 2010. It again increased to 37.56 lakh in 2011 (as on August 2011). The percentage of work seekers who possess below SSLC to the total work seekers is also showing a decreasing trend. Whereas the percentage of work seekers who possess SSLC and above is showing an increasing trend. The trend of work seekers in Kerala since 2001 is shown in Fig.5.3.

Fig: 5.3
Trends of Work seekers in Kerala



Source: Directorate of Employment, Govt. of Kerala, 2011

5.100 The number of HSC qualified candidates who have registered at the employment exchanges is increased from 5.75 lakh in 2005 to 7.08 lakh in 2009. It increased to 7.18 lakh in 2010 and remains unchanged in 2011. In the case of registered graduates and post graduates the figures show that not significant increase is made in 2011 from the previous year. The distribution of work seekers according to level of education for the period from 2001 to 2011 is given in Appendix 5.16. Of the total employment seekers as on August 2011, 13.49 percent is below SSLC, 62.87 percent SSLC, 16.54 percent HSC or equivalent, 6.01 percent graduates and 1.09 percent postgraduates. The percentage share of work seekers in various levels of education is given in Table 5.26.

Table 5.26
Percentage Share of Employment Seekers according to level of Education—Kerala

Sl. No	Level of Education	Share (Percent)			
		2008	2009	2010	8/2011
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1	Below SSLC	15.00	14.50	13.78	13.49
2	SSLC	61.53	62.23	62.41	62.87
3	HSC or equivalent	16.54	16.46	16.65	16.54
4	Degree	5.66	5.57	6.05	6.01
5	Post Graduate	1.28	1.24	1.10	1.09
Total Work Seekers		100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Source: Directorate of Employment, Govt. of Kerala, 2011

5.101 The number of professional and technical work seekers as on Aug 2011 is 1.55 lakh. The share of employment seekers with professional and technical qualifications can be seen in Table. 5.27. Data as on August 2011 shows that ITI certificate holders and Diploma holders together constitute 92.6% of the total professional and technical work seekers.

Table 5.27
Percentage Share of Professional and Technical work seekers in Kerala

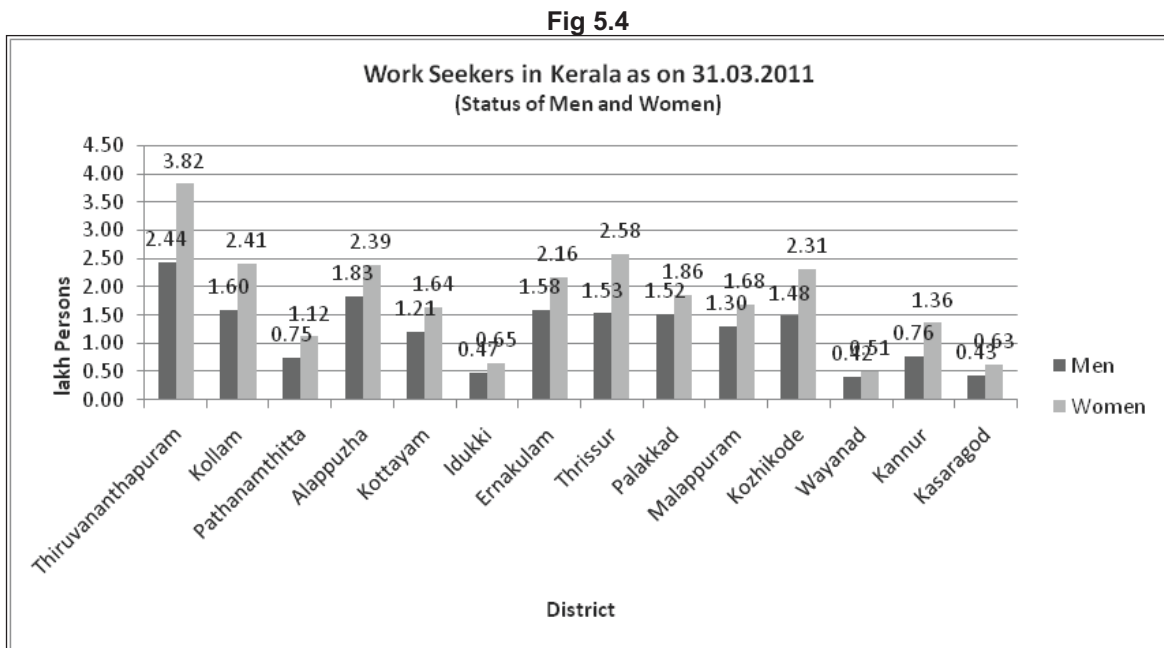
Sl. No	Educational Qualification	Share (Percent)			
		2008	2009	2010	8/2011
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1	Medical Graduates	1.55	1.66	1.38	1.43
2	Engineering Graduates	5.54	6.49	5.41	5.39
3	Diploma holders in Engineering	22.21	24.80	23.37	23.12
4	ITI Certificate holders	69.85	66.25	69.30	69.51
5	Agricultural Graduates	0.46	0.40	0.27	0.27
6	Veterinary Graduates	0.40	0.41	0.27	0.27
Total		100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Source: Directorate of Employment, Govt. of Kerala, 2011

5.102 The number of job seekers with engineering degree in 2006 was 8466. It declined to 7941 in 2008; but shows a significant increase in the next year as 9465. However the number declined to 8143 in 2010; but the trend again reversed and increased to 8341 in August 2011. Engineering diploma holders who had registered their names in employment exchanges increased from 35,164 in 2010

to 35,748 in 2011. In the case of ITI/ NTC Certificate holders there is an increase of 3188 persons in the year 2011. The number of medical graduates who had registered their names in the employment exchanges increased from 2070 in 2010 to 2211 in 2011. The number of veterinary graduate work seekers has also increased from 411 in 2010 to 419 in 2011. Agricultural graduates who had registered at the employment exchanges increased from 411 in 2010 to 419 in 2011. Data on professional and technical work seekers for the period from 2001 to 2011 are given in Appendix 5.17.

5.103 Women outnumber men seeking employment through employment exchanges. This position is reflected in all the 14 districts of Kerala. Out of the total number of 42.44 lakh work seekers as on March 2011, women number 25.12 lakh (59.18%). The district-wise unemployment of women and men in 14 districts of Kerala as on 31.03.2011 is shown in the following graph (Fig.5.4).



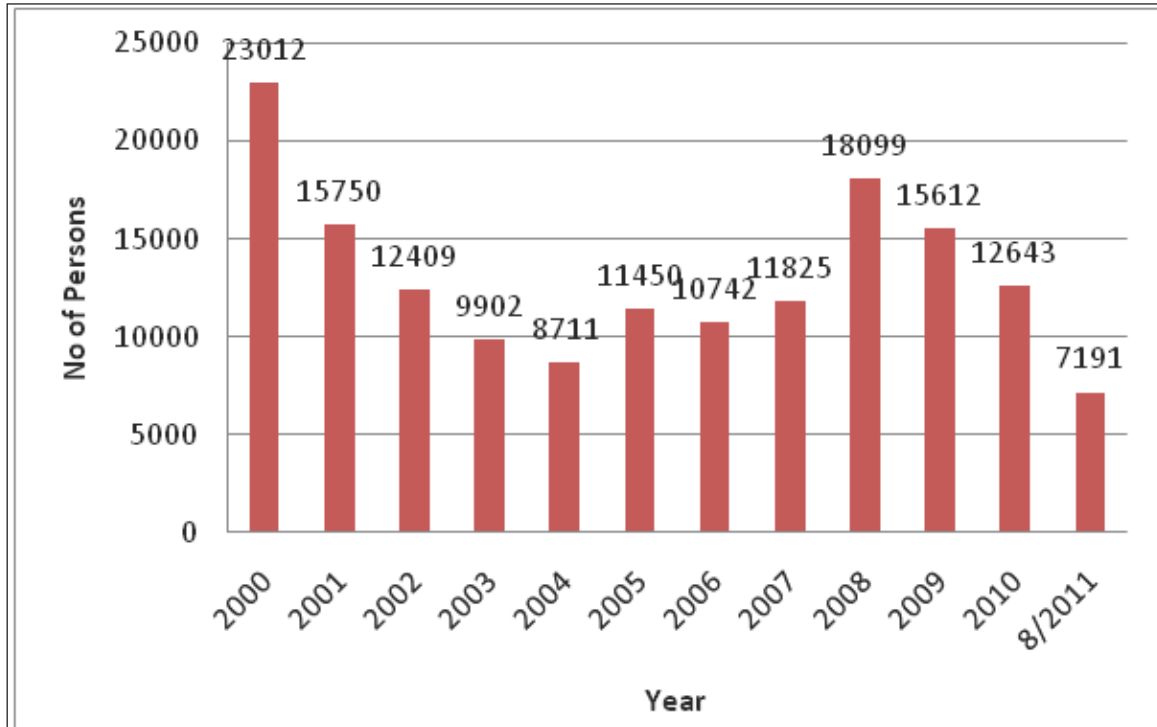
Source: Directorate of Employment, Govt. of Kerala, 2011

5.104 Thiruvananthapuram District ranks first in the number of work seekers in both general and professional categories as on 31.3.2011. The total number of work seekers in Thiruvananthapuram district is 6.26 lakh of which 3.81 lakh are women and 2.44 lakh men. The second largest number of work seekers is from Alappuzha district. There are 4.22 lakh job seekers in Alappuzha District as on March 2011, out of which 2.39 lakh are women and 1.83 lakh men. The lowest number of work seekers is in Wayanad district preceded by Kasargod District. In Wayanad, there are 0.94 lakh work seekers, whereas in Kasargod the number is 1.05 lakh as on March 2011. Details of district-wise distribution of work seekers are given in Appendix 5.18.

Placement through Employment Exchanges in Kerala

5.105 The figures furnished by the Director of Employment & Training show that total placement through Employment Exchanges in Kerala is declining since 2008. Total placement declined from 18,099 in 2008 to 15,612 in 2009 and further declined to 12,643 in June 2010, which shows 30% reduction in a span of two years. The placement through employment exchanges in Kerala since 2000 is illustrated through following graph Fig.5.5.

Fig. 5.5
Placement through Employment Exchanges -Kerala



Source: Directorate of Employment, Govt. of Kerala, 2011

Unemployment Allowance Scheme (UAS)

5.106 Unemployment Allowance Scheme, started in 1982, is an important social security scheme implemented by Government of Kerala with the aim of providing a monthly allowance of Rs. 120 to the registered unemployed. Consequent to the decentralization of powers initiated by Govt. of Kerala in accordance with 73rd and 74th constitutional amendments this scheme was transferred to Grama Panchayats in rural areas and Municipalities/Corporations in urban areas with effect from 1998. The beneficiaries should be above the age of 18 and have a seniority of 3 years of continuous registration in any of the Employment Exchanges in the State. The upper age limit is 35 years and educational qualification is a pass in SSLC for general candidates and regular schooling up to SSLC for SC/ST candidates. Physically handicapped candidates need only a seniority of two years of continuous registration. As per the revised norms, an eligible candidate can submit his application to the concerned Local Self Govt. Institution. An amount of Rs. 4096.65 lakh has been disbursed to 2.84 lakh beneficiaries in 2010; whereas during the first nine months of the year 2011 Rs 2609.75 lakh disbursed to 3.04 lakh beneficiaries. The details may be seen at Appendix 5.14.

Placement through ODEPC

5.107 Overseas Development and Employment Promotion Consultants Limited (ODEPC) was established in 1977 for recruiting candidates to foreign countries. The authorized share capital of ODEPC Limited is Rs. One crore and paid up capital is Rs. 65.79 lakh. In 1990, a travel division with accreditation from the International Air Transport Association (IATA) was established with Government approval. ODEPC has also introduced ticketing facilities for low fare airlines. This was initiated in view of the fact that sale of air tickets has increased considerably over the years. Now ODEPC has decided to set up a Domestic Recruitment wing to utilize the job opportunities available in India especially in the IT field.

5.108 ODEPC is the only recruiting agency in the Government Sector for Development of Indian manpower to foreign countries. Category-wise deployment of personnel by ODEPC during the first seven months of the financial year 2010-11 is given in Table 5.28.

Table -5.28
Category-wise deployment of Personnel by ODEPC Ltd –
(as on 31.10.2011)

Category	Number of persons deployed
Nurse	44
Teacher	8
Doctor	7
Driver	4
Engineer	4
Sales Executive	5
Administration Staff	2
Total	74

Source: OEPEC, 2011

5.109 Number of candidates recruited to foreign countries through ODEPC has declined from 478 in 2008-09 (up to 30-11-2009) to 228 in 2009-10. It further declined to 74 during 2011 (up to 31-10-2011). As in the previous years, during 2010-11 also the highest number of recruitment was in the category of Nurse (44 persons). As per the statistics given by ODEPEC, the highest deployment was to Saudi Arabia (51) followed by Qatar (9), UAE (7) and Sultanate of Oman (7).

Migration

5.110 Migration has been a significant factor in helping reduce poverty, unemployment and relative deprivation in Kerala. For over three decades there has been steady migration from the State of Kerala to countries in the Gulf and different parts of India and the world. It is estimated that today over 10% of the population of Kerala lives outside the State, in various parts of India and abroad particularly in the Gulf region, the US and Europe.

5.111 According to the latest study 'Kerala Migration Survey 2011' conducted by Shri.K.C.Zahariah and Shri.S.Irudaya Rajan of the Centre for Development Studies, Thiruvananthapuram, 22.8 lakh Kerala emigrants are living abroad in 2011. The number of Kerala migrants living in other States of India in 2011 is estimated at 9.31 lakh.

Box 5.11
Highlights of the study 'Kerala Migration Survey 2011' undertaken by
Centre for Development of Studies, Thiruvananthapuram

The 2011 study is the fifth in the series of comprehensive studies on international and internal migration from Kerala since 1998 and it is based on primary data collected from 15,000 households selected at random by a stratified multistage random sampling technique covering all the 63 taluks in the state.

External Migration

- It is estimated that the number of Kerala emigrants living abroad in 2011 is 2.28 million, up from 2.19 million in 2008, 1.84 million in 2003 and 1.36 million in 1998.
- The number of Kerala emigrants who returned and living in Kerala in 2011 is estimated to be 1.15 million. It was 1.16 million in 2008, 0.89 million in 2003 and 0.74 in 1998.
- on-Resident Keralites (EMI+REM) numbered 3.43 million in 2011, 3.35 million in 2008, 2.73 million in 2003 and 2.10 million in 1998.

- Only about 18.2 per cent of the Kerala households had an emigrant in 2011 and only 27.1 per cent had an NRK. The vast majority of the households – nearly 82 per cent – did not have an emigrant member. Nearly three-fourths had neither an emigrant nor a return emigrant.
- The vast majority of the emigrants from Kerala in 2011 were Muslims (about 45 per cent), although their share in the total population was only about 26 per cent. They retained their lead through all these years. On the other hand, the Hindu emigrants were only 37.5 per cent of the total, although their share in the total population is about 56 per cent. However, over the years, the Hindus have improved their share, from 29.5 per cent in 1998 to 37.5 per cent in 2011. The gain among the Hindus was mostly at the expense of the Christians whose share shrank from 25.1 in 2003 to 17.9 by 2011.
- The largest number of emigrants originated from Malappuram district, a position it retained from the beginning. However, its share has shrunk somewhat in recent years, from 21.8 per cent in 1998 to 17.9 per cent in 2011.
- The principal countries of destination of Kerala emigrants have remained more or less unchanged over these years, with 90 per cent of the Kerala emigrants going to one or other of the Gulf countries. Within the Gulf region, the UAE retained its number one rank, with Saudi Arabia coming in the second position. Nearly 40 per cent of Kerala's emigrants live in the UAE and 25 per cent in Saudi Arabia. In the last 3 years, especially, after global crisis, Saudi Arabia has gained about 2 percentage points and UAE has lost out by the same proportion.

Internal Migration

- The number of Kerala migrants living in other states in India (OMI) in 2011 is estimated to be 9.31 lakh, up from 9.14 lakh in 2008. In 2003, the number of OMI was higher, i.e., 111.15 lakh, though in 1998, however, it was only 6.91 lakh. There was no substantial increase in out-migration from Kerala since 2008. More and more Keralites are opting for external migration in place of internal migration.
- The number of Kerala out-migrants who returned and are now living in Kerala (return out-migrants) in 2011 is estimated to be 5.11 lakh. The corresponding number was 6.86 lakh in 2008, 9.94 lakh in 2003 and 9.59 lakh in 1998. There was a consistent decline in the number of return out-migrants. More and more Kerala migrants in the other states in India tend to stay back in their host state or move abroad instead of returning to their native state.
- Interstate migrants (ISM) (Omi+Rom) numbered 1.44 million in 2011, 1.60 million in 2008, 2.11 million in 2003 and 1.65 million in 1998.
- The vast majority of the out-migrants from Kerala (59.7 per cent in 2011) were Hindus, a little more than their share in the population (56 per cent). On the other hand, the Christians were about 26.7 per cent of the total, much higher than their share in the total population which was about 19 per cent. Muslims were only 13.7 per cent of the out-migrants, much lower than their share in the total population, which stood at about 26 per cent. Between 2008 and 2011, the share of the Hindu out-migrants declined from 61.7 per cent to 59.7 per cent, the share of the Christian out-migrants also declined from 30.9 per cent to 26.7 per cent, but the share of the Muslim out-migrants increased from 7.4 per cent to 13.7 per cent.
- Palakkad district accounted for the largest number of out-migrants from Kerala, a position it retained from the beginning. Thus the Palakkad-Malappuram corridor is the most migration-prone area in the state, with Palakkad topping in the field of out-migration and Malappuram in the case of emigration. Kottayam district comes second in the order of out-migration followed by Kannur district. Pathanamthitta district, which led all districts in 1998 in the matter of out-migration, is almost at the bottom of the list in 2011.
- What Pathanamthitta has gone through in the last 10-15 years in the matter of migration transitions can be expected to be replicated in many of the other districts in the state in coming years.
- The principal states of destination of Kerala' out-migrants remained more or less unchanged over these years. Karnataka was number one in 2008; it is number one in 2011 also, with 29 per

cent of Kerala's out-migrants. Tamil Nadu and Maharashtra are the other two major states where Kerala out-migrants have made a living.

Remittances

- The total remittances in Kerala in 2011 were estimated to be approximately Rs. 50,000 (Rs. 49,695) crores compared with Rs. 43,288 crores in 2008. Remittances were Rs. 63,315 per household in 2011 and Rs. 57,227 per household in 2008.
- Among the 14 districts in the state, Malappuram received the largest amount of remittances, i.e., Rs 9,040 crores which works out to Rs. 114,313 per household. In general, the southern districts experienced a decline in their share of remittances and the northern districts experienced an increase.
- Muslim households received Rs. 23,089 crores or 46.5 per cent of the total remittances in 2011. Hindus received Rs 18,089 crores or 36.4 per cent of the total. The Christian community received Rs. 8,508 crores or 17.1 per cent. The shares of the Hindus and the Christians were below their respective shares of the total population of the state. On an average, a Muslim household received Rs. 135,111 as remittances in a 12-month period. A Christian household, on the other hand, received not even half of what a Muslim household received (Rs. 59,175). In the case of the Hindus, the average remittance a household received is only about one-fourth of what a Muslim household received (Rs. 38,489).

06 CHAPTER

Agriculture and Allied Sectors



Agriculture and Allied Sectors

The global economic conditions are fragile and there remains great uncertainty as to how markets will evolve over the medium term. Growth in high income countries is projected to be weak as they struggle to repair damaged financial sectors and badly stretched fiscal balance sheets. Developing countries will have to search increasingly for growth within the developing world which is expected to alter trade flows of cash crops exporting developing countries. A serious, renewed global downturn is looming because of persistent weakness in the major developed economies related to problem left unresolved in the aftermath of recession of 2008-09 (UNCTAD, 2012). Since 1990, the volatility of prices of major commodities in the international market has increased significantly and the period since 2006 has been one of extra ordinary volatility (OECD 2011). Financial factors have had a visible impact on recent commodity price trends and volatility. The longer term trend towards a depreciating US dollar has exacerbated the upward trend in commodity prices since most commodity trade is in dollars (UNCTAD, 2012). Besides seasonal fluctuations, weather unpredictability and shocks affect small holder supply and result in more volatile prices. Weak market information system also contributes to inter annual volatility. Instability in farm production is causing serious shocks to supply in farm income and there is growing concern about the increased volatility in farm production, prices and farm income. Increased intensity and frequency of droughts and floods and precipitation variance reported in recent years will further increase instability in the perennial crop based agrarian economy of the state which further add to agrarian crisis.

Agriculture Income

6.2 The provisional estimate of agricultural income of the state recorded a negative growth of 1.79% per cent during 2009-10. The trend in agricultural income in Kerala during the last seven years is shown in Table 6.1. The quick estimate for 2010-11 also indicated a decline of 0.78 per cent in growth over 2009-10. The share of agriculture and allied sectors in GSDP indicated a continuous decline in the state. The share was 17.48% during 2004-05 and declined to 10.59% in 2010-11.

Table 6.1
Trends in Agricultural Income in Kerala
(Base 2004-05)

Sl.No	Year	Agricultural Income (₹ in crores)	Rate of change over previous year	Agriculture and Allied Sectors (₹ in crores)	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	2004-05	16980.51		20843.75	17.48
2	2005-06	18041.97	6.25	21882.16	16.67
3	2006-07	16567.85	-8.17	20507.67	14.48
4	2007-08	16196.60	-2.24	20255.14	13.15
5	2008-09	16533.94	2.08	20656.57	12.70
6	2009-10*	16236.47	-1.79	20534.52	11.59
7	2010-11**	16110.59	-0.78	20486.12	10.59

* Provisional ** Quick

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics

6.3 Real GDP growth at factor cost increased to 8.5 percent in 2010-11 from 8.0 percent in 2009-10 in the country. After two consecutive years of subdued performance, agriculture turned into a significant driver of growth in 2010-11. The simultaneous occurrence of a normal and well distributed South West monsoon and excess NE monsoon, the first occasion in the last one decade enabled both kharif and rabi sowing to be above normal and consequently there was record food grain production in 2010-11.

Monsoon 2011

6.4 Advance of South West monsoon over the Andaman Sea was delayed by about 10 days. The monsoon set in over Kerala on 29th May, three days before its normal date of 1st June and covered the entire country by 9th July, 6 days earlier than its normal date of 15th July. The withdrawal of monsoon from west Rajasthan was delayed and it commenced only on 23rd September. Out of 603 meteorological districts for which data are available, 453 districts (76%) received excess/normal rainfall and the remaining 150 districts (24%) received deficient/scanty rainfall during the season. The forecast for monsoon onset over Kerala for this year was correct, which is the seventh consecutive correct forecast for this event. For the country as a whole, the rainfall for the season (June-September) was 101% of its Long Period Average (LPA). The actual rainfall received in Kerala during the season (1st June 2011 to 30th September 2011) was 2215.8 mm as against the normal rainfall of 2039.6 mm which was normal. All the 10 districts in the state received normal rainfall, Kozhikkode and Ernakulam had excess rainfall and while two districts Thiruvananthapuram and Wayanad received deficient rainfall of -33% and -25% respectively.

6.5 During the North East Monsoon season 2011, the state received 450.8 mm of rainfall as against 480.7 mm of normal rainfall which was normal with a percentage departure of -6 % from the normal. All the 12 districts in Kerala received normal rainfall during this season and Ernakulam and Pathanamthitta districts recorded deficient rainfall. Percentage departure from the normal was highest in Ernakulam district(-35) followed by the Pathanamthitta district (-24).

6.6 Kerala received 313.3 mm pre monsoon rainfall (from 1st March to 31st May 2011) which was normal. Seven districts in the state (Alappuzha, Ernakulam, Idukki, Kasaragod, Kottayam, Pathanamthitta, and Wayanad) received normal rainfall while seven districts (Thiruvananthapuram, Thrissur,

Malappuram, Palakkad, Kozhikkode Kollam and Kannur) received deficient rainfall. The Kannur district received deficient rainfall during the season with a percentage departure of -54 % from the normal. District wise rainfall distribution in the state during 2011 is given in Appendix-6.4

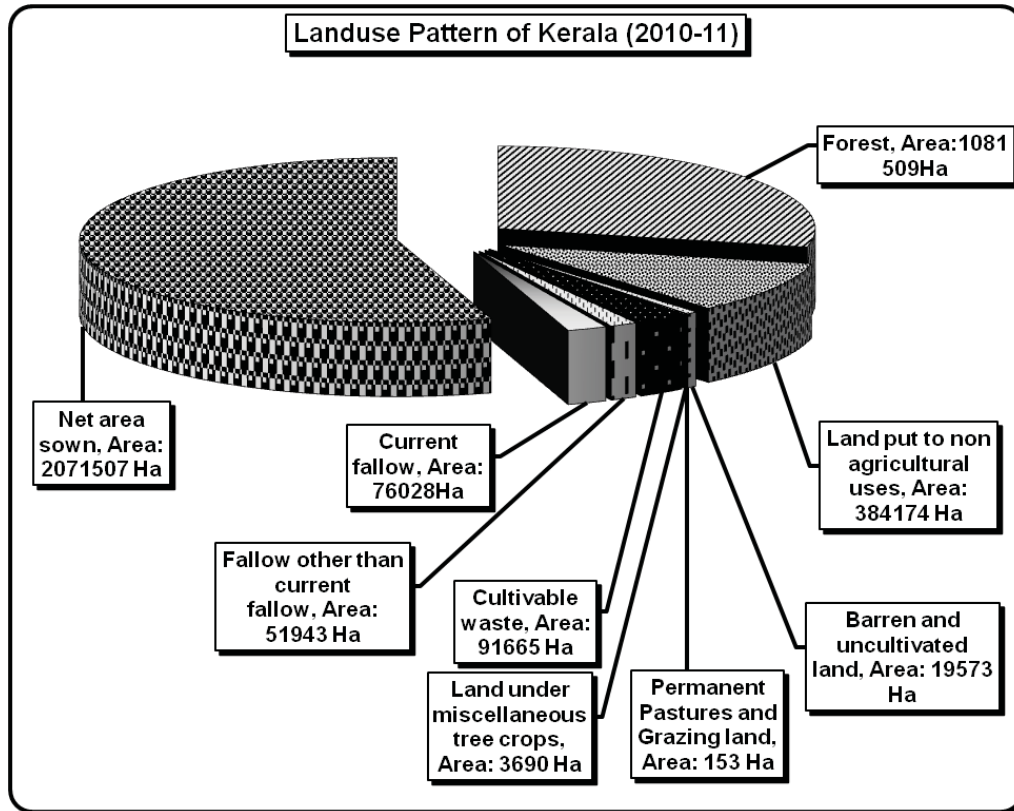
Land Use

6.7 Data on land use pattern of Kerala for the year 2010-11 is given in Table 6.2. Out of a total geographical area of 38.86 lakh ha. net sown area is about 53 per cent. Forest occupies around 28 per cent. The net sown area has declined slightly by 0.35 percent. The share of total cropped area in the total geographical area is 68 percent. But it marked a decline of 21217 ha during 2010-11 over the previous year. The share of land under non-agricultural uses out of total geographical area was 9 percent in 2009-10 and has increased to 10 per cent in 2010-11. There was a decline in the area under current fallow (917 ha) and increase in the area under fallow other than current fallow (6569 ha) during 2010-11 over 2009-10. The area under cultivable waste declined 6349 ha and barren and uncultivated land declined by 2473 ha. The land use pattern in Kerala during 2010-11 is shown in Fig 6.1.

Table 6.2
Land use Pattern in Kerala

Sl.No.	Classification of Land	2009-10	2010-11*	Percent of Geographical Area	Change in Area between 2009-10 and 2010-11	
					Actual	Percentage
1	Total Geographical Area	3886287	3886287	100	0	0
2	Forest	1081509	1081509	28	0	0
3	Land put to non agricultural uses	371906	384174	10	12268	3.29
4	Barren and uncultivated land	22046	19573	0.5	- 2473	-11.22
5	Permanent Pastures and Grazing land	228	153	0.0	-75	-32.89
6	Land under miscellaneous tree crops	4423	3690	0.1	-733	-16.57
7	Cultivable waste	98014	91665	2	-6349	-6.48
8	Fallow other than current fallow	45374	51943	1	6569	14.48
9	Current fallow	76945	76028	2	-917	-1.19
10	Net area sown	2078715	2071507	53	-7208	-0.35
11	Area sown more than once	589963	575954	15	-14009	-2.37
12	Total Cropped area	2668678	2647461	68	-21217	-0.79
13	Cropping intensity	128	128			

Source : Directorate of Economics and Statistics



Trend in Area, Production and Productivity of Crops

6.8 Food grain production in country has reached a record value of 244.8 million tons in 2010-11. Production of rice alone was to the tune of 96.0 million tons in 2010-11. The estimated production of rice for the country is 102.8 million tons in 2011-12. Data regarding the area, production and productivity of important crops grown in Kerala are shown in Table 6.3 and Appendix 6.5. Out of a gross cropped area of 26.69 lakh ha. in 2009-10, food crops comprising rice, pulses and tapioca occupy only 11.74 per cent. But in 2010-11, it reduced to 8.13%. Kerala state which had a low base in food production is facing serious challenges in retaining even this meager area. Kerala agricultural economy is undergoing structural transformation from the mid seventies by switching over a large proportion of its traditional crop area which was devoted to subsistence crops like rice and tapioca to more remunerative crops like banana and other plantations.

Table 6.3
Area, Production and Productivity of Principal crops

Sl. No.	Crops	Area (ha)		Production (MT)		Productivity (kg./Ha.)	
		2009-10	2010-11	2009-10	2010-11	2009-10	2010-11
1	Rice	234013	213185	598337	522739	2557	2452
2	Pulses	4449	3823	3390	2908	762	760
3	Pepper	171489	172182	28497	45267	166	263

Sl. No.	Crops	Area (ha)		Production (MT)		Productivity (kg./Ha.)	
		2009-10	2010-11	2009-10	2010-11	2009-10	2010-11
4	Ginger	5408	6088	28603	33197	5289	5453
5	Turmeric	2438	2391	6066	6216	2488	2600
6	Cardamom	41593	41242	7800	7935	188	192
7	Arecanut	99188	99834	116763	99909	1177	1001
8	Banana	51275	58671	406242	483667	7923	8244
9	Other Plantains	47802	49129	338546	353772	7082	7201
10	Cashew nut	48972	43848	35818	34752	731	793
11	Tapioca	74856	72284	2525384	2360081	33737	32650
12	Coconut	778618	770473	5667	5287	7278	6862
13	Coffee	84796	84931	59250	65650	699	773
14	Tea	36845	36965	57810	57107	1569	1545
15	Rubber	525408	534230	745510	770580	1419	1442

* Production of coconut in million nuts , Productivity in numbers
#Area and production for the year 2010-11 are provisional.
Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics

6.9 The area under rice has been declining consistently over the last several years. After a long period of continuous decline, area under paddy increased from 2.29 lakh ha in 2007-08 to 2.34 lakh ha in 2008-09 and slightly declined by 252 ha only in 2009-10. But a sharp fall of area by 20828 ha was marked during 2010-11. In the case of tapioca, the area declined from 0.75 lakh ha in 2009-10 to 0.72 lakh ha. in 2010-11. Area under cashew nut was 0.49 lakh ha in 2009-10. But it declined to 0.44 lakh ha during 2010-11.

6.10 In the case of coconut, area was at its peak during 2000-01. During the year 2010-11, the area declined by 8145 ha. Major commercial crops which had recorded reduction of area during 2010-11 are coconut (8145 ha), cardamom (351 ha), turmeric(47 ha), cashew nut (5124 ha) and tapioca (2572 ha). The major crops with considerable gain in area include pepper (693 ha), ginger (680 ha), banana (7396 ha), arecanut (646 ha), other plantains (1327 ha), coffee (135 ha), tea (120 ha) and rubber (8822 ha). The crops which have failed to sustain the production level from 2009-10 are cashew, tapioca and coconut. In 2010-11 some of the crops indicated increase in production over 2009-10. These crops are pepper (16770 MT), ginger (4594 MT), turmeric (150 MT), cardamom (135 MT), banana (77425 MT) and other plantains (15226 MT). The crops which have marked decline in the production level during 2010-11 are rice (75598 MT), pulses (482 MT), arecanut (16854 MT), cashew nut (1066MT), tapioca (165303 MT), coconut (388 million nuts) and tea (703 MT).

Crop wise analysis

Rice

6.11 In order to increase food production in the state, a major food security project was launched in 2008-09 covering rice, milk and egg. As part of the project, regional subprojects were launched with additional incentives, interest free loans, project based support for fallow land cultivation and a package of support measures. The procurement price was also enhanced to ₹13 per kg and further to ₹15 per kg. A modernization programme for lift irrigation was also initiated as part of the food security proj-

ect and Malabar Package. A rehabilitation project on ponds was also initiated recently, as part of state food security project. From 2008-09 to 2009-10, area under paddy remain constant as 2.34 lakh ha. During 2010-11, the area under rice declined to 2.13 lakh ha and the production of rice also declined to 5.22 lakh MT from 5.98 lakh MT in 2009-10.

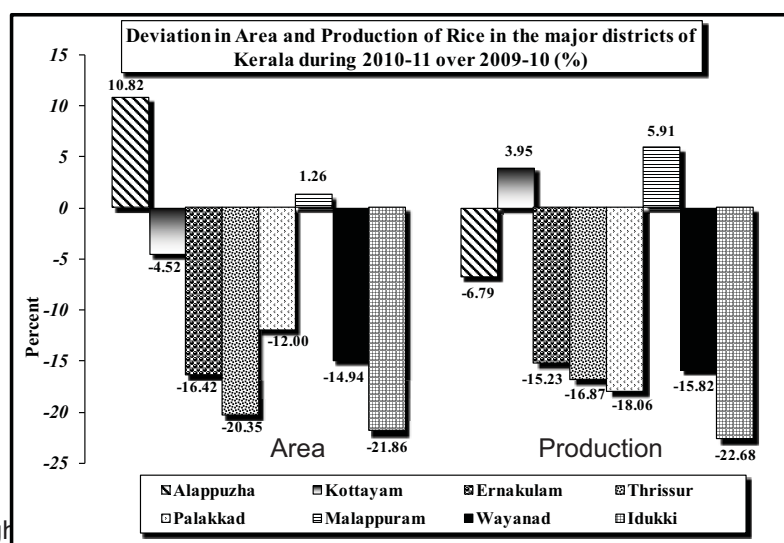
Table – 6.4
Area, Production and Productivity of Rice in Kerala and India

	Year	Area (000' ha.)		Production (000'MT)		Productivity (kg./ha.)	
		Kerala	India	Kerala	India	Kerala	India
1	2002-03	311	40410	689	75720	2218	1874
2	2003-04	287	42496	570	88280	1984	2077
3	2004-05	290	41665	667	85310	2301	2047
4	2005-06	276	44258	630	91790	2285	2074
5	2006-07	264	43810	642	93360	2435	2131
6	2007-08	229	43900	528	96700	2308	2202
7	2008-09	234	45600	590	99400	2520	2177
8	2009-10	234	41920	598	89090	2557	2125
9	2010-11	213	42560	522	95330	2452	2239

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, CMIE

6.12 The average productivity which was stagnant at around 2.2 tons/ha for four years till 2005-06 has improved to 2.4 tons/ha in 2006-07 and slightly declined to 2.31 tons in 2007-08 and further improved to 2.56 tons in 2009-10. Again it declined to 2.45 tons in 2010-11 (Table 6.4). Increase in area under paddy has been recorded in Alappuzha (3619 ha) and Malappuram (111ha). A corresponding increase of rice production is not visible in the case of Alappuzha. It declined to 6651 MT. But in Malappuram the corresponding increase in production is 1177MT during 2010-11 (fig 6.2). Even though the area under rice in Kasaragod declined by 238 ha, the rice production has increased by 574 MT during the year.

Fig. 6.2



6.13 Though

s the area is un-

der constant decline since then. A slight area enhancement was noticed during 2008-09 compared to 2007-08 and thereafter it declined to 2.13 lakh ha during 2010-11, around 9 percent decrease in area over the previous year. The maximum area under rice of 8.81 lakh ha was in 1974-75 with a production of 13.34 lakh tonnes. In the production scenario, early periods indicated production enhancement. However production showed declining trends since 1983 and the lowest production was recorded during 2010-11. The year 2008-09 and 2009-10 present a solace by showing a slight production enhancement of rice in the state. But during 2010-11, it declined to 5.22 lakh MT, which marked 13 percent decline in production over 2009-10 period.

6.14 Additional support was also provided for upland rice cultivation in potential areas for the first time in 2009-10. A special scheme as part of food security project for ₹36 crores was also launched in 2009-10 and consolidated in 2010-11 for the development of rice in the state. The outputs in terms of area as well as production are discouraging even after enacting paddy land and wetland conservation act as well as after enhancing the procurement price to Rs. 15 per kg.

Cost of Production of Rice

6.15 A study was conducted using cost of cultivation data by the Ministry of Agriculture. The study period has been divided into two periods synchronizing with the preliberalisation and liberalization eras. The first period starts with 1981 and ends with 1992-93 and the second period cover the years from 1994-95 to 2007-08. The major findings of the study are shown in Box 1.

Box No 1

Cost of Production of Rice

The growth rates in yields came down from 2.67 to 0.86 in the first and second period respectively at the all India level. The growth rates in the real costs of production declined in the background of a robust gain in per hectare yields in the first period (-1.96%) while there costs went up in real terms in the second period (1.41%). The farmers of AP and Punjab could produce a quintal of rice at 27% and 23% lower than that of all India average indicating improved efficiency of production while in Kerala it is 19% higher while in Tamilnadu 28% higher in the TE ending 2006-07.

The returns over variable costs (Ratio) are much higher for HP (3.84), Punjab (2.49), and Haryana (2.26) than other states. For Kerala it is only 1.44 for the TE ending 2006-07, and for Tamilnadu it is 1.47 and for Karnataka it is 1.90.

Rice recorded positive and high growth rates in net income, farm business income and farm investment income in the first period and showed negative growth rate in all these ratios in the second period, at the all India level.

The rising costs necessitate higher support prices to sustain the long run margin of 20% over total costs. The minimum support price (MSP) in real terms declined in the eighties and still reforms to farming dia continue to be sufficient for the farming community. This is because costs of production of rice fall during that period as productivity improved at more than 2.5% per annum and outstripped growth in cost of cultivation. On the otherhand, the costs of production rose at the rate of nearly 1.5% per annum during nineties and beyond making growth of higher MSPs needed to help the farmers maintain the same incomes. The farm business income (return over paid out costs) in real terms of rice farmers declined by 1.15% from 1994-95 to 2006-07 at the All India level. The declining profitability seems to have discouraged farmers in spending on yield augmenting technology.

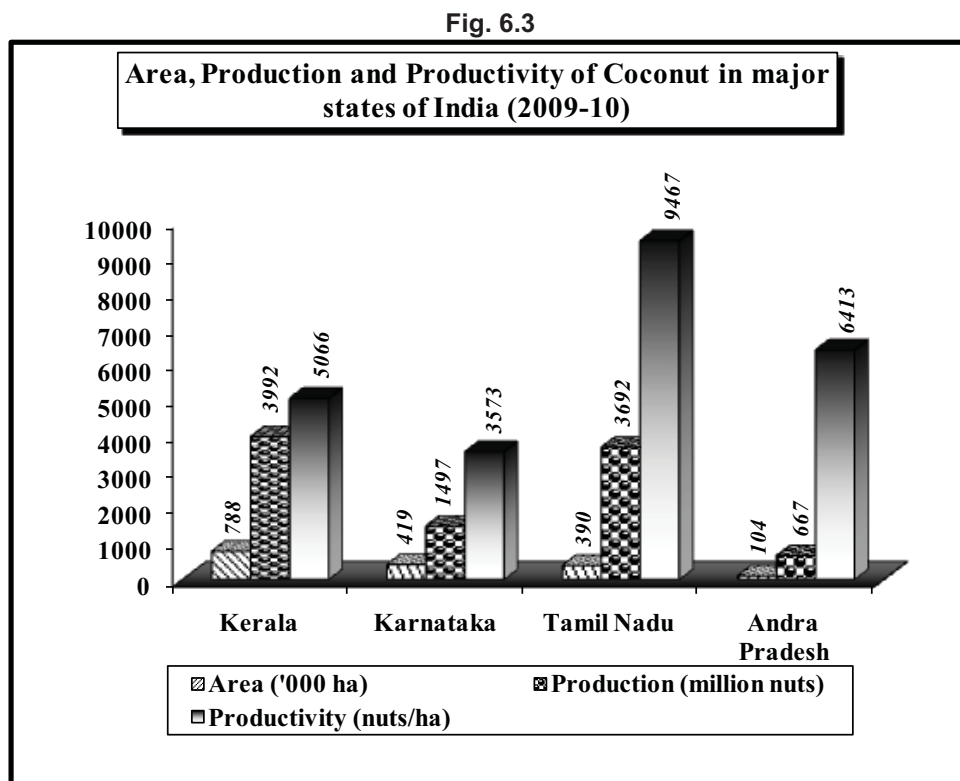
Season wise performance

6.16 Season wise data on the performance of rice during the last three years is shown in Appendix 6.7. Data shows a sharp decline in area in season from the period of 2008-09 to 2010-11. During Mundakan season, 2.25 percent increase in area under rice was recorded in 2009-10 period and then

it declined by 14.82 per cent in 2010-11. There was a continuous increase in area in Punched season for the last three years. Mundakan season accounts for highest share in production of 41.13 per cent during 2010-11 followed by 32.57 per cent in Virippu and 26.29 per cent in Punched season. But the productivity recorded in punched season is the highest with 2688 kg per ha. during 2010-11 which is 1.14 per cent lower than that in 2009-10 and also 9.86 per cent less than that of 2008-09.

Coconut

6.17 In India, coconut is grown in an area of 1.90 million ha. producing 10824 million nuts with a per hectare productivity of 8300 nuts in 2009-10. (Table 6.5) Kerala's share in area as well as production of coconut in the country is declining over time. Area, production and productivity of coconut in major states are given below (Fig. 6.3).



Source: Agricultural statistics 2010, GOI

6.18 With a coverage of 7.7 lakh ha, coconut occupies 37 per cent of the net cropped area. The production improved by 2.17 per cent in 2008-09 over the previous year in the state after a decline for three years consecutively. But a reduction of 6.7 per cent was marked in the production of Coconut in Kerala during 2010-11 over the previous year. The productivity levels of coconut in Kerala also declined sharply. It is lower than other major producing states. The productivity in Kerala is 12.3 per cent lower than the national average in 2010-11.

Table 6.5
Area, Production and Productivity of Coconut in Kerala and India

Sl.No	Year	Area (000'Ha.)		Production (Million Nuts)		Productivity (Nuts/ha.)	
		Kerala	India	Kerala	India	Kerala	India
1	2004-05	899	1935	6001	12830	6673	6632
2	2005-06	898	1950	6326	14811	7046	7608
3	2006-07	873	1940	6054	15840	6935	8165
4	2007-08	819	1903	5641	14744	6889	7747
5	2008-09	788	1895	5802	10148	7384	7749
6	2009-10	779	1900	5667	10824	7278	8300
7	2010-11*	770	NA	5287	NA	6862	NA

Source: DES, CMIE and CDB

* Area and production for the year 2010-11 are provisional

6.19 The implementation of massive replanting of root wilt affected palms with seedlings of elite palms could be improved immediately as approved by Government of India on a campaign mode. However the effective utilization of wood has to be ensured by the Coconut Development Board. The present level of adoption suggests the need for further intervention to enhance technology adoption. Generation of technologies for different agro ecological situations may improve the level of adoption. Integrated farming system with due emphasis on multi-tier cropping systems needs to be promoted in different agro ecological situations for improving income of the farmers. A major plan support for integrated farming has been provided during 2010-11 onwards. Effective harvesting machines also need to be developed for promotion. Restructuring of the cluster development programme is also essential for more effectiveness. The initiatives of the Coconut Development Board for the skill development and formation of groups of labourers for coconut hereby is expected to address a basic issue in coconut development.

Pepper

6.20 World pepper production during 2010-11 was estimated at 316.4 thousand tons compared to 318.7 thousand tons in 2009-10 period which shows a decline of 2.3 thousand tons.

6.21 Pepper production in India during 2010-11 is estimated at 48 thousand tons. This stagnant nature of pepper production in recent years is mainly due to low productivity and diseased affected pepper plantation. India contribute 15.8% share in world pepper production.

6.22 World pepper export declined in 2010, and the quantum export declined by 30.74 thousand tons and placed at 237.7 thousand tons. All the major exporting countries reported lower quantum of exports in the same period. India could export 42806 MT of pepper in 1999-00, which declined to 25250 MT in 2008-09 which further declined to 19750 MT in 2009-10. During 2010-11, India exported 18,850 tons of pepper as against 19,750 tons registering a decline in quantity exported by 0.90 thousand tons. This is due to fall in exports to US & EU during the year. The value realization was at ₹313.92 crores in 2009-10 and it increased to ₹ 383.19 crores in 2010-11 and unit value realization has also increased from 158.95 Rs/Kg to 203.28 Rs./Kg respectively in the corresponding period.

6.23 Price of pepper moved consistently upwards from early nineties and reached a peak level in 1999-00 with ₹ 215 per kg. Since then declined to ₹174 per kg. in 2000-01, further down to ₹ 80 per kg. in 2001-02 and increased slightly to ₹ 114.76/kg. in 2008-09 and further increased to ₹134.82/ kg in 2009-10. The recent upsurges in prices indicate the revival of pepper prices to the 1999-00 levels. The domestic price of pepper shows an upward trend from the mid of twenties and reached a peak level in 2010-11 with ₹174.21 per kg. In Kerala, pepper replanting scheme up to 2 hectares is available

in Idukki and Wayanad districts. The scheme is implemented by the Spices Board and the Department of Agriculture.

Cashew

6.24 Area under the crop in Kerala, has been declining steadily from 1.25 lakh ha. in 1988-89 to 0.44 lakh ha. in 2010-11 and the production declined from 1.08 lakh MT to 0.35 lakh MT during the period (Table 6.6). The share of Kerala in the area under cashew in the country has come down from 23 per cent in 1987-88 to 4.64 percent in 2010-11 and the corresponding decline in share of production from 31 per cent to 5.32 per cent. Area and production are increasing steadily in other producing states in the country. Maharashtra is the leading producer with 31.85 percent share in production during 2010-11, whose share was only 10 per cent in 1990-91

Table 6.6
Area, Production and Productivity of Cashew in Kerala and India

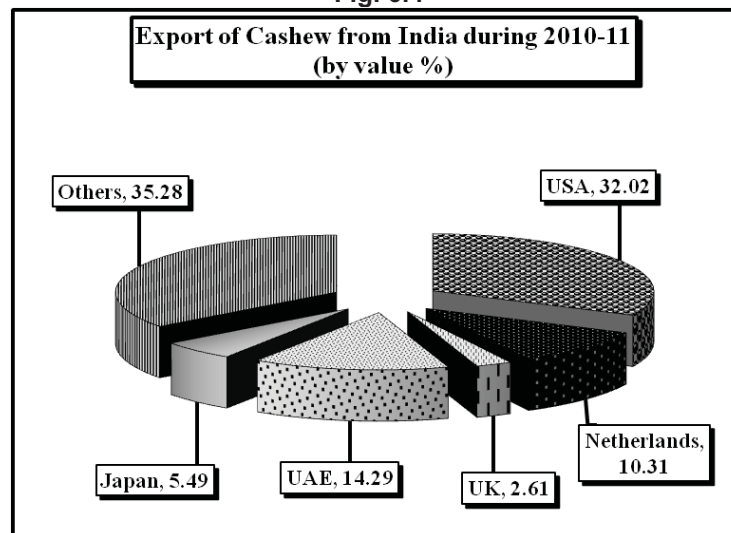
Sl. No	Year	Area (000'Ha.)		Production (000'MT)		Productivity (kg./ha.)	
		Kerala	India	Kerala	India	Kerala	India
1	200 0		0	2			
2	200 0	1	20	0			
	200 0	0				1	0
	200 0	0		1	20		2
	200 0			2 0			
	200 0	01		2			
	200 10		2	2	1	1	
	2010 11						1

**Area and production for the year 2010-11 are provisional.
Source :DES, Cashew Export Promotion Council of India*

6.25 In spite of operating special schemes for expansion of area under cashew, the coverage has been steadily declining during the last two decades. Productivity of the crop, which was around 900 kg. per ha. during late eighties has also started declining from 1995-96 onwards, reaching 562 kg. per ha. during 1998-99 and thereafter hovering around 800 kg. In 2010-11, it further declined to 792 kg/ha.

6.26 The share of agriculture products in the total export earnings of the country was 5.47 during 2010-11. Out of it 4.14 percent is from cashew exports. This accounted to 0.23 percent of the total foreign exchange earnings of the country. India exported cashew kernels worth ₹ 2598.15 crore during 2010-11 and imported raw nuts worth ₹ 2479.75 crore resulting in a net foreign exchange gain of ₹118.4 crore. During 2010-11, there was a sharp decline of 15.32 percent in quantity exported while 33.04 percent decline in quantity of raw nuts imported compared to previous year. U.S.A. is the major export market with 32.02 per cent export share followed by UAE (14.29 per cent). The total raw nut imported into India during 2010-11 was 5.04 lakh MT.

Fig. 6.4



Plantation crops

6.27 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 quantitative restrictions on import, plantation crops in general are facing the threat of low quality imports.

6.28 Kerala has a substantial share in the four plantation crops of rubber, tea, coffee and cardamom. These four crops together occupy 6.81 lakh ha, accounting for 32.88 per cent of the net cropped area in the state and 39.6 per cent of the area under these crops in the country. Kerala's share in the national production of rubber is 90 per cent, cardamom 76 per cent, coffee 22 per cent during the year 2010-11. Kerala's share in the production of tea is 7 per cent during 2010-11.

Rubber

6.29 The production of natural rubber in the country was 8.31 lakh MT in 2009-10, registering a 3.8 per cent decline compared to the previous year, while in 2010-11 periods, rubber production of India increased to 8.62 lakh MT which marked an increase of 0.31 lakh MT over the previous period. Production of natural rubber for the year 2011-12 is projected at 9.02 lakh tons with a growth rate of 4.6%. Among the major Natural Rubber consuming countries, India has second position after China, relegating USA & Japan to third and fourth position. The Natural Rubber consumption in the country has increased from 9.31 lakh MT in 2009-10 to 9.49 lakh MT in 2010-11.

6.30 Kerala accounts for 78.2 per cent of the area under rubber in the country. The coverage under the crop in 2010-11 was 5.34 lakh ha, higher by 8822 ha. over the previous year. The production of natural rubber in Kerala during the year was 7.71 lakh tonnes indicating a 3.36 per cent increase over the previous year. In 2010-11, the productivity increased slightly to 1442 Kg/ha from 1419 Kg/ha in the previous year.

6.31 Steady increase in demand from the domestic manufacturing sector necessitates massive imports of NR and imports during 2010-11 seem to have stabilized at 1.88 lakh tons, an increase of 0.11 lakh tons over the previous year. This higher level of import during the year was supported by the concessional import duty at 7.5 per cent till 31st March 2011 for import of 40 thousand tons. The



records shows the facts that the domestic production is incapable to meet increasing demand as the consumption level is growing year by year. The projected consumption for the year 2011-12 is 9.77 lakh tons with a growth of 3.0%. At the same time, the export of NR during 2010-11 has shown only a marginal increase of 0.05 lakh tones over the previous year. In 2010-11, NR export was 0.30 lakh tons and it was 0.25 lakh tons in the previous year. This is due to the unfavorable price situations in the international market.

6.32 The higher prices in the international market are reflected in the domestic market also. The average price of RSS4 in the domestic market at Kottayam was increased to ₹190.03 per Kg from ₹114.98 per Kg. The international price of RSS3, equivalent of RSS4 of India, was ₹195.55 in the corresponding period and it also increased to ₹221.85 per kg during January to June 2011 and then declined to ₹211.85 in October. The current uptrend in prices was the result of tightness in the supply of NR due to adverse condition, relatively high oil prices, low level of inventories and steady increase in demand from the domestic manufacturing sector. The outlook for NR prices is not very positive as the global economy continues to be clouded by many uncertainties. However, the low supply levels and the anticipations of the increase in NR demand from Japan later will boost the price stability.

Coffee

6.33 The area under coffee in Kerala was 0.85 lakh ha out of 4.04 lakh ha in the country during 2010-11, which works out to 21 per cent. The share of Kerala in production is 22 per cent during 2010-11. Major variety grown in Kerala is Robusta with a share of 95 per cent in planted area. Production of coffee during the year was only 0.66 lakh MT against 3.02 lakh MT for the country. Productivity of the crop in terms of bearing area in Kerala (773 kg/ha) is higher than the national level of 746 kg/ha. Area under coffee registered substantial increase during the last two decades. The increase in production recorded during the period was much higher and registered an annual average growth rate of nearly eleven per cent. Coffee provides opportunities for livelihood to nearly one lakh families including agricultural labourers.

6.34 Domestic coffee production for the year 2010-11 is 299 thousand tons which is more than 9.4 thousand tons compared to the previous year. Major varieties of coffee grown in India are Arabica and Robusta. Arabica production is estimated at 95 thousand tones and Robusta at 204.0 thousand tonnes. This would be the highest coffee crop to be reported after 2001-02. The sporadic rains received in the blossom period of March and April is anticipated to have a bearing on India's 2011-12 crop.

6.35 There was an increase in coffee exports by the Indian coffee sector during 2010-11. The export performance was outstanding on all countries, in quantity exported, value realization or unit value. In quantity terms it increased to 320.98 thousand tones from 196.06 thousand tones in 2009-10. The value realization in 2010-11 was estimated at Rs.3,735.96 crore, an increase of Rs.1664.42 crore over the previous year, while unit value increased to Rs.116.39 per kg in 2010-11 from Rs. 105.66 per kg in 2009-10.



Tea

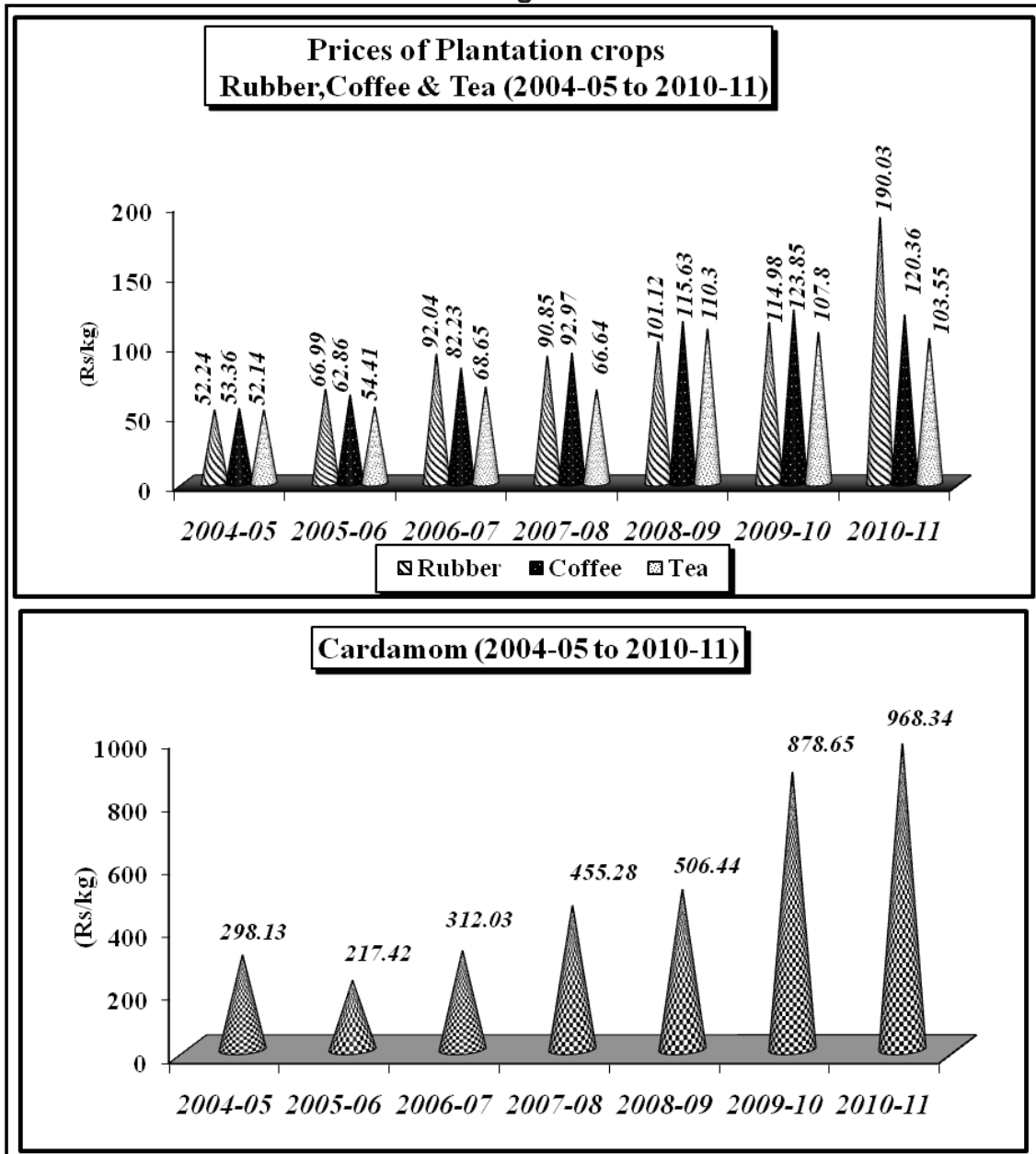
6.36 Against the total area of 5.8 lakh ha under tea in the country Kerala accounts for only 0.37 lakh ha. In respect of production the share of Kerala is 6.8 per cent in 2010-11. There is a fluctuation in production and it ranged from 64.8 M.kgs in 1995-96, reaching to 69.1 M.kgs. in 2000-01 which declined to 52 M kgs. in 2007 and improved to 65.87 M Kg in 2010-11.

6.37 During 2010-11 world tea production was 4066.6 M.kg. compared to 3,3932 M.kgs in the previous year, that is an increase of 134.6 M.kgs. This increase was recorded from the two major exporting countries, viz. Kenya (84.8 M.Kgs) and Sri Lanka (39.6 M.kgs). In India, tea production during 2010-11 was placed at 966.4M.kgs. In the previous year it was 979 MKGs. The share of Kerala in the production of tea is 6.9 per cent.

6.38 Among the major tea producing countries, India has second position by producing 23.8 per cent share in the world tea production after China which has 33.7 per cent share in it. Followed by India, Kenya and Sri Lanka has 9.8 per cent and 8.1 per cent share in the total production respectively.

6.39 The export performance in tea was depressed by all parameters during 2010. It was declined from 197.9 M.Kgs in 2009-10 to 193.3 M.Kgs in 2010-11, a decline of 4.6 M.Kg. In India, after the removal of quantitative restriction in 2001, there was a huge flow of tea was witnessed. But in 2010-11, the import was declined to 20.M.Kgs. compared to 25.5 M.Kg. in the previous year. The price of plantation crops for the last seven years is shown in Fig. 6.5.

Fig. 6.5



Cardamom

6.40 The trade estimates shows that India produced 10.35 thousand tones to 11.00 thousand tones of Cardamom during 2010-11 period. All time high cardamom exports was recorded in 2009-10 at 1975 tonnes, while the exports have declined to 1175 tonnes in 2010-11. There was a corresponding decline in value realization by Rs.33.54 crores and was placed at Rs.132.16 crores. While the unit value surged to Rs. 1,124.79 in 2010-11, an increase of Rs. 285.79 per kg over the previous year. Major importers of Indian cardamom were, Saudi Arabia followed by UAE, Kuwait & Egypt.

6.41 Productivity which was more or less stagnant around 50 kg./ha. in the 1980s has improved to the level of around 203 kg. per ha by 2001 and increased slightly to 206 kg/ha in 2008-09 and declined

to 192 Kg/ha in 2010-11. The share of Kerala in production at the All India level increased from 28 per cent in 1992-93 to 76 per cent in 2010-11. While area under cardamom in the country has declined from 0.97 lakh ha to 0.71 lakh ha. in the period, in Kerala it has come down from 65,000 ha to 41588 ha. On the export front cardamom has been facing competition from Guatemala although the quality of Guatemala cardamom is inferior.

High value agriculture

6.42 High value agriculture is a major contributor to the economy of many states. The share of fruits and vegetables and livestock products in value of output from agriculture is given in Table 6.7. Fruits and vegetables contribute more than 30 percent to value and output from agriculture in states like Himachal Pradesh, Orissa, West Bengal, Jammu and Kashmir, Bihar and North Eastern States. Between TE 1995-96 and 2005-06, share of fruits and vegetables increased in all states except Assam and Rajasthan which witnessed marginal decline in share

Table 6.7
Share of fruits and vegetables and livestock sector (%) in total value of output from crop and livestock sector

State	Fruits and Vegetables			Livestock
	TE 95-96	TE 2005-06	TE 95-96	TE 2005-06
Himachal Pradesh	29.9	41.1	31.7	31.3
Karnataka	19.3	23.2	18.9	20.5
Kerala	14.8	22.1	28.2	22.3
Tamilnadu	20.6	22.6	22.2	31
All India	14.6	18.2	24.7	27.2

Source : CSO, 2008

6.43 The share of fruits and vegetables in total value of output in Kerala increased from 14.8 per cent in 1995-96 to 22.1 percent in 2005-06.

6.44 There is good potential in the state to promote fruits and vegetables. Focused area based projects are required for the development of these crops. Cluster based development is ideal for vegetables. Vegetables could be a major component in urban agriculture. Convergence of various isolated projects implemented by different organizations, a seed and marketing plan are essential before launching large scale projects. The database on fruits and vegetables is also quite weak. Strengthening of this database is also a prerequisite for developing viable location specific projects.

Collective farming through Kudumbashree

6.45 'Harithashree', the lease land farming promoted by the State Poverty Eradication Mission, Kerala, through 'Kudumbasree', has helped women farmers to stay on in agriculture for their livelihood. The major crop cultivated by the Kudumbashree group is paddy (33.4 per cent of area) followed by plantain and vegetables during 2010-11 under the lease land farming.

6.46 During the financial year 2010-11, various crops including paddy, vegetables (bitter gourd, snake gourd, cowpea, bottle gourd, ridge gourd, little gourd, bhindi, amaranthus brinjal, chilli, cucumber, water melon etc.) and other crops were cultivated in a total area of 39033.64 ha. Area brought under cultivation of paddy was 13017.94 ha, vegetables contributed to 4501.55 ha and 21514.16 ha of area was covered by other crops (banana, tapioca, pineapple, ginger, medicinal plants, betel vine). Details of area covered are depicted in Table 6.8. Collective farming is an important area ku-

dumbashree has identified for securing livelihood opportunities to the poor families. It provides quality seeds, seedlings and saplings to the groups under the samagra project. It also provides training to women in good agriculture practices and to use modern equipments such as combined harvester, tiller etc. Apart from the conventional agriculture crops, floriculture, scented rice, medicinal and aromatic plants, mushroom cultivation etc are promoted. At present only 20% of neighbourhood groups are involved in this programme and out of which only 5% are supported under special samagra projects.

Table 6.8
Area covered under collective farming during 2010-11

Sl No	District	Area cultivated (in ha)				NHGs
		Paddy	Vegetables	Others	Total Area (ha)	
1	Trivandrum	72.428	45.22	1667.404	1785.052	24376
2	Kollam	192.744	144.508	772.5	1109.752	17124
3	Pathanamthitta	259.32	142.476	1560.404	1962.2	7754
4	Alappuzha	1002.664	262.02	446.524	1711.208	17463
5	Kottayam	2241.428	85.336	631.408	2958.172	12390
6	Idukki	368.144	682.66	4085.084	5135.888	10641
7	Ernakulam	1047.908	402.856	2195.472	3646.236	17599
8	Thrissur	999.124	319.956	547.392	1866.472	18985
9	Palakkad	1084.548	292.264	1557.136	2933.948	18491
10	Malappuram	1520.24	734.524	1984.548	4239.312	17721
11	Kozhikode	375.644	216.504	1945.332	2537.48	20851
12	Wayanad	937.408	221.14	1308.72	2467.268	7826
13	Kannur	1789.548	528.132	1912.392	4230.072	15466
14	Kasargode	1126.792	423.952	899.84	2450.584	8457
	Total	13017.94	4501.548	21514.156	39033.644	215144

Source: Kudumbashree

Crop Development Programme - Review of Annual Plan 2010-11

6.47 During the Annual plan 2010-11 an amount of ₹ 184.4 crores was provided to crop husbandry which include partially aided schemes and 100 per cent Centrally sponsored including Macro management schemes. (Table 6.9). Expenditure incurred under crop husbandry and agriculture research amount to 139.34 crore, which constitute 86.5% of the outlay.

Table 6.9
Financial Performance of Crop Husbandry during 2010-11 (In Crore)

Sl.No	Items	Outlay	Expenditure	% of expenditure to outlay
1	Crop Husbandry	110.00	103.085	93.7
2	Agricultural Research	51.00	36.25	71.1
3	Partially Aided Schemes	16.50	12.30	74.5
4	100% CSS	6.9	6.38	92.5
	Total	184.4	158.015	85.7

6.48 Major scheme wise financial achievements made during the period is furnished below (Table 6.10). An amount of Rs. 28.97 crore was utilized for the development of rice in the State.

Table 6.10
Major scheme wise Expenditure during 2010-11 (₹ in lakhs)

Sl.No	Schemes	Outlay	Expenditure
1	Sustainable development of Rice based farming system	2900.00	2897.93
2	National Biogas development programme	120.00	115.03
3	Coconut based farming system	3000.00	2855.9
4	Integrated farming in coconut holdings	400.00	482.02
5	Food security	2800.00	2605.58

Rice

6.49 Rice is the staple food of the people in Kerala. Even so it produces only a less than 15 per cent of the requirement. The ultimate objective of rice development programme is to improve the production of rice and to attain the productivity of a minimum of 3 tonnes per ha by the end of the twelfth plan period. Paddy cultivation is mainly undertaken by the Group Farming Samithies. It is estimated that about an area of 1.75 lakh ha is under about 6850 group farming samithies. During the last five years the cost of cultivation has doubled due to increased labour cost, cost of seeds and other inputs. This affected paddy cultivation in Kerala adversely.

Coconut Development

6.50 Coconut is cultivated in an area of 7.70 lakh ha in our state with an annual production of 5287 million nuts and a productivity of 6862 nuts/ha in 2010-11. The Department of Agriculture is implementing coconut development schemes with the intention of increasing productivity of coconut and generates more income from coconut gardens. As per the centrally sponsored scheme the Coconut Development Board provides assistance for production and distribution of quality hybrid coconut seedlings.

Programmes under State Horticulture Mission

State Horticulture Mission

6.51 The National Horticulture Mission was launched in 2005-06 in order to give new momentum to the development of horticulture to generate employment and enhance farm income. The mission aims at addressing problems related to generation of technology, production, post harvest management, processing and marketing under one umbrella in the horticulture sector. The expenditure under the scheme in the state is shown in Table 6.11.

Table 6.11
Expenditure under SHM in Kerala (₹ in lakhs)

Year	Sanctioned amount	Central share	GoK. share	Total Release	Expenditure
2007-08	19212.76	6147.73	300	6447.73	8008.92
2008-09	17420.15	7517.29	1326.60	8843.89	5686.67
2009-10	6921.44	0	200	200	9482.15
2010-11	8388.38	7130.12	200	7330.12	785
2011-12*	7700	7514.81	1326.14	8840.95	-
Total	59642.73	28309.95	3352.74	31662.69	23962.74

* as on 30/06/11.

6.52 There was no release from Gol during 2009-10. There was an accumulated balance of 98.74 crores in 2009-10. Hence no funds were released in 2009-10. An amount of Rs.200 lakh is provided

as state share during 2010-11 in the original budget and increased further through SDG. The total expenditure under state share during 2010-11 was ₹785 lakh.

6.53 A project oriented monitoring system has to be evolved for realizing the envisaged outputs. A number of NGOs as well as private sector are also part of the project which needs further monitoring. Establishment of new gardens, planting material production, rejuvenation of pepper, cashew, cocoa, creation of water resources, promotion of IPM and post harvest management are part of the project activities.

Vegetable and Fruit Promotion Council's Programme

6.54 Vegetable and Fruit Promotion Council, Kerala, was involved in the implementation of vegetable and Fruit Promotion Programme. The programme covers production, formation of SHGs, credit management and marketing.

6.55 During the year 2010-11, 10317 farmers were inducted and 532 new SHG's were formed. Initiated 20 new farmer markets and 31 collection centres during 2010-11. Thus 260 farmer markets and 84 collection centres were initiated so far by the council. During the year, 15188 farmers were enrolled under the health insurance scheme and an amount of Rs. 42 lakh was disbursed to the farmers as claim. During 2010-11, farmers have cultivated vegetables in 24894 ha. of area and banana in 26858 ha. The total production from the cultivated area was 353295 MT of vegetables and 510302 MT of banana. Out of the total amount of Rs.614.20 lakh available under Govt. of Kerala, an amount of Rs. 519.32 lakh was utilized for implementing the schemes i.e, around 85% of the allotted funds were utilized during the last financial year. An amount of 40.57 crore was made available as agricultural loan to 9067 farmers. The credit recovery was 70 per cent.

Food Security Project

6.56 A state food security project has been launched in the state during 2008-09 through a convergence approach and various ongoing schemes were dovetailed to realize the targets. Rice, milk, egg and vegetables were included in the project. An amount of ₹28 crore was utilized during 2010-11 under various components of food security for focusing on rice alone.

6.57 The National Food Security Mission (NFSM) was also launched in 2007-08 to enhance the production of rice, wheat and pulses. It will target those districts which have lower productivity than state average, but have the potential to augment the production of the three crops. From Kerala, Palakkad district alone is included in the project.

Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY)

6.58 RKVY was launched in 2007-08 in pursuance of the decision taken in the 53rd meeting of the NDC held on 29th May 2007 to incentivize the states to enhance public investment to achieve the envisaged 4 percent growth rate in agriculture and allied sectors during 11th plan with an outlay of ₹25000 crores. The scheme aims to assist states to achieve a quantifiable increase in production, productivity and farm income and to reduce the yield gaps in the agriculture and allied sectors. The allocation for Kerala during 2008-09 to 2010-11 is shown in Table 6.12.

Table 6.12
Allocation under RKVY

(₹in crore)			
Year	Kerala	India	% for Kerala
2008-09	60.11	3165.67	1.90
2009-10	110.92	4067.07	2.73
2010-11	192.35	6055.04	3.18
2011-12	225	-	-

6.59 During 2008-09, an amount of ₹57.73 crores was released and the total expenditure was ₹29.60 crores. During 2009-10, an amount of ₹110.92 crores was sanctioned, out of which ₹30 crore was meant for the implementation of projects sanctioned during 2008-09. The expenditure was only Rs. 47 crores and the unspent balance is ₹63.92 crores. During 2010-11, an amount of ₹120.22 crore was released and total expenditure was ₹100.86 crores. The share of allocation for Kerala is very low compared to the budget provision for the country. A number of very small schemes are included for assistance under RKVY in the state. More focused areas with larger projects have to be identified for support under RKVY. The preparation of district and state agriculture plans are a prerequisite for getting assistance for which concrete steps are required. Most of the documents prepared are a compilation of proposals for assistance under RKVY. The state Agricultural plan also has to be prepared for availing assistance under RKVY.

6.60 A working group on decentralized planning in Agriculture was constituted by the Planning Commission for the preparation of status and way forward for the implementation of RKVY in 12th Five Year Plan. The major recommendations of the working group are shown in Box 2.



Box 2**Major recommendations of the working group on decentralized planning focusing on RKVY**

- Annual Agricultural plan along with state plan may be prepared and finalised in the State plan discussion held in Planning Commission. After finalization of the plan, projects to be approved by the SLSC.
- Realistic resource envelope to be specified for the preparation of district Agricultural plan.
- Strengthening of database at district and sub district level.
- Strengthening of capacity building for PRIs and for CDAP preparation.
- Focus on agroclimatic approach in a decentralised planning framework to optimize outputs and to reduce yield gaps.
- Revise CDAPs after organizing consultation in 3-4 regions of the districts to speed up the process.
- For the operationalisation of CDAPs, the process of operationalisation of five year plan of the state could be adopted.
- Convergence of existing CSS and state schemes has to be ensured.
- PRIs should be involved in the implementation of the CDAPs.
- In order to provide more focus, RKVY may be restricted to zilla parishad/District Panchayat.
- Flagship projects may be prepared in order to avoid thin spreading of resources.
- District project coordination and monitoring cell may be established, along with state project coordination and monitoring cell.
- Incentives for successful implementation of CDAPs may be provided, to the best performing five districts.

Source: Planning Commission, 12th plan working group, 2011

Support to State Extension Programme

6.61 A CSS on support to State Extension Programme for extension reforms was launched in March 2005 with the objective of making extension system farmer driven by way of promoting new institutional arrangements, viz, ATMA for technology dissemination, at district level and below. During 2010-11, an amount of ₹60 lakh was provided for SAMETI and the expenditure was ₹60 lakh. During 2010-11, an amount of ₹442 lakh was earmarked for programmes as a part of strengthening agricultural extension. Even though a convergence approach is envisaged in the scheme, more needs to be done to realize the objectives. Along with ATMA, a field visit oriented extension system also has to be implemented to develop the agriculture sector of the state. The extension system needs a thorough restructuring. ATMA could be utilised as an institution to channelize funding from various sources. The newly introduced lead farmer centered extension advisory and delivery service (LEADS) to be implemented under the ATMA frame work, with field visit on a regular basis in more districts.

6.62 The department of Agriculture has entrusted IRMA for the evaluation of present status of ATMA. The major recommendations of the study are shown in Box 3.

Box 3**Major findings and recommendations of the study on ATMA**

The study showed that there is lot of scope for improvement in creating the **knowledge pool to help farmers in accepting agricultural technology, providing information** on market, price, demand, infrastructure and opportunities outside agriculture sector, creating awareness on policies and use of information technology. There is a need for inter district learning and collaboration to strengthen the competencies. Access to information on technologies, prices, market needs immediate attention. ATMA needs to internalize the benefits of internet based information infrastructure and organic farmer centric services.

- Strengthening of ATMA and SAMETI with adequate staff in the essential element in revitalizing these organizations.
- The farmers advisory councils at state and district level to be constituted.
- The functioning of farmers advisory councils at block level needs streamlining, in order to encourage participation of the nominated farmers. They need training in order to appreciate their role in preparation of block level extension plans and annual work plan.
- SAMETI to be headed by qualified person with suitable research experience and academic orientation.
- Neither the selection of farm schools nor the demonstration farms are done in consultation with or in response to demands from farmers. It is very difficult to understand what best practices a particular farm school is propagating or new technologies or production techniques a demonstration farm is demonstrating. While some of the farm schools and demonstration farms especially the ones operated by best farmer awardees do display best practices and demonstrate new methods, they are poorly integrated with the potential beneficiaries who could learn from them.
- The number of groups organized, farmers covered and the area under specific crops need congruence.
- Participating and bottom up approaches are not followed in the preparation of SREP and Annual work plan. While ATMA programme focus on extension, the requirements of farmers for inputs, irrigation, credit, storage, transport and market access also needs to be addressed. Comprehensive effort in collaborating with agencies, especially banks, KVKs and co-operatives are not observed.
- There is a need for systematic effort to improve supply chain for the farmers and farmer groups.
- ATMA is ill-equipped to provide farmer oriented activities.
- There is a need to conceptualise, design and develop MIS plan for ATMA.
- Suitable convergence plan to be formulated at State level to coordinate services rendered through NeGP, Kissan call centres, KVKs and Agmarknet.

Source: IRMA 2011

Supplies and Services

6.63 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. In spite of such elaborate progeny support, supply of quality seeds of paddy and other seasonal crops remain as a weak link in the production front

Agricultural Research and Education

6.64 The research support for sustainable development of agriculture sector in the state is rendered by Kerala Agricultural University in a participatory mode in close association with research institutions managed by Indian Council of Agricultural Research, Commodity Boards and Departments of the State and Central Governments. Over 934 research projects are currently in operation including 67 All India Coordinated Projects/Network Projects, 110 other externally aided projects and 174 projects funded by Govt. of Kerala (Source : KAU 2012).

Livestock Development

Livestock has been an integral component of India's agricultural and rural economy since time immemorial supplying energy for crop production in terms of draught power and organic manure and in turn deriving their own energy requirements from crop byproducts and residues. The advances in bio-chemical and mechanical technologies along with structural changes in agriculture and food consumption patterns, however have weakened the synergy between livestock and crops and livestock are now more valued as source of food.

6.66 Demand for animal food products is responsive to income changes and is expected to increase in future. The growth in livestock sector is demand driven, inclusive and pro-poor. Incidence of rural poverty is less in states where livestock accounts for a sizeable share of agricultural income as well as employment. More over livestock production activities are largely in the hands of women. The rapidly increasing demand for livestock products creates opportunities for their empowerment.

6.67 India's livestock sector is one of the largest in the world. It has 56.7% of world's buffaloes 12.5% cattle, 20.4% small ruminants, 1.5% pigs and 3.1 % poultry. In 2010-11, livestock generated output comprised 4% of the GDP and 26% of the agricultural GDP.



6.68 In Kerala also livestock production has been traditionally practiced mainly as an extensive, low input subsistence system integrated with crop production. It is livelihood intensive and also a major contributor to Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP), it could be as high as 40 percent of the agricultural GSDP in Kerala. Livestock sub sector is expected to emerge as an engine of agricultural growth in the 12th plan and beyond in view of rapid growth in demand for animal food products.

Trend in Livestock Population

6.69 Cattle population in Kerala which was 33.96 lakh in 1996 declined to 21.22 lakh in 2003 and further to 17.40 lakh by 2007. The crossbred cattle population which stood at 22.87 lakhs (67%) as per 1996 Census decreased to 17.35 lakh numbers and in percentage terms increased to 82% by 2003. It further declined to 16.21 lakh numbers and in percentage terms increased to 93% in 2007. This increase in proportion of crossbred population was made possible by expanded health care facilities and artificial insemination services available in the State.

6.70 Total number of goats as per 18th LSC is 17.29 lakh as against 12.13 lakh in the 17th LSC recording an increase of 42.5%. The poultry population is recorded as 130.94 lakh in the 18th census as against 122.16 lakh in the 17th LSC.

Fig. 6.6

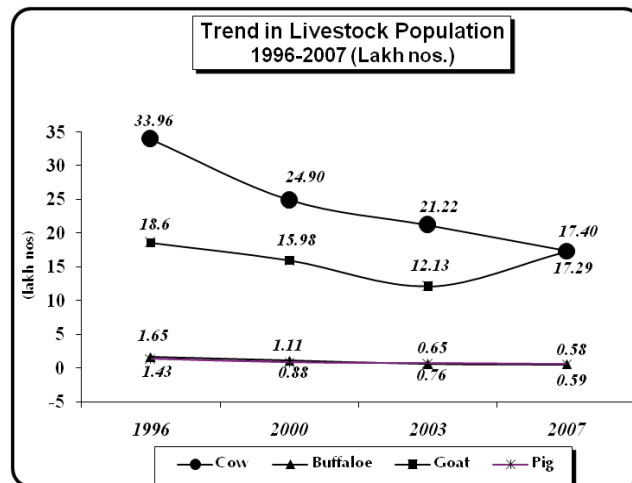
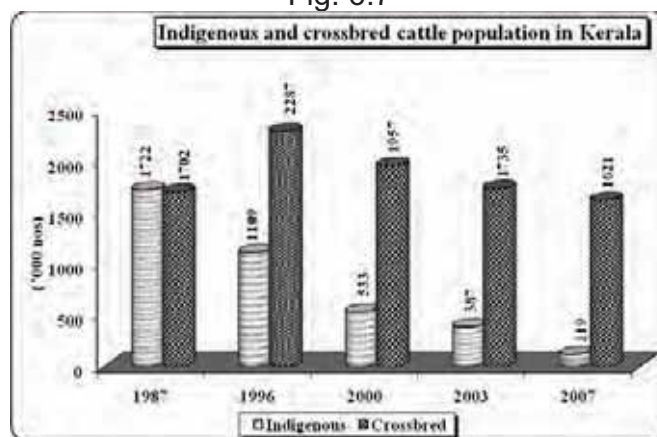


Fig. 6.7



Trend in Production of Major Livestock Products

6.71 Total milk production in the state which was 24.20 lakh tonnes in 2003 declined to 21.11 lakh tonnes in 2004 and then began to increase in the subsequent years. It increased to reach to 25.37 lakh tonnes in 2009-10 and to 26.43 lakh tonnes in 2010-11. Even then the gap between requirement and production continues to remain unfavourable. At the same time, over the period, at national level the milk production has been continuously increasing. Contribution of Kerala to national milk production which was 2.4 percent during 2003-04 showed a declining trend and reached 2.25 percent by 2009-10 and then to 2.16 percent during 2010-11. The gap between the production and requirement of egg is also increasing at an alarming rate. Concerted efforts of the State to increase the egg production have begun to show signs of improvement. Egg production which was 1379 Million Nos in 2007-08 increased to 1633 M. Nos in 2009-10 and to 1685.6 M.Nos in 2010-11; an increase of 3.22 percent over the previous year. Though meat production is increasing over the years, it cannot cater to the demand fully. Poultry meat production increased from 15482 tonnes in 2009-10 to 16153 tonnes in 2010-11 and meat other than poultry meat from 102026 tonnes in 2009-10 to 108398 tonnes in 2010-11 registering an increase of 4.33 percent and 6.24 percent respectively over the previous year. The average annual growth rates of milk and egg production in Kerala and India for the period from 1950-51 to 2010-11 are given in Table 6.13.

Table 6.13
Average Annual Growth Rate of Milk and Egg Production

Sl.No.	Year	Milk		Egg	
		Kerala	India	Kerala	India
1	1950-51 to 1960-61	2.50	1.64	NA	4.63
2	1960-61 to 1970-71	2.52	1.15	NA	7.91
3	1970-71 to 1980-81	12.52	4.51	NA	3.79
4	1980-81 to 1990-91	6.41	5.50	4.89	7.70
5	1990-91 to 2000-01	4.24	4.16	2.75	4.59
6	1997-98 to 2001-02 (IX Plan period)	3.78	4.32	(-) 0.22	7.09
7	2001-02 to 2006-07 (X Plan period)	- 1.86	3.64	-9.75	5.52
8	2006-07 to 2010-11	6.12	4.78	8.03	6.39

Source: Based on Sample Survey reports of Animal Husbandry Department

6.72 The dairy sector in Kerala could maintain a higher growth rate of 4.24 per cent in the 1990s, compared to the national level of 4.16 per cent, in spite of a weak fodder base. In the Ninth Plan period the growth rate of milk in Kerala declined to 3.78 per cent but that of India increased to 4.32 per cent. During the period 2001-02 to 2006-07, a negative growth rate was recorded in the milk production of Kerala (- 1.86%) and at all India level the growth rate declined to 3.64 per cent. For the period 2006-07 to end of 2010-11 a recovery has been marked in milk production of Kerala with a growth rate of 6.12 percent, a highest rate in recent years. This is also reasonably high rate compared to 4.78 at all India level.

6.73 Egg production in Kerala, which recorded a growth rate of 4.89 per cent during 1980 – 81 to 1990-91, declined gradually and by the period 1997-98 to 2001-02 (IX Plan Period) it reached a negative growth rate of 0.22 % and further declined to -9.75% during 10th plan period. Contrary to this

adverse trend, our state achieved a growth rate of 8.03 per cent in egg production during 2006-07 - 2010-11 period. At all India level, though the growth rate during 9th plan was 7.09 per cent, it declined to 5.52 per cent in 10th plan period and recorded a slight increase to 6.39 percent during 2006-07 - 2010-11 period.

Dairy development

India continues to be the largest producer of milk in the world with a total production of 122.5 million tons (provisional) in 2010-11 and the per capita availability of milk stood at 273 gm/day.

6.75 Though the per capita availability of milk is low compared to world average a substantial increase in this regard was attained over a period of 10years, from 213gm/day to 273 gm/day. This increase together with attainment of near self sufficiency in milk and milk products has been achieved mainly on account of the tremendous amount of marketing support and technical inputs provided and the infrastructure developed in the country through the network of cooperatives. More than 50 per cent of the milk in the country is produced by small and marginal farmers and landless labourers, producing about one to three litres of milk per day. The year wise estimate of production is shown in Table 6.14.

6.76 In spite of India's position as highest producer of milk, productivity per animal is very poor. At the national level it is only 987 Kg/lactation as compared to the world average of 2038 Kg/lactation. This is mainly due to poor level of nutrition as well as low genetic potential for milk production and health care. Among the major states in India, there are significant interstate differences in the productivity of cows and buffaloes. As per the available estimates milk yield/day of exotic cows were highest in Punjab(8.431 Kg), followed by Gujarat (8.057kg) Kerala(7.508 kg) and Andhra Pradesh (7.385kg). At the same time the yield/day of exotic breeds in Karnataka is 6.312kg and Tamil Nadu is only 5.890kg. Among these states highest yield of non descript cow is of Gujarat (3.401kg) followed by Tamil Nadu(2.762kg), Kerala (2.629 kg), Punjab (2.505kg), Karnataka (2.240kg) and Andhrapradesh (1.813kg). The average yield/day of buffaloes is highest in Punjab (7.425 kg) followed by Kerala (6.242 kg), Tamil Nadu (4.222 kg) and Karnataka (2.481 kg). In general the milk yield of both cows and buffaloes were lowest in Assam.

Table 6.14
Year-wise Estimate of Milk production

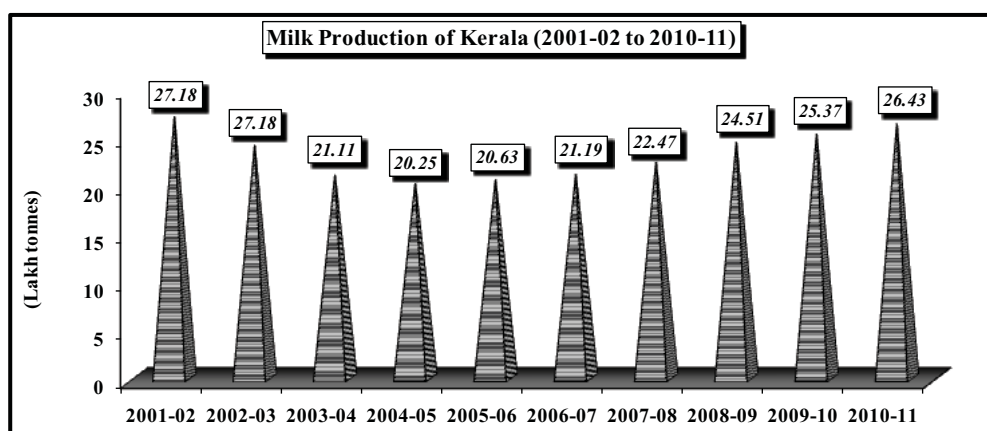
Sl. No.	Year	Milk Production (lakh tonnes)				% contribution of Kerala
		India	% change over previous year	Kerala	% change over previous year	
1	2003-04	881	1.6	21.11	-12.8	2.4
2	2004-05	925	4.9	20.25	-4.1	2.2
3	2005-06	971	5.0	20.63	1.9	2.1
4	2006-07	1009	3.91	21.19	2.7	2.1
5	2007-08	1048	3.86	22.47	6.04	2.2
6	2008-09	1086	3.57	24.51	9.08	2.38
7	2009-10	1125	3.59	25.37	3.57	2.26

Sl. No.	Year	Milk Production (lakh tonnes)				% contribution of Kerala
		2010-11	2009-10	2008-09	2007-08	
8	2010-11	1225*	8.89	26.43*	4.18	2.16

Source: Economic Survey and Department of Animal Husbandry *provisional

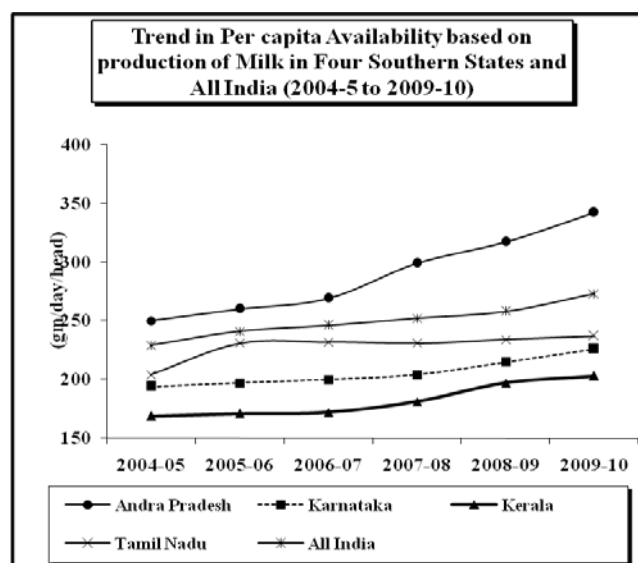
6.77 Trend in year-wise milk production of Kerala from 2000-02 to 2010-11 is given in Fig.6.8.

Fig. 6.8



6.78 Regarding the per capita availability of milk based on 2009-10 figures for the southern states viz., Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and Kerala, Andhra Pradesh ranks first with an availability of 342gm/day and Tamil Nadu ranks second with 237gm/day. Among the four states, Kerala has the lowest figure of 203gm/day (See Appendix-6.31). Among the major states at all India level Punjab ranks first with 944gm/day and the lowest in the case of Assam with 69gm/day. (Figure 6.9).

Fig. 6.9



Better Management of Young Calves

6.79 The calf rearing programme by subsidising cattle feed for rearing cattle up to 32 months along with health cover and insurance has been under implementation from Eighth Plan onwards. During 2006-07 the scheme was extended to buffalo calves also as a measure to curtail the drastic reduction in the buffalo population. During 2010-11 37223 calves were enrolled of which 423 are buffalo calves. Year wise details from 2003-04 onwards are furnished in Table 6.15.

Table 6.15
Year-wise Details of Calves Enrolled under Special Livestock Breeding Programme (2003-04 to 2010-11)

Sl. No	Year	No. of calves enrolled		
		Total	Cow	Buffalo
1	2003-04	23683	23683	
2	2004-05	17941	17941	
3	2005-06	21819	21819	
4	2006-07	21350	21000	350
5	2007-08	23604	21604	2000
6	2008-09	23690	21690	2000
7	2009-10	23000	21000	2000
8	2010-11	37223	36800	423

Source: Animal Husbandry Department

Milk Marketing

6.80 In Kerala as on 31/3/2011 there are 3512 registered primary dairy co-operatives, three Regional Milk Unions and one apex Milk Marketing Federation functioning under KCMMF. The number of Dairy Cooperative societies increased to 3528(3048 APCOS and 480 Non APCOS) at the end of December 2011. During 2010-11 a total of 4280.06 lakh litres of milk was procured by the DCS in the state of which 2645.91 lakh litres were sent to the dairies and 1634.15 litres were marketed locally by the societies. The procurement by the DCS is only about 14-16% of the total estimated production during 2010-11.

6.81 Of the 23 dairies registered in the State 14 are in the Co-operative Sector (Milma) and the remaining 9 are run by private/charitable societies. There are also about 25 small dairies which are not registered.

6.82 MILMA represents more than 8.50 lakh dairy farmers through more than 3000 Anand Pattern Co-operative Societies by March 2011. Under KCMMF there are 13 milk processing plants with a combined processing capacity of 11.40 lakh litres per day and 7 milk chilling plants support the procurement of milk. Apart from this there are two cattle feed plants, one milk powder plant and a training center. Of the total 3030 APCOs registered, only 2717 are functional. The average milk procured per day by APCOS during the year 2010-11 was 752 MT against the previous year average of 790 MT.

6.83 The procurement /day/society during 2010-11 is 309 litres/day and during 2009-10 it was 325 litres /day.

6.84 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 during

lean periods when the internal supplies used to shrink. The procurement of milk by KCMMF stood at 2350.87 lakh litres against the sale of 3975.61 lakh litres during 2011 showing a wide gap between procurement and supply. Data on procurement and sale of milk by different dairies of KCMMF during 2008 to 2011 is given in Appendix 6.41.

6.85 Apart from collecting milk from societies round the year MILMA provides other support systems like supply of compounded cattle feed, veterinary care, support for fodder development activities and organize training in all aspects of cattle management and society management. Besides milk, a variety of milk products are manufactured by KCMMF. Performance of KCMMF from 2007-08 to 2010-11 are furnished in Appendix 6.40.

6.86 The procurement and selling price of milk has been revised in Kerala wef 5-9-2011. The average quality of milk procured in the state is 4.1% fat and 8.3% SNF and the procurement price paid for the same is Rs. 23.69 per litre. Price revision details of milk and price spread of milk from 2008 onwards is given in Appendix 6.43 and 6.44 respectively

Kerala Dairy Farmers Welfare Fund Board

6.87 The dream pension to dairy farmers was realised through promulgation of an ordinance to form Dairy Farmers Welfare Fund Board on August 24th, 2005 this being the first one in India itself. As per the KDFWF Act 2007, the Board has formulated a comprehensive social welfare scheme for the members called 'Ksheera Deepam'. Total number of members enrolled in KDEWF till 31/3/2011 is 1.94 lakh. The number of farmers enrolled during 2010-11 is 4854. Now 28171 eligible dairy farmers are receiving regular pension @ of Rs. 300/month. Also 1508 nominees of deceased pensioners are receiving family pension @ of Rs.150/month.

Weak Feed and Fodder Base

6.88 With the shift in cropping pattern of Kerala, the area under rice has come down by more than 50 per cent over the last two decades leading to drastic reduction in the availability of straw for feeding cattle. It is estimated that the state produces only 60 per cent of the roughage requirement for cattle in Kerala. Special focus has been given to fodder and feed production in Kerala to over come the situation during Eleventh plan period.

6.89 Perennial fodder varieties like Hybrid Napier and Guinea are widely acceptable to farmers, and the department is supplying the planting material free of cost to the farmers. Fodder and feed development is of prime importance in reducing cost of production and optimising economic return from the dairy activity and KLD Board and Dairy Development Department have taken up fodder development as an important activity right from the beginning. The quantity of seeds supplied by KLD Board during the period was 79.31MT against 94.13 MT during 2009-10. Production and sale of fodder seeds by KLD Board for the period from 2004-05 to 2010-11 are given in table 6.16

Table 6.16
Production and Sale of fodder seeds by KLD Board

Sl.No.	Year	Quantity of Seeds Produced (MT)	Quantity of Seeds Supplied* (MT)
1	2004-05	13.89	10.88
2	2005-06	6.53	24.36
3	2006-07	14.80	15.52

4	2007-08	46.80	44.41
5	2008-09	52.40	45.43
6	2009-10	74.75	94.13
7	2010-11	177.3	79.31

Source: KLD Board Annual Reports

6.90 During 2010-11, under department programmes 4.72 lakh MT fodder was produced using fodder slips/stem cuttings and the area covered is 3109 ha. An increasing trend is prevailing over the last three years in the total area brought under fodder cultivation through department programmes (see Table 6.17). The area cultivated with maize and sorghum was 1134 ha. Also 1.40 lakh fodder tree seedlings and 6000 azola kits were supplied during the period.

Table 6.17
Procurement & Supply of Fodder seeds / Root Slips and Area Covered under Fodder Cultivation

Sl.No.	Year	Procurement of seeds	Total quantity of seeds supplied to farmers	Area covered	Fodder root slips/stem cuttings supplied (No)	Area covered	Total area covered under fodder cultivation
		(in MT)	(in MT)	(in Ha)	(in lakh)	(in Ha)	(in Ha)
1	2003-04	4.80	4.48	1798	282.5	1412.5	3210.5
2	2004-05	Nil	Nil	Nil	375	1840	2230
3	2005-06	Nil	Nil	Nil	240	1600	1600
4	2006-07	22.5	22.5	250	246	1640	1890
5	2007-08	NA	NA	621	NA	1770	2391
6	2008-09	15.24	15.24	381	270.75	2235	2625
7	2009-10	N.A	9.32 (Short duration crops)	233	318	2650	2883
8	2010-11	NA	41.2 (Maize Sorghum)	1134	186.54	3109	4243

Source: Dairy Development Department

6.91 Kerala farmers have adjusted to the situation by restricting the number of cattle and that too by preferring to maintain high yielding cross breeds. This is evident from the steady increase in the proportion of crossbred animals, which Kerala achieved during the last three decades. (see Appendix 6.23).

Breeding Support

6.92 Regarding breeding infrastructure, India is among the countries having the largest breeding infrastructure in the world with 159 bull semen stations, 152 frozen semen banks and more than 50000 AI Centres. Due to poor quality semen produced by most of the semen stations in the country, the

conception rate ranges from 20 per cent to 45 per cent only where as in the developed countries the rate is more than 50 per cent.

6.93 Kerala Livestock Development Board (KLDB) is involved in the production and distribution of frozen semen. Compared to 2009-10, semen production decreased to 16.89 lakh doses from 24.08 lakh doses during 2010-11. The distribution inside and outside the State increased from 17.17 lakh doses to 17.44 lakh doses and from 2.65 doses to 3.00 lakh doses respectively during this period. Details are furnished in Appendix 6. 35.

6.94 The number of AI centres in the state as on 31-03-2011 was 2977. Department/Institution wise details are furnished in Appendix 6.36

6.95 The number of inseminations done during 2010-11 was 13.87 lakh and calving recorded was 3.69 lakh. This is against 3.27 lakh calvings recorded out of 12.99 lakh AI during 2009-10. The average number of inseminations needed for producing one calf is 3.76. The quality of AI is not improving and so measures to improve the quality of semen supplied or to find out reasons for this phenomenon is to be initiated in future.(Table 6.18)

Table 6.18
Number of Artificial Inseminations Conducted and recorded Calving

Sl.No.	Year	No. of artificial Insemination Centres	No. of Artificial Inseminations done	No of AI Done Per centre	Recorded Calving	No of inseminations per calving
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	2003-04	2538	1231407	485	353764	3
2	2004-05	2445	1176318	481	357718	3
3	2005-06	2445	1179801	483	355011	3
4	2006-07	2541	1204000	474	383000	3
5	2007-08	2550	1075000	443	358457	3
6	2008-09	2562	1216932	475	405644	3
7	2009-10	2577	1298550	503.9	326700	4
8	2010-11	2561	1387457	541.76	368925	3.76

Source: Animal Husbandry Department

6.96 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. During the year, the Board has produced 182 Malabari kids, 45 boer goats,

collected 32 embryos and trained 949 personnel. During the year under review, they distributed 454 piglets and sold 22.67MT of green grass. Other activities of the Board are given in Appendix 6.37.

6.97 Herd Book Scheme is operated complementary to the Progeny Testing Programme. This would help to assess the improvements happening in the field with respect to traits to support the field progeny testing programme. So far against the target of 80000 animals, 1,32,456 animals have been identified and registered under the programme. During 2010-11 5000 calves were registered under the programme. The Scheme covers a breedable population of about 60000 cross bred females spread around 83 AI Centres. Under the programme farmers are provided with deworming medicines and advice on scientific aspects of calf rearing.

Cattle Feed

6.98 At present the State has three cattle feed plants functioning at Pattanakkad and Malampuzha with a combined production capacity of 600 MT/day and Kerala Feeds Ltd., Kallettumkara with a production capacity of 650 MT/day. The production of the three plants is insufficient to meet the demand of cattle feed in the state. The new projects of Kerala Feeds Ltd are nearing completion. The proposed 300 MT/day cattle feed plant at Karunagappally is expected to ensure better availability of cattle feed to dairy farmers in southern Kerala. The erection of plant & machinery and civil construction for the plant have been completed and production at the plant is expected to commence shortly. The mineral mixture plant project at Athavanad, Malappuram District was completed during the last financial year and production has commenced at the plant. The work of densified fodder block plant project at Muthalamada, Palakkad district is progressing rapidly. Apart from cattle feeds Kerala Feeds produce other animal feeds like calf starter, rabbit feed etc also to cater to different sectors of the market.

6.99 During 2010-11, the two plants under KCMMF produced 1.17 lakh MT of cattle feed and sold 0.91 lakh MT. The major customer is APCOS (62%).

6.100 The production of cattle feed by Kerala Feeds Ltd., decreased to 2.00 lakh MT in 2010-11 from 2.14 lakh MT in 2009-10. The Company has a good marketing network which includes 400 dealers and 450 Co-operatives. During the review period the production of mineral mixture stood at 137.5 MT against 295.065 MT during 2009-10. Production details of the above cattle feed plants are given in Table 6.19.

Table 6.19
Production of Cattle Feed

(in lakh MT)

Factory	Production				
	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
Pattanacaud (KCMMF)	0.66	0.58	0.53	0.56	0.55
Malampuzha (KC-MMF)	0.52	0.56	0.47	0.57	0.62
Erode CPA	-	-	-	-	0.22
Kerala Feeds Ltd.	1.41	1.81*	1.89*	2.14	1.78
Total	2.59	2.95	2.89	3.27	3.17

*including production at Erode

Source :Annual Reports of KCMMF/ Kerala Feeds Ltd.

Egg and Meat

6.101 As per estimates available, the per capita availability of egg is very low at 47 eggs/year and poultry meat is 0.9 kg/year against the world average of 147 eggs and 11 kg poultry meat /year. Government of India has set a target for achieving production of over 52 billion eggs by 2011-12, at a growth rate of 4.3 per cent.

6.102 Poultry farming for egg production relying on purchased feed are uneconomic in Kerala. Poultry rearing on commercial lines is therefore largely confined to broiler production. The egg production which was 2054 million in 1999-2000 continuously declined till 2005-06, but began to increase in 2006-07 and that trend maintained in succeeding years and reached 1686 million nos in 2010-11.

6.103 A factor to be noted in this regard is that over the previous years domestic production of egg is declining to a lower level than that of 1984 - 85 (See Appendix 6.33). The decline in poultry population and hike in cost of feed were the major reason for the decline in production. During 2006-07, egg production increased by 0.25% to 1199 million nos, in 2007-08, by 15% to 1379 million nos and in 2008-09 increased by 9.5% to 1510 million nos (See Table 6.20). It again increased by 8% to 1633 million nos in 2009-10 and by 3.22 % to 1685.6 million nos in 2010-11 reflecting the fruits of development support extended to the poultry sector during the Eleventh Five Year Plan period. Trend in Egg production during the period from 2000-2001 to 2010-11 is given in Fig. 6.10.

Fig. 6.10

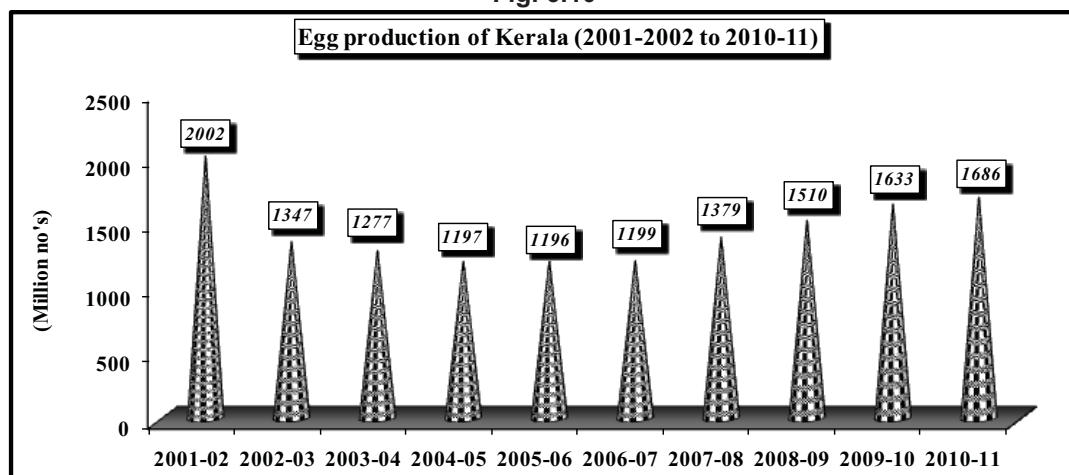


Table 6.20

Year-wise Estimate of Egg production

Sl.No.	Year	Egg Production (million numbers)				% contribution of Kerala
		India	% change over previous year	Kerala	% change over previous year	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	2003-04	40403	1.46	1277	- 5.20	3.2

2	2004-05	45201	1.87	1197	- 6.26	2.9
3	2005-06	46166	2.13	1196	- 0.08	2.6
4	2006-07	50663	9.74	1199	0.25	2.4
5	2007-08	53532	5.66	1379	15.01	2.58
6	2008-09	55395	3.48	1510	9.50	2.73
7	2009-10	59844	8.03	1633	8.15	2.73
8	2010-11	62976	5.23	1685.6	3.22	2.67

Source: Economic Survey and Department of Animal Husbandry

Backyard poultry

6.104 Backyard poultry system has good potential in the state. Around 8-10 lakh chicks are being introduced every year in the state. Apart from Animal Husbandry department and KSPDC, a few NGOs and private farms are also involved. But the system is yet to develop to the required extent.

Poultry Rearing and Kerala State Poultry Development Corporation

6.105 Kerala State Poultry Development Corporation was established in 1989 to give special attention for the revival of poultry farming. The Corporation had built up a high-tech broiler breeding farm and hatchery at Kudappanakunnu in Thiruvananthapuram. They also had a feed mill with a capacity of 20 T/day and now they are producing on an average 6-10 T/day and are supplying feed for all the farms of Animal Husbandry Dept. Due to the innovative schemes launched during the last four years, the internal poultry meat production and egg production went up considerably. KSPDC has its own production, processing and marketing system.

Animal Health Care

6.106 In order to reduce morbidity and mortality, efforts are being made by the State/UT Governments to provide better health care. For it, a network of 9527 polyclinics/hospitals and 20897 dispensaries, 24482 veterinary aid centres and 67048 artificial insemination centres supported by about 250 disease diagnostic laboratories are functioning in the country. For the production of vaccines, there are 26 veterinary vaccine production units. The primary emphasis is on clinical services and as a result, endemic diseases such as Foot and Mouth Diseases (FMD) are still prevalent in India. With increased trade activity and extensive cross-breeding programmes, the chances of ingress of exotic diseases into the country have increased. To ensure disease free status and be compatible with the standards laid down by the World Animal Health Organisations, many animal health schemes have been initiated which provide financial assistance to states to control major livestock and poultry diseases including the new scheme reporting of animal diseases.

6.107 There is a strong network for veterinary health care now in the State comprising 214 Veterinary hospitals, 856 veterinary dispensaries, 48 veterinary poly clinics, 14 District Veterinary Centres, 10 mobile hospitals/dispensaries at district level, 13 district level clinical labs, four diagnostic labs and other related health care institutions.

6.108 The state is implementing a programme for Foot and Mouth disease control with the assistance of Government of India. Also Brucellosis has now emerged as a new threat to the livestock wealth of the State. Helminthiasis control also needs attention. Worms and other internal parasites cause considerable economic loss to the farmers. Data regarding outbreaks, attacks and deaths of major contagious diseases of animals in Kerala for the period from 2004 to 2011 are given in Appendix. 6.46 .

6.109 Even though vaccinations were carried out, frequent outbreaks were reported which lead to production loss to farmers. Compared to previous years FM outbreaks and attacks are less in 2010-11 and no death is reported.

6.110 The reports of minor attacks of major diseases like Anthrax, and Hemorrhagic Septicemia are also reported. The State has already eradicated the dreadful disease of rinderpest and no outbreak was reported after 1994. Outbreak of black quarter also not reported during 2010-11. Production of Vaccine in Veterinary Biological Institute, Palode

6.111 The Veterinary Biologicals, Palode is the sole agency engaged in the production and distribution of animal vaccine in the state. The production details of vaccines manufactured here are shown in Table 6.21. Apart from the production of vaccines, the institute is engaged in the manufacture of diagnostic reagents and other animal health products.

Table 6.21
Production of Vaccine by Veterinary Biological Institute (2006-07 to 2010-11)
(Lakh doses)

Sl. No.	Name of Vaccine	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	RDVK	159.50	80.86	118.23	117.22	0
2	RDVF	16.98	3.18	11.60	21.26	23.14
3	FPV	5.87	0	0	2.47	3.28
4	DPV	23.36	20.33	42.54	39.34	49.65
5	HS Oil adjuvant	2.04	3.80	1.95	0.35	1.04
6	HS Broth	1.34	1.26	0.62	0.65	0.83

7	BQ	0.28	0	0.31	0.31	0.41
8	Anthrax	1.02	1.72	2.04	1.01	0.98
9	Duck Pasteurella oil adjuvant Vaccine	3.21	6.66	20.47	18.84	17.71

Source: Animal Husbandry Department

6.112 Compared to previous year poultry vaccine production during 2010-11 was 169.26 lakh doses as against 138.49 lakh doses during 2009-10 and production of livestock vaccine increased by 43.44% from 2.27 lakh doses during 2009-10 to 3.26 lakh doses. Number of vaccinations done during 2010-11 was 16.36 lakh Nos for livestock and 89.03 lakh Nos for poultry. Compared to previous year, vaccination to cattle decreased by 45 per cent and vaccination to poultry increased by 0.84 per cent. Anti Rabies Vaccinations done in dogs decreased from 1.76 lakh to 1.41 lakh during the year under report. Details are given in Appendix 6.34

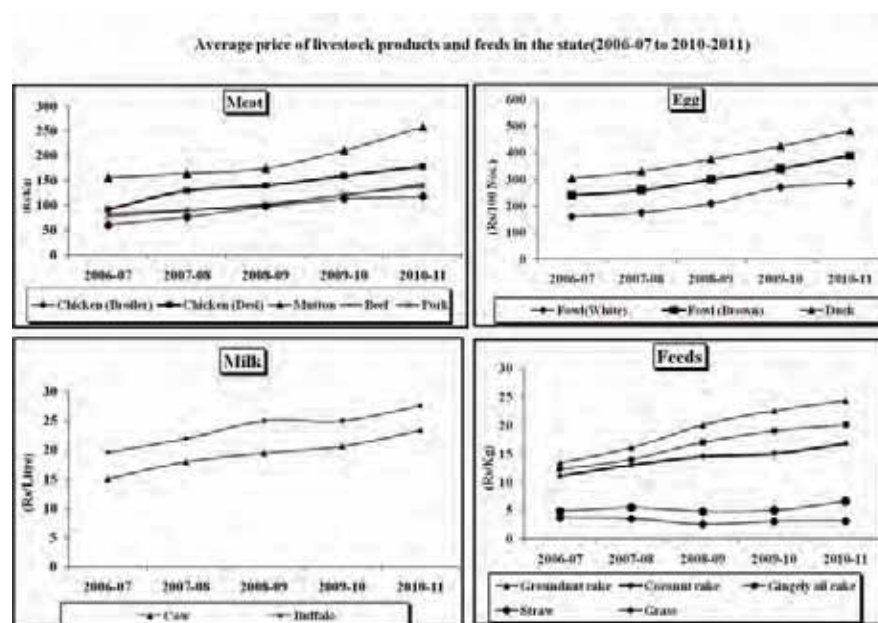
6.113 Compared to 2009-10 production of all vaccines except Anthrax recorded an increase during 2010-11 and there was no production of RDVK vaccines.

Prices

6.114 Average price of important inputs and products of livestock sector for the last five years is presented in Appendix 6.38 and almost all the products are recording increase in prices during the last two years. Compared to 2007-08 there was increase in the price of all categories of meat during 2009-10 and 2010-11. During 2010-11, the highest increase is in the case of Mutton (22.47%), followed by Beef (15.41%). Compared to 2009-10, the price of fowl-white egg increased by 8.3 per cent, brown egg by 14.79 per cent and duck egg by 13.95 per cent during 2010-11. Corresponding increase during the previous year was 19.91%, 13.42% and 11.32% respectively.

6.115 On the input side, the price of grass recorded 6.17% decrease during 2010-11. Compared to previous year, the price of gingili oil cake increased by 7.38%, coconut oil cake by 10.64% and ground nut cake by 12.63% during 2010-11 and the increase in the price of inputs is a serious threat to dairy farming. The trend in average prices of livestock products from 2007-08 to 2010-11 are shown in Fig. 6.11.

Fig. 6.11



Financial Performance of Annual Plan 2010-11

6.116 The budgeted outlay for the livestock sector during 2010-11 is ₹140.50 crore. This includes ₹74.15 crore provided for Animal Husbandry and ₹22.50 crore for Dairy Development, against this the total expenditure is ₹132.06 crore, i.e., 94% of the budgeted outlay of which ₹117.5 Cr. is the expenditure in Animal Husbandry Sector and ₹14.55 Cr. in Dairy Development Sector.

6.117 Substantial outlays have been earmarked for livestock development. The activities, by and large, are centered around health care, breeding support, assistance to dairy co-operative societies for infrastructure development and purchase of equipment, fodder cultivation and food security schemes. Outlay and expenditure of some of the major schemes are given in Table 6.22.

Table 6.22
Outlays and Expenditure for Major Schemes under Annual Plan 2010-11 (₹ lakh)

Sl.	Name of Scheme	Approved outlay	Actual expenditure	Exp. as % to Total
1	2	3	4	5
1	Strengthening of Veterinary Services	2300	1292.35	56.19
2	Expansion of Cross Breeding facilities	576	566.12	98.28
3	Special Livestock Breeding Programme	1200	1195.24	99.60
4	Commercial Fodder Production Programme	300	299.25	99.75

5	Poultry Farms and Expansion of Poultry Production Incl. Farms under KSPDC and Poultry Development through KSPDC	295	352.32	119.43
6	Commercial Dairy and Milk Shed Development	600	600.04	100
7	Food Security Project	3300	3247.10	98.4
8	Cattle feed subsidy	450	449.99	100

Food Security Scheme

6.118 For the food security scheme an amount of ₹3300 lakh was set apart for the animal husbandry sector and an out lay of ₹600 lakh was provided for the dairy sector during 2010-11. During 2011-12 also the food security scheme is continuing with a provision of ₹2450 lakh for the animal husbandry sector and ₹ 640 for the dairy sector. Following are the main achievements of the scheme during 2010-11:

1. Introduction of 2700 cattle and 1800 buffaloes in the state under ksheera ganga project.
2. To boost internal egg production in the state `4.40 crore utilized for providing two layer Pullets at free of cost to benefit 1.76 lakh BPL families.
3. Organised school poultry clubs through which 50000 children benefited.
4. 1555 beneficiaries were given one goat and one milch cow
5. Through KSPDC 70000 (4 bird) units established by supplying 4 birds to BPL/APL families.

6.119 Another scheme included under State Food Security Project is for the promotion of Commercial dairy under Dairy Development sector. Through the programme, a transition from subsistence dairy farming to viable commercial dairy farming, with technology support which is imperative for enhancing production and productivity. However a reorientation of the scheme is required considering the inadequate availability of good quality cattle for purchase from other states, disease invade and low productivity of some of the breeds, issues in implementation as well as lack of low cost credit. The National Dairy Plan (NDP) a World Bank funded project with an estimated outlay of Rs.17371 crore due to start in 2012 envisages increasing productivity of milch animals through provision of good quality semen, door step AI services and scientific feeding. Improving productivity in a huge population of low producing animals is one of the major challenges in livestock sector.

Fisheries Development

6.120 India endowed with a long coast line of 8129 kms, 2.02 million sq.km of exclusive economic zone and 1.2 million hectares of brackish water bodies, offers vast potential for development of fisheries. The demand for fish and fishery products are increasing both in domestic and export fronts. About 3.9 million tonnes fishery potential are estimated from marine sector only 2.6 million tonnes are tapped. 93% of the fish production contributed by artisanal, mechanised and motorised sector, remaining 7% is contributed by deep sea fishing. India has been a major contributor to the world marine fish production and second largest producer of inland fish. The south west comprising kerala, karnataka and goa were the highest contributor among regions and tamilnadu among states (21%) followed by kerala (20%). The anticipated natural growth rate of the XI plan period is 8.5% against the current growth rate of 7%. Presently fisheries and aquaculture contribute 1.2% to the national GDP and 5.3% to agriculture and allied activities.



6.121 In Kerala, fishing industry occupies an important position in its economy. Kerala's share in the national marine fish production is about 20-25%. The water resources of this state comprise of a coastline of 590 km length having a continental shelf area of the sea adjoining the Kerala state is 39139 sq.kms. Fisheries sector contribute 3% of the GSDP of the state.

6.122 The Inland water bodies of Kerala have a prominent role in the socio economic development of the state. The state is endowed with a significant wealth of inland fishery resources. The major inland water resources of the state having much fishery importance are the 44 rivers (85000 ha), 53 reservoirs (44289 ha) and 53 back waters and other brackish water bodies (65213 ha). The polders of Kuttanadu having a water spread of 35000 ha and 17000 ha of Kule lands of Thrissur are also very ideal for various aquaculture development activities.

6.123 The estimated fisher folk population of Kerala during 2010-11 is about 11.52 lakh. The total number of fisher folk dwelling in the coastal area is estimated at 8.8 lakh. The estimated number of fisher folk in active fishing in the inland sector is about 2.36 lakh. It is also estimated that about 66000 people are engaged in fishery – allied activities. This fishermen of the state contribute about 8% of the GSDP from the agriculture sector which shows the significance of the sector to the state economy. The total fishermen population in Alappuzha district is 1.93 lakh which is the highest fishermen populated district, followed by Thiruvananthapuram (1.90 lakh) and Ernakulam (1.53 lakh). In the case of marine sector only, the highest populated district is Thiruvananthapuram followed by Alappuzha and Kozhikkode. In Inland sector, the highest populated district is Ernakulam followed by Alappuzha district. The district wise details of fisherfolk population are given in Appendix 6.47.

Income from fisheries subsector

6.124 The Gross State Domestic Product of the State has increased by about 97% during the period from 2005-06 to 2010-11 and the share of fisheries sector in the State Domestic Product has declined from 1.81 to 1.29 percent in the same period. The share of Primary Sector in GSDP has also declined from 18.05 to 14.07 percent. The contribution of fisheries sector in GSDP is given in table 6.23.

Table 6.23
Contribution of Fisheries sector to Gross State Domestic Product
(2004-05 Prices)

1	Current Price					
	Period					
Category	2	3	4	5	6	7
	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	
Gross State Domestic Product (₹ Crore)	136841.76	153784.88	175141.08	202782.79	232381.05	270118.91
Fishing (₹ Crore)	2481.96	2644.09	2634.31	2684.13	3120.96	3476.70
Share of fisheries sector in GSDP	1.81	1.72	1.50	1.32	1.34	1.29
Share of Primary sector in GSDP	18.05	17.15	16.46	15.99	14.84	14.07

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics

Species wise composition of fish landing

6.125 Kerala is a coastal state and is bordered on the west by the marine flora and fauna rich arabian sea. The Kerala Marine Fisheries Regulation Act was enacted with a view to enforce strict regulatory measures following the induction of more number of crafts and consequent increase in the level of unrestricted fishing. According to this Act, the inshore area coming within the depth range of 50 meters has been demarcated for fishing by the traditional fishermen using country crafts and the area beyond the limit in the economic zones can be utilised by motorized boats and large vessels. As this restriction is not being strictly followed, monsoon trawling has been banned as a preventive measure. The ban on monsoon trawling has been in force from 1980 onwards.

6.126 Marine fish landings of India in 2010 was 3.07 million tonnes which recorded a decline of about 1.31 lakh tonnes compared to the estimate for 2009. Among the states, tamilnadu was the highest contributor of marine fish followed by kerala. During 2010-11, 5.6 lakh tonnes of marine fish were landed in kerala showing a decrease of 0.10 lakh tonnes (1.75%) over the previous year. The fish catches from the kerala coast include more than 300 different species, the commercially important number is about 40 only. The high value species among the fish catches are still few, prominent among them are Seer fish, Prawn, Ribbon fish and Mackerel. During 2010-11 the catch of Ribbon fish was 15196 metric tonnes and penaeid prawn was 47620 metric tonnes. The quality of these high value species in the total catch ultimately decides the income of the fishermen. Oil sardine accounted for the major share of landings (27%), heavy landing of juvenile oil sardine in ring seine was also recorded. The catch of oil sardine was 151839 metric tonnes during 2010-11, shows a decreasing trend over the previous years, which is the most important variety consumed mainly by the poorer sections of the society. The species wise marine fish landings in kerala from 2008-09 to 2010-11 are shown in Appendix 6.48.

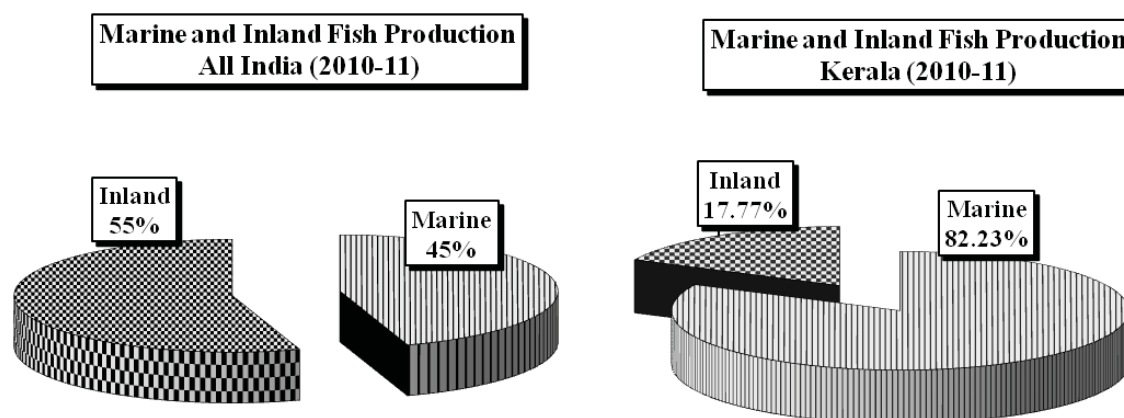
Trend in Production

6.127 Marine fisheries throughout the world are passing through a critical phase due to the present rate of biodiversity loss and fishing practices. Indian marine fisheries is also passing through a crisis due to its over capacity and open access nature. Marine fish production in India has showed a declining trend over the previous year. Estimates of the fishery resources assessment shows that among the maritime states in India, kerala occupies the 2nd position in marine fish production. The fish production in kerala during 2010-11 was 6.81 lakh tonnes. The marine fishery resources of the state has almost attained the optimum level of production. During 2000-01 the inland fish production reached peak share of 13% of the total fish production of the state and thereafter declined slightly. At national level more than 50% of the total fish production is contributed by the inland sector. Government have approved a master plan for increasing the inland fish production of the state from the current level of 75000 tonnes to 2 lakh tonnes over a period of 10 years. It also aims at enhancing and developing the aquaculture for the economic and development of the state and ensuring food and livelihood security of the people in kerala. The current level of Inland fish production is to the quantum of about 1.21 lakh tonnes.

6.128 The National Agriculture Policy, which aims to attain a growth rate in excess of four per cent annum in the agriculture sector, stresses the importance of food and nutritional security issues and the importance of animal husbandry and fisheries sectors in generating wealth and employment.

6.129 India is one of the major fish producing countries in the world with third position in fisheries and second in inland fish production. During 2010-11, India's total fish production was 6.82 million tonnes of which 3.07 million tonnes was from marine sector and 3.75 million tonnes was from Inland sector (Fig 6.12). The fisheries sector has contributed 1.1% of the National GDP and 4.7% of the GDP from Agriculture sector.

Fig.6.12



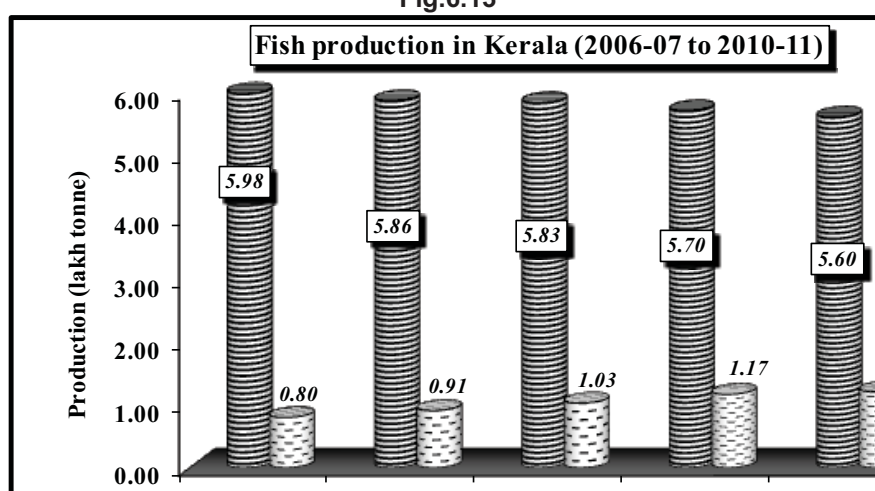
6.130 While marine fish production in kerala tended to fluctuate the inland fish production showed a sign of improvement from 1999-2000. During 2010-11, the marine fish production has decreased to 5.6 lakh tonnes from 5.70 lakh tonnes of 2009-10. Inland production sustained on increasing trend. District wise marine fish production showed that Alappuzha contributed the highest (23.08 %) followed by Kollam (20.35%) and Kozhikode (14.95%). During 2010-11 the share of inland fish production to the total fish production of the state was 17.78%. The details of fish production for the last 5 years are given in table 6.24 and Fig 6.13.

Table 6.24
Fish Production in Kerala during the last Five years
(lakh tonnes)

Year	Marine	Inland	Total
2006-07	5.98	0.80	6.78
2007-08	5.86	0.91	6.77
2008-09	5.83	1.03	6.86
2009-10	5.70	1.17	6.87
2010-11	5.60	1.21	6.81

Source: Fisheries department

Fig.6.13



Export

6.131 The marine fisheries sector in the country contributes about 81% of the total fish production and is one of the major contributors to foreign exchange earnings through sea food export. It constitute about 16% of the total agriculture products export. Over 55 varieties of marine products are exported to different countries in South East Asia, Europe China, Japan and USA.

6.132 The total value of marine products export from the country was 12901.47 crore in 2010-11 which accounts for approximately 1.1% of the total export from India. The quantity of marine exports from India during 2010-11 was 8.13 lakh tones. When compared to the previous year, it recorded a growth of 28.39% in rupee terms, 19.85% in volume and 33.95% growth in US\$. During 2010-11, the export earnings have crossed 2.8 billion US dollars and ₹12,000 crore mark. Frozen shrimp is continued to be the single largest item of export in terms of value. It accounts 44.32% of the total export earnings. The other major items of export are Frozen Fin fish, frozen cuttle fish, etc.

6.133 During 2002-03 and 2003-04 USA emerged as the single largest market for India's marine products and during 2004-05, the European union has collectively became the largest importer of Indian marine products and retained its position since 2005-06. During 2010-11, European union continued as the largest market with a share of 26.78% in value followed by South East Asia (16.43%), China (15.41%), USA (15.35%) and Japan (13.06%). The major ports of India to handle the export cargo during the year in the order of value were Pipavav (16.94%), Kochi (15.61%), JNP (15.54%) and Chennai (13.03%). Export from Kochi port showed an increase in quantity as well as in rupee realization where as there was a decline in US\$ terms by 0.69%.

6.134 The marine products export from the State during 2010-11 was 1.25 lakh tonnes, an increase of 16.14% over previous year. It valued at ₹2002.10 crore constituting 15.33% in terms of volume and 15.52% in terms of value to Indian marine product export. The major export item is frozen shrimp during 2010-11.

6.135 The state's share in all India exports has been declining in recent years. The share declined from 20% in quantity terms in 2000-01 to 15.33% in 2010-11 and the share in value decreased to 15.52% from 16%. Export of marine products from Kerala and India during 2010-11 are given in table 6.25.

Table 6.25
Export of Marine Products from India and Kerala
(Q: Quantity in Metric Tonnes V: Value in ₹ Crore)

Year		India	Kerala	Share of Kerala (%)	
2006-07	Q	612641	108617	17.73	18.22
	V	8363.53	1524.12		
2007-08	Q	541701	100318	18.52	18.78
	V	7620.92	1430.94		
2008-09	Q	602835	100780	16.72	18.26
	V	8607.94	1572.18		
2009-10	Q	678436	107293	15.81	16.62
	V	10048.53	1670.02		
2010-11	Q	813091	124615	15.33	15.52
	V	12901.47	2002.10		

Source : MPEDA

Debt Relief to Fishermen

6.136 Fishing community is one of the most vulnerable sections of our society. A vast majority of them who make out their living by fishing in inland sector or in the sea have been in a debt trap. As a substantial effort to relieve them from their sufferings Government have constituted The Kerala State Fishermen Debt Relief Commission" with 5 members.

6.137 The Kerala Debt Relief Commission Act, 2008 is expedient to provide for urgent relief to the fishermen who are in distress due to indebtedness by constituting a commission for recommending approximate relief measures to such fishermen and for solving their problems. For exercising the power and discharging the duties under this act, "The Kerala State Fishermen Debt Relief Commission" with 5 members. The scheme envisaged to introduce debt relief measures for the entire eligible fisherfolk in the state in a phased manner. It has been estimated that fisherman have a debt liability of ₹524 crore. During the period 2008-09 to 2011-12, an amount of Rs. 36 crore was provided with budget for debt relief measures to fishermen and as on 31.09.2011, Rs. 28.75 crore has been released for this programme.

Major Developmental Programmes

6.138 The major developmental programmes implemented during the Plan period in the state include inland fisheries development, development of fishing harbours and landing centres and programmes ensuring social and livelihood security of fishermen. The developmental programmes undertaken in



the marine sector include modernisation of country crafts, popularisation of new generation crafts and distribution of suitable components of fishing gear, development of fishing markets, development of deep sea fishing etc.

Matsyakeralam

6.139 Aqua culture is currently one of the fastest growing food production enterprises in this country. In view of increasing the inland fish production on a sustainable basis by scientifically using the Vast Inland spread available in the state, Government have initiated the new programme Matsyakeralam during 2008-09. From 2009-10 to 2011-12, the total amount budgeted for this scheme is Rs.5.50 crore and the expenditure incurred so far is Rs.6.80 crore.

6.140 The backwaters of Kerala is most prominent with more than 70 edible species which include shrimp, mullets, pearl spots, crabs, scampi etc. Matsyakeralam project envisages to diversify aquaculture for enhancing fish production from Inland freshwater/brackwater. The main objective of the project is to increase the fish production from 75000 MT to 2 lakh metric tone over a period of three years. The total project cost estimated as Rs. 71.16 crore. Through this project it is also aimed to create new employment opportunities in rural areas to increase the export of fish and fish products and to develop a well designed marketing system for aquaculture products.

6.141 The achievement of the project during the first phase shows an amazing result especially in shrimp and mussel farming. About 2200 tonnes of Shrimp, 2395 tones of mussels and 8 tonnes of Karimeen were produced having an average earnings of 45 crore and 4608 beneficiaries are participated in this phase.

6.142 In the second phase both freshwater and brackish water fish culture taken place. In the fresh water culture 10512 tone fish/scampi were produced. 22284 beneficiaries are participated in this culture. In the brackish water 2662 tones shrimp were produced. Now 728 local bodies are actively participated in this project along the State and 627 fish farmer clubs are formulated. At the second phase

of the project about 2795.6 tonnes of shrimp, 3067.36 tonnes mussel and 9.5 tonnes of Karimeen were harvested having an average earning of ₹60.08 crore with the support of LSGIs and matsya karshaka clubs. At the 3rd phase of the project, about 2794 tonnes of shrimp, 3100 tonnes of mussel and 250 tonnes of Karimeen were harvested. The harvest details are shown in table 6.26.

Table 6.26
Harvest details of Matsyakeralam Project

Sl.No.	Item	Quantity obtained in tonnes		
		I Phase	II Phase	III Phase
1	Shrimp	2200	2795	2794.1
2	Mussel	2395	3067	3100
3	Karimeen	8	11.6	250
	Total	4603	5873.6	6144.1

Source: Fisheries Department

Outlay and Expenditure for 2010-11

6.143 The outlay and expenditure for various schemes implemented in the fisheries sub sector are given in table 6.27. The total expenditure under state plan schemes upto March 2011 is ₹5682.70 lakh which accounts 95.57% of the state plan outlay. There are 10 partially aided central sector schemes having an outlay of ₹3516 lakh and the expenditure upto March 2011 is ₹3637 lakh. Additional allocation was provided for fishing harbours and share capital contribution to NCDC assisted schemes and thus the expenditure exceeds the outlay provided under Central Sector Schemes.

Table 6.27
Outlay and Expenditure during 2009-10 and 2010-11 (₹ in lakh)

Name of Sector/Scheme	2009-10		2010-11	
	Budget Estimate	Expenditure	Budget Estimate	Expenditure
1	2			
State Plan schemes	6436.01	6798.04	5946.00	5682.70
Centrally Sponsored Schemes	3972.65	3845.73	3516.00	3637.00
NCDC assisted Integrated Fisheries Development Project (NCDC loan)	1023.00	1023.00	2000.00	819.00
Integrated Coastal Area Development Project under Special Area Development Programme (State Plan)	400.00	0.00	400.00	400.00
Total	11831.66	11666.77	11862.00	10538.70

6.144 Under Special Area Development Programme a new project viz., Integrated Coastal Area Development project was started during 2007-08. During the period 2007-10 the project was implemented in Kannur, Kasargode and Thrissur districts. The project include water supply, fish landing centres, public health center and dispensaries, biogas plant, anganawadies etc. Another agency namely Coastal Area Development Agency was constituted in 2004, with the aim to accelerate the pace of development of the coastal areas and to improve the socio-economic condition of the fisher-folk in the state. During 2008-09 the Coastal Area Development Corporation Ltd. was reconstituted. An amount of ₹9 lakh was allotted as share capital contribution for the corporation. The corporation aims to function as an apex body in the preparation of projects, monitoring, evaluating and financing infrastructure development in the coastal sector.

1. Integrated Development of Aquaculture

6.145 Kerala is endowed with immense potential of 25000 ha of fresh water and 10,000 ha of brackish water suitable for aquaculture. Germplasm resources of Kerala is rich, suitable for aquaculture. The scheme integrated development of scampi/fish culture in rotation with paddy in kuttanadu and kole lands was started in 2003-04 with the target area of 3500 ha. During 2010-11 an amount of ₹40 lakh were expended for the implementation of one paddy one fish in kuttanad and kole lands. The scheme covered an area of 684 ha in kuttanadu and kole lands. About 182 tons of scampi and 385 tons of fish were produced during 2010-11 and a revenue collection of ₹542.5 lakh was achieved. The details of achievement in oru nellum oru meenum in kuttanad and kole lands from 2004-05 to 2010-11 are given in table 6.28.

Table 6.28
Oru Nellum Oru Meenum in Kuttanad & Kole lands
(Achievement)

Year	Area covered (ha)	No. of Beneficiaries	Production	Revenue (Rs.in lakh)
2004-05	359.80	547	Scampi - 67.78 ton Fish - 41.37 ton	186
2005-06	480.65	596	Scampi - 140.46 ton Fish - 132.61 ton	404
2006-07	505.93	536	Scampi - 136.19 ton Fish - 181.39 ton	413
2007-08	149.33	408	Scampi - 28.49 ton Fish - 28.53 ton	60.33
2008-09	178.68	458	Scampi - 51.41 ton Fish - 77.78 ton	103
2009-10	341.62	418	Scampi - 85.46 ton Fish - 92.48 ton	142
2010-11	684	2092	Scampi - 182 ton Fish - 385 ton	542.5

2. Integrated Development of Pokkali fields

6.146 The project sustainable development of shrimp aquaculture aims at the development of 2500 ha of Pokkali fields of Ernakulam, Thrissur and Alappuzha districts during the Xth plan period. The Shrimp production anticipated was 3000 tons. During 2010-11 an area of 342 ha was brought under culture and an amount of ₹20 lakh was provided for the scheme. 336 tons of Shrimp worth ₹7.69 crore was produced during the period. The details of shrimp aquaculture production in Pokkali lands from 2005-06 to 2010-11 is given in table 6.29.

Table 6.29
Sustainable Shrimp aquaculture development in Pokkali fields (Achievements)

Year	Area covered	No. of beneficiaries	Production (ton)	Revenue achieved by farmers (₹ In lakh)
1	2	3	4	5
2005-06	1488.95	458	444.66	911.45
2006-07	1631.46	425	836.93	1756.07
2007-08	2000	125	198.40	489.66
2008-09	357.17	94	210.9	449
2009-10	152.43	51	149.94	415
2010-11	342	103	336	769

3. RKVY Projects

6.147 During 2010-11, an amount of Rs. 2362.10 lakh was sanctioned for 24 projects under RKVY as follows.

1.	Renovation of Farms & Hatcheries	-	14 Nos.
2.	Aquaculture project	-	4 Nos.
3.	Construction of Aquarium complex	-	4 Nos
4.	Establishment of Glucosamine complex	-	1 No
5.	Construction of Harbour	-	1 No

4. Fishing Harbour and Fish landing Centres

6.148 The Government of Kerala has so far implemented 9 fishing harbour and the works of other 8 harbours are in progressing. These are 50% Centrally Sponsored Schemes. The completed fishing harbours are Thangassery, Neendakara, Kayamkulam, Munambam, Beypore, Puthiyappa, Chombal, Moplabay and Azheekal. The progress of work in respect of the ongoing harbours and fish landing centres are given in Table 6.30.

6.149 The works of Ponnani, Thottappally and Thalai fishing harbours were completed soon. First phase of mini fishing harbour at Chethi in Alappuzha and fishing harbour at Kasargod are started. During 2010-11, ₹693 lakh were allotted for the construction of fishing harbours for which ₹636.14 lakh was expended. A budget allocation of ₹600 lakh were provided for NABARD assisted schemes and an amount of ₹130.93 lakh was expended during the year. Modernisation of Neendakara harbour and construction of Koyilandi and Thalai harbours with NABARD assistance is in progressing.

Table 6.30
Ongoing Fishing Harbours in Kerala

Sl. No.	Name of Fishing Harbour	Total Estimated Cost (₹ In Lakhs)		Year of Starting	Year of Completion / target	Cumulative Expenditure up to March 2011 (including RIDF)	Amount sanctioned by Gol	Amount released by Gol as on September 2011
		Original	Revised					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Vizhinjam (50% CSS)	704.00	1831.88	1987	2004 stage II	1704.76	704.00	690.50
2	Muthalappozhi (50% CSS)	1366.00	..	2000	2007	1350.85	1366.00	683.00
3	Ponnani (50% CSS)	2759.40	..	2001	2011	3213.79	2759.00	1355.00
4	Thalai (Including NABARD Assistance)	1926.00	2458.00	2008	2011	1476.84	1926.00	850.00
5	Thottappally (50% CSS)	1458.30	1802.23	2004	2010	1729.35	1802.00	800.00
6	Koyilandi (Including NABARD Assistance)	3545.00	..	2006	2011	3279.03	3545.00	1500.00
7	Chethi (2nd phase) (State Scheme)	500.00	..	2008	..	585.96	-	-
8	Kasaragod (RKVY Scheme as 100% CSS)	2975.00	..	2009	2012	600.00	2975.00	-
9	Chettuvai (75% CSS)	3024	-	2010	2013	18.73	3024	300
10	Cheruvathur (75% CSS)	2906	-	2010	2013	92.81	2906	300

Source : Harbour Engineering Department

6.150 Total revenue collected during 2009-10 and 2010-11 were ₹359.87 lakh and ₹410.58 lakh respectively. Revenue collection from Puthiyappa fishing harbour during 2009-10 and 2010-11 were ₹142.41 lakh and ₹225.85 lakh, which accounts 58.59% increase over the previous year. During 2010-

11 the highest revenue collection was from Puthiyappa harbour which accounts 55% of the total revenue collection. Neendakara fishing harbour contributed 26.36% of the total revenue collection during 2010-11 which accounts 11.45% increase in the revenue collection for the previous year. Revenue collection from Thankassery fishery harbour is also increased over the previous year and the revenue from Vizhinjam harbour is decreased from 71.20 lakh in 2009-10 to 10.92 lakh in 2010-11. The details are given in Appendix 6.51.

6.151 Under RIDF XI, NABARD has approved two projects viz balance work of Kayamkulam fishing harbour and modernisation of Neendakara fishing harbour and sanctioned a loan amount of ₹1062.54 lakh and ₹895 lakh respectively. In Kayamkulam fishing harbour construction of major components were completed and an amount of ₹2527.34 lakh has been spent. An amount of ₹886.12 lakh was expended for modernization of Neendakara harbour. Under RIDF XII, NABARD has sanctioned a loan of ₹1772.50 lakh for the construction of Koyilandi fishing harbour. The construction of break water is in progressing. The upto date expenditure is ₹1772.48 lakh. Under RIDF XIII, NABARD has sanctioned a loan of ₹1026.43 lakh for the construction of fishing harbour at Thalai. The major components of the project is progressing. The expenditure upto March 2010 is ₹717.06 lakh. Details of NABARD assisted scheme through Harbour Engineering Department is given in table 6.31.

Table 6.31
NABARD Assisted Schemes

Sl No.	Scheme	AS amount	NABARD share	State share	Expenditure upto March 10
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Kayamkulam fishing harbour – RIDF XI	1062.54	312.00	-	2527.34
2	Neendakara – RIDF XI	895	-	-	886.12
3	Koyilandi fishing harbour – RIDF XII	4146.72	1772.50	601.72	1772.48
4	Thalai – RIDF XIII	2116	1026.43	-	717.06
5	Chellanam Fishing harbour – RIDF XV	2990	2769.07	220.93	386.90

Source : Harbour Engineering Department

6.152 There are 38 fish landing centres were operated in the coastal zone of Kerala. Out of this 15 landing centres are for traditional fisheries. The work of fish landing centre at kadapra is almost completed. Construction of inland fish landing centres at sanbranikodi, muhamma and bekkal are completed. The investigation studies for the construction of fisheries harbours are going on and an amount of ₹10.84 lakh was expended for studies during 2010-11.

6.153 The completion of fishing harbour and fish landing centre has to be done in a time bound manner. Prioritised action plan has to be prepared for the completion of all ongoing and pending infrastructure projects. Expansion of more harbours to be based on need and technical studies.

Social Security and livelihood support to fishermen Community

6.154 In order to provide social security and livelihood support to the fishermen community the programmes like Saving cum relief scheme, NFWF housing, Group insurance to fishermen, insurance coverage for fishing implements etc were under implementation. The major highlights are given in Appendix 6.52.



6.155 NFWF assisted housing scheme is meant for providing housing to the fishermen under the model village development programme. During Xth five year plan 6445 houses were constructed spending ₹2577.87 lakh. During 2010-11, 1479 number of houses were allotted of which 525 houses were completed and the remaining are in different stages. An amount of ₹349.97 lakh were spend for this programme during the period. All active fishermen are covered under group accident insurance scheme. About 2.36 lakh fishermen were insured under the scheme. Assistance is provided to accidental death/missing of fishermen while fishing, permanent total disability, permanent partial disability, heart attack while fishing. During 2010-11 compensation was paid for 205 cases at an amount of ₹ 217.05 lakh.

6.156 The Kerala Fishermen Welfare Fund Board is the implementing agency for welfare and relief schemes to the fishermen in the state. The Board has registered 236,315 members as fishermen and 65907 members as allied workers. There are 33,744 old age pensioners and 6323 widow pensioners. Under allied workers welfare schemes, there are 3659 old age pensioners. Details are given in Appendix 6.53.

6.157 The saving cum relief schemes is for providing assistance to fishermen during lean season by mobilizing their savings during the peak season. This is a 50% CSS scheme and during 2010-11, about 1,77,334 beneficiaries were assisted through these schemes.

5. Society for assistance to Fisher women

6.158 Societies for assistance to fisher women is a registered society for encouraging and strengthening the locally organised social organisation among fisherwomen in coastal areas. More than 3000 women SHGs were organised in the coastal districts of kerala with SAF. Under the micro enterprises scheme upto March 2011, training on capacity building were given for 850 units through SAF. Interest free financial credits were given to fisher women in the form of revolving fund for fish vending. About 36641 fisherwomen were given assistance in the form of revolving fund for fisher vending in TEAP/TRP schemes and 800 units of micro enterprises were established in each and scheme under SAF.

Major achievements of projects implemented through SAF are given in table 6.32.

Table 6.32
Projects implementing through Society for Assistance to Fisherwomen (SAF)

SI No	Name of Project	No. of Units completed	No. of beneficiaries
1	Economic empowerment of fisherwomen	829	8290
2	Construction & modernization of fish market	29	-
4	Development of micro enterprises	1312	6560
5	Dressed/dry fish unit	57	228
6	Hand made toiletry	26	130
7	Rural marketing executive	55	220
8	Sustainability of micro enterprises	550	5500
9	Establishment of value added fish products unit	100	500

6. Matsyafed

6.159 Matsyafed is an apex federation of 666 primary level Fishermen Development Welfare Co-operative Societies, of which 341 numbers are in marine sector, 192 numbers are in inland sector and 133 women co-operative societies. The total membership in these societies is more than 3 lakhs. The marine societies are conducting beach level fish auction. During 2010-11, 52031 members participated in the beach level auction and 19104 tonne fish were auctioned. Matsyafed have organised more than 13794 SHGs with 162693 members. The groups have mobilized ₹4922.94 lakh as thrift. Through TEAP/TRP schemes, the Federation has assisted 37388 numbers of fishermen. The achievement of various programmes implemented by Matsyafed is given in table 6.33.

Table 6.33
Major Programmes of Matsyafed

SI No	Name of Programme	Unit	Cumulative Physical achievement upto September 2011	Cumulative financial achievement upto September 2011
1	Fish Auction	No. of fisher men	52031	14208
2	Integrated Fisheries Development Project	beneficiaries	62936	22854.77
3	TEAP / TRP scheme	beneficiaries	39216	1885.162
4	Matsyafed input security scheme	beneficiaries	235	48.09
5	Scheme with financial assistance of NBCFDC and NMDFC	beneficiaries	177301	18346.07
6	SHG's	No / Members	13794 162,693	4753.63

Co- operation

The Co-operative sector has been playing a distinct and significant role in the process of socio-economic development of the state with special focus on rural population and livelihood. Through sustained efforts, co-operatives have made impressive progress in various segments of Indian economy particularly in agriculture credit disbursement, fertilizer distribution, procurement and distribution of agricultural commodities, promotion of consumer activities, health, dairy, fisheries, handloom, coir etc. Attempts were made to develop the movement as a self reliant one by augmenting the resources through mobilization of savings in urban and rural areas.

6.161 The co-operative movement in Kerala has a solid foundation and impressive track record in terms of financial stability and sound infrastructure to generate adequate funds. The spread and growth of co-operatives in different sectors were nurtured under development plans with government initiative and government finance. Kerala has a wide network of co-operatives engaged in various promotional activities particularly in agricultural credit, public distribution system, distribution of agricultural commodities, marketing, agro processing, consumer activities, public health, education, housing, insurance and infrastructure development, SC/ST sector, Women development etc. and have made an impressive progress and serve the people in various economic activities. There are 13478 co-operatives under the control of Registrar of Co-operative Societies; of which 10241 are functional in the various promotional activities in the sector. During 2009-10 there were only 10250 functional co-operative societies. The number of Credit Co-operatives increased from 3257 to 3299 during 2010-11. Similarly an increase was also noticed in the number of Women Co-operatives from 975 to 1003. The number of miscellaneous co-operatives is also increased from 2459 to 2491 during 2010-11. The total number of co-operatives is classified into nine categories as shown in Table 6.34.

Table 6.34
Co-operatives under the Administrative control of Registrar of Co-operatives Societies

SI No	YEAR Type of Societies	2011	
		Number of Societies	Of which working
1	Apex, Federal, Central Societies	28	27
2	Credit Co-operatives	3299	2988
3	Marketing Co-operatives	557	235
4	Consumer Co-operatives	4697	4066
5	Processing Co-operatives	28	12
5	Housing Co-operatives	376	272
6	SC/ST Co-operatives	812	407
7	Health Co-operatives	187	96
8	Women Co-operatives	1003	748
9	Other Co-operatives (miscellaneous)	2491	1390
	Total	13478	10241

Source: Registrar of Co-operative Societies

Support by NCDC

6.162 NCDC has emerged as a developmental and promotional financing institution for the Co-operative sector in the country. The strategy of the Corporation is to strengthen and develop co-operative institutions to enable them to serve their members and to maintain a sustained growth in their income.

6.163 As on 31.3.2011, the cumulative disbursement of the Corporation was ₹ 3520.85 crores. During 2010-11 the flow of fund from NCDC to Kerala was ₹1110 crore against ₹519.55 crore during 2009-10. NCDC assistance increased to the tune of 113.65% compared to the previous year. During the fiscal 2010-11, Kerala stood 1st in all Indian states, for both sanctions and disbursement of NCDC's financial assistance. Both, sanctions and release of NCDC funds to the state of Kerala reached an all time high record of Rs 1101 crore and Rs.1110 crore, respectively during 2010-11, contributing around 18% of total sanctions and 24% of total releases made by NCDC, country wide. Under NCDC's Direct funding Scheme, during 2010-11, an amount of Rs.1076.00 crore was sanctioned and Rs. 1036.00 crore released to the Kerala State Cooperative Agriculture & Rural Development Bank Ltd and 7 District Cooperative Banks as short term working capital for meeting their credit requirements in Agriculture & Allied sectors. Up to October 2011, an amount of Rs.265 crore has been sanctioned to 4 District Cooperative banks and Rs 295 crores disbursed including spillover assistance of previous year. NCDC sanctioned Rs. 15.31 crore and disbursed Rs.15.28 crore to the Kerala State Cooperative Consumer Federation Ltd (CONSUMER FED) for setting up Triveni super Markets and other consumer Cooperatives for various consumer retailing activities in the State. Activity wise and year wise sanction and release of assistance from NCDC are shown in Appendix 6.54.

6.164 The Year-Wise amount released by NCDC from 1962-63 to 2010-11 with rate of interest is given in Table 6.35.

Table 6.35
Year wise release of NCDC loans with interest rates. (₹Crores)

Year	Release of fund	Interest rate (%)
1962-63 to 92-93	122.08	--
1993-94 to 98-99	195.47	--
1999-00	56.07	13.75
2000-01	69.04	13.75
2001-02	51.64	13-12.25
2002-03	50.18	11.50-10.5
2003-04	96.58	7-9
2004-05	109.24	8-8.5
2005-06	190.99	8.5
2006-07	310.59	10.25
2007-08	330.73	9.75
2008-09	308.73	9-10.25
2009-10	519.54	7.5-9.75
2010-11	1110	7.50-11.75
Total	3520.88	

6.165 As on 31-03-2011, NCDC has disbursed a cumulative assistance of Rs. 3520.88 crore for various Co-operative development projects in Kerala, as detailed below.

Table 6.36
Types of NCDC Assistance

(₹ in Crores)

SI No	Type of Assistance	Through State Government	Direct Funding	Total
1	Long Term Loan	1065.810	0.000	1065.810
2	Subsidy	34.070	0.000	34.070
3	Working Capital	0.000	2421.000	2421.000
	Total	1099.880	2421.000	3520.88

Primary Agricultural Credit Societies (PACS)

6.166 The Co-operative Credit structure in Kerala comprise of 1634 Primary Agricultural Credit Societies (PACS) and 49 affiliated Primary Co-operative Agricultural and Rural Development Banks supported by the Central and Apex Co-operative banks. As on 31.3.2011, there were 1634 PACS out of which 696 were running on profit and 893 in loss and the remaining societies were dormant. The PACS are functioning with a paid up share capital of ₹849.97 crores and reserves of ₹ 2017.21 crores.

6.167 The performance of the co-operatives during the year under report was encouraging. The total loan disbursed during 2010-11 was ₹36822.34 crores against that of ₹26307.35 crores in 2009-10. Compared to the previous year, there was increase in the disbursement of short term and medium term loans. During 2009-10 the long term loan was only ₹810.49 crore and increased to ₹1102.57 crore during 2010-11. Out of the total loan disbursement, major share (72.84%) was for short term, followed by medium term (24.16%) and long term (3%). In the case of loan disbursement, for agricultural purposes alone, 32% increase in the disbursement compared to the previous year. 103% increase was made in the long term (Agriculture) credit disbursement. Credit for non-agricultural purposes in all types has comparatively increased. Though the co-operatives are disbursing loan for non agricultural purposes for making good margin for their business, 724 societies were working on loss during 2010-11.

6.168 The Selected indicators of the credit operations of the Primary Agricultural Credit Societies show that, during 2010-11, deposits of the societies increased to ₹32527.61 crores as against ₹27312.04 crores during 2009-10. The average deposit per member is increased to ₹6340.66 from last year's level of ₹5936.11. Similarly the average working capital position of the societies increased to ₹2484.19 lakh against ₹2108.34 lakh during 2009-10. Selected indicators and credit operations of PACS are given in Appendix 6.55 and Appendix 6.56.

Self Help Groups linkages and PACS

6.169 In Kerala under Co-operative sector the Self Help Groups scheme was implemented through PACs. The district wise cumulative progress is given in Table 6.37.

Table 6.37
Progress of Self Help Groups Scheme as on 31.3.2011
(₹ in Lakhs)

Sl. No	Districts	No. of Societies	No. of groups	Share collected by Groups	Deposit collected	Total loan issued to groups	Total Refund of loan	Groups working in profit	Groups working in loss	Total Members in the Group
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Trivandrum	51	3339	13.81	986.94	1147.48	723.51	1082	2257	52780
2	Kollam	87	6349	1.19	808.44	2326.40	582.19	4907	1442	63655
3	Pathanamthitta	24	790	6.22	268.66	470.76	222.36	612	178	15745
4	Alappuzha	98	9883	85.62	6560.30	3378.21	5005.86	4902	4981	145944
5	Kottayam	56	2067	1.89	1131.51	864.37	473.69	1665	402	27088
6	Idukki	58	10888	191.91	1687.78	3607.62	2288.44	9064	1824	160669
7	Ernakulam	39	653	13.53	152.73	491.99	265.77	182	471	9594
8	Thrissur	117	9905	6436.40	5159.83	4260.57	2580.64	6679	3226	153718
9	Palakkad	25	1141	1.44	130.38	426.68	308.07	1026	115	14756
10	Malappuram	38	638	225.88	61.32	187.99	64.89	387	251	5723
11	Kozhikode	44	1760	6.32	677.27	268.56	95.17	964	796	26253
12	Wayanad	28	8094	1010.29	1292.02	1715.20	1322.37	6502	1592	115476
13	Kannur	50	2322	2506.03	553.97	1075.23	287.20	1343	979	43970
14	Kasaragod	49	4069	0.00	7291.49	638.60	276.42	4069	0	63269
	Total	764	61898	10500.53	26762.64	20859.66	14496.58	43384	18514	898640

Source : Registrar of Co operative Societies

6.170 Under the scheme, 61898 Groups were involved in the implementation of SHGs under 764 PACs upto 31.3.2011. Idukki district formed maximum number of Groups (10888), followed by Thrissur and Alappuzha district. In the State 61898 Groups with a deposit collection of ₹26762.64 lakhs were formed and issued loan of ₹20859.66. Out of 61898 SHGs, 43384 were functioning on profit and 18514 on loss.

Deposit Mobilisation Campaign by Co-operative Societies

6.171 Deposit Mobilisation campaigns by co-operative credit institutions continued during the year under report also. The deposit mobilisation by the Co-operatives have shown an increasing trend over the years. During the period under review, the co-operatives could mobilize ₹2627.33 crore as against the target of ₹2078.85 crores. Year wise target and achievement is given in Table 6.38.

Table 6.38
Targets and Achievements of Deposit Mobilisation Programme of
Co-operatives in Kerala (₹ in Crores)

Year	Target	Achievement	Achievement (%)
2005	400.00	1305.00	326.00
2006	400.00	1539.55	384.88
2007	600.00	1719.93	286.66
2008-09	1810.98	2664.29	147.12
2009-10	1733.54	2415.07	139.31
2010-11	2078.85	2627.33	126.38

Source : Registrar of Co operative Societies

Eleventh Plan

6.172 The Eleventh Plan outlay envisaged for the sector was ₹113 crores. The budget outlay for the first four years (2007-2011) was ₹92.60 crores and the expenditure was ₹86.76 crores ie, 93.69% of the budgeted outlay. The sub-sector wise financial achievement during the first four years is given in Table 6.39.

Table 6.39
Sub sector wise financial achievement during the first 4 years of Eleventh Plan
(₹ Lakhs)

Sl. No	Sub sector	XIth Plan outlay	Total Budget Estimate	Expenditure	% of B.E
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Credit co-operatives	3450	2035	1840.31	90.43
2	Housing co-operatives	600	200	200	100
3	Processing co-operatives	1050	1050	262.13	24.96
4	Consumer co-operatives	1500	450	538.98	119.77
5	Administrative Reforms	900	135	135	100
6	Education, Research & Training	250	215	248.5	115.58
7	Modernisation of Co-operative Department	100	20	9.17	45.85
8.	Other Co-operative schemes	3450	5155	5442.19	105.57
	Total	11300	9260	8676.28	93.69

6.173 An analysis of the expenditure shows that the major share (21.21%) was incurred for the scheme 'credit co operatives'. About 3.02% of the expenditure was for assisting processing co-operatives, 6.21% for providing assistance to consumer co-operatives and 2.30% for assistance to Housing co-operatives etc. Besides the plan outlay, NDCDC has released ₹2269 crores during the first four years of the Eleventh Plan for the development of marketing, credit, consumer and industrial co-operatives in the State.

6.174 The proactive involvement of co-operatives could be considered in procurement of farm produce and establishment of more agro-processing units in the state. A major project for setting up rural godown with the support of RIDF would be considered.

Physical Performance

6.175 The major physical targets and achievements in the sector during the first 4 years of the Eleventh plan, are shown in Table 6.40.

Table 6.40
Physical Achievements Under Co-Operation during 2007-08 to 2010-11 (₹ in Crores)

Item	2008-11 Achievement
Short Term (Agriculture)	14256.52
Medium Term (Agriculture)	2568.42
Long Term(Agriculture)	423.51
Retail sale of fertilizers	3025.42
Retail sale of Consumer goods	1041.79
Agricultural produce marketed	24156.82
Storage in Co-operatives (NMT)	284251.56

Miscellaneous types of Co-operatives

6.176 Miscellaneous types of co-operatives has been organised in the state mainly for the purpose of generating employment opportunities to the unemployed youth and the weaker sections. Co-operative Hospital and Dispensaries, Education Co-operatives, Vanitha Co-operative Societies, Motor Transport, Autorikshaw and Taxi Drivers Co-operative Societies, Tailors Co-operative Societies, Washermen Co-operative Societies, Chethuthozhilali Co-operative Societies etc. are some of the co-operative societies which are organised for the purpose of employment generation. There are also Social Welfare Co-operative Societies, Cultural Co-operative Societies, Farming Co-operative Societies, Leprosy Patient Co-operative Societies, Matsya Thozhilali Co-operative Societies, Photographers Co-operative Societies etc. Government extend financial assistance to these societies by way of share capital contribution, grant, loan and subsidy.

6.177 A programme for the overall development of the co-operative movement in the state namely "Sahakarana Navarathnam Keraleeyam" was launched during 2007. The achievements of the programme during 2010-11 are shown in Table 6.41.

Table 6.41
Achievement under Sahakarana Navarathnam Keraleeyam during 2011
(₹ in Crores)

Sl no.	Name of Component	Achievement
1	Deposit mobilization	8516.39
2	Arrear collection	11674.60
3	Distribution of commodities at reduced prices	1139.01
4	Loans with reduced interest rates distributed to paddy and vegetable cultivators	490.64
5	Distribution of Royalty to writers	0.05

Source:RCS

Integrated Co-operative Development Project (ICDP)

6.178 Integrated Co-operative Development Project (ICDP) focuses on over all development of selected districts through co-operative efforts in the area of agriculture and allied sectors with the financial assistance of NDCDC. Moreover, Human Resource Development (HRD) initiative to restore the principles of co-operative movement is another objective of the scheme. ICDP covers all the districts in the state by providing financial assistance to PACS, PAMS, SC/ST co-operatives for infrastructural facilities such as godown, retail outlet, cash counters, iron safe, strong room, furniture etc.

6.179 The ICDP was first implemented in Wayanad district. The Scheme was successfully implemented in all districts and the second phase of ICDP in Wayanad district is under implementation

07 CHAPTER

Industry and Allied Sectors



Industry and Allied Sectors

The growth of manufacturing sector in the state has been curbed due to the high cost for skilled labor, the rapidly propelling land prices and the preference of the local population for white collar jobs. Also being a traditionally service oriented economy with a high density of population, the state hasn't been able to find a balanced growth strategy for manufacturing sector. The state has been successful to some extent in ensuring private capital in these sectors. Village and traditional industries have been revived and rejuvenated for healthy growth thereby bringing substantial relief to lakhs of workers depending on them for their livelihood. Medium and large industry sector have also witnessed substantial hike in public investment and with its help the KSIDC and KINFRA have initiated the setting up of mega projects. The loss making State PSUs have initiated steps for generating decent profits. For the manufacturing sector to sustain in Kerala it should aim at bringing about environmentally sustainable practices, better waste management technology, sensible use of water and forest resources, and follow a stringent quality and environment norms.

Industrial Growth

7.2 It had been a satisfying year for industry and allied sectors in Kerala. While, the manufacturing sector for the country as a whole registered a growth rate of 8.2% during 2010-11, in Kerala it recorded a wee bit higher at 8.74%. And according to the statistics published by the department of Economics and Statistics, the growth rate for the period from 2005-06 to 2010-11 averaged 7.9% at constant prices and 15.66% at current prices. The contribution of the manufacturing sector to GSDP at constant and current prices during 2010-11, was 8.28 %t and 9 % respectively.

7.3 The income from manufacturing sector to GSDP and its growth rate are given in Table 7.1

Table 7.1
Growth of manufacturing sector in Kerala (GSDP)
(Base Year 2004-05)

Year	Contribution to GSDP (₹ Lakhs)		Growth Rate (%)	
	At constant Prices	At current prices	At constant prices	At current prices
2004-05	1022058	1022058		
2005-06	1043330	1092095	2.08	6.85



Year	Contribution to GSDP (₹ Lakhs)		Growth Rate (%)	
	At constant Prices	At current prices	At constant prices	At current prices
2006-07	1117876	1229466	7.12	12.58
2007-08	1316450	1508223	17.76	22.67
2008-09	1344072	1735690	2.10	15.08
2009-10(P)	1461595	2054317	8.74	18.36
2010-11(Q)	1601496	2433143	9.57	18.44

Source: Dept. of Economics and Statistics
P: Provisional Q: Quick Estimates

Joint Stock Companies

7.4 During 2010-11, 2300 companies were newly registered which included 52 public limited and 2248 private limited Companies. One Public Limited Company and 7 private limited companies were transferred to other States during 2010-11. Details of Joint Stock Companies working in Kerala are given in Appendix 7.5

Central Sector Investment

7.5 Kerala has not been a major recipient of Central investment, its share being a measly 2.6%. Maharashtra topped the list of states with the highest central investment. As for Kerala it ranked 17th. Details of Central Sector Investment in Kerala from 2001 to 2010 are given in Appendix 7.6 and Central Sector Investment in selected States are given in Appendix 7.7 and that for 2009-10, are detailed in Appendix 7.8.

State Level Public Sector Enterprises

7.6 During the 11th plan period certain key policy initiatives like budgetary support, Strategic tie-ups, Induction of professional Management, One Time Settlement of outstanding issues, Sales tax amnesty scheme etc. were taken by the State Government to improve the performance of State units. Strategic tie ups with the central public sector undertakings were introduced in order to develop synergy and better technology and managerial system developments.

7.7 Various strategies were introduced for the revival of SLPEs such as performance management, capacity building, enhancing productivity, due diligence and asset reconstruction. Performance Management strategies like online monitoring systems, monthly reviews by the Minister in charge and institution of rewards were other notable initiatives.

7.8 Capacity Building Strategies that were initiated included professionalization of boards, transparency in selection of CEOs, Board level Committees for Succession Planning, continuous training at all levels and trade union participation in evolving operational strategies. No less important was the introduction of better financial accountability. As a result, performance of the PSUs underwent tremendous change. The achievements made by PSUs during the 11th plan period are given in Box 7.1


Box 7.1**Achievements by PSUs during 11th plan period**

- PSUs administered by Industries Department of Government of Kerala, have registered excellent growth and commendable performance during 2007-11
- Out of 36 manufacturing and commercial enterprises, 29 companies have made profit during 2010-11
- The accumulated loss as on 31-3-2011 is ₹.957.29 crore.
- PSUs registered a turnover of ₹. 2304.42 crores and a net profit of ₹. 295.79 crores
- PSUs paid dividend of around ₹. 30 crores during 2010-11
- Comprehensive restructuring packages were implemented in various PSUs
- To improve the professional management in PSUs government had constituted a committee for selection of Chief Executives on the basis of merit
- As a part of the steps being initiated by the industries Department for inter PSU tie-up on marketing of products, KSEB have established synergy with Companies like KEL, SILK etc to meet its captive demands for power/energy
- Training and Capacity Building programmes were initiated in PSUs
- Various Capacity Building Strategies were initiated like professional isation of Boards, Board level Committees for Succession Planning and continuous training at all levels

Source: RIAB

7.9 There are 63 PSUs under Industries Department, Out of which 17 have remained closed. 5 are Welfare Corporation and 4 are developmental agencies. Out of the remaining 37 Companies, 34 are engaged in manufacturing activities and 3 are under Infrastructure Sector. Sector wise number of Companies are given in Table 7.2.

Table 7.2
Sector wise number of Public Sector Companies as on 31-3-2011



Sl.No.	Category	No. of Units
1	Chemical	6
2	Ceramics & Refractories	2
3	Development and Infrastructure	3
4	Electrical Equipments	4
5	Electronics	3
6	Engineering	6
7	Textiles	7
8	Traditional and Welfare	5
9	Wood and Agro Based	1
	Total	37

Source: RIAB

7.10 During 2009-10, the turnover of profit making units was ₹ 2004.85 crores and they made a profit of ₹. 251.41 crore. There is a significant increase in turnover and profit of the profit making units in 2010-11 compared to the previous year. The turnover and profit of the profit making units in 2010-11 are ₹ 2245.41 crore and ₹. 305.39 crore respectively. During 2010-11, 29 companies have made cash profit and 5 companies showed loss. The details of profit making units and loss incurring units are

given in Table 7.3. The turnover and profit / loss of PSUs during 2010-11 under Industries Department are given in Appendix 7.9.

Table 7.3
Performance Trend (₹ Crore)

Particulars	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
Profit Making Units					
Number of Units	21	24	24	29	29
Value of Production	1310.65	1305.14	1547.83	1952.82	2047.47
Turnover	1311.65	1379.89	1708.21	2004.85	2245.41
Profit made by the profit making units	135.20	140.46	187.06	251.41	305.39
Loss Incurring Units					
Number of Units	23	18	17	8	6
Value of Production	276.33	255.47	222.13	62.01	60.04
Turnover	267.36	257.64	224.63	60.57	59.00
Loss made by the loss making units	-40.97	-50.92	-59.59	-26.75	-9.61
Total					
Number of Units	44	42	41	37	35
Value of Production	1586.98	1560.61	1769.96	2014.83	2107.51
Turnover	1579.01	1637.53	1932.84	2065.42	2304.42
Net Profit/Loss(-)	94.24	89.54	127.47	224.66	295.79

Source: RIAB

Micro Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs)

7.11 The importance and contribution of the micro, small and medium enterprises MSME sector to the economic growth and prosperity is well established. Their role in terms of employment generation, upholding the entrepreneurial spirit and innovation has been crucial in fostering competitiveness in the economy. It can lead the State economy by acquiring exports through quality production techniques and products. MSME is fast emerging into a major income generating and employment providing sector in Kerala and India in General. The major advantage of the sector is its employment potential with less investment. As per recent statistics, MSME sector is employing nearly 45% of India's total work force. Hence Government and banks are providing lot of facilities for MSME sector.

7.12 In Kerala, MSME sector which has been provided special support by the Government, contributes greatly towards domestic needs, export marketing and foreign exchange earnings by producing varieties of products ranging from traditional to modern. Being the volume of production of MSME sector is very large, the quality of production, diversification of products, energy consumption, and environmental effects were considered all through.

7.13 The MSME sector almost overcame the Neo-liberal policies of GOI which cause huge inflow of consumer goods from neighboring nations and the post recession era thrust; and improved in terms of quality infrastructure development and social welfare of the state during the year 2010-11. It was reflected in the growth performance of the MSME sector that the sector was highly contributed in terms of investment, value of production and high employment potential for the year 2007-08 among the last 5 years. Year wise details of SSI/MSME units registered in last 6 years is shown in the Table 7.4 and the employment generated through SSI/MSME units in Kerala during the period 2005-06 to 2010-

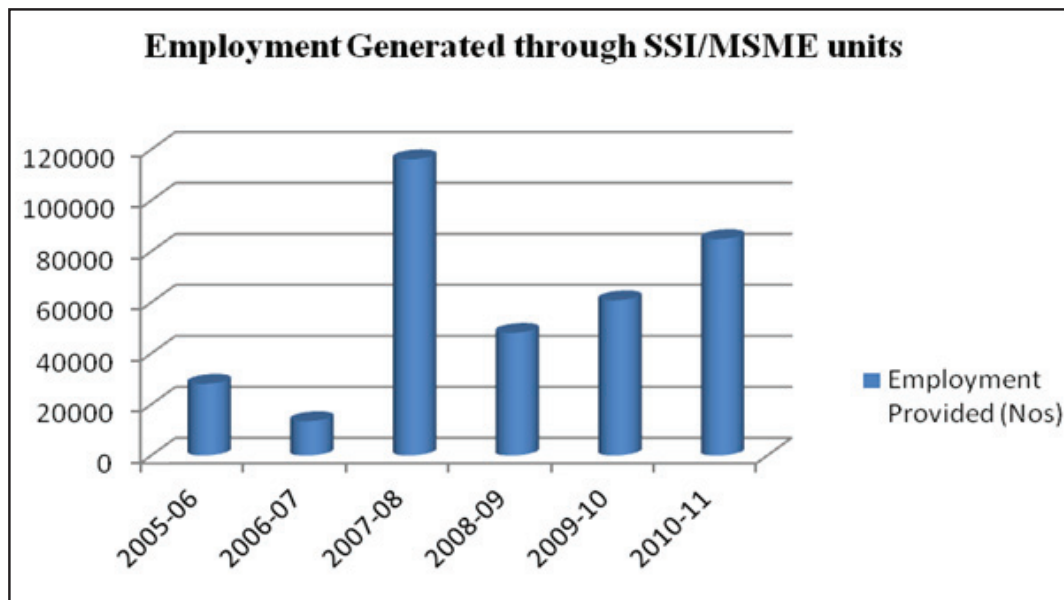
11 is pictured in the Fig 7.1

Table 7.4
Year wise details of SSI/MSME units registered in Kerala during the period 2005-06 to 2010-11

Sl. No	Year	Total investment (₹ in lakh)	Value of goods and Services Produced (₹ in lakh)	Employment Pro- vided (Nos)
1	5626	21170	100768	28128
2	1849	24494	71575	13474
3	11186	189760.31	588100.13	116189
4	8421	56594.83	132155.38	48111
5	9322	73046.34	255894.6	60876
6	10882	145365.53	13616293.7	84878

Source: Directorate of Industries & Commerce.

Fig 7.1



7.14 With a view to promote Kerala as a prime destination for industrial investments with environmental protection, various programmes were implemented during the year 2010-11. As part of developing quality industrial infrastructure in Kerala, new industrial parks with all facilities are promoted and existing Parks updated. Also adequate support is given to promote employment intensive industries like agro based and food processing, textiles and garments and handicrafts to ensure job creation. Besides, Skill development programmes are promoted. Cluster development programme is one of the key areas for MSME promotion. Separate fund from State head is provided for the development of clusters.

7.15 The total number of functional Small Scale Industry / MSME units registered in Kerala as on 31st march 2011 is 194908. Out of this, 7651 are promoted by SCs, 1505 by STs, and 186166 by others. The total investment is ₹ 892526.17 lakh, the total number of employment generated is 941981 and value of goods and services produced is ₹ 16399560.17 lakh. District wise details of Small Scale Industry / MSME units registered in Kerala as on 31.03.2011 are given in Appendix 7.10

7.16 During 2010-11, there has been a pick up in the growth of MSMEs in the State. This is evident

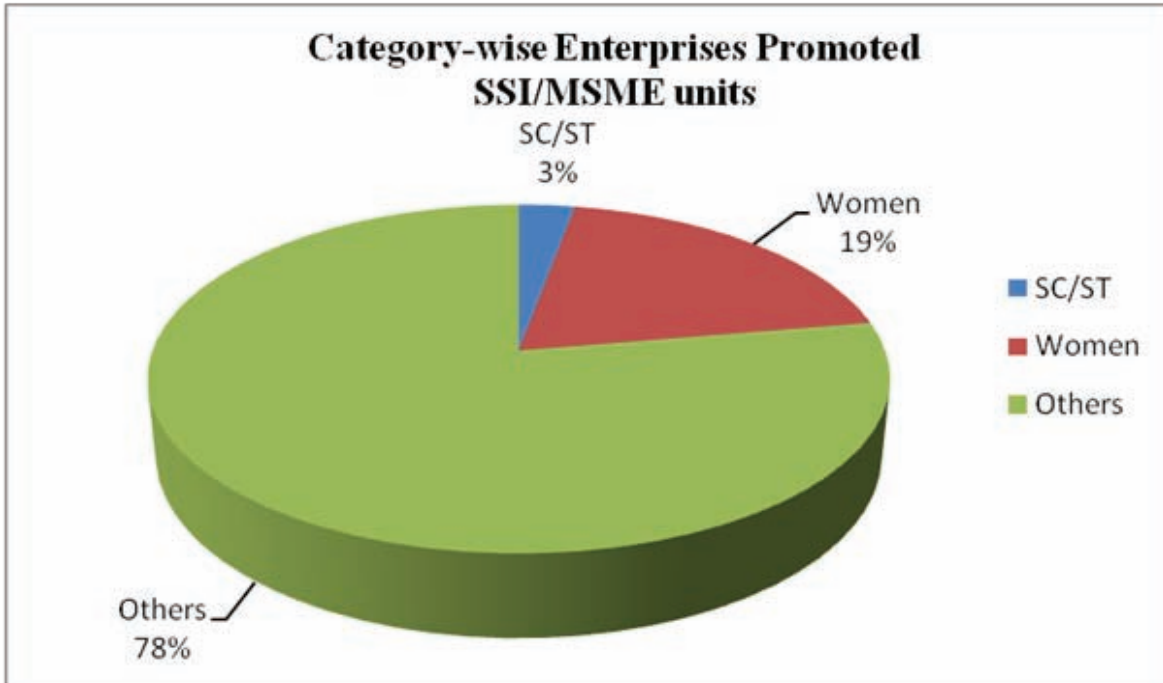
from the statistics regarding the number of new enterprises that filed Memorandum, employment growth, value of goods produced and investment made compared to the previous year. The number of new enterprises that filed Memorandum during 2010-11 was 10882 where as it was 9322 in 2009-10. During the year 2010-11, these enterprises made an investment of ₹145365.53 lakh providing employment to 84878 persons. Out of the new enterprises that filed memorandum, 327 are promoted by SCs, 60 by STs, and 10495 by others. Out of the total, 2629 enterprises are promoted by women entrepreneurs. With regard to value of goods and services produced, MSME sector recorded very modest increase during 2010-11. The value of goods and services produced during the period was ₹13616294 lakh where as it was ₹ 255894.60 lakh in 2009-10. Details of enterprises that filed memorandum during 2010-11 under the Act are given in Table 7.5 and Figure 7.2.

Table 7.5
District wise details of enterprises filed memorandum under Part II registered in Kerala during 2010-11

Sl. No.	District	No. of SSI/MSME units Promoted by					Total Investments (in lakhs)	Value of goods and services produced (in lakhs)	Employment generated (Nos)
		SC	ST	General	Total	Women			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Thiruvananthapuram	64	7	1006	1077	309	5752.27	8522.73	9725
2	Kollam	10	7	523	540	129	8930.01	20869.73	4782
3	Pathanamthitta	15	0	399	414	129	4872	47307	3540
4	Alappuzha	4	3	663	670	198	5648.8	35364.3	6604
5	Kottayam	14	1	618	633	170	10407.64	27149.72	3883
6	Idukki	16	1	341	358	98	4932.96	176.57	2295
7	Eranakulam	32	6	2201	2239	377	61730.19	13215847.3	25055
8	Thrissur	56	18	1452	1526	410	9983	43827	7739
9	Palakkad	33	6	773	812	193	13332	150672.14	5495
10	Malappuram	18	1	561	580	102	5928.41	14375.95	3579
11	Kozhikode	28	0	903	931	217	5893.61	34259.6	6990
12	Wayanad	7	7	262	276	82	2131.81	7603.98	1169
13	Kannur	9	0	397	406	101	3787.68	6698.82	2273
14	Kasaragod	21	3	396	420	114	2035.15	3618.79	1749
	Total	327	60	10495	10882	2629	145365.53	13616293.7	84878

Source: Directorate of Industries & Commerce

Fig. 7.2



7.17 While analyzing the performance of the MSMEs, it is evident that number of new enterprises, investment, production and employment recorded an upward trend during 2010-11 from that of the previous year. District wise analysis reveals that Ernakulam occupies highest position in terms of value of goods produced, investment made and employment provided and Kasaragod has the lowest position. During the current year (as on 30.09.2011) 6132 new enterprises have filed memorandum with an investment of ₹ 232109.52 lakh providing employment to 35054 persons. District-wise details of enterprises filed memorandum in Kerala during 2011-12 (as on 30.09.2011) are given in Appendix 7.11. Summary Results of Fourth All-India Census of MSMEs is displayed in Table 7.6.

Table 7.6
Summary Results of Fourth All-India Census of MSMEs*

Sl.No.	Parameters	India (in lakh nos.)	Kerala(in lakh nos.)
1.	Total Number of working Enterprises	100768	28128
2.	Employment –Male Female	71575	13474
3.	Enterprises by type of category - SC ST OBC Others Society Not Responded Total	588100.13	116189

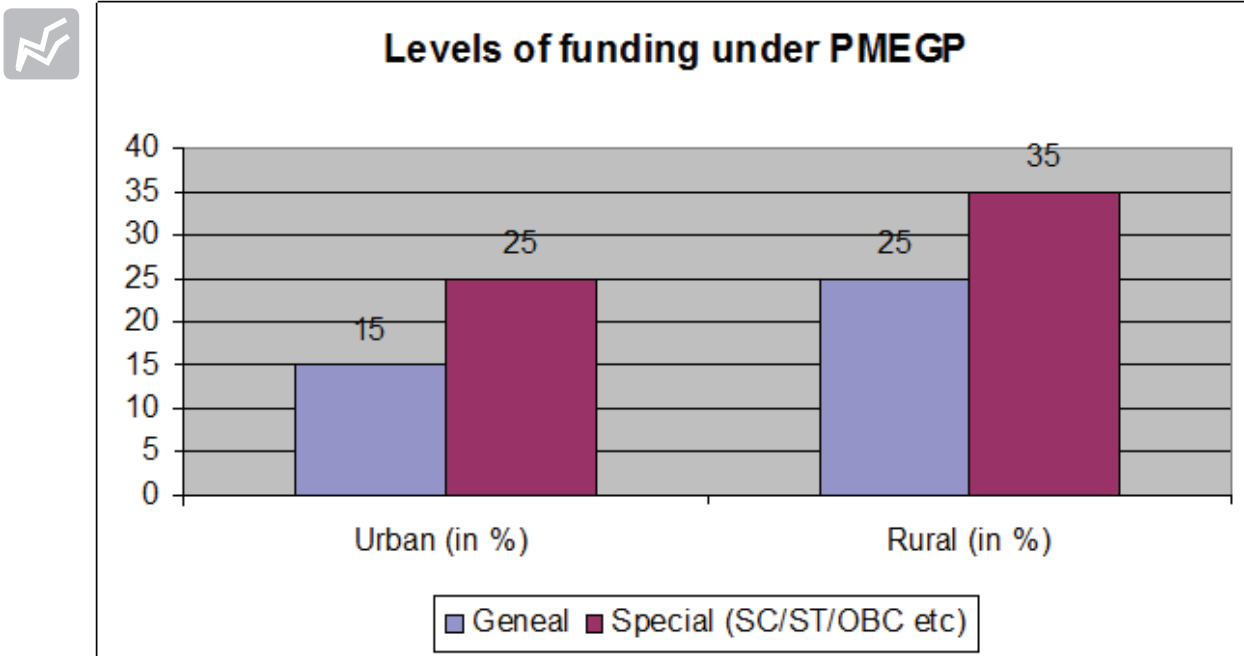
*Reference year:2006-07

Source : Directorate of Industries and Commerce

Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP)

7.18 Government of India have introduced a new credit linked subsidy programme called PMEGP from 2008-09 by merging the two schemes viz., PMRY and REGP, which were in operation till 31.03.2008. The Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) was approved as the nodal agency for implementation of the scheme at National level. In Kerala, State KVIC Directorate, State Khadi and Village Industries Board (KVIB), District Industries Centres (DICs) and Banks are the agencies for implementation of the scheme. A target of 768 numbers of units was allocated to District Industries Centers during 2010-11. The maximum cost of the project/unit admissible under manufacturing sector is ₹ 25 lakh and in business/service sector is ₹10 lakh. The beneficiary contribution of general category is 10 percent and that of special category is 5 percent. The levels of funding under PMEGP is shown in Figure 7.3

Fig.7.3



7.19 The eligibility conditions of beneficiaries both general and special categories are given in box.7.2.

Box 7.2

Eligibility Conditions of beneficiaries under PMEGP.

- Any individual above 18 years of age.
- There will be no income ceiling.
- For setting up of project costing above ₹10.00 lakh in the manufacturing sector and above ₹5.00 lakh in business/service sector, the beneficiaries should possess at least VIII standard pass as educational qualification.
- Assistance will be available only for new projects.
- Self Help Groups, Institutions registered under Societies Registration Act, Production of co-operative societies, Charitable Trusts are also eligible for getting assistance under PMEGP.
- Existing units and the units already availed Government subsidy are not eligible.

7.20 Under the Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme a total of 2810 applications have been received during 2010-11 of which 1703 have been recommended to banks. A total of 959 projects / applications involving margin money of ₹ 1183.77 lakh have been sanctioned by the banks. Banks released ₹ 971.67 lakh towards first installment to 709 beneficiaries. In addition to this, 763 persons were trained under Entrepreneur Development Programme (EDP) during the above period. Similarly, during the current year (as on 30.9.2011) a total of 1519 applications involving margin money of ₹ 841.94 lakh have been received, of which 312 have been recommended to banks. A total of 259 projects / applications involving margin money of ₹ 391.64 lakh have been sanctioned by the banks.

7.21 District wise details of loan sanctioned under PMEGP during 2010-11 and 2011-12 (as on 30.09.11) are given Appendix 7.12 & 7.13.

Box 7.3

Intellectual Property Facilitation Centre

Realizing the role of Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) in the economic development of the MSMEs, Kerala State Council for Science, Technology & Environment (KSCSTE) with the support from Ministry of MSME, Government of India has established an Intellectual Property Facilitation Centre (IPFC) exclusively for the MSME sectors in the State. IP Facilitation Centre will cater to various intellectual property needs of the MSME sectors in the State. Intellectual Property refers to the creations of human mind such as inventions, literary and artistic works and designs used in commerce. IPR protects the interests of innovators by giving them property rights over their innovations.

Industrial Co-operative Societies.

7.22 The total number of Industrial Co-operative Societies registered as on March 2011 is 2275, of these 882 are of women. The total number of working industrial co-operative societies as on 31.03.2011 was 540. Out of these, 131 societies are promoted by Scheduled Caste entrepreneurs, 33 by Scheduled Tribe entrepreneurs and 196 by women and 376 by others. The details of working industrial co-operative societies in Kerala as on 31.03.2011 are given in Appendix 7.14.

Bank Credit to SSI / MSME Sector.

7.23 The outstanding bank credit to various sectors by the commercial banks in Kerala at the end of March 2011 was ₹ 121982 crore as against ₹ 96987 crore in the previous year. The outstanding flow of credit to MSME sector showed an increase of 44 percent from ₹ 11758 crore in 2009-10 to ₹ 16894 crore in 2010-11. The share of SSI sector in the total bank credit showed a slight increase from 12 percent to 14 percent in the same period. The status of flow of credit to various sectors is given in Appendix 7.15.

Food Processing

7.24 Food processing industry has been recognized as a priority sector in Kerala due to its potential for future growth, diversification and possibility of generating substantial employment. Kerala Industrial Infrastructure Development Corporation (KINFRA) has been playing a proactive role for the promotion of food processing industry in the State. KINFRA has adopted 'Theme based parks' in the State. KINFRA has set up industrial parks to suit the specific needs of the food processing sector. Details of food processing units in KINFRA Parks during 2010-11 are given in Table 7.7.

7.25 KINFRA Food Processing Park at Kakkancherry, Special Economic Zone (Food Processing) at Kakkancherry, Food Processing Zone in KINFRA Small Industries Park, Mazhuvannur, KINFRA Food Processing Park at Adoor and Seafood Park India Private Ltd at Aroor are the five Food Processing Industries parks already set up by KINFRA.

Table 7.7
Details of Food Processing Units in KINFRA Parks during 2010-11

Sl. No:	Name of Park	Total area acquired (acres)	No. of units	Area allotted (acres)	Investment (` lakh)	Employment (Nos)
1	Kinfra Small Industries Park, Koratty, Thrissur	30	1	0.20	32	9
2	Kinfra Small industries Park, Mazhuvannur, Ernakulam.	65	1	0.3	38	8
3	Kinfra Small Industries Park, Kalpetta, Wayanad					
4	Kinfra Food Processing Park, Adoor, Pathanamthitta	50	3	0.8	247.83	67
5	Kinfra Small Industries Park, Seethangoli, Kasaragod	40	2	1.2	550	215
6	Kinfra Food Processing Park, Kakkancherry, Malappuram	60	4	4	136.04	67
	Total	30	3	1.14	198	117
		275	14	7.64	1201.87	483

Source: KINFRA, Thiruvananthapuram

7.26 The details of Food Processing units in KINFRA Parks since inception up to March 2011 are given in Appendix 7.16

New Initiatives of KINFRA in Food Processing

- Marine Park in Bepore for Seafood pre-processing activity.
- Kera Park in Thrissur for Coconut based Industries.
- Spices Park in Idukki for Spice Processing Industries.
- Integrated Food Zone (Mega Food Park) in Wayanad
- Mega Food Park in Kinaloor under the new Mega Food Park Scheme of Ministry of Food Processing Industries, Government of India.

Grand Kerala Shopping Festival (GKSF)

7.27 GKSF aims to make the State of Kerala a prominent International Shopping destination by making use of the brand image of Kerala tourism and upgrade the infrastructure of the traditional marketing centers in the State. The government organized the fifth edition of the event through Department of Tourism in association with Department of Industries and Commerce and other departments during the period from 1st December 2011 to 15th January 2012.

7.28 Department of Industries and Commerce also organized other promotional events for strengthening the marketing base of the industrial products.

Participation in National & International events 2011

• Participation in Aahar 2011, New Delhi

A Kerala Pavillion was set up by K-BIP and the leading Food Processing Units from the state exhibited their products and technologies in Aahar 2011, the International Exhibition of Food, Food Processing, Hotel & Restaurent equipments & Suppliers at Pragathi Maidan, New Delhi from March 10 to 14, 2011. The event was organized by Indian Trade Promotion Organisation (ITPO) with the support of Ministry of Food processing Industries, GOI.

• Participation in Dubai Shopping Festival

On behalf of DIC, K-BIP & KSCDC participated in the India Pavilion at Global Village in Dubai Shopping Festival held from January 28, 2011 to February 27, 2011, by setting up a Kerala State Pavilion.

General Promotional Events

• Malappuram Crafts Mela 2010

The fifth edition of the Malappuram Crafts Mela was organized by K-Bip from 16th to 30th December 2010 at Malappuram. This was organized as part of the GKSF. The Mela included 145 stalls in traditional style with live demo areas, food courts, stage decorations, for display of products and live demonstration of artisans from Kerala and other states. 100 artisans/ craftsmen from the Kerala, 179 from other states of India and 24 international artisans/craftsmen participated in the event. The major highlight was the participation of Egypt as the Partner Country for the Mela.

• Kerala Agri Food Technology Meet 2011

With a view to promote and encourage the Food Processing industries in the State, Kerala Bureau of Industrial Promotion (K-BIP) organized the third edition of Kerala Agri Food Technology Meet in Thrissur from February 24 to 27, 2011. The very objective of the event is to expose the Food Processing & Allied sectors to acquire the latest technology and technical know-how used in these sectors. The meet presented 150 stalls with 100 numbers of exhibitors all over India.

• Kerala Bamboo Fest 2010

The 7th edition of 'Kerala Bamboo Fest' was jointly organized by K-BIP and Kerala State Bamboo Mission from December 9 to 12, 2010. Artisans, craftsmen, cultural troupes from outside the State especially from the North East regions participated in the Fest. This event aimed at exhibiting the various products of the artisans/craftsmen in the Bamboo sector from all over the country.

• Beypore Fest 2010

Beypore Fest 2010 was organized by Directorate of Industries and Commerce in association with Feroke Panchayath and K-BIP during December 2010 at Feroke . Panchayath Stadium, Kozhikode with food courts and cultural programmes. Products from various sectors like Coir, Handicrafts, Handloom, Processed Food & Spices, Herbal / Ayurveda, Traditional products, Tourism, SME products, Kudumbasree products etc. were showcased.

Handloom Industry

7.29 The Indian Textile Industry has an overwhelming presence in the economic life of the country. Apart from providing one of the basic necessities of life, the textiles industry also plays a pivotal role through its contribution to industrial output, employment generation, and the export earnings of the

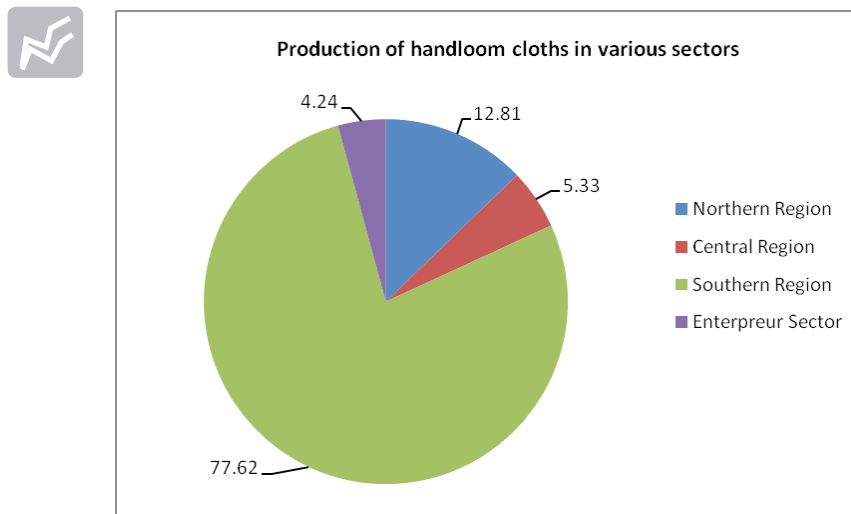
country. It provides direct employment to over 35 million people, which includes a substantial number of SC/ST and women. The Textiles sector is the second largest provider of employment after agriculture. Thus the growth and all round development of this Industry has a direct bearing on the improvement of the economy of the nation.

7.30 Kerala's textile industry comprises traditional handloom sector, weaving and spinning sector.

7.31 The Handloom Sector in Kerala stands second to the coir sector in providing employment among the traditional industries of the State. The Handloom Industry in the State is mainly concentrated in Thiruvananthapuram and Kannur District and in some parts of Kozhikode, Palakkad, Thrissur, Ernakulam, Kollam and Kasaragod Districts. The Industry is dominated by the Co-operative sector covering with 94% of total looms. The remaining six per cent of Handlooms units is owned by Industrial entrepreneurs. The Co-operative sector consists of factory type and cottage type societies. There were 648 registered Primary Handloom Weavers Co-operative Societies in the State on March, 2011 of which 167 are factory type and 481 are Cottage type societies. Out of 648 registered handloom weavers co-operatives 442 were in working condition as at the end of financial year 2010-11.

7.32 The major varieties produced in the handloom sector of the State are dhothis, furnishing material, bed sheets, grey saree and lungi. Details show that the production of these items contribute 67% of the total. About 77.62% of the major items are produced in the southern region followed by the North (12.81%) and Central (5.33%) regions. Of the total production, 95.76% are contributed by the co-operative sector and the balance of 4.24% is by the units in the entrepreneurial sector.

Fig. 7.4



7.33 The overall production of handloom cloth by Handloom Industry of Kerala shows an increase from 23.95 million meters in 2009-10 to 25.55 million meters in 2010-11. The total value of production shows an increase from ₹.165.33 crores in 2009-10 to ₹ 182.35 crores in 2010-11. The total number of weavers employed decreased from 57753 during 2009-10 to 50717 in 2010-11 and the mandays employment generated during these period. has increased from 95.36 lakh man days to 96.65 lakh man days. The production and productivity under handloom industry for the last two years are given in Appendix.

7.34 Promotional measures of handloom sectors such as procurement, sales and marketing of handloom fabrics are done by two state level organisations namely Hantex and Hanveev

7.35 Hantex is the apex society of handloom co-operative societies in the state. Number of PHWCS

registered under Hantex is 489. Despite grants and loans are being given to the society, the organisation is running in loss and the accumulated loss of Hantex is ₹.9450.93 lakhs during the review period. The working results of hantex are given in Appendix 7.17.

7.36 Hanveev assist handloom weavers outside the co-operative fold by providing necessary raw materials at reasonable price and making arrangements for marketing their products. This organisation is also running in losses and the net loss at the end of 2010-11 is ₹.479.86 lakhs. The working results of Hanveev are given in Appendix 7.18.

7.37 The Integrated Handloom Development Scheme is a Centrally sponsored Scheme introduced to the growing competitiveness in the textile industry both at the national and international markets and the free trade opportunities emerging in the post MFA environment. A growing need has been felt for adopting a focused yet flexible and holistic approach to the sector to facilitate handloom weavers to meet the challenges of a globalised environment. A need has also been felt to empower weavers to chart out a sustainable path for growth and diversification in line with the emerging market trends. The Integrated Handlooms Development Scheme (IHDS) is an attempt to facilitate the sustainable development of handloom weavers located in and out side identified handloom clusters in to a cohesive self managing and competitive socio - economic unit.

Development of Clusters having Loom-age 300 - 500

7.38 It is intimated that a maximum of Rs.60.00 lakh per cluster will be provided for a period of 3 years depending upon the requirement. The components of IHDS eligible for financial assistance are Baseline survey, formation of consortium, raw material support, design development etc.

7.39 Assistance for individual weavers for basic input and construction of workshed will also be provided in a cluster having loom-age of 300-500 subject to the condition that the expenditure under these components will be within 25% of the maximum project cost of ₹.60.00 lakhs per cluster.

7.40 Government of India has sanctioned 24 projects submitted by Kerala under the component viz. Cluster Development Programme of the scheme and released the 1st and IInd instalment. Out of the 24 clusters sanctioned,20 Clusters are working well,the remaining 4 were winded up.

IHDS – Development of Group Approach

7.41 Handloom Weavers who are not covered by clusters will be benefited by a Group Approach. A Group should have more than 10 weavers, which can be in the form of SHG, PWCS and other independent / individual weavers in groups. Assistance to such a group of weavers will be provided for basic inputs, skill upgradation, Construction of workshed etc. 192 groups are identified in the State for getting benefits under the Group approach for development of handlooms. 21 Groups are approved by Government of India and released the 1st and IInd instalment.

Integrated Handloom Cluster Development Scheme (IHCD)

7.42 This is a scheme to facilitate sustainable development to handloom weavers located in identified clusters into a cohesive, self managing and competitive socio-economic unit. The scheme will address the requirements of the cluster in a co-ordinated and comprehensive manner.

7.43 Of the 20 handloom clusters identified throughout the country for development under the IHCD scheme,1. One is from Kerala i.e. Thiruvananthapuram cluster. Hanveev is the implementing agency.

Textile Sector

7.44 The Textile Industry in Kerala is spread over in public sector as well as in Co-operative Sector and there exist thirteen Spinning Mills jointly in the public/ co-operative sector.

7.45 Kerala State Co-operative Textile Federation (TEXFED) have seven Co-operative Spinning Mills in its member fold. Five of them are administered by the Government and two have elected boards. Due to various reasons consequent to globalization, Spinning Industry was facing deep crisis and the Mills in Co-operative Sector slipped into the huge accumulated losses amounting to Rs. 132.52 crore. From 2006 onwards the Government interfered in the day-to-day activities of these mills and turnaround the units in a big way enforcing financial as well as technical discipline.

7.46 The main handicaps faced by the Mills were the lack of working capital and availability of raw materials. The Government through a centralized purchase system interfered in this area and pumped Rs. 7 crore and is now procuring cotton for the entire textile sector through professionally constituted committee comprising of RIAB, TEXFED and KSTC. Also the sale of Yarn carried out through depot system is being monitored by the same committee. Due to this raw material cost was brought down heavily and sufficient savings in this area accelerated revenue and turnover.

7.47 Majority of textile spinning mills in the state have a life span of 25 years. Though partial modernization has been done in certain units, it was not at par with the industry standards. Government constituted an Expert Committee to study the crisis prevailing in the mills due to obsolete technology and the Committee recommended for modernization of five Co-operative Spinning Mills in the State. Government approved the modernization of these Spinning Mills with a total outlay of Rs. 120.00 crore and provided Rs. 3.00 crore in the budget for the year 2009-10. The revival packages of Malappuram Co-operative Spinning Mills and the Cannanore Co-operative Spinning Mills recommended by Government has been approved by NCDC. The Malappuram Co-operative Spinning Mills has a project cost of Rs. 13.40 crore and the Cannanore Co-operative Spinning Mills has a project cost of Rs. 13.00 crore. In the budget for the year 2010-11, Rs. 8.37 crore has been provided for these projects as Government contribution and promoters equity.

7.48 Heavy bank loans outstanding against these Mills were settled by alienating excess land to the concerned banks thereby reducing the negative net worth of the units. The Alleppey Co-operative Spinning Mills by this deal gained an additional income of ₹. 4.00 crore and with this and with some internal generation the capacity of the Mills has been doubled to 12000 spindles. This project has an outlay of ₹. 6.53 crore. By the end of 2010-11, the Co-operative Spinning Mills in the State will bag net profit.

7.49 The Co-operative Spinning Mills in the State were formed with a social objective to provide raw material support to the traditional handloom sector in Kerala. But from 1999 onwards due to various reasons this has been stopped. The Government took up the issue seriously and to have an integrated approach for the industry decided to establish three hank yarn production centres in the State. Now Cannanore Co-operative Spinning mills, Alleppey Co-operative Spinning Mills and the Trichur Co-operative Spinning Mills have hank yarn production centres established with an outlay of ₹. 2.00 crore each. This amount has been provided in the State budget for the year 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11.

Powerloom

7.50 Kerala consumes cloth to the tune of Rs. 2000 crores every year. The four integrated power loom co-operative societies in the state at Calicut, Wayanad, Neyyattinkara and Kottayam have been accelerated by providing budgetary support.

7.51 The Calicut Integrated Power loom Co-operative Society Ltd., has been converted as a textile park comprising all the segments of a composite mill i.e., weaving, processing and garment making. Here semi automatic power looms, automatic looms and highly sophisticated machines are working. The value added products manufactured from these units is being exported through merchant vendors to Europe and other parts of the world. They manufacture terry towels, high quality home furnishings, shirts, dothies, blazers etc. for domestic as well as export market.

7.52 A modern processing unit to process yarn for both handloom and power loom with modern facilities is functioning in this project. A garment making unit with state of art technology and professionally trained manpower is also working in this project.

7.53 Wayanad, the most remotest district in Kerala which is lacking industrial initiatives has been looked into and a rehabilitation cum industrial project is functioning. As part of it, a handloom production centre has been started in Thirunelli for tribal women folk and training for the first batch has been completed and for another batch is ongoing. This will be converted as an employment generating centre in handloom for adivasi women. Integrated Power loom Co-operative Societies in Neyyattinkara and Kottayam has also been activated and are in the process of production of grey cloth and some conversion orders for export market. The sizing unit functioning at Kottayam is activated as a common facility centre for all the integrated power loom Co-operative societies in the state.

7.54 To market the products manufactured by the above power loom Co-operatives, Texfed setting up a marketing and distributing system by spending Rs. 90.00 lakhs by establishing a high tech show room in Kozhikode.

Handicrafts

7.55 Kerala State Handicrafts Apex Co-operative Society (SURABHI), Handicrafts Development Corporation and Artisans Development Corporation (KADCO) are the major promotional agencies in the handicraft industry. SURABHI is the apex organization of primary handicrafts co-operatives established with a view to uplift the artisans by marketing the product produced by the primary co-operatives and implementing welfare schemes with the assistance from State and Central Governments. During 2010-11, the Society procured handicrafts worth ₹ 168.26 lakh, achieved sales of ₹ 271.69 lakh and the sustained loss was ₹ 49.94 lakh. The overall performance of the Society during the review period shows a slightly increasing trend by registering an increase of 16.24% in procurement and 9.08% in sales compared to the previous year. In order to popularize Kerala crafts the society conducted 10 exhibitions during 2010-11.

7.56 Handicrafts Development Corporation of Kerala was established in 1968. It is engaged in procuring and marketing handicraft products by giving fair returns to artisans through its Kairali emporia spread all over India. At present it is having a net work of 19 such sales emporia. The sales turnover of the Corporation rose to ₹ 1489.24 lakh in 2010-11 from ₹ 1253 lakh in the previous year, making



18.85% profit of ₹ 236.24 lakh. The Corporation is one of the State channelizing agencies of National Backward Classes Finance and Development Corporation (NBCFDC). The Corporation provides loans to OBC groups of artisans / member of artisans family below double the poverty line for starting small business, carpentry, blacksmith, weaving, grocery shops, pottery, tailoring, jewellery making etc. The Corporation has implemented various new projects such as Showroom at International Airport, Thiruvananthapuram, Show room cum design centre at CFSC, Attakulangara, and renovation of Emporium at Chennai and SMSM Institute Thiruvananthapuram during 2010-11. The Corporation had purchased a 3D Pantograph wood carving Machine at CFSC, Attakulangara.

7.57 The Kerala Artisans Development Corporation (KADCO) was established in 1981. It is one of the State agencies to provide assistance to artisans for establishing production units, promoting marketing of products and providing employment opportunities through schemes of trade fairs and marketing centres. The sales turnover of the Corporation during 2010-11 was ₹ 810.14 lakh as against of ₹ 745.35 lakh in 2009-10. The sales turnover has increased by 8.69 percent and the operating loss was ₹ 24.37 lakh in the period. KADCO has also been nominated as one of the State channelizing agencies for the implementation of schemes announced by the National Backward Classes Finance and Development Corporation (NBCFDC).

Bamboo Industry

7.58 Kerala State Bamboo Corporation was set up in 1971. The main objective of the Corporation is to develop and promote industries based on bamboo, reed, cane and rattan and to undertake manufacture and trading of the above products, provide financial, technical and other such assistance, guidance to the bamboo workers. Collection of good quality reeds from Government forest, distributes the reeds to the registered bamboo mat weavers of the Corporation on credit basis and to procure woven mats are the major activities of the Corporation.

7.59 As part of diversification, Corporation has initiated an innovative project viz. Bamboo Flooring Tiles Project with the financial support of Central and State Governments. During 2010-11, the total sales turnover of the Corporation was ₹1526.52 lakh against ₹ 1499.66 lakh in 2009-10 including ₹ 1123.18 lakh towards sale of bamboo ply and ₹ 253.54 lakh through bamboo mats. The accumulated loss of the Corporation during 2010-11 has rose to ₹ 1465.84 lakh from ₹ 999.87 lakh in 2009-10. The Corporation produced Bamboo ply worth ₹ 941.55 lakh during the review period.

7.60 The Kerala State Bamboo Mission was constituted in 2003 with the broad aim of marshalling the scattered resources of the State adopting a focused approach to revitalize the Bamboo Sector thereby promoting value addition, enhancing income generation and alleviating poverty. The mission supported the skill Upgradation training programme to 30 numbers of tribal youth for 30 days at Attapadi, Palakkad.

Coir Industry

7.61 The Coir Industry is the largest agro based Traditional & Cottage industry in Kerala and concentrated mainly in the rural areas. It provides livelihood to nearly 3.50 lakh people, out of which women constitutes 76 per cent. The industry consists of three sub sector, namely, fibre extraction, spinning and weaving sections. Co-operative Sector dominates the Coir Industry in Kerala. Coir yarn producers, product manufactures, public sector undertakings, exporters, and workers are the other major stake holders of the Coir industry.

7.62 India produce significant share of coir to the world market. Among the states in India, Kerala is the largest producer of coconuts contributing to 45% of the total production but only a meager portion of husk is being used for producing coir fibre. Even after a number of initiatives taken by the Government for the betterment of the sector, it remains as a sick traditional industry struggling for its survival due to the competition with similar products of natural as well as synthetic origin both in the domestic and export markets.



7.63 Coir, which is environment friendly, is an important product in the industrial, construction and household sectors. This strongest natural fibre, continues to struggle at the low end of the commodity market primarily due to poor value addition, diversification, technological refinement and inadequate policy intervention. Appropriate mechanization in all areas of processing viz. defibering, spinning, weaving, etc. has to be brought in to improve productivity and reduced drudgery.

7.64 Government of Kerala has laid emphasis for developing this industry by increased utilization of coconut husk for production of coir fibre, market intervention through branding techniques, strengthening of R & D facilities to find innovative uses of coir and acquiring new technologies, encouragement to co-operativisation and providing social welfare, civic amenities and medical facilities to workers. Modernization is encouraged through incentives to make the coir industry more competitive. During 2010-11, the State Govt. has provided financial assistance to the tune of ₹ 102.95 crore under plan.

7.65 The major scheme during the period under review was the Regulated Mechanization of Coir Industry. Under this scheme as many as 66.73 lakh husk has procured by spending an amount of ₹ 76.02 lakh, purchased 14181.53 tonnes of fibre at a cost of ₹ 1309.52 lakh and produced 13281.61 tonnes of yarn worth ₹ 3075.01 lakh during 2010-11 through coir cooperative societies. An amount of ₹ 166.09 lakh was sanctioned to 16 Defibering Mills for its revival, distributed 93 Mini DF Machines costing ₹ 92.25 lakh, 192 Mini DF Machines were modified at the cost of ₹ 47.08 lakh, ₹ 500 lakh was released for setting up of 5 DF Mills and established a Bio Organic Manure Manufacturing unit at Vayalar costing ₹ 14.75 lakh and released an amount of ₹ 52.31 lakh as State share for Cluster Development Programme, ₹ 709 lakh as thrift/share/gratuity to about 40000 workers of 500 Co-operative Societies, ₹ 200 lakh as marketing incentive to 160 Societies, ₹ 32.20 lakh under Special Investment Subsidy to six units, ₹ 519.99 lakh as Marketing Development Assistance, ₹ 25.92 lakh as Government Share Participation to 18 coir cooperatives. Also provided welfare activities such as pension to 58000 Coir workers, disbursed ₹ 72.40 lakh to 35 coir cooperatives and ₹ 59.30 lakh to 376 Small Scale Producers as debt relief, and lump sum amount as one time retirement benefit to the Coir workers @ Rs.500/- per year of service completed. For propagation & expansion of domestic and export market of Coir products and other traditional industries, conducted Coir Kerala-2011 – ‘an International event on Coir and Natural Fibre Products’ at Alappuzha, in which buyers of 19 countries participated apart

from those within India. Besides, five Coir fests at Alappuzha, Ambalappuzha, Mararikulam, Vayalar and Kozhikode were also conducted.

7.66 The Kerala State Coir Cooperative Marketing Federation (COIRFED) is an apex federation of primary coir co-operative societies with an objective to procure the entire products of the member societies and marketing the same throughout the country and thereby providing fair wages and subsistence to the coir workers. It is a non profit organization in the coir co-operative sector. It has bifurcated into coir yarn and coir product divisions and has six defibering units also. COIRFED reported a net profit of ₹ 22.97 lakh in the financial year 2010-11 against ₹ 14.41 lakh during the previous year, registering 59.4 per cent increase. Total income during the period rose by 28.5 per cent, i.e to ₹ 3173.98 lakh from ₹ 2469.84 lakh over to the same period and won four awards for excellence in the coir industry instituted by MS&ME Ministry, Government of India. Now the COIRFED has 841 members of which 499 Coir Co-operative Societies are working, 155 Co-operative Societies are under liquidation, 163 societies are dormant and 24 societies have not yet started working.

7.67 Kerala State Coir Corporation (KSCC) and Foam Mattings (India) Ltd. (Fomil) are the two Public Sector Undertakings in the coir sector. During 2010-11, the annual sales turnover of KSCC Ltd was ₹ 7756 lakh and made a net profit of ₹ 176.12 lakh. Meanwhile, the annual sales turnover of the FOMIL was ₹ 810.43 lakh and made a loss of ₹ 104.58 lakh as against a profit of ₹ 12.22 lakh during 2009-10. The details of various types of coir co-operative societies, their activities and district wise details of co-operative societies are shown in Appendices 7.19,7.20 & 7.21

7.68 The export of coir and coir products from India during the year 2010-11 was 321016.02 MT valued at ₹ 807.07 crore as against the export of 294508.05 MT valued at ₹ 804.05 crore in 2009-10. This recorded an increase of 9 % in quantity and a marginal increase of 0.4 % in terms of value over the export achieved during 2009-10. Among the items of export from India, coir fibre, coir rugs & carpets curled coir & coir pith have shown an increase both in terms of quantity and value when compared to the previous year. The items such as handloom mats, tufted mat handloom mattings, coir geo-textile, coir rope, and rubberized coir have shown a decrease both in terms of quantity and value over to the previous year.. The items coir yarn and coir other sorts have shown an increase in value even though the quantity have decreased. USA continues the largest importer of coir and coir products from India followed by Netherland, U.K, Germany, Italy, Spain etc. Item wise export of coir and coir products from India during and 2008-09 and 2009-10 are shown in Appendix 7.22

7.69 The National Coir Research & Management Institute (NCRMI), the State Government Organization is looking after the research and development of Coir Sector, acting as a nodal agency for coordinating the technological, commercial and academic developments in the entire gamut of activities related to the coir sector in Kerala.

Khadi and Village Industries

7.70 Khadi and Village Industries Board (KVIB) is the statutory body vested with the responsibility of organizing, developing and promoting Khadi and Village Industries in the State. It carries out its activities through co-operative societies, registered institutions and departmental units by availing financial assistance from State Government, Khadi Commission and Nationalized Banks.

7.71 The Board received an amount of ₹ 933 lakh under plan and ₹ 2593 lakh under non plan of which ₹1075 lakh was towards special rebate on retail sale of Khadi during 2010-11. In addition to this, an amount of ₹ 1000 lakh was received under plan from the State Government towards Income Support Scheme. Khadi and Village Industries Commission also released an amount of ₹ 987.86 lakh as grant to the Board for its various programmes. Out of the total amount received, the Khadi Board expended almost all amount of ₹ 5513.62 lakh which constitutes 99.99 per cent of the amount received for the year 2010-11. The major schemes implemented during the period under review were the following.

• Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP)

During the period under review, the board disbursed margin money grant of ₹ 968.86 lakh to 462 projects and generated employment opportunities to 3312 persons over to the target of ₹ 805.85 lakh to 575 projects with employment opportunities to 5750 persons respectively. In the first half of 2010-11 (up to 30.09.11) an amount of ₹ 524.90 lakh has been disbursed as margin money grant to 226 projects creating 1694 employment opportunities as against the annual target of margin money grant of ₹ 763.40 lakh to 545 projects and it is expected to generate 5450 employment opportunities.

• Special Employment Generation Programme

Under Special Employment Generation Programme, as many as 567 units were set up each in every Grama Panchayat with the total cost of ₹ 254.23 lakh and disbursed an amount of ₹ 83.59 lakh towards subsidy and created 1055 employment opportunities.

7.72 During 2010-11 the Khadi Board disbursed an amount of ₹ 219.15 lakh as production incentive to 9909 Khadi workers and under income support scheme disbursed the entire amount of ₹ 10 crore to 10927 artisans in Khadi sector for supplementing their low income. Apart this, constructed 4 worksheds and 3 boiling sheds, renovated a hand made paper unit at Elanthur in Pathanamthitta, revitalised 10 departmental khadi production centres, 5 khadi co-operative societies and charitable institutions, installed 100 new charkhas and looms, repaired 50 nos. of charkhas and 10 nos. of looms, etc.

7.73 In addition to this, 2 Khadi Grama Soubhagyas and a Project Godown were renovated, and computerized 4 districts offices and 2 Project Godowns, supplied 2.66 lakh file boards to the Stationery Department. Through the aided Village Industries units Khadi Board produced goods worth ₹ 537.62 crore and sold goods worth ₹ 587.52 crore by providing employment to 171464 persons against goods produced worth ₹ 552.06 crore, sold goods worth ₹ 606.68 crore and provided employment to 183182 persons over the same period in the previous year. The Board has 215 sales outlets for Khadi and village industries goods (45 Khadi Grama Soubhagya, 44 Khadi Soubhagya, 123 Grama Soubhagya and 3 Mobile Sales Vans) and sold goods through these outlets worth ₹ 2733.49 lakh.

7.74 During the period under review, the Khadi Board could produce goods worth ₹ 15258.62 lakh and sold goods for ₹ 17455.01 lakh by providing employment to 133367 persons while at the previous year it was ₹ 16036.95 lakh, ₹ 17727.41 lakh and to 141433 persons respectively. It shows decrease trend in production, sales and employment, while, wages paid was increased from ₹ 8119.24 lakh to ₹ 8523.09 lakh. The details of value of production, sales, employment and wages paid and district wise annual sales for the year 2010-11 are given in Appendixes 7.23 and 7.24. The Board has also conducted publicity, Onam Melas, Silk Fest under Grand Kerala Shopping Festival – 2011, District level Awareness Camp and Exhibitions under PMEGP scheme. As part of popularizing Khadi/Handlooms cloth and clothes, the State Government has exhorted citizens to wear it in schools and offices once in a week.

Cashew Industry

7.75 Cashew is an important commercial horticulture crop of India. The overall production of raw cashew nuts in India during 2010-11 was estimated at 653000 MT as against the estimated production of 613000 MT in 2009-10, showed an increase of 6.53 percent. The important cashew growing states in India are Kerala, Karnataka, Goa, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Orissa and West Bengal. Maharashtra is the top among the states with high production and productivity (31.85%). Kerala has a long tradition both in cashew cultivation and cashew nut processing. Though the production of raw cashew nuts in Kerala shows an upward trend, during 2010-11 it has increased from 66000 MT in 2009-10 to 71000 MT. An estimate of domestic production of raw cashew nuts in various states during 2010-11 is given in Table 7.8 and Fig 7.5

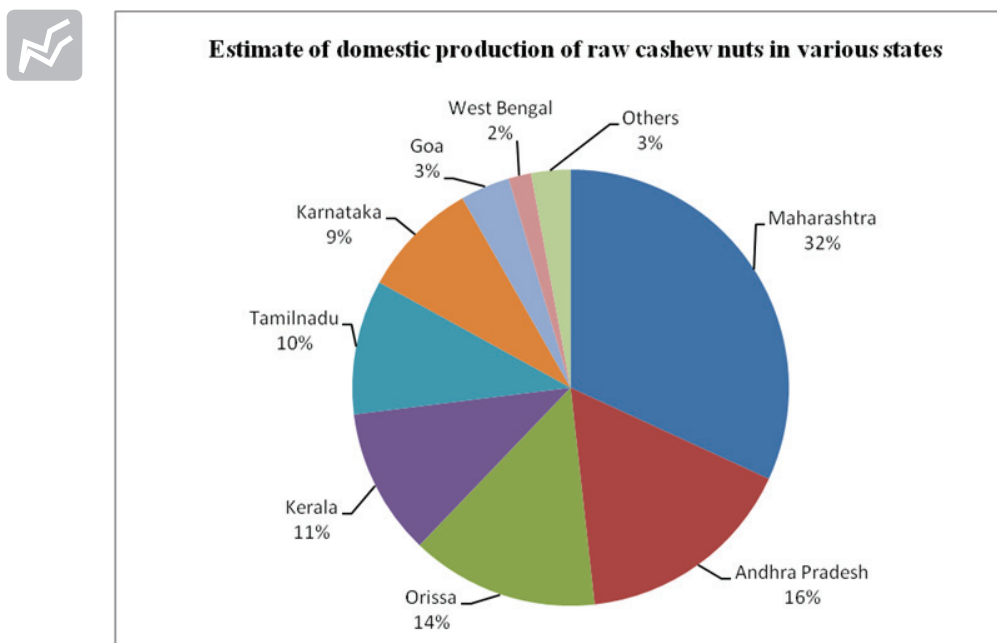


Table 7.8
Estimate of domestic production of raw cashew nuts in various states

States	2010-2011		
	Area (hectares)	Production (MT)	Share of Production (%)
Maharashtra	181000	208000	32
Andhra Pradesh	183000	107000	16
Orissa	149000	91000	14
Kerala	78000	71000	11
Tamilnadu	135000	65000	10
Karnataka	119000	57000	9
Goa	56000	24000	4
West Bengal	11000	11000	2
Others	33000	19000	3
Total	945000	653000	100

Source: Directorate of Cashewnut and Cocoa Development, Cochin

Fig.7.5

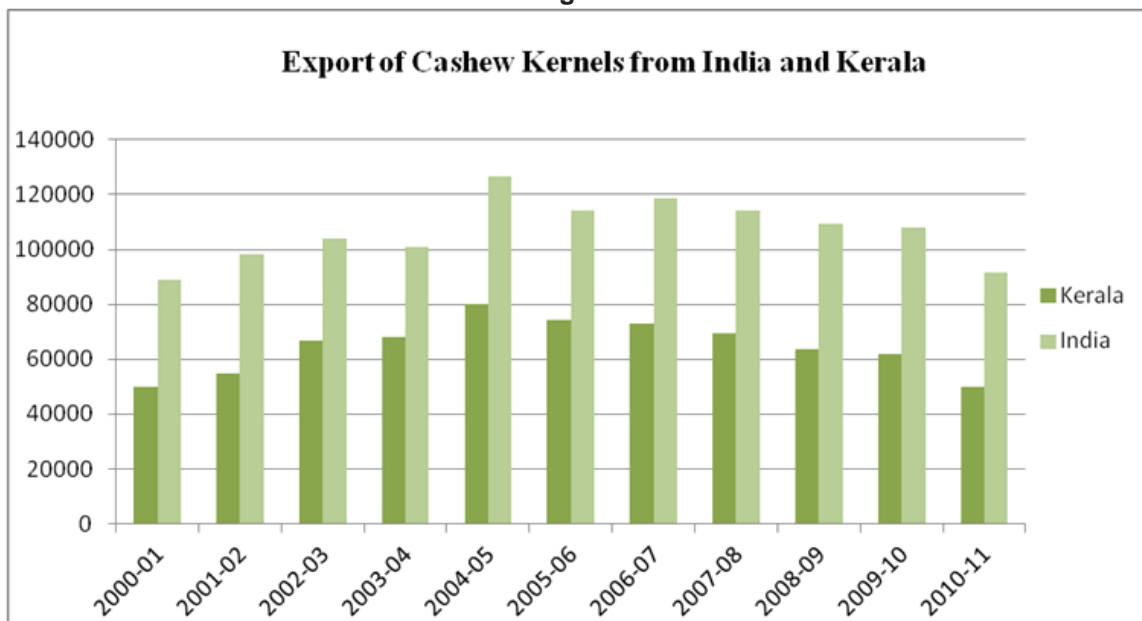


7.76 The total export of Cashew Kernels from India during 2010-11 was 91559 MT, valued at ₹ 2598.15 crore which registered a heavy decline of 15.32 percent in quantity and 10.59 percent in value as compared to the previous year. Similarly, the total export of cashew kernels from Kerala during 2010-11 was 49692 MT valued at ₹ 1417.28 crore. It showed a decreasing trend of 3.2 percent in quantity and 4.7 percent in value. Nearly 54 percent of total exports of India is from Kerala. The details of export of cashew kernels from Kerala and India from 2000-01 to 2010-11 are given in Table 7.9 and Fig 7.6

Table 7.9
Export of Cashew Kernels from Kerala and India from 2000-01 to 2010-11
 (Quantity: MT, Value: ` Crore)

Year	Kerala*		India		Share of Kerala	
	(per cent)	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
2000-01	49874	1152	89155	2050	56	56
2001-02	54717	971	98203	1789	56	54
2002-03	66859	1217	104137	1933	64	63
2003-04	68119	1205	100828	1804	68	67
2004-05	79950	1716	126667	2709	63	63
2005-06	74376	1623	114143	2515	65	65
2006-07	72861	1505	118540	2455	61	61
2007-08	69298	1395	114340	2289	61	61
2008-09	63729	1716.52	109522	2988	58	57
2009-10	61698	1635.79	108120	2905.82	57	56
2010-11	49692	1417.28	91559	2598.15	54	55

Fig 7.6



7.77 Import of raw cashew nuts to India during 2010-11 was 504138 MT while it was 752854 MT during 2009-10. Including the export of Cashew nut shell liquid, the net foreign exchange earnings of India from this industry during 2010-11 was ₹.150.25 Crore while it was a loss of ₹.107.41 in the previous year. Foreign exchange earning of Indian cashew industry and import of raw cashewnuts are given in Appendix 7.25 and 7.26

7.78 The Kerala State Cashew Development Corporation (KSCDC) and Kerala State Cashew Workers Apex Co-operative Society (CAPEX) are the two agencies of the State engaged in cashew processing sector in Kerala. The KSCDC has 30 factories spread out in the districts of Thiruvananthapuram, Kollam, Alappuzha, Thrissur and Kannur. There are about 18000 workers and majority of them are women. The main activities of the Corporation consists of processing of raw cashew nuts into kernels and marketing cashew kernels and value added products like cashew soup, cashew vita, cashew bitz and cashew powder. During 2010-11, the Corporation could provide employment for 282 days as against 284 days in 2009-10. Total sales turnover of the Corporation increased from ₹ 17855.04 lakh in 2009-10 to ₹ 21259.54 lakh in 2010-11, showed 19.07 percent growth. In the current year (2011-12), Corporation could provide employment for 140 days up to 30.09.2011. The performance of KSCDC by the last 5 years is given in Table 7.10

Table 7.10
Performance of Kerala State Cashew Development Corporation




Period	working days in factories	Turnover	Share of Production (%)
2005-06	230	9100.89	3968.17
2006-07	195	6381.84	1205.83
2007-08	165	6117.55	909.67
2008-09	209	12665.46	563.49
2009-10	284	17855.04	85.53
2010-11	282	21259.54	245.45

Source: KSCDC

7.79 CAPEX with headquarters in Kollam, is the apex body of cashew workers primary societies engaged in the procurement of raw cashew nuts and marketing the processed kernels. The Society owns 10 factories. There are about 6300 workers. The society could provide employment for 257 days in 2010-11. The total sales turnover of the CAPEX increased from ₹ 4822.77 lakh in 2009-10 to ₹ 4875.55 lakh in 2010-11, recording only 1 percent of growth. The performance of CAPEX by the last 5 years is given in Table 7.11.

Table 7.11
Performance of CAPEX



Period	working days in factories	Turnover	Share of Production (%)
2005-06	151	1748.49	550.34
2006-07	152	1599.15	615.56
2007-08	96	1158.01	417.79
2008-09	210	3671.86	490.73
2009-10	214	4822.77	156.92
2010-11*	257	4875.55	168.28

Source: CAPEX *provisional.

7.80 During 2010-11, the Kerala State Agency for the Expansion of Cashew Cultivation (KSACC) procured 17,38,887 cashew grafts of high yielding varieties and in June the cashew plants and financial assistance were distributed to farmers and institutions in the State. The agency could achieve an area of 8694 hectares under cashew. Assistance was given for promoting organic cultivation and establishing apple processing units.

7.81 KSACC organized a 'Kasumavu Karshaka Sangamom- 2011' involving cashew farmers from all districts of Kerala, in addition to training programmes. KSACC has given financial support to three ongoing research projects for arriving solutions for major constraints faced by the cashew industry & cultivation; Bio-control of Tea mosquitoes, Standardisation of processing of bio-ethanol from Cashew Apples and Standardisation of Cashew cultivation techniques in lateritic areas of Kasargod & other districts.

7.82 In the last three years KSACC could achieve cashew cultivation in 12735 ha by promoting about 80,000 farmers and other institutions. Under the mega project 'Sustainable Production of Cashew Nuts in Kerala' the National Horticulture Mission (NHM) released ₹ 971.754 lakh during 2010-11.

Beedi Industry

7.83 Beedi Industry in Kerala is concentrated in Kozhikkode, Kannur and Kasargod. The Kerala Dinesh Beedi Workers Central Co-operative Society Ltd. was the only agency in the State to promote beedi industry in the organized sector. During the period under review, the society concentrated on the upliftment of units for the diversified products for the rehabilitation of about 7000 beedi workers under the society. The society distributed ₹ 466.03 lakh as Relief Pension to beedi workers and ₹ 600.00 lakh as gratuity to the workers who retired from service from the year 2006-07 to 30.09.2009.

7.84 As part of product diversification programme, the Society started a Dinesh Garment unit, Dinesh Umbrella unit and Dinesh Foods. Dinesh Garment unit, Thana, Kannur provided employment to 150 workers. During 2010-11, the profit of the unit was ₹ 57.58 lakh and the sales turnover was ₹ 6.52 lakh. Two more units of Dinesh Garment at Chala, Kannur and Cheruvathur, Kasargod which will provide employment to 250 workers were initiated functioning with training to workers and the development activities of Dinesh Coconut milk unit is also started.

Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI)

7.85 Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI) is the principal financial institution for the promotion, financing and development of MSME industries. It also acts as the nodal agency for the scheme sponsored by Government of India in this regard. It also extends indirect financial assistance by way of refinance facilities to primary lending institutions viz., KFC, KSIDC and Commercial Banks against their loans granted to small scale units.

7.86 SIDBI, Kochi sanctioned ₹ 1405.06 crore and disbursed ₹ 768.25 crore as assistance to various schemes / programmes during 2010-11 under small scale sector including service sector in the State. The corresponding figure during 2009-10 was ₹.397.17 crores and ₹ 342.58 crore. Details are given in Appendix 7.27.

Industrial Development Plots / Areas

7.87 Directorate of Industries and Commerce (DIC) has also promoted investment by providing and developing infrastructure facilities for small scale sector in the State. At present there are 37 DPs/DAs under DIC having a total acquired area of 2457.71 acres and allottable area of 2169.69 acres. Besides, one DP is transferred to KSIDC and another one to KINFRA. In addition to the above, 143.14 acres of land in Kanjicode West and the land under DP, Unnikulam have been allotted for the proposed Railway Coach Factory. Out of the total area, 1976.33 acre is allotted to 2590 industrial units and 1902 number of units is working as on 31.3.11. Details are given in Appendix 7.28.

7.88 The total number of Mini Industrial Estates under DIC as on 31.03.11 is 85 and the total number of SSI units established in these estates is 773. Out of the total number of 960 sheds, 834 sheds were allotted to 676 working units. The total number of employees under these units is 3049. The district wise details of industrial estates, number of employees etc., are given in Appendix 7.29

Kerala Small Industries Development Corporation (SIDCO)

7.89 Kerala Small Industries Development Corporation was established for strengthening the Small Scale Sectors in the State. It provides infrastructure facilities such as land, work shed, water, distribution of scarce raw materials, marketing the products etc. by setting up of industrial estates, mini industrial estates and industrial parks. Execution of construction works for Industries department and public sector undertakings are the other activities of SIDCO. There are 17 major industrial estates and nearly 7.94 units are working in these estates. These working units provided nearly 6350 employment opportunities. Besides, there are 36 mini industrial estates under SIDCO as on 31.03.11 and the total number of sheds is 421. Out of 316 units sanctioned in these estates, 255 are working and 63 units closed. The turnover during 2010-11 was ₹ 127.00 crore. Details of Industrial estates and mini industrial estates under SIDCO are given in Appendix 7.30, 7.31 and 7.32.

MSME Development Institute (formerly Small Industries Service Institute - SISI)

7.90 MSMED Institute provides technical, managerial consultancy services besides attending to revival of small scale sick units in all the districts of Kerala and the Union Territory of Lakshadweep. The prime motto of MSMED Institute is to provide timely and adequate techno-economic and managerial assistance to prospective and existing entrepreneurs. It also acts as a technology resource centre, training centre, service provider of industry, implementing agency of MSME schemes and assistance of Government of India. The Nucleus Cell of the Institute is also functioning at Cochin for the promotion and development of small scale units in Lakshadweep Islands. Fruit and Vegetable Preservation Training Centre imparts training to the prospective entrepreneurs and also aims at upgrading the skill of the entrepreneurs in this line.

7. 91 The thrust area of Institute's activity during 2010-11 has been the development of industries through the time tested cluster development model. The institute has conducted tailor made programme of entrepreneurship, such as 49 motivation campaigns, 4 Business Skill Development Programmes (BSDP), 8 Entrepreneurship Development Programmes (EDP), 46 Entrepreneurship Skill Development Programmes(ESDP), 8 Management Development Programmes(MDP), 15 Special Skill Development Courses, Educational Seminars and other awareness programmes during 2010-11. 197 units benefited through the services of these programmes. The institute has been providing technical consultancy to the units for acquiring ISO 9000/14000 scheme and also providing reimbursement to the extent of 75 percent of the expenses incurred by the units under the scheme. Details are given in Appendix 7.33.

Box No.7.4

Special Programmes of MSME-DI, Kerala

- One day workshop on WTO on 3rd December 2010 at Thrissur.
- National level Vendor Development Programme on March 2011 at Kozhikode.
- National Award for MSME- Special recognition Award.
- 2 days Training programme on Export Packaging on October 2010 at Thrissur
- Awareness/Sensitisation Programmes on Barcode on 14 December 2010 at Kozhikode and on 14 January at Kollam.
- Awareness/Sensitisation Programme on LLP Act in 8 districts during 2010-11.

Cluster Development

7.92 The Kerala Bureau of Industrial Promotion (K-BIP) is coordinating the Cluster Development Directorate of Industries and Commerce. It coordinates the implementation of setting up of Common Facility Centers (CFCs) in clusters as per MSME EDP scheme of Government of India. Government of India has released financial assistance of ₹ 633.07 lakh for 2 clusters with a total cost of ₹ 952.30 lakh of which Government of Kerala share is ₹ 208.50 lakh and the work for establishment of CFC is in the final stage. Further, for setting up of CFC's in 4 clusters, an amount of ₹ 979.90 lakh has been sanctioned by Government of India with a total cost of ₹ 1507.87 lakh of which Government of Kerala share is ₹ 300.43 lakh. The National Centre for Hazard Analysis Critical Control Point (HACCP) Certification in association with K-BIP has initiated the process of auditing and certification of 39 food processing and allied units from the State and outside the State. Out of this, NCHC has successfully audited and certified 24 food processing units and the remaining is under progress.

Industrial Financing

7.93 Kerala Financial Corporation (KFC) is one of the oldest Industrial Financing Agencies in the State and it has been providing finance to a large number of projects and enterprises. The Corporation has sanctioned 742 projects during 2010-11 at a total cost of ₹. 50302.76 lakh. This includes 264 SSI units costing ₹. 11486.18 lakh. Details are given in Appendix 7.34. District wise details of disbursement of loan by KFC during 2010-11 are given in Appendix 7.35. As on 31.3.2011, total amount sanctioned by KFC is ₹. 469358.58 lakh and the total amount disbursed is ₹. 370474.51 lakh. The industry-wise classification of loan sanctioned and disbursed by KFC are given in Appendix 7.36 and 7.37.

Kerala State Industrial Development Corporation (KSIDC)

7.94 Kerala State Industrial Development Corporation (KSIDC) is a Government agency for industrial and investment promotion in Kerala. Established in 1961 with the objective of promoting, stimulating, financing and facilitating the development of large and medium scale industries in Kerala, KSIDC acts

as a promotional agency involved in catalyzing the development of infrastructure required for constant growth of industry in the State. It offers professional guidance and support for potential investors through a comprehensive set of services that include developing business ideas, identifying viable projects, providing financial assistance, guidance and assistance for implementation. KSIDC has a proven track record of attracting a commendable volume of investment to the State.

7.95 During the year 2010-11. KSIDC had assisted 34 projects with an investment of Rs. 700.94 crore. The projects can provide employment to 2831 persons. Out of the 34 units assisted by KSIDC, 8 are in public sector and 26 are in private sector. The project cost in public sector amounts to ₹. 151.09 crore and private sector ₹. 549.85 crore. The district – wise details of units assisted by KSIDC with investment and employment are given in Appendix 7.38 and 7.39.

7.96 The total disbursement during the year 2010-11 by KSIDC was Rs. 86 crore. The corporations total recovery of principal and interest on loans from its assisted units amounted to Rs. 63 crore during 2010-11. The operating profit of the Corporation for 2010-11 was ₹. 28 crore. The details are given in Appendix 7.40.

7.97 During the year 2010-11 KSIDC initiated various new major Industrial and infrastructure projects which are strategically important to Kerala's industrial and economic development. The cumulative investments in these projects are expected to be over ₹. 100,000 crore which will contribute immensely to the economic growth of the state. The high speed rail corridor connecting North to south of the state, for example,, is expected to provide a major fillip to the development of industry and commerce in the State, besides providing a new dimension to transportation infrastructure to the common man. The project is envisaged to mobilize an investment of ₹. 75,000 crores.

7.98 The other projects promoted by KSIDC, which will contribute to the industrial advancement of the state, include the Kochi- Coimbatore Industrial Corridor, 1,200 MW Gas based Thermal Power Project at Cheemeni, Kasaragode, Electronic Hardware Park at Kochi, a world class manufacturing and R & D facility for Electronic sector. A Life Sciences Park for setting up state of the art manufacturing and R& D facility for Biotechnology, Nanotechnology, Contract Research etc., City Gas Distribution Project for supplying compressed natural gas for automobile and piped natural gas for domestic use, Oceanarium, an underwater Aquarium & Marine Research Centre and a Titanium Sponge plant etc. are some of the other major projects promoted by the Corporation. NIRDESH, The National Institute for Research and Development in Defence Ship building, a composite R & D facility for ship building, ancillarization, equipment design etc is being set up by the Ministry of Defence, Government of India at Beypore with the support of KSIDC.

7.99 The Corporation has also developed the basic infrastructure facilities in its industrial growth centres in Kannur, Kozhikode and Alappuzha districts. Infrastructure amenities such as water, power, approach roads and communication facilities have been created by KSIDC in these parks. The various projects coming up in these parks include Apparel park, Rubber processing units, Footwear Park, Food Processing Park and many other innovative projects

7.100 KSIDC is also initiating new activities like Skill Training & Entrepreneurship Program – STEP Mission to make Kerala a hub of Vocational and entrepreneurial skills, Development by developing a pool of Trainers, Training institutions and Agencies, enhancing employability and entrepreneurial capabilities of the youth in order to have better economic employment opportunities, leading to sustainable Economic Growth and Development.

Kerala Industrial Infrastructure Development Corporation (KINFRA)

7.101 Kerala Industrial Infrastructure Development Corporation (KINFRA) was set up by an Act of the State Legislature in February 1993, aiming at accelerating the industrial development of the State by providing infrastructure facilities to industries. KINFRA's thrust has been to facilitate the development of industrial infrastructure in the State.

7.102 KINFRA has been focusing on industrial infrastructure development, specifically aimed at the economic development of the industrially backward regions of the State, by setting up Industrial Parks/ Townships/Zones etc., which provide all the facilities required for the entrepreneurs to start an industry.

7.103 The Industrial Parks developed by KINFRA have facilities like developed land or built up space, dedicated power continuous water supply, communication facilities etc., in addition to supporting social infrastructure facilities like administrative block, bank, post office, round the clock security etc., thus providing a ready-made manufacturing environment for easy start up of industrial units with minimum time and cost.

7.104 Over the past 17 years, KINFRA has successfully completed 14 theme based Industrial Parks in Kerala in areas such as garments, Infotainment, marine/seafood, rubber, exports, food processing etc.,.Some of the notable achievements, are the successful completion of India's first International Apparel Park at Trivandrum India's first Export Promotion Industrial Park at Ernakulam, : India's first Infotainment Park, the Film & Video Park, at Trivandrum and India's first Food Processing Industrial park at Malappuram.

7.105 A Joint Venture Company between KINFRA and ICICI, known as I-KIN, has been formed to identify and facilitate the development of infrastructure projects in the State, and another between KINFRA and NTPC Electrical Supply Co. Ltd. (KINESCO) for distribution of power within KINFRA Parks in the State.

7.106. KINFRA has developed Small Industries Parks at Trivandrum, Ernakulam, Thrissur, Wayanad, Kannur, Pathanamthitta and Kasaragod Ministry of Food Processing Industries, Government of India and Department of Commerce and Industries, Government of India, has appointed KINFRA as the nodal agency of the State for implementing "Assistance to States for Infrastructure Development of Exports and Allied Activities " (ASIDE) . Government of Kerala has also appointed KINFRA as the Nodal Agency for the Kannur International Airport and the National Institute of Fashion Technology (NIFT) at Kannur.

7.107 Details of allotment made in KINFRA Parks are given in Table 7.12

Table 7.12
Allotments in KINFRA Industrial Park as on 1.2.2012

Sl. No	Name of the PARK	Total No. of Units	Area Allotted		Investment (in lakhs)	Employment
			Land (acres)	Built – up space (sq. ft)		
1	Kinfra Small Industries Park, Trivandrum	56	32.62		5271	1508
2	KINFRA International Apparel Park, Trivandrum	20	26.39	309356	13590.6	6771
3	KINFRA Film and Video Park Trivandrum (including Centre – Dhrishya)	21	25	25395	23735.35	4268
4	KINFRA Export Promotion of Industrial Park, Cochin	13	47.34		11871.85	2638
5		8		16109	257.8	68

Sl. No	Name of the PARK	Total No. of Units	Area Allotted		Investment (in lakhs)	Employment
			Land (acres)	Built – up space (sq. ft)		
6	KINFRA Small Industries Park, Koratty, Thrissur (SDF)	30	19.6		5625.58	20636
7	KINFRA Small Industries Park, Koratty, Thrissur	63	45.79		8017.47	1984
8	KINFRA Small Industries Park, Mazhuvannur, Ernakulam	27	31.64		976	8908
9	KINFRA Food Processing Park, Kakkanchery, Malappuram	38	32		4169.42	1115
10	KINFRA Small Industries Park, Thalassery, Kannur	74	61.83		9700.63	1358
11	KINFRA Small Industries Park, seethangoli, Kasaragod	28	24.96		4838.99	720
12	KINFRA Small Industries Park, Kalpetta, Wayanad	32		57771	1199.08	839
13	Neo Space, Malappuram	14	145.49	6331	113777	14136
14	KINFRA HITECH Park, Kalamassery, (including incubation centre)	52	1087.72		69140.19	25625
15	KINFRA Education and Knowledge Hub, Palakkad (including BEML) i	9	3		785	237
16	KINFRA Small Industries Park, Adoor, Pathanamthitta	12	10.67		5140	791
17	KINFRA Food Processing Park, Adoor, Pathanamthitta	25	19.65	86450	2494.80	1440
18	KINFRA Textile Centre, Nadukani, Kannur (including BRFL)	26	10.7387	10745	3225.09	559
		548	1624.4387	512157	313815.85	93601
	Total					

Source: KINFRA.

Centre for Management Development (CMD)

7.108 The Centre for Management Development (CMD) is a leading, self supporting autonomous institution, which provides Research, Consulting and Training Support to the Development Agencies, Corporate and the Government, at the national, state and local levels, Established in 1979 under ACT XIII of the "Travancore-Cochin Literary, Scientific and Charitable Societies Act 1955". It is sponsored by the Government of Kerala, as an independent, professional registered society. During the year 2010-11, CMD undertook several research assignments for the Government of India, Government of Kerala, Public Sector Enterprises and Autonomous Institutions.

7.109 In the training front, CMD, in collaboration with the Bureau of Public Enterprises, Government of Kerala conducted Management Development Programmes for Officers / managers of the Public Enterprises in Kerala during the year 2010-11. Eighteen programmes were conducted during June to November 2010 covering 368 managers of 55 organizations on the following topics:

- Project Formulation and Management
- Finance for Non Finance Managers
- Behavioural Lab: Developing Managerial Competencies and
- Leadership Skills for Management of Change

7.110 Micro Enterprises Development Programmes (MEDPs) is an initiative for promotion of sustainable livelihood through vocational training in the State of Kerala. The programme are carried out in association with the local self government institutions in the State. The Centre completed 182 MEDPs all over the State during 2010-11. Another 30 MEDPs are at different stages as on 31st march 2011. The trainees were selected from rural villages in association with the local self government institutions and the majority of them were women. Other than these, CMD also conducted twelve Skill Development Training Programmes for Kudumbashree members in Palakkad, and a skill development programme sponsored by the Ministry of Sciences and Technology, New Delhi.

Cochin Special economic Zone (CSEZ)

7.111 The Cochin Special Economic Zone (CSEZ) is one among the seven Government of India owned Special Economic Zones set up as a multi-product Export Processing Zone to boost exports from the State. The Cochin Export Processing Zone was converted into a Special Economic Zone in November 2000.

7.112 CSEZ is a multi-product zone with 108 working units and 18 under implementation units as on 30.9.2011, in sectors as varied as electronic hardware, software, engineering, readymade garments, food processing, plastics and rubber products gem and jewellery manufacturing with more than 12000 employees. It is the single largest employment destination in the State. Both multinational corporations and domestic corporate have set up their units in the Zone. Export during 2010-11 was to the tune of Rs. 18311.97 crore as against Rs.17099.07 crore during 2009-10 registering a growth of 7.09%.

7.113. CSEZ stands out amongst the SEZs in India having the best infrastructure for attracting investors globally. A 25 MVA 110/11 KV substation and RMU based power distribution system, Integrated Water management system comprising 1.8 MLD water supply operation and 1.2 MLD Common Effluent Treatment Plant, a warehouse measuring an area of 24000 sq. ft for the temporary storage requirements of CSEZ units are some of the facilities offered in the Zone. The Zone has an efficient drainage network and an incinerator for disposal of solid waste within the Zone. The Zone also has a 35 m3 capacity bio-gas plant to treat vegetable / seafood waste.

7.114. Besides operating the Central Government owned CSEZ, the jurisdiction of the Development Commissioner extends to new SEZs being set up in Kerala and Karnataka and also the 100% Export Oriented Units (EOUs) in Kerala, Karnataka, Lakshadweep and Mahe. During 2010-11, 78 EQUs have been in operation with another 10 units under implementation in Kerala. Export from EQUs of

Kerala was ₹. 1317.27 crore during 2010-11 as against ₹. 1270.15 crore in 2009-10. The industry – wise Export performance of units in CSEZ from 2006-07 to 2011-12 (upto 30.9.2011) is shown in Table 7.13

Table – 7.13
Industry –wise Export Performance of units in CSEZ 2006-07 to 2011-2011 (Rs. Lakh)

Sectors	No. of Exporting units as on 30.9.2011	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 (upto 30.9.2011)
Electronic Hardware	8	33000	26480	35452	30763.14	46447.70	19548.81
Electronic Software	24	4903	12087	14529	19797.79	24441.16	12979.63
Garments	3	9267	11965	20102	14942.12	17133.29	4071.15
Germ & Jewellery	12	21894	382447	1049148	1610209.37	1695149.90	1316288.82
Plastic & Rubber Products	9	4340	2792	2690	2001.81	3818.85	3040.96
Engineering	12	6078	5647	7260	5407.76	6909.63	1574,.60
Food & Agro	11	13088	12904	12375	11592.11	11841.58	4341.19
Others	29	11182	10818	13348	14263.73	25455.17	13425.91
Total	108	103752	465140	1154904	1709907.83	1831197.28	1375271.07

Source: CAPEX *provisional.

Mining


7.115 Kerala State is endowed with a number of occurrences / deposits of minerals such as Heavy Mineral Sands (Ilmenite, Rutile, Zircon, Monazite, Sillimanite), Gold, Iron Ore, Bauxite, Graphite, China Clay, Fire Clay, Tile and Brick Clay, Silica Sand, Lignite, Limestone, Limeshell, Dimension Stone (Granite), Gemstones, Magnesite, Steatite etc. However, mining activities on large scale are confined mainly to a few minerals – Heavy Mineral Sands, China Clay and to a lesser extent Limestone/ Limeshell, Silca Sand and Granite. In fact, Heavy mineral sand and China Clay contribute more than 90% of the total value of major mineral production in the State. However, 75% of the mineral revenue comes from the minor minerals.

7.116 The State owns mineral deposits like placers, china clay (kaolin), limestone, limeshell, silica sand, bauxite, graphite, iron ore, granite etc. The major mineral based industries like Indian Rare Earths Ltd., Chavara, Kerala Minerals and Metals Ltd., Chavara, Malabar Cements, Walayar, Travancore cements Ltd., Kottayam, Kundara Ceramics, Kollam, English Indian Clays Ltd. (EICL), Thiruvanthapuram, Excel Glass Industry, Alappuzha, Kerala Clays and Ceramic Products Ltd., Pazhayangadi, Kannur are some of the mineral based industries working in the State since several years. The resources of beautiful ornamental granites in the State are being exported to different countries.

7.117. As on 31st March 2011, there are 81 major mineral mines that are operation in the State. Table 7.14 given the statistics of the mines. Total area covered by mining leases is 2727.92 ha. The details are given in Appendix 7.41



Table 7.14
Details of Major Mineral Mines in Kerala




Sl.No	Name of major mineral	No. of mining leases
1	Graphite	1
2	China clay	34
3	Laterite	8
4	Iron Ore	1
5	Quartz	2
6	Lime Shell	5
7	Mineral Sand	4
8	Lime Stone	1
9	Silica Sand	25
	Total	81

Source: Department of Mining and Geology

7.118 There are more than 3500 licensed minor mineral quarries in the State. The mineral concession in force as on 31st March 2011 with respect to minor mineral is given in the Table 7.15.

Table 7.15

Details of Mineral Concession pertaining to Minor Minerals




Sl.No	Type of mineral concession	Number of concessions
1	Quarrying permits	3043
2	Quarrying leases including Dimension stone	537
3	Dealer's License	1510
4	License for registered metal crusher unit	112

Source: Dept. of Mining & Geology

7.119 The production of various major minerals in the State during the year 2010-11 and the royalty are summarized in the Table 7.16

Table 7.16
Production of Major Minerals in Kerala during 2010-11




Sl.No	Mineral	production in Tonnes	Royalty (Rs.)
1	China Clay	10,25,112	20502247
2	Limestone	5,27,557	33236091
3	Ilmenite	1,11,988	11637768
4	Silca Sand	72,425	3983369
5	Lime Shell	56,906	3585080
6	Laterite	47,303	3784214
7	Zircon	13,648	10971980
8	Sillimanite	7,367	2055374
9	Rutile	6,514	4470021
10	Graphite	250	12480
11	Quartz	59	1180

Source: Dept. of Mining and Geology

7.120 The production of various minor minerals in the State and the royalty during the year 2010-11 are given in the Table 7.17

Table 7.17
Production of Minor Minerals in Kerala during 2010-11



Sl.No	Mineral	production in Tonnes	Royalty (Rs.)
1	Granite (building stone)	1,09,60,209	175363340
2	River Sand*	30,84,704	30847044
3	Ordinary Sand	27,91,576	27915759

Sl.No	Mineral	production in Tonnes	Royalty (Rs.)
4	laterite	13,32,571	21321133
5	Brick Clay	8,37,152	8371523
6	Lime Shell	10,451	470302
7	Grantie (dimension stone)m(in cubic meters)	1068	4272636

Source: Dept of Mining and Geology

*The production figures are based on the royalty received reported by revenue Department

Revenue from minerals

7.121 Government gets revenue from minerals mainly by way of royalty. About 75% of the revenue comes from minor minerals and rest from major minerals. Revenue collected during the year 2010-11 was ₹. 36.3 crores. The year wise details of revenue collected is given in Table 7.18 and district wise details of revenue collected during 2010-11 are given in Appendix 7.42

Table 7.18
Revenue Collection details for the period 2006-11

Year	Amount collected for Major Mineral (Rs.)	Amount collected for Minor Mineral (Rs.)	Total amount in (Rs.)
2006-2007	6,54,24,712	19,92,58,251	26,46,82,963
2007-2008	7,05,32,053	24,03,12,854	31,08,44,907
2008-2009	7,59,26,174	27,90,05,659	35,49,31,833
2009-2010	8,81,27,172	27,40,44,838	36,21,72,010
2010-2011	9,42,39,804	26,91,73,740	36,34,13,544

Source: Dept. of Mining and Geology

Information and Communication Technology

7.122 The repute of the country as a favored IT/ITES destination has been growing phenomenally even in times of recession. The size of Indian IT-BPO industry has crossed 70 billion USD, contributing 5.8% of country's GDP. In the last 5 years Kerala too has witnessed the emergences of the IT & ITES business as a key contributor to the economy. The growth of the knowledge economy has been beneficial for the state as it enjoys many natural vantages that can be utilized effectively. The high density of technology graduates, lower salaries and lower employee attrition rates have also helped the states progress. Kerala is also one of the 2 states in the country to have two submarine cable landings. Initiatives taken by successive governments to promote Kerala as an IT destination have been very fruitful. The state Government has invested nearly Rs. 2000 crores during 2010-11 and 2011-12 to develop the infrastructure required for the sector. In addition to speeding up the Smart City Project, most of the existing IT parks in the state are on an expansion mode to accommodate the growing number of startups and MNC IT firms opting to move into the state.

Kerala State Information Technology Mission (KSITM)

7.123 Kerala State IT Mission (KSITM), the nodal IT implementation arm of the Government was established in the year 1999. KSITM was registered as a Society under the Travancore, Cochin, Literary, Scientific and Charitable Societies Act (Act 12 of 1955). The Governing Body of IT Mission is chaired



by Hon'ble Minister for IT and the Principal Secretary of IT is the Chairman of the KSITM Executive Committee.

7.124 The Key Objectives of KSITM include e-governance, disseminating Information across citizens and Government, interfacing between Government and Industry, bridging digital divide, investor interactions and device strategies in achieving speed and transparency in governance. The thrust activity is e-governance, KSITM has conceptualized and implemented many citizen centric E-governance Projects directly or helped the departments indirectly.

7.125 Various e-governance projects that are being, implemented in the State can be broadly classified under the heads of 'Core IT Infrastructure', 'Common IT Infrastructure', 'Common Applications' and 'Capacity Building/Enhancement Initiatives'. Components of these programme are as follows.



Core IT Infrastructure	Common IT Infrastructure	Common Applications	Capacity Building /Enhancement Initiatives
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> State Data Centre <input type="checkbox"/> New Data Centre <input type="checkbox"/> KSWAN <input type="checkbox"/> SecWAN <input type="checkbox"/> Department WAN <input type="checkbox"/> Civil Station WAN <input type="checkbox"/> Akshaya <input type="checkbox"/> FRIENDS 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Citizen's Call Centre • Email Server • Video Conferencing • Mobile Governance Infrastructure • State Service Delivery Gateway • E-District • Malayalam Computing • E Government Procurement • E-payment Gateway 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SPARK • IDEAS • MESSAGE • SPARSH 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Entegramam • INSIGHT • E-Krishi • Women's Skill Enhancement Programme • SPEED – IT • FOSS Training for Government Employees • ICFOSS

Akshaya

7.126. Akshaya was envisioned as an e-literacy project started in the State during 2002 in Malappuram District. Initially it was intended for identify the Village Level Entrepreneurs (VLE) in each Panchayat and link their project to private public partnership model. The major objectives are 100% e-literacy, delivery of G2C services, single window for all services, friendly face of government, empowering citizens through ICT, sustainability of Akshaya entrepreneurs and creation of ubiquitous CSC network. After Malappuram the programme rolled out to seven districts and now the entire districts in the State is implementing this projects. The major achievements of Akshaya are given in Box 7.5

Box 7.5

- RSBY Health Insurance policy for 1.7 crore Population. Registered 1.6 lacs APL families and 19 lacs BPL families. Renewal of policy for 13 lacs families
- Transaction worth 100 crores
- Filed 4.8 lacs online Application for Ration Card
- Intel Learn program covered 80,000 school children
- Enlisted 1500 students for various IGNOU
- More than 2.5 lac application submitted under e-district within 8 months' time
- Over 30,00,000 citizens enrolled under UID through Akshaya Centres
- More than one dozen G2C Services launched
- Total Revenue of Akshaya Entrepreneurs from G2C services for the year 2010-11 is Rs. 16 crores
- Monthly income of Akshaya Entrepreneurs from G2C service is increased from 15 lac to 2 crore

Indian Institute of Information Technology and Management – Kerala (IIITM –K)

7.127. Indian Institute of Information Technology and Management – Kerala, (IIITM-K) established in the year 2000, is a non-profit making autonomous institution registered under Section 25 of the Companies Act. Government of Kerala holds all the shares of the Company and the management of the Institute is vested with the Board of Directors comprising senior Government officials, academicians and eminent industrialists nominated by the Government of Kerala. It was originally envisaged that IIITM-K shall be a Centre of Excellence on the lines of the IITs/IIMs and shall impart high-end skill development in leading IT disciplines.

7.128 IIITM-K is a premier institute of excellence in Science, Technology and Management related to Information that develops professionals and leaders of high caliber imbued with values of entrepreneurship, ethics and social responsibility. IIITM – K will actively promote higher education and industry across Kerala and beyond through its IT facilitated education programs and services.

7.129 IIITM-K's Mission is a to be an institution of excellence in education, research, development, and training in basic and applied Information Technology and Management and to be a leader in educational networking and services provider for high education and professions. The Institute will help the region's development through its education, expertise and services and thereby make it an attractive destination for hi-tech industry. Besides, its core academic and research programs, the institute will support HRD for industry, teacher's training for colleges, IT ventures incubation, multimedia authoring for faculty and experts, and development of IT and IT enabled services for the region.

Kerala State IT Infrastructure Limited

7.130 Kerala State Information Technology Infrastructure Ltd (KSITIL) is a public limited company formed for the creation of infrastructure for IT/ITES in the State. The company has been incorporated under the Companies Act on 31.1.2008 and has commenced business on 5.3.2008

7.131 The business model for the company is to acquire land, create value addition by providing basic infrastructure like electricity, water, and road, obtain SEZ status and such other Government approvals that may be required and then allot land to private developers for development of either IT SEZs or IT parks, realizing value of land based on market prices. Revenue so generated is reinvested in projects it promotes as company's share capital. The company holds upto 26% in the projects.

7.132 The company is currently in the process of acquiring land for the following projects: Phase 3 expansion of the Technopark, Technocity at Thiruvananthapuram, Cyberpark at Kozhikode, Infopark expansion at Kochi. The company has completed acquisition of 39 acres of land at Cyberpark Kozhikode. In addition, government land has been provided in the districts of Kollam, Alappuzha (Ambalapuzha and Cherthala) Thrissur, Kannur and Kasaragode for development of IT Parks. An extent of 60.61 acres of land at Cherthala has been purchased from KSIDC. In all these areas the company is simultaneously in the process of developing basic infrastructure necessary to start the development process. The IT Park at Koratty in Thrissur district has been opened with 40000 sq. ft built up space in the first phase and 14 companies have already started operations there. First IT buildings are under construction at Kollam and Cherthala and expected to be opened for business operations in the first half of 2012.

Technopark

7.133. Technopark was set up under the auspices of Electronics Technology Park, Kerala an autonomous body under the Department of Information Technology, Government of Kerala. The Park is home to over 240 Companies employing more than 32,000 professionals. Technopark's aim was to create infrastructure and provide support required for the development of high technology companies

7.134 Technopark has been growing steadily both in size and employee strength. Park Centre, Pamba and Periyar were the only buildings in the beginning. Technopark has periodically added new buildings such as Nila, Gayathri and Bhavani. With the inauguration of the 850,000 sq. ft. Thejaswini on February 22, 2007, Technopark became the largest It Park in india. Technopark has become the single largest source of employment in Kerala, with over thirty two thousand people working directly in the facility itself and creating Rs. 2000 crores turn over with export earnings of Rs. 1977.32 crore as per details provided

7.135 The total land available with Technopark is about 771.54 acres. Total land available with Technopark for phase I and II is about 239.54 acres. Out of this 9.9 acres is leased out to NISH for developing their institute, 50 acres and 36 acres to M/s Infosys and M/s US Technology International Pvt. Ltd for creating their own private IT complex. The summary of physical achievements is given in Table 7.19

Table 7.19
Physical Achievements of Technopark

Sl. No.	Particulars	Land/Area/Rs.crore
1	Total Land (Phases I,II,III)	326.54 acres
2	Land for Technocity	451 acres
3	Land for Technopark, Kollam	40 acres
4	Total Built up space for Industries	31, 81,500 Sq.ft
5	Total space for support facilities	1, 78,850 Sq.ft.
6	Total built up space by companies	20,35,500 Sq.ft.
7	Total built up space by companies in SEZ	98,17,400 Sq.ft

Sl. No.	Particulars	Land/Area/Rs.crore
8	Number of companies in Techno park	240
9	Total Employment	32000
10	Total investment (2010-11)	Rs.2100 crore
11	Total turnover (2010-11)	Rs.2000 crore
12	Total Export (2010-11)	Rs.1977.32 crores

Source: Technopark

7.136 Details of total area created for Industrial modules in Technopark is given in Table 7.20

Table 7.20
Area created for Industrial Modules in Technopark

Sl. No.	Name of Building	Area (Sq.ft.)
1	Pamba	36,000
2	Periyar	36,000
3	Nila	4,69,500
4	Chandragiri	60,000
5	Gayathri	1,50,000
6	Bhavani	4,80,000
7	Thejaswini	8,50,000
8	Phase III-IT Building	10,00,000
9	Ashtamudi-Technopark,Kollam	1,00,000
	Total	31,81,500

Source: Technopark

7.137 Space created by Technopark for other Support facilities are shown in Table 7.21

Table 7.21
Space created by Technopark for other Support Facilities

Sl. No.	Name of Building	Area (Sq.ft.)
1	Park Centre	60,000
2	Restaurant & Cafeteria	17,000
3	Guest House	16,000
4	Club House (including Guest House)	60,000
5	Technomall	23,500
6	Reception Building	1,600
7	Site Office-Technopark,Kollam	750
	Total	1,78,850

Source: Technopark



Infopark

7.138 Infoparks Kerala is a society registered under Travancore Cochin Literary Scientific and Charitable Society Act XII of 1955 and fully owned by Government of Kerala. The main objectives include creation of state-of-art infrastructure facilities such as space for IT/ITES companies, supply of power, water, connectivity etc. Since its inception in 2004 Infopark has created over 34 lakhs sq.ft. of IT space and has provided employment to over 15,000 IT professionals through around 104 IT companies who have taken space in its Parks. Currently, Infoparks Kerala has the following IT Parks

Park	Area	District/Village
1) Infopark Park Kochi – Phase I In operation	100 acres	Kakkanad village, Enakulam District–
2) Infopark Kochi – Phase II (125 acres taken possession) - under development	160 acres	Kunnathunad / Puthencruz vil-lages, Ernakulam District
3) Infopark Thrissur - in operation	30 acres	Koratty
4) Infopark Cherthala - operation started	66 acres	Pallippuram village, Alappuzha district –
5) Infopark Ambalapuzha		Ambalapuzha

CyberPark

7.139 Cyber Park is strategically positioned to provide the benefits of large pool of skilled resources, the lower infrastructure cost and the high quality of living combined with its location and benefits to investors around the world. Further the number of reputed universities and educational institutions in the region has made it even more compelling to start the next phase of IT Parks developments in this region. The purpose of Cyberpark is to provide a friendly, cost effective and top of the line infrastructure to the IT/ITES investors, there by acting as a catalyst for the social and infrastructure development of the region with a vision to provide unlimited employment opportunities and a substantial contribution to economic development of the state especially the Malabar Region.

7.140 A high development potential for Cyberpark coming up in Kozhikode, Kannur and Kasaragod is due to the absence of any organized IT infrastructure in the gap starting from Kochi to Mangalore along the west coast. There is a very strong opportunity for IT and ITES companies to tap into the huge potential of untapped human resources. Many ITES investors are looking at this region as a potential destination because of its high rate of literacy, the high quality of living, the closeness to major IT destinations like Bangalore, Mysore and Mangalore added to the loyal and dutiful nature of people from the Malabar region. The initiative of Cyberpark by the Government of Kerala would be a huge incentive for the investors to come in and operate from the region.

Banking, Insurance and Finance



Banking, Insurance and Finance

The Indian economy rebounded strongly in 2010-11 from the moderation induced by global financial crisis. However, several macroeconomic factors posed new challenges in 2010-11. During the preceding year and a half, Reserve Bank of India (RBI) had to carefully calibrate its monetary policy as the global financial crisis and the consequent slowdown in the global growth, adversely impacted India's real and financial economic conditions. The RBI responded to the inflation challenges by raising repo rate seven times during the year by 25 basis points (bps) each. Despite these actions, inflation remained elevated due to both newer supply-side shocks and demand factors. In response to the generalization, the RBI raised its policy rate - the repo rate - more aggressively in 2011-12. During 2010-11, the RBI's monetary policy stance became strongly antiinflationary. Money growth was moderate during the year but picked up during the last quarter of 2010-11. Credit to the commercial sector increased rapidly during the first quarter of 2010-11, reflecting mainly the borrowings by telecom companies to pay for spectrum auctions. Notwithstanding some deceleration in the second quarter of 2010-11, credit growth remained strong throughout the year, in line with the strong growth of the economy.

8.2 During 2010-11 NABARD has substantially increased its refinance assistance and disbursed an amount of ₹ 13485.87 crore at the all India level against ₹ 12009.08 cores during 2009-10. As in the previous year, Andhra Pradesh availed highest refinance assistance from NABARD during 2010-11 which accounted for ₹ 2293.47 crore (17%), followed by Kerala availing refinance assistance of ₹ 1617.69 crore (12%). The state wise disbursements by NABARD during 2010-11 and cumulative disbursements up to March 2011 are given in Appendix 8.1 and 8.2.

8.3 At the national level, number of bank branches of all scheduled commercial banks grew from 98694 at March 2010 to 104770 at the end of March 2011, an increase of 6076 branches within one year. Of the total bank branches, 33325 are in rural areas, 22419 are in semi urban areas, 33366 are in urban areas and metropolitan cities having 15660 branches. The largest number of bank branches are in Uttar Pradesh (12390 Nos.) followed by Maharashtra (11654 Nos.) and Andhra Pradesh (8495 Nos.). In Kerala, total number of bank branches as on March 2011 was 4527, which shows that there is an increase of 300 bank branches within one year. Of this, 348 are rural branches, 3048 are semi urban branches and 1131 are urban branches. Kerala has the largest number of semi urban branches with 3048 nos. compared with the other 14 major states in India. The state wise distribution of Scheduled Commercial Bank Branches is given in Table 8.1

Table 8.1
Major state wise distribution of Scheduled Commercial Bank Branches at the end of March 2011

Sl. No	State	Rural		Semi Urban		Urban		Metropolitan		Total	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Andhra Pradesh	2562	7.7	1788	8.0	3015	9.0	1130	7.2	8495	8.1
2	Assam	802	2.4	390	1.7	312	0.94	-	-	1504	1.4
3	Bihar	2435	7.3	992	4.4	776	2.3	276	1.8	4479	4.3
4	Gujarat	1591	4.8	1192	5.3	2110	6.3	1396	8.9	6289	6.0
5	Haryana	813	2.4	627	2.8	1183	3.5	145	0.9	2768	2.6
6	Karnataka	2195	6.6	1338	6.0	2758	8.3	1442	9.2	7733	7.4
7	Kerala	348	1.0	3048	13.6	1131	3.4	-	-	4527	4.3
8	MadhyaPradesh	1765	5.3	1137	5.1	1413	4.2	566	3.6	4881	4.7
9	Maharashtra	2220	6.7	1651	7.4	4542	13.6	3241	20.1	11654	11.1
10	Orissa	1722	5.2	650	2.9	596	1.8	-	-	2968	2.8
11	Panjab	1282	3.8	1180	5.3	1315	3.9	547	3.5	4324	4.1
12	Rajasthan	1834	5.5	1176	5.2	1342	4.0	441	2.8	4793	4.6
13	Tamil Nadu	1789	5.4	2211	9.8	2601	7.8	1139	7.3	7740	7.4
14	Uttar Pradesh	5077	15.2	2119	9.5	3571	10.7	1623	10.4	12390	11.8
15	West Bengal	2426	7.3	715	3.2	2356	7.0	1320	8.4	6817	6.5
	Total	28861	86.6	20214	90.2	29021	87	13266	85	91362	87
	All India	33325	100	22419	100	33366	100	15660	100	104770	100

Source: Quarterly Statistics by Reserve Bank of India, March 2011

Advances by Scheduled Commercial Banks

8.4 The total advances financed by Scheduled Commercial Banks as at the end of March 2011 at all India level grew by ₹ 731249 crore to reach at ₹ 4076868 crore, as against ₹ 3345619 crore during the corresponding period of 2010 resulting in an increase of 21.86 percent. A major portion of this advance has gone to 15 major states. Maharashtra continues to remain the top most position in the country to avail the highest amount of credit of ₹ 1196639 crore representing an increase of ₹ 201296 crore from the previous year. Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh secured the second and third positions to receive the credit to the tune of ₹ 392128 crore and ₹ 321372 crore respectively. Kerala availed an amount of ₹ 122823 crore at the end of March 2011 against ₹ 95785 crore during the corresponding period in the previous year and the increase in actual terms is ₹ 27038 crore. Major state wise disbursement of advances by scheduled Commercial Banks as on March 2010 and March 2011 with its percentage to all India total are given in Table 18.2. The priority Sector advances disbursed by commercial banks in 2010-11 was ₹ 71145.14 crore as against ₹ 58204.35 crore in the previous year. Among the Banks, State Bank of Travancore maintains the highest percentage of advances (18.73%) followed by Canara Bank (11.20%) The details of outstanding advances of major Commercial Banks in Kerala under priority sector as at the end of March 2011 is given in Appendix 8.3. Agricultural sector has been provided with ₹ 27438.85 crore followed by ₹ 16894.07 crore to Small and Medium enterprises and remaining portion of ₹ 26807.50 has been released to other priority sector. (SLBC: 2011)

Table 8.2
Major state-wise Advances Financed by Scheduled Commercial Banks
at the end of March 2010 and March 2011. (₹ crore)

Sl. No	State	Advances 2010		Advances 2011	
		Amount	Percentage	Amount	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	AndhraPradesh	262286	7.8	321372	7.9
2	Assam	18311	0.5	21053	0.5
3	Bihar	29025	0.9	34568	0.8
4	Gujarath	141316	4.2	173432	4.3
5	Haryana	69067	2.1	92773	2.3
6	Karnataka	224359	6.7	253121	6.2
7	Kerala	95785	2.9	122823	3.0
8	MadhyaPradesh	71358	2.1	83302	2.0
9	Maharashtra	995343	29.8	1196639	29.4
10	Orissa	44361	1.3	52909	1.3
11	Panjab	94980	2.8	118906	2.9
12	Rajasthan	94408	2.8	115474	2.8
13	Tamil Nadu	321418	9.6	392128	9.6
14	Uttar Pradesh	134015	4.0	162890	4.0
15	West Bengal	169698	5.1	199582	4.9
	Total	2765730	82.7	3340972	82.0
	All India	3345619	100	4076868	100

Source: Quarterly Banking Statistics, March 2010 & 2011, RBI

8.5 The total advances disbursed by banks in Kerala including Co-operative Banks, (SLBC: 2011) at the end of March 2011 are ₹ 126894.48 crore, out of which, State Bank Group disbursed an amount of ₹39201.16 crore (30.89%) with an increase of about 18.19 percent over the previous year. Nationalized banks disbursed ₹ 40376.51 crore which represents 31.81%. All the Private Sector Banks together disbursed ₹ 36813.45 crore which constitute 29.01% of total advances. The two Regional Rural Banks (NMGB & SMGB) disbursed ₹ 5590.74 crore. State Bank Group and Nationalised Banks come in the forefront in disbursing advances compared to the Private Sector Banks in the State.

8.6 Advances disbursed by scheduled Commercial Banks from 2001 to 2011 in Kerala as well as in India with percentage of annual growth and incremental advance are furnished in Table 8.3. The data shows that over a period of 11 years, the advances by Commercial Banks in Kerala exceeded the all India growth rate during 2001 and 2011. During these years the percentage growth in advances by Commercial Banks in Kerala was 20.3% and 28.23 % respectively against the national growth of 17.3% and 21.9%.

Table 8.3
Advances by Scheduled Commercial Banks in Kerala and India (₹ crore)

Sl. No	Year	Advance in Kerala		Incremental Advance in Kerala	Advance in India	
		Amount	% of growth		Amount	% of growth
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	2001	19180	20.3	3239	511434	17.3
2	2002	22062	15.0	2882	589723	15.3
3	2003	27007	22.4	4945	759210	28.7
4	2004	31548	16.8	4541	890866	17.3
5	2005	39351	23.5	7803	1157807	30.0
6	2006	49153	24.91	9802	1517497	31.1
7	2007	60615	23.32	11462	1949567	28.50
8	2008	71226	17.51	10611	2394566	22.83
9	2009	81612	14.58	10386	2857525	19.33
10	2010	95785	17.37	14173	3345619	17.1
11	2011	122823	28.23	27038	4076868	21.9

Source: Quarterly Banking Statistics by Reserve Bank of India

Advances by Public Sector Banks

8.7 Deposit mobilization and disbursement of credit by the Public Sector Banks in India increased considerably every year. Total deposit and advances in Public Sector Banks in India during 2010-11 was ₹ 4210894 crore and ₹ 3154558 crore respectively. Deposit mobilization and disbursement in respect of Kerala during this period was ₹109508 crore and ₹ 85047 crore respectively keeping the CD ratio at 77.66 %. A quick review reveals that among the 15 major states, Maharashtra mobilized highest amount of deposit in the country with ₹ 982747 crores while advance stood at ₹840246 crore. In terms of CD ratio, Maharashtra occupies the third position (85.50%), and the first and second being Tamil Nadu (113.62%) and Andhra Pradesh (112.48%) respectively. The State wise Deposits, Credits and Credit-Deposit Ratio of Public Sector Banks in India are shown in Appendix 8.4.



Growth of Bank Deposit

8.8 The deposit growth of the country's banks outpaced credit expansion, on the back of high deposit rates and a sluggish loan demand. While deposits expanded at 18 percent from a year ago, the credit growth was capped at 17.6 percent, according to RBI. The higher deposit accretion has enabled the banks to invest in government securities at more-than-required levels. RBI has projected a deposits growth of 17 per cent and credit growth of 18 per cent by March 2012. But the current trend suggests otherwise. "Credit growth is expected to slow down to 15-16 per cent, because of the overall economic scenario".

8.9 The total deposits of all scheduled Commercial banks at all India level in March 2011 was ₹ 5426510 crore, according to RBI statistics, registering a growth rate of 17.9 percent over the last year. Total deposit of Kerala during this period also increased by ₹ 19928 crore from ₹ 150619 crore to ₹170547 crore. Banks in Maharashtra state mobilized the largest amount of deposit of ₹1471685 crore during 2011. During the period under review, Uttar Pradesh and Karnataka occupied the second and third position respectively in deposit mobilization. Major state wise deposits in Scheduled Commercial Banks as at the end of March 2010 and March 2011 and their percentage to all India total are furnished in Table 8.4.

Table 8.4
Major state-wise Deposits in Scheduled Commercial Banks (₹ crore)

Sl. No	State	Deposits 2010		Deposits 2011	
		Amount	Percentage	Amount	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andhra Pradesh	249467	5.4	292277	5.4
2	Assam	49545	1.1	59101	1.1
3	Bihar	101452	2.2	119153	2.2
4	Gujarath	216470	4.7	261485	4.8
5	Haryana	109577	2.4	129721	2.4
6	Karnataka	291655	6.3	349009	6.4
7	Kerala	150619	3.3	170547	3.14
8	Madhya Pradesh	119335	2.6	139575	2.6
9	Maharashtra	1224329	26.6	1471685	27.1
10	Orissa	83446	1.8	103225	1.9
11	Panjab	133571	2.9	153737	2.8
12	Rajasthan	107021	2.3	128297	2.3
13	Tamil Nadu	285337	6.2	343635	6.3
14	Uttar Pradesh	314778	6.8	373634	6.9
15	West Bengal	276704	6.0	313348	5.8
	Total	3713306	80.7	4408429	81.2
	All India	4601926	100	5426510	100

Source: Quarterly Banking Statistics, March 2010 & 2011, RBI.

8.10 SLBC Report reveals that the annual growth rate of deposits in Commercial Banks in Kerala during 2011 was 12.66%, with a total deposit of ₹161562 crore, the growth rate of the deposit has been increased by 2.65% over the last year. (Table 8.5). Domestic deposit increased every year.

During 2010 domestic deposit in Kerala was ₹106518 crore. As at the end of March 2011, it increased to ₹123872 crore registering a growth rate of 16.29percent. However, the share of domestic deposit to total deposit was estimated during 2010-11 as 76.67%. Banking group wise comparison reveals that 33.92 percent of the total deposit in the state is with State Bank group and 31.0 percent with Private Sector Bank group.

Table 8.5
Growth of Bank Deposit in Kerala
(₹ crore)

Year	Total Deposit		Domestic Deposit		NRE Deposit	
	Amount	Annual Growth%	Amount	Annual Growth%	Amount	Annual Growth%
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2000	38619	22.5	19895	9.3	18724	40.5
2001	44850	16.1	23419	17.7	21431	14.5
2002	51656	15.2	27122	15.8	24534	14.5
2003	59399	15.0	30703	13.3	28696	17.0
2004	65961	9.95	35861	16.8	30100	4.89
2005	69396	5.21	40276	12.3	29121	-3.25
2006	77677	11.93	47006	16.7	30671	5.06
2007	94510	21.07	58393	24.22	33304	8.58
2008	105488	11.62	75599	29.47	29889	-10.25
2009	130350	23.57	93331	23.46	37019	23.85
2010	143404	10.01	106518	14.13	36886	-0.36
2011	161562	12.66	123872	16.29	37690	2.18

Source: SLBC, Kerala.

NRE Deposit

8.11 NRE deposits in Kerala has increased to Rs.37690 crore in 2011 against Rs.36886 crore during 2010. The share of NRE Deposit to total deposit in the State during 2011 was 23.33 percent. The State Bank Group has the highest share (9.97%) of NRE deposit in the State followed by Private Sector Banks (6.74%) and Nationalised Banks (5.77%). Growth of Bank deposits in Kerala from 2000 to 2011 are shown in Table 8.5.

Credit Deposit Ratio

8.12 The Credit Deposit (CD) Ratio of all Scheduled Commercial Banks in India by the end of March 2011 was 75.13 percent, which was 72.70 percent during the last year. Tamil Nadu occupied topmost place among the major 15 States in the CD ratio (114.11%) followed by Andhra Pradesh (109.95%), and Rajasthan (90%). In Kerala C.D. ratio was observed as 72.02% in March 2011. During March 2010 this was 63.60%. The details of major state wise deposits, credits and C.D. ratio of all Scheduled Commercial Banks at the end of March 2011 are given in Table 8.6. As per the RBI statistics on Public Sector Banks in India, the C.D. ratio in March 2011 was 74.91 percent against 72.79 percent during March 2010. In Kerala C D ratio was estimated as 77.66 percent in 2011 against 69.32 percent during 2010. (See Appendix 8.4).

Table 8.6
Major state wise deposits, credits and C.D ratio of all
Scheduled Commercial Banks at the end of March 2011

Sl. No	States	Deposits (crore)	Credits (crore)	C.D Ratio
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhrapradesh	292277	321372	109.95
2	Assam	59101	21053	35.62
3	Bihar	119153	34568	29.01
4	Gujarath	261485	173432	66.33
5	Haryana	129721	92773	71.52
6	Karnataka	349009	253121	72.53
7	Kerala	170547	122823	72.02
8	Madhyapradesh	139575	83302	59.68
9	Maharashtra	1471685	1196639	81.31
10	Orissa	103225	52909	51.26
11	Panjab	153737	118906	77.34
12	Rajasthan	128297	115474	90.00
13	Tamil Nadu	343635	392128	114.11
14	Uttar Pradesh	373634	162890	43.60
15	West Bengal	313348	199582	63.69
	Total	4408429	3340972	75.79
	All India	5426510	4076868	75.13

Source: Banking Statistics Quarterly Handout, RBI.

8.13 An analysis of deposit and credit operations of Public Sector Banks in Kerala reveals that total Deposit as at the end of March 2011 was ₹109860.03 crore, and the total advance was ₹ 85168.41 crore with a C.D. ratio of 77.52% . The CD ratio of Commercial Banks in Kerala has increased to 75.50 percent in March 2011 from 67.63 percent in March 2010. Among all Public Sector Banks in Kerala, State Bank of Bikanir & Jaipur stood first as the C.D ratio with 472.67% followed by United Bank of India 286.88%. The C.D ratio of total banking sector (Including Co-operative Banks) in 2011 was 76.09 percentages. Credit deposit ratios of selected major banks in Kerala for 2000 to 2011 are shown in Table 8.7.

Table 8.7
Credit Deposit Ratios of Selected Major Banks operating in Kerala

Name of Bank	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
State Bank of India	39.80	46.68	42.64	42.32	45.59	56.45	67.19	68.4	75.09	64.44	74.40	82.81
State Bank of Travancore	45.97	46.00	46.13	48.06	50.89	56.67	62.74	68.65	68.82	58.23	59.48	62.16
Canara Bank	36.95	37.41	42.45	45.84	50.09	59.91	67.32	61.23	64.23	60.18	61.44	69.42
Indian Overseas Bank	26.25	28.00	33.14	32.33	35.68	39.01	43.08	45.88	47.36	45.14	49.72	62.24
Syndicate Bank	34.94	32.79	31.00	34.17	41.27	63.26	70.27	78.03	88.41	81.48	99.57	112.94
Indian Bank	32.59	35.53	29.80	31.78	33.61	35.59	43.67	51.03	54.98	53.20	52.27	55.00

Bank of India	32.83	34.08	31.20	59.31	62.48	80.61	96.64	103.95	80.91	71.79	68.20	70.50
Central Bank of India	35.48	37.03	35.00	35.26	53.79	63.70	66.95	73.47	65.69	58.19	72.62	98.99
Union Bank of India	51.36	45.00	49.97	53.54	61.33	81.57	90.80	73.08	66.93	66.98	79.25	84.77
Vijaya Bank	31.05	44.28	40.51	44.44	56.90	57.06	60.09	58.95	54.34	51.47	57.95	78.25
State Average	41.28	42.77	42.71	45.47	48.31	61.39	68.70	70.09	71.39	63.54	67.63	76.09

Source: SLBC, Kerala.

8.14 The Share of NRE Deposit and C.D ratio of some major banks in Kerala as on March 2011 is given in Table 8.8. It reveals that, State Bank of Travancore holds 28.95% of the total NRE deposit followed by State Bank of India (15.10%) and Federal Bank (14.04%).

Table 8.8
Share of NRE Deposit and CD Ratio of Major Banks in Kerala (as on March 2011)

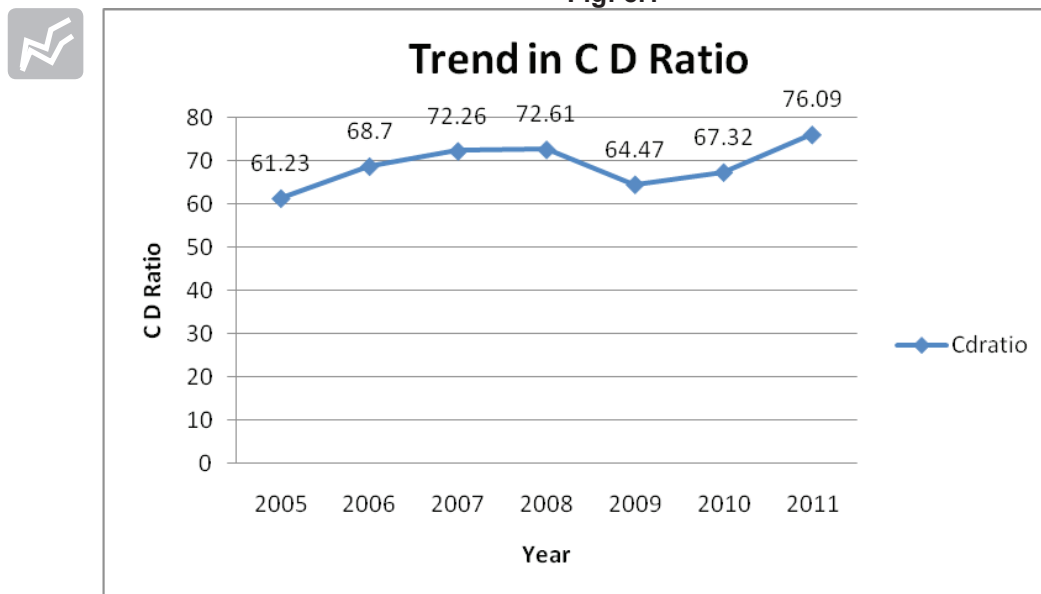
Sl. No.	Name of Bank	Share of NRE Deposit %	CD Ratio
1	2	3	4
1	State Bank of India	15.10	82.81
2	State Bank of Travancore	28.95	62.16
3	Bank of India	1.81	70.50
4	Canara Bank	9.25	69.42
5	Central Bank of India	0.74	98.99
6	Indian Bank	1.79	55.00
7	Indian Overseas Bank	3.04	62.24
8	Syndicate Bank	1.82	112.94
9	Union Bank of India	2.00	84.77
10	Vijaya Bank	0.62	78.25
	Total Nationalized Banks	25.53	83.33
11	Catholic Syrian Bank	2.37	48.29
12	Federal Bank	14.04	66.86
13	South Indian Bank	6.41	52.18
	Total Private Sector Banks	29.84	71.20
	Total Regional Rural Banks	0.52	115.57
	Total State	100.00	75.50

Source: SLBC, Kerala - March 2011.

8.15 Bank group wise total deposits, advances and C.D ratios in Kerala from 2001 to 2011 are given in Appendix 8.5. District wise and bank group wise banking statistics as at the end of March 2010 in Kerala is given in Appendix 8.6. The District-wise details of banking statistics in Kerala reveals that Ernakulam district with 724 branches holds the largest number followed by Thrissur with 520 branches and Thiruvananthapuram 499 branches. In Wayanad and Idukki districts, the credit intake exceeded considerably against the deposits. The disbursement of credit against deposit in Pathanamthitta district was very low with the C.D ratio of 31.6%. In the light of intervention of the State and Central Governments, Banks in Kerala have slightly modified their lending policy. Sanctioning of housing, education and other loans has substantially increased, likewise advances to the weaker sections and

SC/ST also improved during 2011. Owing to the upward trend of the bank advances, CD ratio reached the all time higher level of 76.09 in Kerala during 2011. CD ratio trend in the State from 2005 to 2011 is given in Fig. 8.1

Fig: 8.1



Financial Inclusions

8.16 Financial inclusion broadly refers to the process of ensuring access to appropriate financial products and services needed by vulnerable groups such as the weaker sections and low income groups at an affordable cost, in a fair and transparent manner by mainstream institutional players. As of March 2011, 74.4 million No Frill accounts have been opened by domestic commercial banks with outstanding balance of ₹6566 crore. Basic banking No Frill accounts have nil or very low minimum balance as well as charges that make such accounts accessible to vast sections of the population. Banks have been advised to speed up opening of accounts, leveraging ICT to provide benefits to their customers at their door step. As on March 2011, banks had opened 37.2 million accounts using ICT through Business Correspondents.

Housing Loans

8.17 During 2010-11, banks in Kerala including Private Sector Banks sanctioned an amount of ₹ 18531.91 crore to 596934 beneficiaries as housing loan against ₹ 17852.16 crore to 585943 beneficiaries during 2009-10 (SLBC: 2011). State Bank of Travancore disbursed an amount of ₹ 3958.05 crore to 180762 beneficiaries, while State Bank of India sanctioned ₹ 3331.06 crore to 78318 beneficiaries. Among the nationalized banks, Union Bank of India released largest amount of ₹ 1193.26 crores to 30515 beneficiaries as housing loan during 2010-11, followed by Canara Bank with ₹ 1115.32 crore to 30058 beneficiaries. The bank group wise analysis shows that the State Bank Group disbursed ₹ 7574.18 crore to 180762 beneficiaries, Nationalized Banks, ₹ 5864.93 crore to 161518 beneficiaries, Regional Rural Banks ₹ 464.64 crore to 25859 beneficiaries, and Private Sector Banks, ₹ 3468.55 crores to 80021 beneficiaries, Co operative Bank disbursed ₹ 1159.61 crore to 148774 beneficiaries. The state total was ₹ 18531.91 crore to 596934 beneficiaries.

Educational Loans

8.18 There was substantial increase in the disbursement of educational loans in Kerala during 2010-11. At the end of March 2011, ₹ 5551.72 crore was sanctioned to 299542 students and the percentage

increase of education loan and beneficiaries during March 2011 was 16.44 and 8.87 respectively over the last year. State Bank Group has disbursed ₹ 2275.13 crore to 124894 students, Nationalised Banks disbursed ₹ 2566.65 crore to 129629 students. Regional Rural Banks has disbursed ₹ 310.46 crore as educational loan to 21195 students; Private Sector Banks has disbursed ₹ 378.76 crore to 22301 students.

Advances to Weaker Sections and SC/STs

8.19 During 2010-11 an amount of ₹ 23186.37 crore has been disbursed to 3841112 beneficiaries of weaker sections in the state. Corresponding figures in 2009-10 was ₹ 17395.22 crore to 3268270 beneficiaries. Weaker sections advances grew by ₹ 5791.15 crore during the last fiscal. During 2010-11 the advances to SC/STs was ₹ 3654.72 crore to 329107 beneficiaries against ₹ 3659.22 crore to 344257 beneficiaries during 2009-10. Issuing of advances to them has been reduced slightly during the last fiscal. State Bank group disbursed ₹ 1881.21 crore to 102068 beneficiaries, Nationalized Bank disbursed ₹ 1496.11 crore to 151647 beneficiaries, RRB disbursed ₹ 82.89 crore to 42700 beneficiaries and Private sector Banks disbursed ₹ 104.34 crore to 15887 beneficiaries as SC/ST advances. According to the SLBC report, State Bank Group is in the forefront in issuing advances to the SC/ST compared to other Nationalised and Private Sector Banks in Kerala.

Micro finance

8.20 Micro enterprise development is viewed as an opportunity for providing gainful employment to the people below poverty line and thereby improving their income and living standard. Various commercial as well as co operative banks are extending loans to SHG's for starting productive activity. Members of the group in an area come together and form an enterprise group. Almost 97 activities are undertaken by the various Kudumbashree micro enterprise groups in the state and these vary from catering services, dairy units, hotels, ethnic delicacies, garment units, goat rearing etc.

8.21 In Kerala, more than 3.5 lakh Self Help Groups (SHG) maintaining their savings bank accounts with ₹ 1024.68 crore in various banks as on March 2011. Table 8.9 depicts that category wise money transaction of SHG under different bank group. Despite State Bank Group holds major share of SHG accounts (51%), Nationalised Banks mobilized highest amount of deposits (41.45%) followed by Private Sector Banks (36.28%).

Table 8.9
Self Help Groups Maintaining Savings Bank Accounts (₹ crore)

Sl No	Bank	Total No.of SHGs maintaining SB A/C		Of (3) under Govt. Sponsored Schemes		Of (3) exclusive women SHGs		Of(5) under Govt. Sponsored Schemes	
		No	Amount	No	Amount	No	Amount	No	Amount
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	State Bank Group	189442	216.67	58727	83.64	170054	200.50	54628	77.84
2	Nationalised Banks	88609	424.82	23506	76.64	74699	343.48	15737	73.40
3	Regional Rural Banks	40851	11.40	13387	4.53	34440	7.96	11811	3.86
4	Private sector banks	48570	371.79	10929	160.33	42320	344.45	9486	142.10
	Total Commercial Banks	367472	1024.68	106549	325.14	321513	896.39	91662	297.20

Source: SLBC, Kerala, 2011

Insurance Sector

8.22 India ranked 9th among the 156 countries in life insurance sector business. There are 49 insurance companies in India. The first year premium, which is a measure of new business secured, underwritten by the life insurers during 2010-11 was ₹126381 crore as compared to ₹109894 crore in 2009-10 registering a lower growth of 15 per cent against 25.84 percent of 2009-10. The total premium underwritten by the life insurance sector in 2010-11 was ₹291605 crore as against ₹.265447 crore in 2009-10 showing a growth of 9.85 percent. On the other hand the non-life insurers underwrote premium of ₹ 42576 crore in 2010-11, as against ₹ 34620 crore in 2009-10 registering a significantly higher growth of 22.98 per cent against growth of 14.06 percent in the previous year. During 2010-11, life insurers issued 482 lakh new policies.

8.23 During the year 2010-11, the life insurance industry reported a net profit of ₹ 2657 crore as against net loss of ₹989 crore in 2009-10. Out of the 23 life insurers in operations during 2010-11, twelve companies reported profits including LIC of India. LIC has reported net profit of ₹1172 crore i.e., an increase of 10.47 percent over ₹1061 crore in 2010.

8.24 In Kerala, individual new business No of policies and premium amount of all insurance companies achieved respectively are 2193836 and ₹4645.81 crore. New business under group wise in the state is ₹ 862.58 crore premium and through which 919667 lives are covered. Direct premium income for 2010-11 in Kerala under various sources like Personal Accident, Health, and Crop Insurance etc are estimated at ₹ 1627.50 crore.

Agricultural Finance

8.25 Agency-wise disbursement of the annual credit flow in the state is given in Table 8.10 In the disbursement of total advances, commercial banks stood at the first place disbursing ₹34281 crore (57.43%) in 2010-11, followed by Co-operative Banks (34%), RRBs (7.66%) and KFC(0.90%). In Agriculture lending also commercial banks dominated by disbursing ₹18857 crore (65.81%) followed by Co-operative Banks (24.45%) and RRBs (9.75%).

Table 8.10

Agency-wise Annual Credit flow to Agriculture and total priority sector in Kerala (₹ in crores)

Agency	Priority Sector			Agriculture		
	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
Commercial Banks	23691	29753	34281	11796	14741	18857
RRBs	3083	4303	4573	2081	3090	2785
Co-operatives including KS-CARDB	12748	17103	20297	4941	6292	7008
Kerala Financial Corporation	199	333	539	18	1	3
Grand total	39721	51492	59690	18836	24124	28653

Source: State Level Banker's Committee

8.26 The credit flow to agriculture sector during the last 5 years is given in Table 8.11 The share of production credit has increased by 4% while investment credit diminished by 4% during 2010-11.

Table 8.11

Production and Investment Credit to Agriculture Sector (₹ Crores)

Year	Production Credit	Investment Credit	Total
2006-07	9664 (81%)	2262 (19)	11906
2007-08	13203 (83%)	2757 (17%)	15960
2008-09	14605 (78%)	4228 (22%)	18836
2009-10	18817 (78%)	5307 (22%)	24124
2010-11	23512 (82%)	5141 (18%)	28653

Source: SLBC

8.27 In the agency-wise analysis, it is seen that the major portion of short term and medium term credit requirements in the state are met by commercial banks followed by the Co-operative banking sector consisting of the State Co-operative Banks, District Co-operative banks and Primary Agriculture Credit Societies which covers 1/5th of the activities. The share of co-operatives in the disbursement was 92 per cent in production credit and 8 per cent in investment credit. The share of RRBs in production credit and investment credit was 98 per cent and 2 per cent respectively.

Table 8.12
Agency wise flow of credit during 2010-11 (₹ Crores)

Agency	Production Credit	Investment Credit	Total Agriculture Credit	% Production Credit to total Agri. Credit	% Investment Credit to Total Credit
Commercial banks	14459	4398	18857	77	23
Co-operative Banks	6101	506	6607	92	8
LDB	221	180	401	55	45
RRBs	2730	55	2785	98	2
Other Agencies	0.75	2	2.75	28	72
Total	23512	5141	28653	82	18

Source: SLBC

Long term credit:

8.28 A network consisting of the Kerala State Co-operative Agricultural and Rural Development Bank (KSCARDB) at the Apex and 49 Primary Co-operative Agricultural and Rural Development Banks at Taluk Level is responsible for long term credit disbursement for rural development in the state. Various activities covered by KSCARDB's lending in scheme loan include Minor Irrigation, Plantation and Horticulture Agricultural machinery, Land Development, poultry, fisheries etc., where as under ordinary loan include construction of Wells/Tanks, construction of Godowns/cattle, Barbed wire or stone fencing, Construction of drainage channels etc. The Bank raises funds through floating of debentures issued on government guarantee; NHB, LIC, SBI and SBT etc., are the financial institutions which invest in the debentures floated by the KSCARDB. The total long term loan disbursed during 2010-11 by KSCARDB was ₹890.57 crore against that of ₹689.42 crore in 2009-10 registering an increase of 29%. The details of loan disbursement is given in Appendix. 8.7 Purpose wise classification of long term loans issued by Primary Co-operative Agricultural and Rural Development Banks is shown in Appendix.8.8

8.29 The Non farm sector lending scheme intends to provide financial assistance to meet the credit needs of individual artisans, craftsmen, handicraftsmen and small entrepreneurs who undertake manufacturing and processing activities as approved by the Development commissions of SSI, Government of India. Small Road and Water Transport operators scheme for public goods carriage and passenger vehicles/boats, Integrated Loan Scheme for new industrial ventures/modernization of existing SSI, Educational Loan for higher education in India and abroad as recognized by Central and State Government are also introduced under the long term loan disbursement scheme. The Bank has also financing tourism related activities with the assistance of NABARD to promote farm tourism / home stay which enables the farmers to generate additional income. A new scheme in the name of Card Bank Jewel Scheme was introduced by the Bank to the member borrowers to acquire asset in the form of gold coin or ornaments to meet the future requirements as marriage of their daughter / son.

Refinance Support by NABARD

8.30 Investment credit facilitates necessitate capital formation in agriculture, which considered to be a pre-requisite for upgrading the technology and improving resource use efficiency in agriculture. NABARD provides refinance for investment credit at concessional rates of interest, facilitates augmenting the flow of investment credit at the ground level through various policy initiatives/programmes.

8.31 At the national level, the total refinance disbursement during 2010-11 stood at ₹13485.87 crore as compared to the disbursement of ₹12009.08 crore during previous year. In Kerala the total disbursement of refinance from NABARD was ₹1538.30 crores during 2010-11. Commercial Banks accounted for the highest share of 69.57% in the total refinance disbursed in the state. This was followed by Kerala State Co-operative Agricultural Rural Development Bank ₹ 334.78 crore (21.76%) and RRBs. The disbursement of RRBs registered a lowest of 8.67%. Agency wise and purpose wise disbursement of refinance assistance by NABARD in Kerala is given in Appendix 8.9 and Appendix 8.10

8.32 The purpose-wise analysis of the refinance by NABARD reveals that as in the previous years, the major share of assistance was availed by the non-farm sector (26.81%), and under farm sector, the refinance disbursement has shown a declining trend. In the disbursement, the major share was for Self Help Groups (2.13%). The refinance for the sectors like fisheries and poultry which are very important in the rural economy of Kerala but the sectors were neglected during 2010-11.

Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF)

8.33 The RIDF was set up in NABARD with contribution from the Commercial banks which were not able to fulfill the commitment of channelising at least 18 per cent of their total lending to agriculture. RIDF has been instrumental in strengthening the rural infrastructure in the State. The RID Fund started in 1995-96 with a corpus of ₹2000 crores has emerged as a popular and effective mechanism for financing rural infrastructure projects and its corpus from RIDF I to XVI stands at ₹121888.40 crore and ₹80498.74 crore disbursed as on 31.3.2011.

Assistance to Kerala

8.34 Kerala has been receiving assistance under RIDF for the last fifteen years. The major projects for which refinance has been disbursed include watershed development projects, rural bridges, rural roads, reclamation of waterlogged area, inland navigation, tourism oriented roads and rural market yards.

8.35 The cumulative sanction amount as on 31.3.11 was ₹3427.56 crore and the disbursement was ₹2302.38 crore (67.17%) for the implementation of 3226 projects. The tranche wise sanction and disbursement under RIDF are shown in the Table 8.13

Table 8.13
Tranche wise Sanction & Disbursement under RIDF (₹ crore)

RIDF	Kerala as on 31.3.2011		India as on 31.3.2011	
	Sanction	Disbursement	Sanction	Disbursement
1	2	3	4	5
I	91.66	81.98	1906.21	1760.87
II	86.91	73.13	2636.08	2397.95
III	89.29	73.88	2732.69	2453.50
IV	64.00	56.73	2902.55	2482.00
V	126.77	117.23	3434.52	3054.96
VI	172.51	159.02	4488.51	4070.85
VII	181.87	158.59	4582.32	4052.59
VIII	193.97	167.62	5950.19	5148.50

RIDF	Kerala as on 31.3.2011		India as on 31.3.2011	
IX	89.94	74.37	5638.26	4916.48
X	216.71	178.18	7650.51	6568.69
XI	174.71	133.88	8310.50	7010.19
XII	241.87	190.11	10377.15	8000.72
XIII	295.94	265.72	12614.46	8968.09
XIV	500.71	312.64	14726.35	9252.67
XV	368.72	143.08	15623.22	6629.24
XVI	531.98	116.22	18314.88	3731.44
Total	3427.56	2302.38	121888.40	80498.74

Source : Annual Report 2010-11, NABARD



Tourism

8.36 Kerala, located on the south western tip of India, enjoys unique geographical features that have made it one of the most sought-after tourist destinations in the world. Fondly referred to as 'God's Own Country', Kerala was selected by the National Geographic Traveller as one of the 50 destinations of a lifetime and one of the thirteen paradises in the world. Its unique eco tourism initiatives, culture and traditions coupled with its varied demography has made Kerala one of the most popular tourist destinations in the world. An equable climate, serene beaches, tranquil stretches of backwaters; lush hill stations and exotic wildlife are the major attractions of this land. A unique advantage of Kerala is that most of the destinations here are only a two - four hour drive from the other. Kerala has fascinated people from all over the world with her secularism and her culture.

8.37 The tourism industry has taken the state of Kerala to the global map with its branding. The brand 'God's own country' has become popular around the world. Kerala has an active tourism industry and is accepted as one among the most suited industry for Kerala. Popular attractions in the state include the beaches such as Kovalam, Varkala, Marari, Bekal and Kannur. Kerala's most popular backwater destinations are Kumarakom, Alappuzha, Kollam, Kochi and Kozhikode, and its best known hill stations are Ponmudi, Munnar, Wayanad and Wagamon. Kerala has a number of well-known wildlife reserves, including the Periyar Wildlife Sanctuary, Eravikulam National Park, Thattekkad Bird Sanctuary and Parambikulam Wildlife Sanctuary .

8.38 Kerala is today the most acclaimed tourist destination in India with its Super brand 'God's Own Country' and is continuing as one of the prime tourist destinations of South Asia. Tourism industry in Kerala not only facilitates infrastructure development but also help in balanced and sustainable regional growth by generating income and creating employment opportunities.

Kerala's model for success

- Strong brand positioning
- Product differentiation
- Model public private partnership
- Tremendous political support
- Public acceptance
- Vibrant Private sector

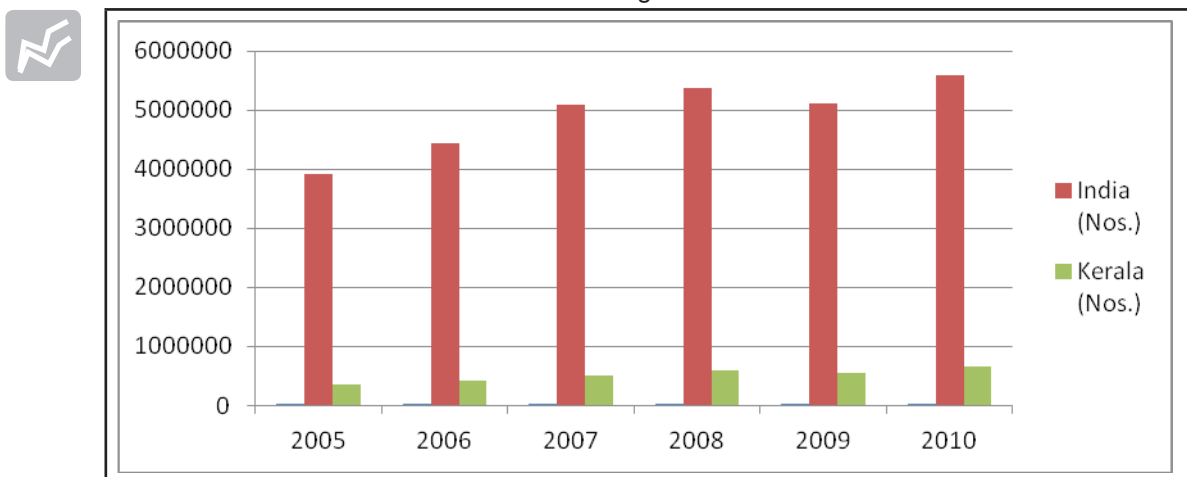
Performance of Kerala Tourism during 2010-11

- Foreign Tourist arrival to Kerala during the year 2010-11 was 6,59,265. It shows an increase of 18.31% over the previous year.
- Domestic Tourist arrival to Kerala during the year 2010-11 was 85,95,075. It shows an increase of 8.61% over the previous year.
- Foreign exchange earnings for the year 2010-11 were ₹. 3797.37 crores which recorded an increase of 33.09% over the previous year.
- Total Revenue (including direct & indirect) from Tourism during 2010 was ₹.17348 crores, showing an increase of 31.12% over the last year's figure.
- In India, Foreign Tourist Arrival during 2010 was 5.58 million with a growth rate of 8.1% as compared to the previous year.
- In India, Foreign exchange Earnings in Rupee terms during 2010 were Rs. 64889 crores as compared to 54960 crore in 2009 which shows an increase of 18.07%.
- The 8.1% growth rate in Foreign Tourists arrival in India for 2010 over 2009 is much better than UNWTO's projected growth rate of 5% to 6% for the world during the same period.
- Tourism's contribution to State's GDP is around 9%
- The average per day expenditure of a foreign tourist is Rs. 3600 /-
- The average per day expenditure of a domestic tourist is Rs. 1800/-
- The average length of stay of a foreign tourist is 16 days
- The average length of stay of a domestic tourist is 6 days

Foreign Tourist Arrivals

8.39 The year 2010-11 has been recorded as a year of revival compared to the previous years. International Tourist arrival continued to decline due to the impact of Global Economic crisis in the previous years. But the year 2011 marked a significant improvement. The number of foreign tourists arrived in Kerala in the year 2010-11 is 6,59,265 against 557258 in 2009-10. It shows an increase of 18.31 per cent over the previous year. During the last year Kerala has contributed 11.81 % of the total foreign tourist arrivals to India. Appendix 8.11 gives the details of foreign tourist arrivals in Kerala and in India from 2005 to 2010. Fig 8.2 gives a comparison of growth of foreign tourist arrivals in Kerala

Fig 8.2

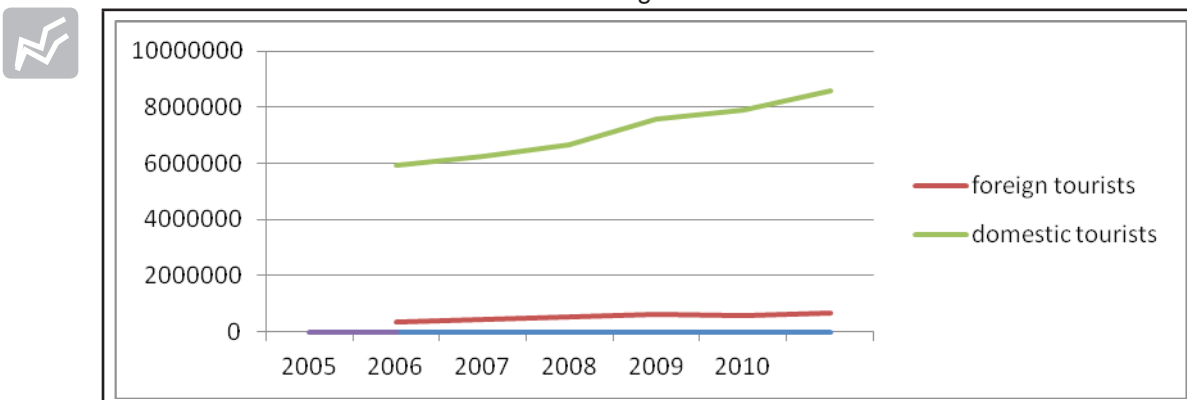


Source: Dept of Tourism

Domestic Tourist Arrivals

8.40 The number of domestic tourists to Kerala in the year 2010-11 was 8595075 against 7913537 in 2009-10. It shows an increase of 8.61 per cent over the previous year. Appendix 8.12 gives the domestic tourist arrivals to Kerala from 2005 to 2010. The growth in foreign and domestic tourist arrivals to Kerala from 2005 to 2010 is given in fig 8.2.

Fig 8.3

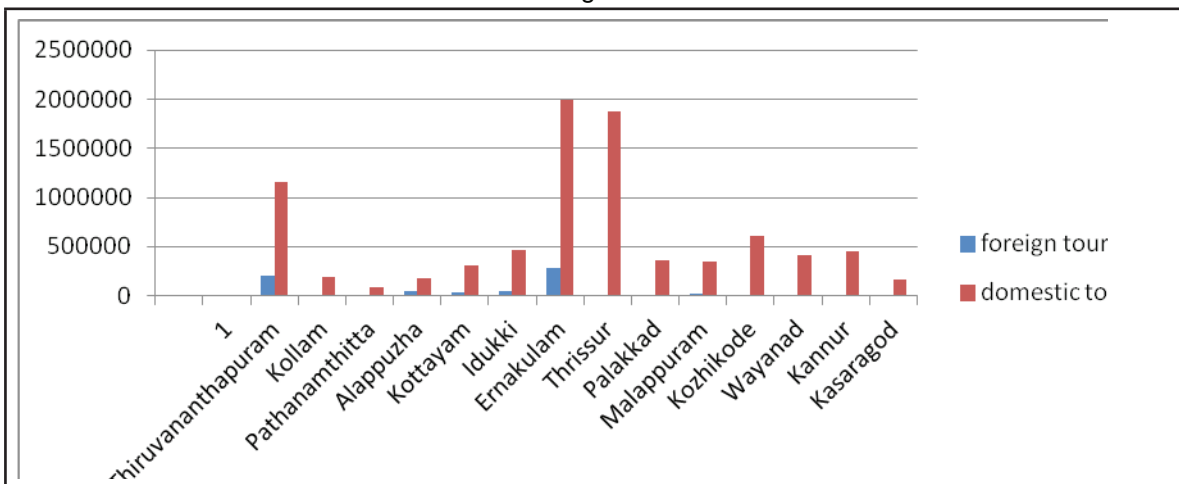


Source: Dept of Tourism

District wise arrival of foreign and domestic tourists in Kerala.

8.41 Thiruvananthapuram and Ernakulam are the two leading districts recording the foreign tourists arrivals to Kerala for the last few years. For the domestic tourist's arrival to Kerala, Ernakulam and Thrissur are the leading districts. Ernakulam is leading district in domestic and foreign tourist's arrival where as Pathanamthitta is the least. The district wise arrival of foreign and domestic tourists for the year 2011 is given in Appendix 8.13. Figure 8.4 gives the comparison of District wise arrival of foreign and domestic tourists in Kerala.

Fig 8.4



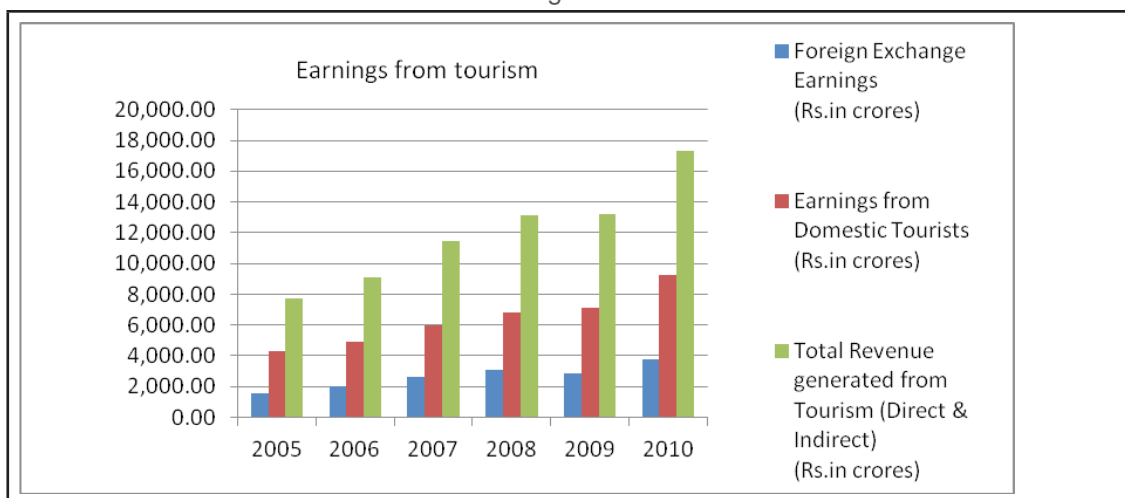
Source: Dept of Tourism

Economic Impact of Tourism

8.42 Tourism sector occupies a significant place in the foreign exchange earnings of the World, and has acquired tremendous progress in recent years. The sector is growing at a faster pace, especially in the developing countries. The tourism industry is a major contributor of foreign exchange earnings to the State's economy. The details are given in Appendix 8.14. It is found that the foreign exchange earning during the year 2010-11 is ₹.3797.37 crore which recorded an increase of 33% over the previous year. The total revenue generated from tourism comes to ₹17348 crore, showing an increase of 31.12 per cent over the previous year and the tourism contribution to state's GDP is 9 per cent. From the graph shown below, it is clear that earnings from Tourism show an increasing trend over the years.



Fig. 8.5



Financial Assistance

8.43 Adequate plan support are made available to the sector in every successive five year plans. Private investments are promoted by providing incentives and infrastructure support. The State plan allocation for tourism for the last 5 year's are given in Appendix 8.15 and central plan allocation for Tourism for the same period are given in Appendix 8.16.

New Initiatives in Tourism sector

- Responsible Tourism adopted as the cornerstone for tourism development in the state. Destination level Responsible Tourism Committees and Working groups were formed at Kovalam, Kumarakom, Thekkady & Wayanad
- Destination Management Councils were formed to undertake and maintain the tourism projects completed in tourism destinations and to evaluate the basic infrastructure, security, protection, encroachment, new schemes etc
- 'Wake up to Malabar' - Comprehensive plan to promote North Kerala
- 'Kerala Souvenirs' - Unique project launched for design development and capacity building- the committee appointed by the Govt. approved 110 souvenir designs and necessary steps were taken to market these items.
- 'Let's Learn' - Unique HR initiative launched for skill development in the tourism and hospitality sector-training at various sector is going on
- 'Grand Kerala Shopping Festival' - A bold initiative to make Kerala, the shopping hub in the country- steady increase in participation – 13 lakhs coupons were distributed during the second edition compared to that of 6 lakhs in the 1st edition .
- 'Utsavam'- Year-long festival of traditional arts spread through out the state- 23 venues – 805 programmes – more than 1000 artists
- 'Dream Season' campaign launched to tackle seasonality
- Monsoon Tourism- offering many packages by travel & tourism industry
- International Convention Centre at Thiruvananthapuram
- Homestay-Promotion and Classification- Presently 469 classified homestays
- 'Vazhiyoram' – a unique scheme for development of way side facilities through private participation
- Tourism Conservation and Preservation Act'- To regulate tourism development
- A series of online initiatives branded Login.Kerala have been launched to promote Kerala aggressively on the internet .
- A social media optimization activity is also being carried out to use social media tools like Twitter, Facebook, You Tube etc to reach out to travellers .
- Kerala Tourism has also entered in to a partnership with Google, the No.1 internet property worldwide for the popular search based campaigns.

Projects/schemes

- Special focus was given to Malabar area and projects are sanctioned to develop the following centers in Malabar.
- International Hospitality Institute at Kozhikkode
- Kodungallur Heritage Circuit
- Nila Heritage Circuit
- Wayanad destination development
- Development of Palakkad Mangalam Dam
- Development of Malampuzha, Palakkad
- Development of Kottakkunnu, Malappuram
- Development of Thalassery heritage circuit – 2nd Phase
- Development of Iringal art & Craft village – 2nd phase
- Development of Pazhassiraja memorial museum, Mananthavady, Wayanad
- Development of Beeyem Kayal at Malappuram

Responsible Tourism

8.44 Responsible Tourism is a Tourism Management strategy embracing planning, management, product development and marketing to bring about positive economic, social, cultural and environmental impacts to the local community. Kerala Tourism has been piloting the responsible tourism initiatives at 4 destinations viz Kovalam, Kumarakom, Thekkady and Wayanad with very active support of the local self Governments, Tourism Industry, Kudumbasree, NGOs and the local community as a whole. The remarkable feature of Responsible Tourism is that it provide better living conditions to the local community, extra income generation, emergence of new entrepreneurs, micro enterprises, large area brought under cultivation.

Tourism as an upcoming Industry

- Kerala is aiming to attract more and more investment in the Tourism industry
- According to Kerala, Tourism is a high growth industry holding great potential and invited entrepreneurs to invest
- Health Tourism, Kerala is leaping to the top destination of the world. Kerala has world class medical infrastructure and can provide quality health care at about 10 percent of the costs in the US or UK
- A thrust was given to the Malabar area, waterways from Manjeswaram to Kovalam, cleanliness and safety of tourism destinations, tourism festivals etc
- Effort has been taken to meet the additional room requirements by encouraging Home stays and private investments at different levels
- The focus will be on the development of basic infrastructure in tourism. Destinations and make them clean and safe as per international standards.

Supporting Organisations

Tourist Accommodation

8.45 The hotel sector forms one of the most important parts of tourism industry. Kerala has to its credit a total of 13861 rooms in classified hotels, which is 15.9% of total classified room availability in India. The maximum number of rooms being in 3-Star categories ie 7480, followed by 2 star categories. Compared to 2009, classified rooms available in Kerala shows an increase of 29%. The details of availability of accommodation facility in classified hotels in 2009 and 2010 are given in Appendix 8.17

Kerala Tourism Development Corporation (KTDC)

8.46 KTDC is a commercial agency, which is actively participating in building up basic infrastructure needed for the development of tourism in the State. KTDC is running hotels and wayside amenity centers in almost all tourist destinations. Presently they own 8 classified hotels, 7 budget hotels, 13 motels, 13 YatriNivas/Tamarind Hotels, 20 Restaurants & Beer parlour, 4 Restaurant and 4 Boat Clubs. In total there are 706 rooms. They conduct tours and central reservation systems. The number of bed available for the year 2010-11 is around 493827 and Domestic Tourists occupied 124017 and foreign tourists 11670 beds. The details of income and operational expenditure for the year 2010-11 is given in Appendix 8.18

District Tourism Promotion Councils (DTPC's)

8.47 The District Tourism Promotion Councils have undertaken the responsibility of creating and marketing local tourism products and opportunities. They are constantly improving the quality standards of these tourism products and services through surveys and other data collection means. The DTPCs also monitor and supervise the levels of sanitation in tourist destinations. Other related activities of the DTPCs are the creation of awareness of facilities and services in their specific area, development of tourism clubs, dissemination of tourism specific information, home stay scheme and development of local basic infrastructure.

Tourist Resort (Kerala) Ltd (TRKL)

8.48 Tourist Resort (Kerala) Ltd is the agency meant for joint venture projects. Presently there are 4 hotels at Varkala, Kumarakom, Thekkady and Ernakulam sharing with TAJ group. It also oversees the Land Bank Scheme. Investment development at tourism Sector, conducting of Investors Meet and formation of consultancy cell for tourism development are the other major achievements of TRKL during the year.

Bekal Resort Development Corporation (BRDC)

8.49 Bekal Resorts Development Corporation Ltd. is a company formed for the development of Bekal and surrounding tourist attractions. The main focus is to provide marketing resources and to be actively involved in local, regional and state wide marketing promotions.

Kerala Institute of Tourism and Travel Studies (KITTS) and Food craft Institutes (FCIs)

8.50 Kerala Institute of Tourism and Travel Studies is a pioneer organization offering quality education and training in tourism in the state. These institutes are actively involved in the recruitment, and placing of quality staff in the tourism site throughout Kerala. All aspects of Human Resources Development for the tourism and hospitality sectors are impacted by KITTS and FCIs by establishing and monitoring the quality regulations of the Tourism and Travel Training Institutes.

Eco - Tourism

8.51 Kerala is famous for its ecotourism initiatives. The broad objectives of Eco-tourism are

- convert entire tourism industry in Kerala into Eco-friendly mode.
- strengthen Eco-tourism development initiatives in the State.
- ensure local community involvement in tourism initiatives leading to employment and income generation and it also intends to create public awareness and involvement in responsible tourism development.

Thenmala Ecotourism Project

8.52 The first phase of the Thenmala Ecotourism project was inaugurated during 1999 with the commencement of boating in the Shenduruney Wildlife Sanctuary reservoir and the Deer Rehabilitation Center. The second phase of the Thenmala Ecotourism Project was inaugurated during 2001 with the commencement of eco-friendly general tourism activities like Leisure Zone with Sculpture Garden, Board Walk, etc., Adventure Zone with Elevated Walkway and lots of adventure activities and Culture Zone with the Facilitation center, Musical Dancing Fountain, Amphitheatre, Restaurant, office complex.

The activities like Butterfly safari has been attracting large number of tourists. Deer Rehabilitation Center had commenced in 1999 itself. TEPS in association with Shenduruney Wildlife Sanctuary has initiated trekking activities in the tourism zone of wildlife sanctuary.

The details of the revenue generated and the number of tourists visited from 2005-2011 are shown in the Table.

Table-I
Number of Tourists visited and Revenue Generated from Thenmala Ecotourism

Financial Year	Number of tourist visited	Revenue generated (in rupees)
2005-06	114443	3926430
2006-07	120178	4954459
2007-08	104758	4602536

Financial Year	Number of tourist visited	Revenue generated (in rupees)
2008 -09	92191	4813440
2009-10	114714	5535195
2010-11	130961	7050000

Source: Directorate of Eco Tourism

During the financial year new eco-friendly activities like solar powered and manual coracle rides rafting in the reservoir, up-gradation of musical dancing fountain and creation of jungle camping facilities, enhancing interpretation facilities etc were successfully completed and started operation.

Ecotourism initiatives Implemented Through Forest Department

8.53 The Forest Department is evolving modalities for developing community based ecotourism products in the already identified potential ecotourism spots through the institution of Vana Samrakshana Smithy (VSS)/EcoDevelopmentCommittees(EDC)ie., the committee of the local dependent communities. Certain successful models of these efforts are programmes at Athirappally, Vazhachal and Thekkady. Community led ecotourism activities are already in place at Palaruvi, Kallar, Chinnar, Aralam, Thommankoothu etc.

Awards & Recognitions

- ▶ Kerala selected as the 3rd best tourist destination in Asia by Smart Travel Asia
- ▶ Kerala Tourism bagged 6 more National Awards from Govt. of India , Ministry of Tourism in the following categories :
 - Best innovative adventure activities
 - Best state-most innovative cultural initiative – Utsavam
 - Best Responsible Tourism Award
 - Best tourist friendly award – Trivandrum Golf Club
 - Best Tourist friendly port- Kochi
 - Best Tourism Film- Rhapsodies from God's own country
- ▶ Pacific Asia Travel Association (PATA) - 2011
- ▶ 3 Gold Award in marketing media, marketing –secondary government destination , marketing media –public relations –for “your moment is waiting”
- ▶ 7 times winner of Best Tourism State award from India Govt. in the last eight years
- ▶ Kerala tourism website – www.keralatourism.org bagged one more award for the best tourism website from PC world.
- ▶ CNBC Travel Award
- ▶ A survey conducted by Smart Travel Asia Travel Magazine reveals that Kerala has won the distinction of being the third popular tourist destination in Asia ,Bali and Phuket in Thailand, in the first and second places .

Threats to the Tourism Industry in Kerala

- Global Warming and changing weather patterns
- Differing monsoon pattern.
- Global Economic Recession
- Opening of Srilanka as a safe destination



Priorities of the State

- ❖ To position Kerala as a model state on Responsible Tourism with Community participation – Involvement of local self government, community groups and NGOs in tourism planning, implementation and operation of tourism products, and creation of employment opportunities for the local population
- ❖ To promote private investments in tourism
- ❖ To Identify and promote new tourism destinations and circuits by utilizing the natural and cultural heritage of the state
- ❖ To create quality infrastructure at waysides and tourist destinations
- ❖ To focus on domestic market and identified international markets
- ❖ To fully utilize the tourism potential of Malabar Region for the dispersal of tourism activity concentration in the South and Central Kerala
- ❖ To conserve the natural and cultural heritage of the state
- ❖ To revive and promote traditional industries and agricultural sectors through tourism
- ❖ To promote innovations in tourism
- ❖ To create new tourism products
- ❖ To continue the focus on eco-tourism, backwater tourism, Ayurveda and other forms of wellness tourism
- ❖ To Strengthen the Human Resource Development sector in tourism to take care on the large volume of capacity building needs of the local community and various stakeholders in the tourism industry
- ❖ To bring in innovative IT projects to promote Kerala Tourism
- ❖ To bring in a quality control system
- ❖ To create and develop a new brand image
- ❖ To strengthen the organizational set up in tourism development and promotion to take care of the new challenges
- ❖ To improve connectivity
- ❖ To have clean and safe tourist destinations
- ❖ To institutionalize the coordination between Government and the industry

09 CHAPTER

Energy Development



Energy Development

Energy is an essential input to the overall development of the economy. It provides light and fuel to millions of households, electricity to industry, agriculture, commerce, all service sectors and so on. Since energy is a critical component, development of conventional and Non-conventional forms of energy for meeting the growing demand of the society at reasonable price and quality is the responsibility of the Govt. For the purpose so many projects are initiated during XIth plan.

Power Sector in India

9.2 The power sector has achieved significant progress since planned development of the Indian economy. The Eleventh Plan envisaged an increase in primary energy availability (i.e. from coal, lignite, crude oil, natural gas, hydro power, nuclear power, wind power and non-commercial energy) at 6.4 % per year taking the total availability from 550Mtoe in the terminal year of the Tenth Plan to 715Mtoe in the terminal year of the Eleventh Plan. Hydro power and coal based thermal power have been the main sources of generating electricity in India and nuclear power development is at slower pace. The Government of India got itself involved in a big way in the generation and bulk transmission of power to supplement the efforts at the State level and took upon itself the responsibility of setting up large power projects to develop the coal and hydroelectric resources in the country as a supplementary effort in meeting the country's power requirements.

9.3 The Indian Power Sector is one of the fastest growing sectors in the world and energy availability has increased by around 36% in the past 5 years, the demand for power exceeds its supply. Nearly 60 crore Indians do not have access to electricity. The energy and peaking deficits have been hovering around double digits for the past two years and the condition might worsen in the coming years considering the huge demand of power from India's rising population and rapid industrialization and urbanization. Hence, there is no slowing down of demand for the Power Sector, thus offering ample scope for rapid capacity addition.

Installed Power Generation in India

9.4 Power sector witnessed severe fluctuations in performance during the periods of Eleventh Five Year Plan in terms of capacity addition. The country hopes to achieve 78000 MW in the generation capacity in the five years ending 2012. The country produces 173626.40 MW of power as on March 2011, but nothing can illustrate the slack pace of capacity addition. The total demand for electricity in India is expected to cross 950000 MW by 2030. About 65 % of the electricity consumed in India is generated by thermal power plants, 22 % by hydro electric power plants and 3 % by nuclear power plants and 10 % by renewable sources. Details shown in the Table 9.1

Table 9.1
Total Installed Capacity in India as on 31.03.2011

Fuel	MW	(Percentage)
Thermal	112824.48	64.98
Hydro	37567.40	21.64
Nuclear	4780.00	2.75
Renewable Sources	18454.52	10.63
Total	173626.40	100.00

Source: Ministry of Power, Govt of India

9.5 The installed power generation in the country has increased from 167077.36 MW as on 30.11.2010 to 173626.40 as on 31.03.2011. The capacity addition was 6549.04 MW. Out of the total installed capacity of 173626.40 MW, a major chunk of the energy generation comes from thermal energy as 112824.48M.W (64.98%). It was followed by hydro 37567.40 MW (21.64%), nuclear 4780.00 MW (2.75%) and 18454.52 MW (10.63) of renewable sources. The percentage of increase in installed capacity from 2010 to11 was 3.92 %. Contribution of each sector to the national grid as on March 2011 is shown in the table 7.2.

Table 9.2
Sectoral Contribution as on 31.03.2011

Sector	MW	(Percentage)
State Sector	83340.67	48
Central Sector	53824.18	31
Private Sector	36461.55	21
Total	173626.40	100.00

Source: Ministry of Power, Govt of India

Kerala's Power Sector Projections

9.6 In the past, the energy demand was presumed to be basis with load factor being used to convert the projected energy demand to peak MW demand. The projected energy demand was worked out by a combination of end use and time series analysis. This was the methodology used in the Electric Power Surveys (EPS) conducted by CEA in conjunction with the State Electricity Boards.

9.7 One of the problems with the above approach has been consistent over projection of peak demand. The annual growth of peak power demand has been assumed to be of the order of 7-8% and this has resulted in projections well beyond actual demand realised.

9.8 Some of these anomalies have been corrected in the current Electric Power Surveys conducted and the projections for Kerala as continued in the 17th Survey. The figures for Kerala in terms of demand projection in the Draft 17th EPS are given below.

Table 9.3
17th EPS Estimates for 11th Plan period

Year	Energy Consumption	Peak Demanded	Annual Load Factor (%)
2006-07	11147	2699	60.75
2007-08	12037	2823	61.54
2008-09	12973	2947	62.34

Year	Energy Consumption	Peak Demanded	Annual Load Factor (%)
2009-10	13977	3078	63.14
2010-11	15112	3227	63.94
2011-12	16345	3391	64.74

Source: EPS Draft report

9.9 It is evident from the 17th EPS Draft Report, that a number of assumptions made for projections which may result in the actual demand being more than what is projected in the EPS or less. KSEB's own projections taking into account a higher growth rate and a slightly lower load factor projects the following demands for the 11th plan period.

Table 9.4
KSEB's projections for the 11th Plan Period

Year	Energy Consumption	Peak Demand	Annual Load Factor (%)
2007-08	15217	2856	60.82
2008-09	16096	3004	61.17
2009-10	17025	3159	61.52
2010-11	18077	3335	61.87
2011-12	19230	3528	62.22

Source: EPS Draft report

Power Sector in Kerala

9.10 Power Sector in Kerala plays a vital role in all developmental activities in Kerala. Obviously power crisis is the prime obstacle to start new initiatives in the industrial field. The need for power is increasing and the production of power should also be increased accordingly. Monsoon is essential to sustain the hydropower base in the state and the shortage in rainfall usually creates power crisis. Kerala received abundant monsoon during the current year and it increased the inflow in to KSEB reservoirs; the KSEB could manage the power supply situation with higher quantum of cheaper hydel power. Kerala is one among the very few states in the country where there was no load shedding and power cut during 2010-11. KSEB has been responsible for the generation, transmission and supply of electricity in the State, with particular emphasis to provide electricity at affordable cost to the domestic as well as for agricultural purposes. The Board has been passing through a transitional phase of reforms in the electricity sector. The Electricity Act 2003 envisages separate organizations for Transmission and Distribution.



Generation

9.11 The history of Hydro Power development in Kerala begins with the commissioning of Pallivasal Hydro Electric Project in 1940. Next few decades reflected the progressive developments of various hydroelectric schemes implemented in the state. Sabarigiri in 1966 and Idukki in 1976 are milestones of Power Development in Kerala.

9.12 As per the seventeenth power survey, there is an additional generation requirement of about 1000 MW for the state during next five years. KSEB has set a target for providing affordable and reliable electricity to all households on demand by 2011. Water is the only commercially viable source for power generation within the State. To ensure reliability of supply as well as energy security, capacity addition in Kerala has to be given due importance. Meanwhile KSEB has proposed to add about 610.50 MW of new hydel capacity during Eleventh plan period.

Capacity Addition during 2010-11

9.13 Power System in Kerala consisted of hydel, thermal and wind sources. Hydel energy is the most reliable and dependable source in Kerala. Of the total installed capacity, 2857.59 MW during 2011, the lion's share of 2040.8 MW of installed capacity comes from 24 hydel stations; 783.11 MW is from the thermal projects including NTPC at Kayamkulam which is Kerala's dedicated thermal station. Kanjikode wind farm, Palakkad has an installed capacity of 2.03 MW. Wind Energy from IPP is 31.65 MW. Capacity addition made during 2010-11 was only 111.40 (4%) that of 2746.19 MW on 2009-10. The table (9.5) depicts detail of energy source and its installed capacity in Kerala as on 31-3-2011.

Table 9.5
Energy Source in Kerala as on 31-3-2011

Sl. No.	Source of Energy	Installed Capacity (MW)
1	Hydel – KSEB	1997.80
2	Thermal : KSEB	234.60
3	Wind : KSEB	2.03
4	NTPC	359.58
5	Thermal : IPP	188.93
6	Hydel : Captive	33.00
7	Hydel: IPP	10.00
8	Wind: IPP	31.65
	Total	2857.59

Source: KSEB

9.14 Total Sector wise installed capacity in Kerala as on 31.03.2011 as shown in the Table 9.6

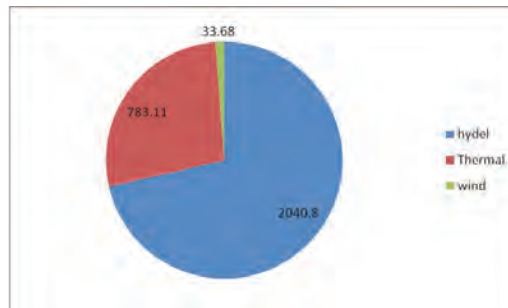
Table 9.6
Sector wise Installed Capacity in Kerala as on 31.03.2011

Sector	MW	Percentage
State Sector	2234.43	78.19
Central Sector	359.58	12.58
Private Sector	263.58	9.22
Total	2857.59	100

Source: KSEB

9.15 Figure 9.1 highlights total installed Capacity from hydel, thermal and wind sources.

Fig 9.1



9.16 Under the purview of KSEB, 28 hydel projects are in the pipeline. The details of the project can be seen in the Table 9.7

Table 9.7
Projects in the pipeline

Sl. No	Name of the Project	Installed Capacity (MW)	Energy Potential (MU)
1	Pallivasal Extension	60.00	153.90
2	Adyanpara	3.50	9.01
3	Athirappally	163.00	233.00
4	Sengulam Augmentation		85.00
5	Sengulam Tailrace	3.60	12.57
6	Chathankottunada II	6.00	14.76
7	Vilangad	7.50	22.63
8	Thottiar	40.00	99.00
9	Mankulam	40.00	82.00
10	Ranni-Perunadu	4.00	16.73
11	Perumthenaruvi	6.00	25.77
12	Chimony	2.50	6.03
13	Peechi	1.50	3.30
14	Barapole	15.00	36.00
15	Achankovil	30.00	75.81
16	Chinnar	24.00	78.00
17	Anakkayam	7.50	22.83
18	Poringalkuthu	24.00	45.02
19	Pazhassi Sagar	15.00	42.14
20	Kakkayam	3.00	10.39
21	Upper Kallar	2.00	5.15
22	Peechad	3.00	7.74
23	Western Kallar	5.00	11.23
24	Chembukadavu III	6.00	14.92
25	Olikkal	4.50	10.18
26	Poovaramthodu	2.70	5.88



Sl. No	Name of the Project	Installed Capacity (MW)	Energy Potential (MU)
27	Vakkallar	24.00	45.00
28	Pambar	40.00	84.79
	Total	543.30	1258.78

Source: KSEB

Hydel Generation

9.17 During the year 2010-11, Kerala received abundant inflow into KSEB reservoirs. During this period the peak demand reached 3119 MW. On account of various factors like the reduction in inflow, high cost of naphtha and LSHS during the beginning of the year, reduction in availability of CGS etc, reflected wide gap in the availability and the requirement.

Availability of Negative Surplus Power during 2010-11

9.18 With the hike in the consumption of energy, the State's power quota from the central pool has suddenly shrunk from 900 MW to 650 MW and also poor yield from hydel reservoirs is creating an expensive predicament, thermal power too is not beyond agenda etc leads KSEB in to a situation of Negative Surplus Power during 2010-11 though there was significant increase in hydel generation. Negative situation occurred mainly due to the drastic reduction in the purchase of power from IPPS and decline in thermal power generation and at the same time the total requirement increased to 17739.51 in 2010-11 from 17335.57 MU in the previous year and at the same time power availability was 15996.07Mu resulted a negative surplus. The details are shown in Table 9.8

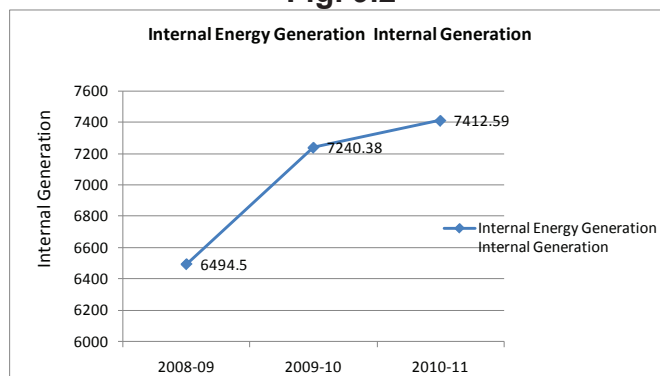
Table 9.8
Details of Power Availability as on 31.03.2011

Sl. No.	Internal Generation	Million Units
1	Hydel Generation	7095.73
2	KSEB -Thermal Generation	315.35
3	Wind	1.51
4	Total Internal Generation	7412.59
5	Less Auxiliary Consumption	55.13
6	Power Purchase from CGS	7245.30
7	Power Purchase from IPPs	1393.31
8	Total Energy Availability	15996.07
9	Energy requirement	17739.51
10	Surplus	-1743.44

Source: KSEB

9.19 Total Internal Energy generation in Kerala from 2008-09 to 2010-11 are shown in Fig. 9.2

Fig. 9.2



Power Consumption

9.20 The domestic category consumers showed a reasonable growth of 3.9 percentages to 8063039 in 2010-11 from 7760645 in 2009-10. But LT & HT Commercial category consumer registered an increase of 9.99 percentages over 2009-10. Growth of other agricultural pumping, Licensees (Bulk supply) also increased substantially over the year. The sale of energy has increased corresponding to the increase of total consumers. During 2010-11, 14678.14 MU of energy was sold showing an increase of 630.39 MU as compared to the last year (14047.75 MU). The details of consumption and revenue collected during 2010-11 can be seen in the Appendix 9.6

9.21 As per the 17th Power Survey, it is estimated that by the end of 11th plan period (2012), the annual consumption and maximum demand will be 19230 MU and 3528 MW respectively.

Power Purchase Agreement (PPA)

9.22 KSEB has entered into PPA with various Central Generating Stations of NTPC, NLC, NPCIL etc. envisaged for Southern Region. In addition to this, power was purchased from Rajiv Gandhi combined cycle power plant of NTPC at Kayamkulam, BSES Kerala Power Ltd, Kochi and Kasaragod Power Corporation Ltd., Mylatti. Recently, KSEB has also executed PPAs with Mega Power Projects such as SIMHADRI Stage II, NLC, Tutucorin-a joint venture project of NLC and TNEB, NLC Stage II expansion etc. As a measure to encourage non-conventional sources of energy, KSEB has executed 38 PPAs for purchase of power from wind energy projects and from two Small Hydro Projects, namely, Meenvallom and Iruttikkanam. The capacity allocated from various stations for which the PPAs have been executed is given in the table 9.9

Table 9.9
Power Purchase Agreement with Power Generation Stations

Sl. No.	Name of the Power Generation Stations	Allocation MW
I	CGS	
A	Nuclear Power Stations	
1	Kaiga I & II	38.00
2	Madras Atomic Power Station (MAPS-440 MW)	18.00
B	Thermal Power Stations	
1	NLC Stage II -ITPS II – Stage I	63.00
2	NLC Stage II – II	90.00



Sl. No.	Name of the Power Generation Stations	Allocation MW
3	NLC Stage I –Expansion	58.80
4	NLC Stage II Expansion	70.00
5	NLC New (1000MW)	32.38
6	Ramagundam I & II	245.00
6	Ramagundam III	61.00
7	Talcher II	247.00
8	RGCCP	180.00
9	Simhadri Stage II	80.90
10	Vallur Thermal Power Plant (VTTP)	49.90
11	Tutucorin	72.50
II	IPPs	
A	Thermal	
1	BSES Kerala Power Ltd	157.00
2	KPCL	20.436
3	MP Steel	10.00
B	Hydro	
1	Meenvallam	3.00
2	Iruttukkanam	3.00
C	Wind	
1	Agali	17.4
2	Ramakkalmedu	14.25

Source: KSEB

9.23 Kerala is planning a capacity addition of 610.50 MW (1653.86 MU) through hydel and non-conventional sources during the Eleventh plan. Allocation of 733 MW power from the projects viz. Koodankulam Atomic Power Station (266 MW), Neyveli Lignite Corporation Expansion (70 MW), Simhadri Thermal Power Station (200 MW), Vallur (75 MW) and Tutucorin (122 MW) are expected. To fulfill the demand in 12th plan period, KSEB has planned for 1000 MW coal based project. Allocation of coal (200.66 MT) for generating 1000 MW power for the next 25-30 years from Baitarni West Coal Company Ltd (BWCCCL) in Orissa has already been obtained from Ministry of Coal, Government of India.

Cheemeni Power Plant back in favour

9.24 The Kerala State Electricity Board is seriously contemplating the setting up of a 2400 MW thermal power project at Cheemeni in Kasaragod district. The coal for this project will come from the coal field of the Union Government in Orissa has allotted for Kerala. A Company for undertaking the mining operations has already been set up there by the KSEB in association with outside public sector power utilities. The Centre would provide all assistance for the project. The centre was attaching top priority to power capacity addition all over the country.

9.25 Earlier, Kerala has been wavering between the options of setting up a pit head power project in Orissa in association with outside public sector power utilities and having a new power projects in the State itself to utilize the coal from the field allotted to it in Orissa. Land is already available for the project at Cheemeni. KSEB was taking concrete steps to ensure long term power security in the State. With the commissioning of the LNG Terminal in Kochi, expected by 2012, natural gas would be available as fuel for power generation here. The plant now is to upgrade the KSEB's Brahmapuram Power Project to 1000 MW capacity, in addition to setting up one more project with a capacity to generate

1000 MW of electricity with LNG as fuel. KSIDC has been appointed as the nodal agency for setting up the project. A special purpose vehicle will be formed between KSIDC and KSEB with 50:50 participation for implementing the project. Board has decided to transfer its share of 5 MT per annum of coal produced from Baitarni West Coal Block to the Cheemeni project.

Growth of Power System in Kerala

9.26 The installed capacity has been increased to 2857.59 MW during 2010-11 as against the 2850 MW in the previous year. Likewise, per-capita consumption has also been increased by 519.29 KWh from 474 KWh. The details of growth of power system in Kerala is seen in Table 9.10

Table 9.10
Growth of Power System in Kerala

Particulars/Year	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011 up to 30.09.11
Installed Capacity (MW)	2685.00	2746.19	2857.59	2857.59
Annual Sales (MU)	12414.32	13971.09	14547.9	
Per-capita Consumption (KWh)*	472	474	519.29	
EHT lines (circuit KM)	10139	10406	10514	10566
Sub stations (Nos)*	305	330	340	348
H.T. lines (circuit KM)	41791	45541	49232	50240
L.T lines (circuit KM)	252458	260670	266856	268731
Distribution Transformers (Nos)	46955	52724	58247	60575
Revenue from sale of power (Rs.crores)	4893.02	4950.60	5403.76	2950.96

Source: KSEB

* includes 1 No. 400 KV Pallipuram S/s of PGCIL

Hydro – Thermal Energy

9.27 Taking into account the present hydro storage status in the reservoirs, expected, an inflow equivalent to the average of past 10 years during the remaining period of the current water year (2010-11), the present allocation from the CGS and CERC norms for target availability and auxiliary consumption, the average quantum of energy expected to KSEB from CGS is 18.48 MU per day. Expecting the nominal pattern of increase in peak demand during summer months, KSEB proposed to schedule about 40 MW from BDPP and 60 MW from KDPP during peak hours to meet the evening peak demand. Hydro-thermal mix in Kerala is shown in Table 9.11.



Table 9.11
Hydro-Thermal Mix in Kerala from 2003-04 to 2010-11

Year	Hydel (MU)	Thermal + Import (Mix) (MU)	Total (MU)	Hydel (%)	Thermal (%)
2003-04	3910	8545	12455	31	69
2004-05	6134	6314	12448	49	51
2005-06	7539	5866	13405	56	44
2006-07	7497	7029	14526	52	48
2007-08	8327	6884	15211	55	45
2008-09	5839	10283	16122	36	64
2009-10	6612	10711	17389	38	62
2010-11	7065	10742	17870	39	60

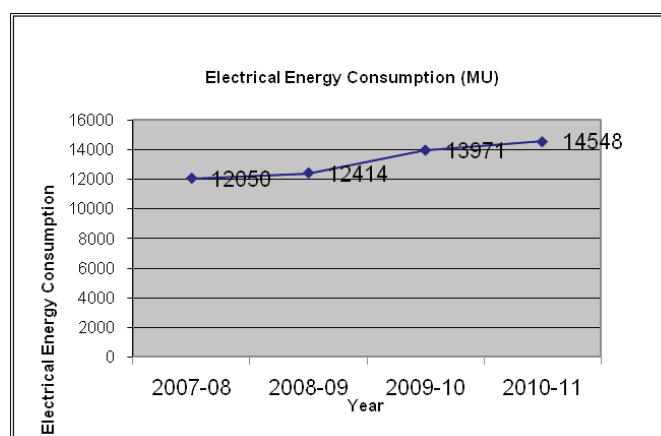
Source: KSEB

9.28 The ratio of hydro-thermal mix indicates that from 2005-06 to 2007-08 availability of hydel power has comparatively greater than the thermal power and subsequent years thermal power increased till 2010-11. It reveals that KSEB has purchased high cost thermal power for meeting the power requirement.

Electrical Energy Consumption

9.29 In Kerala, electrical energy consumption has increased to 14547.9 MU during 2010-11 from 13971 MU during 2009-10. The percentage of consumption increased to 4.13 %. Electrical Energy consumption in Kerala during 2007-08 to 2010-11 are depicted in Fig 9.3

Fig. 9.3



Transmission

9.30 Transmission of Electricity means bulk transfer of power over a long distance at high voltage, generally of 132 KV and above. It is an important sector to evacuate the power in different parts of Kerala. A good transmission system is necessary to the effective distribution and to bring power from outside the state. In the transmission Sector targeted commissioning 41 substations and construction of 484.26KMS kms of transmission lines during the period . Of which 8 substations were commissioned

and 51.96ct kms of lines were completed during 2011. At present there are two 400 KV substations. One at Madakkathara (Thrissur) and the other at Pallippuram (Thiruvananthapuram). Also another 400 KV substation at Arecode (Malappuram District) is being constructed by PGCIL. The site for the construction of this substation has been identified and taken over by PGCIL and the route Survey for the construction of Mysore - Arecode line has also been completed. Thus, there will be one 400 KV substations in each region of Kerala, i.e North, Central and South.

9.31 As per the scheme approved by Southern Regional Electricity Board (SREB), 400 KV Multi – Circuit line is proposed from Thirunelveli – Edamon and 400 KV Double Circuit line from Edamon-Kochi (East) Madakkathara. One 400 KV sub station at Kochi (East) is also sanctioned as part of this evacuation scheme.

9.32 Kerala's Transmission system consisting of substations and its connected lines are given in Tables 9.12 & 9.13

Table 9.12
Transmission Infrastructure

Sl.No	Item	Target	Unit	Achievement	Unit	Percentage of Achievement
1	400 KV Substation	Nil	Nos	Nil	Nos	
2	220 KV Substations	Nil	Nos	Nil	Nos	
3	110 KV Substations	13	Nos	5	Nos	38.46
4	66 KV Substations	4	Nos	1	Nos	25.00
5	33 KV Substations	24	Nos	7	Nos	29.17

Source: KSEB

9.33 It is evident that the progress of construction of substation with various capacities has not achieved the target. Out of the target of 13 numbers 110 KV substations, only 5 substations are completed and in the case of 66 KV substations, 1 substation is completed against the target of 4 numbers and out of 24 number of 33 KV substations, only 7 substations were completed. The present status of Transmission facilities set up in state due to upgradation and construction of transmission lines are shown in the table9.13.

Table 9.13
Transmission facilities in Kerala (As on 30.9.2011)

Capacity	Substation (Nos)	Lines (Ct km)
400 KV	2*	260**
220 KV	17	2701
110 KV	131	4035
66 KV	80	2387
33 KV	118	1418
Total	348	10842

Source: KSEB

* One number owned by PGCIL ** owned by PGCIL

Voltage Improvement Works

9.34 KSEB is committed to provide 230 volts between phases and neutral consumers premises in the L.T services and corresponding higher voltages in the case of higher voltage service within allow-

able limits. KSEB cannot always fulfill this commitment due to rapid load growth and corresponding changes in system parameters. When conditions prevailing low voltage in any locality come to the notice of KSEB, work is taken up as voltage improvement work. This is usually carried out at the expense of the Board. Converting existing single phase lines to 3 phase, strengthening distribution system by providing higher capacity conductors, providing additional transformers on the existing 11 KV line or by extending 11 KV line by providing adequate size of capacitors are the works usually carried out for providing higher voltage in distribution network.

Renovation, Modernisation and Uprating (RMU) of old Generating Stations

9.35 The normal life span of a hydro generating station is 30-40 years, depending on service conditions in many of our existing generating stations are old and in service for 30 years and beyond. When the machines become old, their operational efficiency decreases. Major breakdowns occur and shut-downs of long duration will be necessary for maintenance work.

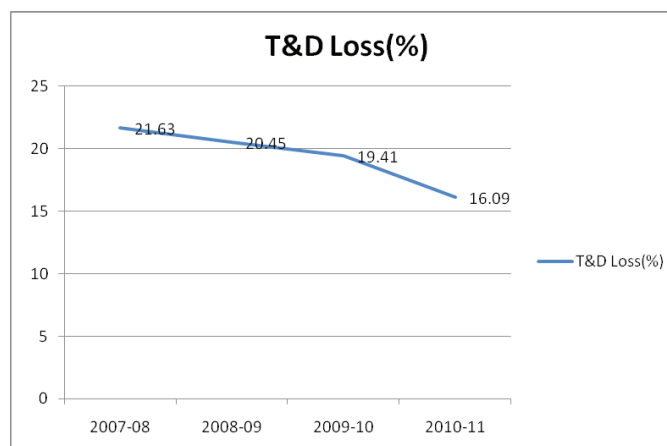
9.36 The renovation and modernization and uprating of Sabarigiri Power Station has been completed. In the case of R&MU of rehabilitation of Panniyar Power House, rebuilding of (unit 3 & 4) of Sabarigiri powerhouse, Idamalayar protection works are being undertaken.

Transmission and Distribution Loss (T&D loss)

9.37 KSEB have to bear proportionate losses in PGCIL line through which allocation to KSEB from Ex bus of Central Generating Stations (CGS) is transmitted to KSEB Periphery and this loss component is treated as external losses to KSEB system. The energy loss in the KSEB System is accounted as internal loss.

9.38 During 2010-11 T&D loss has come down to 16.09 percent from 17.71 percent in 2009-10. KSEB made significant achievement in the field of reducing the T&D loss. During 2003-04 onwards T&D loss was considerably reduced by way of faulty meter replacement, intensification of theft detection, installation of new substations and lines, upgradation and modernization of sub transmission and distribution network through APDRP Scheme. This is in line with the efforts of reducing the loss by 2% every year. It can be seen in the fig 9.4

Fig 9.4



Distribution

9.39 Distribution Sector is a profound area, which provides electricity to all consumers in Kerala. In the distribution segment, 3644.67 kms of 11 KV lines, 6928.69 kms of LT lines and 5800 nos of distribution transformers were added during the period under review. Kerala has achieved full electrification in all villages, which is above average of national level. KSEB has given great attention to strengthen the distribution backbone by new ventures of Restructured- Accelerated Power Development and Reforms Programme (R- APDRP) and Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidhythikaran Yojana (RGGVY). The power consumption comes to all time high. As on 2010-11, total number of consumers has increased to 10127946 nos against the 9743476 during 2009-10. The details of pattern of power consumption and revenue collected are shown in the Appendix 9.6. The distribution infrastructure is an essential part of electrifying to all domestic and non-domestic purpose. The target and achievement of the distribution infrastructure during 2010-11 is given in the Table 9.14

Table 9. 14
Targets and Achievements of distribution Infrastructure during 2010-11

Sl. No.	Item	Target	Unit	Achievement	Unit	Percentage of Achievement
1	11 KV Lines	4063	Kms	3644.67	Kms	89.70
2	Distribution Transformer	5812	Nos	5800	Nos	99.79
3	L.T. Lines	3141	Kms	6928.69	Kms	220.59
4	Service Connections	425221	Lakhs	442611	lakhs	104.09

Source: KSEB

9.40 The above table reveals the lying of 11 KV lines the expected target could not achieved during this period. Whereas effecting new service connections and LT lines that achievements exceeded the targets.

9.41 During the financial year 2011-12, 442611 service connections were given as against the target of 425221 and 3644.67 kms of 11KV lines, 5800 nos of transformers and 6928.69 kms of LT lines were commissioned during the year.

Tariff

9.42 Over all average realisation rate from tariff has been increased to 354.24 paise per unit in 2010-11 as against the 338.03 paise per unit in 2009-10

R-APDRP (Restructured APDRP) Scheme

9.43 The APDRP Scheme for the improvement of sub transmission and distribution system with a total outlay of ₹ 863.61 Crore has been completed on 31.3.2009. The new restructured APDRP (R-APDRP) sanctioned as per order No. 14.04.2008 – APDRP/GOI/MOP/ dated, 19.9.2008 of Government of India has been launched from 1.4.2009. The focus of the Programme shall be on actual demonstrable performance in terms of sustained loss reduction i.e. 15% AT & C loss reduction on a sustained basis for a period of 5 years. Projects under the scheme shall be taken up in two Parts. Part A of the project includes collection of accurate base line data and adoption of IT in the areas of energy accounting, networking, MIS, consumer indexing, etc. and enable objective evaluation of the performance of utilities before and after implementation of the programme. The Ministry of Power had approved detailed project reports for an amount of ₹ 214.38 Crore submitted by KSEB for 43 town schemes. First installment of loan amounting to ₹ 64.31 Crore has been disbursed by the PFC. Evaluation of bids of implementing agency is completed; tender finalized & LOI issued to M/s KDN ltd on 30.6.201, Government approval obtained on 4.9.2010 and LOA issued on 6.9.2010. After is-

su ing LOA, Government vide letter dated 1.10.2010 issued direction to keep the order issued to M/S KDN Ltd in abeyance. On 27.12.2010 Government issued order to cancel the contract awarded to M/s KDN Ltd and directed for retendering.

Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyuthikaran Yojana (RGGVY)

9.44 Under the Rajiv Gandhi Grammeen Vidyuthikaran Yojana (RGGVY), sanction has been obtained to implement the scheme in 7 districts of Kerala, namely, Kasargod, Kannur, Kozhikode, Wayanad, Malappuram, Palakkad and Idukki with an amount of ₹ 221.75 crore as a first package on 5.8.2005. Implementation of the Scheme in Idukki District has been completed. REC issued sanction on revised DPR for Kasargod, Kannur, Kozhikode, Wayanad, Malappuram and Palakkad for a total amount of ₹ 114.57 crore.

9.45 The details of the financial and physical progress of implementation of RGGVY as on 30-09-2011 is shown in the Table 9.15.

Table 9.15
Financial & Physical Progress of implementation of RGGVY as on 30.09.2011 (₹lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of Item	Unit	Amount released	Target for 2006-07 to 30.09.2011	Achievement as on 31.09.2011	Expenditure As on 30.09.2011
1	Installation of 25 KVA transformer	No.	4844.21	308.00	275.00	3068.966
2	Construction of 11KV Line	KM		2725350.90	253.00	
3	Construction of LT single phase line	KM		25835.00	368.688	
4	Construction of LT three phase line	KM		62.14	76.00	
5	Effecting BPL/SC service connection	No.		16097.00	17238.00	

Source: KSEB

Non - Conventional Energy

9.46 The major programmes targeted by ANERT during 2011 comprises of Baseline studies on energy demand, renewable energy potential and energy conservation potential, implementation of renewable energy and energy conservation programmes and infrastructure development for sustaining interactive energy planning and development programmes with local governments.

9.47 The programmes of ANERT can be brought under five categories of activities as follows:

- Baseline Energy Studies
- Energy Resource Assessment
- Energy conservation Programmes
- Decentralised Energy Generation Programmes
- Other supporting and Institution Building Programme

9.48 As part of the baseline energy demand studies ANERT had carried out a detailed study of the households that are yet to be electrified. The total houses registered as Un-electrified counts to 2, 03,694 from the 454 local bodies. The direct survey conducted in these households covers the reason for non-electrification as well as the distance of existing grid from the surveyed houses as well, along with an estimation of power requirement. The data being consolidated forms a firm basis for charting



out programmes for the coming years with a focus to achieve the long cherished dream of the State to achieve 100% household electrification, through collaborative functioning with Local Self Governments and KSEB.

9.49 Under the renewable energy potential assessment studies ANERT had compiled the Database on Probable SHP sites in the state covering 867 locations spread over 163 local bodies in 13 districts of the State, having a total estimated potential of 331 MW at 30 % dependability. In continuation to this, detailed study of a cluster of sites with 14 locations in Peravoor of Kannur district has also been completed and the implementation of these projects with RIDF support as a model for cluster based development of mini hydel projects. Steps for taking forward Wind Energy potential assessment studies in collaboration with Centre for Wind Energy Technology (C-WET) are also being planned.

9.50 Energy conservation potential assessment studies planned for the year comprised of energy audit in 10 selected institutions transferred to local governments and installation of renewable energy and energy conservation devices based on the recommendations of the study. Presently energy Audit Study of 5 institutions are completed with the help of the Energy and Resources Institute (TERI).

Conservation of Energy

Energy Management Centre

9.51 Energy Management Centre – Kerala (EMC) is an autonomous body under Department of Power, Government of Kerala, registered under the Travancore – Cochin Literary, Scientific and Charitable Societies Act of 1955. The Centre is devoted to the improvement of energy efficiency in the State, Promotion of energy conservation and encouraging development of technologies related to energy conservation and management through research, training, demonstration programmes and awareness creation. The centre is networking with institutions within and outside the State for research and training activities.

9.52 Government of Kerala, with the concurrence of Bureau of Energy Efficiency, Ministry of Power, government of India designated EMC as the State Designated Agency to enforce, regulate, co-ordinate and to implement the provision of the Energy Management Centre. The United Nations Industrial development Organisation (UNIDO) has opened its first Regional Centre for Small Hydro Power Development in EMC in the year 2003

Achievements

- As a recognition of the excellent performance in the field of promoting energy efficiency, EMC got 3 National Awards. In the year 2008 and 2010 EMC was adjudged as the Best State Designated Agency in India and award was given by then Ministry of Power, Government of India. Received India Power Award for the best Demand side Management Programmes for the year 2010.
- EMC jointly with KSEB distributed 1.27 crores of CFLs as part of the Bachat Lamp Yojana project. Two CFL's were distributed to each domestic consumer against two incandescent lamps of 60 W. Kerala is the first State which implemented Bachat Lamp Yojana (BLY). Due to the distribution of CFLs a savings of 300 MW was achieved during the peak hours of March and April 2010.
- 217 Million Units of electricity saving through SAVE Programme. EMC in association with Malayala Manorama organized a programme for students and general public on the need of Energy Conservation. Quiz, Essay Competition and other programmes were organized and also the participants were requested to meter their energy consumption for one month. After implementing best practices on energy conservation, the meter reading was taken and it was noticed that 217 Mu were saved by the participants in the programme.
- Energy Conservation Fund: The Government of India has launched Energy Conservation Fund, in compliance with Energy Conservation Act 2001, providing State Governments with financial support to promote energy efficiency. Government of Kerala constituted the State Level Steering Committee for Energy Conservation Fund Rules. As part of this, financial support are envisaged to Government agencies, State enterprises, non-government organizations Individuals and business that implement provision of Energy Conservation Act and intend to save energy by means new technology adoption and other means.
- Implemented first LED Village : The village Ayakkurissi' in Palakkad district in Kerala is the first 'LED village' in south India for which EMC joined hands with BEE to showcase this village as energy efficient model village. 250 household bulbs and 50 streetlights were replaced with LED lights.
- EMC is regularly conducting training, awareness, demonstration programmes to general publics, skilled and unskilled employees of industries, students, and housewives etc. to make aware of the need for energy conservation. Also EMC is conducting Energy Audit/Energy Efficiency studies in different organization with a view to reduce the energy consumption and to improve energy efficiently. Students being the future of Nation, EMC started energy conservation clubs in schools and Energy – environment Conservation clubs in colleges/ polytechnics / it is to inculcate the habit of Energy conservation.
- Energy Smart School programme have started in schools as an energy education programme in association with General Education Department, Government of Kerala.
- EMC developed computer based touch screen energy information kiosks for school students to demonstrate how to save energy. With the support of BEE the systems were distributed to 14 Government High Schools (one each in each district)

Electrical Inspectorate

9.53 The Electrical Inspectorate is a department of the Government of Kerala. Safety inspections are carried out and sanction for energisation for all HT / EHT and other medium voltage installation in the State are issued by this department. Enquiry of all electrical accidents occurred in the State and forwarding the enquiry report to the Government and take actions against responsible person / authority are also done by this department.

Activities and Achievements for the year 2010-11

- Accreditation for the parameter Energy by the NABL is received during July 2011. This Laboratory is the first and only one in the state with NABL Accreditation for energy.
- Started online application for supervisor Grade A, B permit by the licencing board.
- Providing Patent Seal to Energy Meter Testing as per the regulation of Central Electricity Authority.
- Purchase of equipments required for Meter Testing Labs and Inspecting Officers are in Progress.

Challenges in the Energy Sector

- Inadequate capacity addition over the years leading to massive in-house demand supply gap.
- Hydel power dominated supply scenario,
- Negligible share of Renewable Energy in the Energy mix,
- High Aggregate Technical & Commercial (ATC) Losses,
- Losses/inefficiencies of the main power utility
- Gap between energy conservation potential and its realisation,
- Limited presence of Independent Power Producers (IPPs) and Co-Generating Stations (CGS),
- Limited penetration of star labelled products,
- Insufficient interventions/incentives to promote energy conservation and thereby manage demand,
- No coal based plant, no gas based plant,
- Energy price volatility.

10 CHAPTER

Water Resources



Water Resources

Development patterns, increasing population pressure and the demand for better livelihoods across the globe are contributing to a looming global water crisis. Addressing this crisis will require maintaining a sustainable relationship between water and development, one that balances current needs against the prospects for future generations. Only 3 percent of the world's water supply is fresh water and two-thirds of that is locked in glacier ice or buried in deep underground aquifers, leaving only 1 percent readily available for human use.

10.2 In most developing countries, agriculture is the dominant user of water, accounting for more than 85 percent of all water use. Agriculture water use raises significant issues for water resource management like issues dealing with water scarcity, competing demands from other sectors, irrigation service delivery and system management, water use efficiencies are so forth. The primary objective in coming years will be to balance water supply and demand among users to ensure adequate water for agriculture and sustainable irrigation system management while satisfying other needs.

10.3 The surface irrigation constitute major chunk of irrigation infrastructure in the state. There are 18 dams in the state intended for irrigation. Out of this, 14 have storages and remaining are barrages.

Live Storage Capacities of Irrigation Reservoirs

10.4 The live storage position of the reservoirs during the beginning and end of the monsoon period during 2009 to 2011 are given in table 10.1

Table 10.1
Live Storage Position in the Reservoirs (Mm³)

Sl. No	Item	2009	2010	2011
1.	Storage at the beginning of the Monsoon	392	531	525
2.	Storage at the end of the Monsoon	1150	1212	1274
3.	Increase due to Monsoon	771	681	749
4.	Average for 10 years(2002-2011)			
	(i) at the beginning of the monsoon			430.48
	(ii) at the end of the monsoon			1133.168
	(iii) increase in monsoon storage			702.68

Source: Water Resource Department

10.5 In the beginning of the Monsoon (in 2011) the total storage was 525Mm³ and at the end of the monsoon the level of the storage was 1274 Mm³, against the storage level of 531 Mm³ at the beginning of the Monsoon and 1212 Mm³ at the end of the monsoon period during the previous year. The storage capacities of reservoirs are deteriorating due to silting in reservoirs. Sedimentation or silt removal need be done periodically for the proper upkeep of the reservoirs. The storage position at the beginning and at the end of the Monsoon during 2009 to 2011 are given in Fig.10.1 (a) and 10.1(b). The Live storage capacities of the Irrigation Reservoirs is given in Appendix 10.1

Fig. 10.1(a)

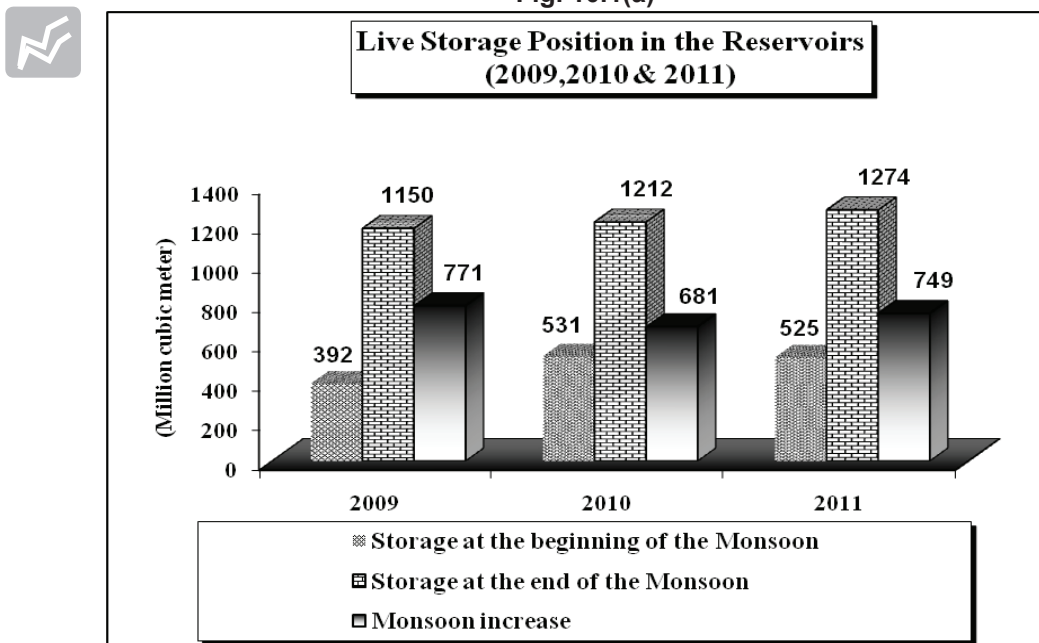
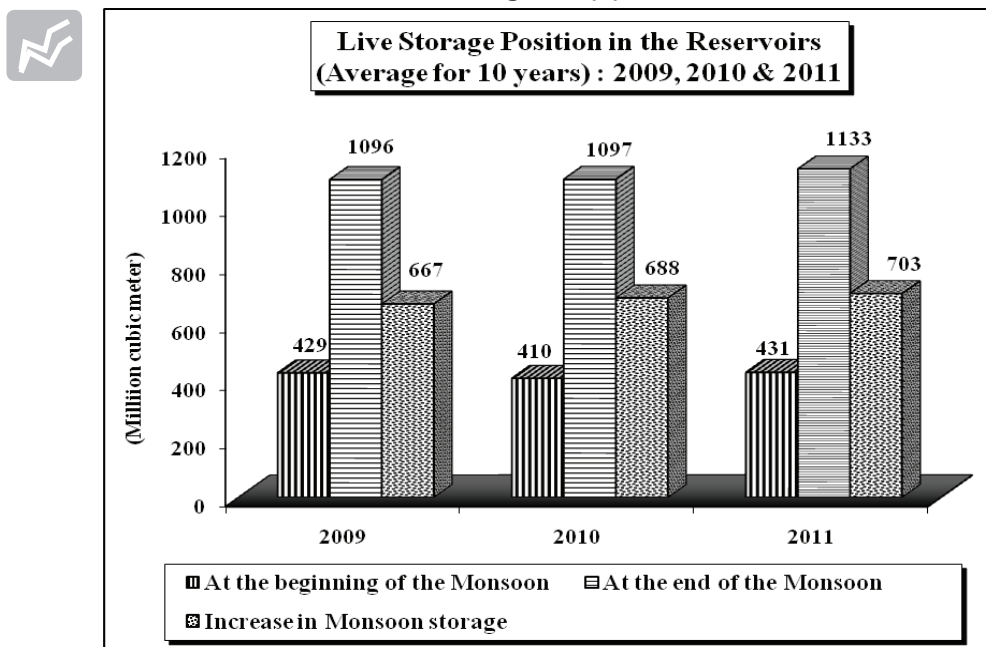


Fig. 10.1(b)



Investment in Irrigation

10.6 Irrigation development in Kerala is mainly centered on the development of surface water resources mainly on the development of major and medium irrigation projects. In each Plan, priority in allocation was given for the development of major and medium irrigation projects. Out of a cumulative expenditure of ₹ 6713.72 crores as on 31.10.2011, ₹ 4725.15 crores (70.38%) is invested for major & medium irrigation. About 60 to 70 percent of the investment in each plan was made for this purpose. 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 notable reduction in the area under rice cultivation, even the distribution systems already developed for gravity irrigation to service rice cultivation now require realignment.

10.7 Investments in irrigation are changing globally in response to changes in environment and experience with previous projects. In the 1970s and 1980s, investment typically involved large irrigation and drainage projects with considerable infrastructure development. In the 1990s investment often supported system rehabilitation and management and more recently to small irrigation schemes. Increased water scarcity has shifted the focus from exploitation of water resources and building infrastructure to improvement of water use efficiency.

Financial Performance

10.8 Summary of outlay and expenditure of different sub-sectors of Irrigation sector is shown in table 10.2 below:

Table 10.2
Outlay and Achievement during Annual Plan 2010-11 (₹ Lakh)

Sl. No	Item	Annual Plan 2010-11		
		Outlay	Expenditure	Percentage
1	Major & Medium Irrigation	21800	14491.30	66.47
2	Minor Irrigation	7824	2993.81	38.26
3	Command Area Development	627	248.97	39.70
4	Flood Control & Coastal Zone Management	7410	3547.20	47.87
	Total	37661	21281.28	56.50

Source: Water Resource Department

10.9 The expenditure on Major and Medium Irrigation (66.47%) was the highest followed by Flood control and Coastal zone management (47.87%), Command Area Development (39.70%), minor irrigation (38.26%).

Water Resource Management

10.10 Effective demand management is one of the several critical challenges worldwide in the face of increasing water scarcity. Efforts to improve the efficiency of water use and limit demand in the agriculture sector, the largest consumer of water, have had limited success. Integrated water resources management has made limited progress.

10.11 The basic premise of water resource management is that river basins are best managed and developed as an integrated whole. This is always legally and politically complex due to the challenges of allocation between users and between uses. In many cases the need for river infrastructure such as weirs, dykes, regulators and other storage structures are primary drivers for adopting institutional solutions. The investment in storage structures is essential to optimize water use as well as to address the growing number of water conflicts.

10.12 During 12th plan, it could be attempted in the state to select 2-3 basins for integrated water resources management. Bharathapuzha basin is one such basin which needs immediate attention.

Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP)

10.13 The accelerated Irrigation Benefit programme (AIBP) was introduced by Government of India for providing assistance to acceleration of irrigation projects. The release of central assistance to Kerala under AIBP is very low compared to other states. There has been a decreasing trend in the funding during the last few years and very low release during the year under report. The details of release of central assistance under AIBP are shown in the Table 10.3.

Table 10.3
Central Assistance / Grant Released under AIBP during last Seven year (₹ Crores)

Year	States				Total
	Andhra Pradesh	Karnataka	Kerala	Orissa	
2004-05	87.540	396.290	49.440	24.230	2867.300
2005-06	311.382	140.776	9.359	151.374	1900.314
2006-07	843.422	160.373	16.647	133.885	2301.972
2007-08	987.769	349.900	0.000	624.359	5445.705
2008-09	855.180	442.419	0.905	724.439	7598.220
2009-10	1300.730	823.830	3.812	871.570	9309.631
2010-11	0	0	5.85	0	5.850
Total	4386.023	2313.588	86.013	2529.857	29428.992

Source: Ministry of Water Resources, GOI

10.14 The total assistance under the AIBP to the state during the period from 2004-05 to 2010-11 is ₹86.013 crores against the total assistance for the entire states during the period, which works out to ₹ 29428.992 crores. It is only 0.30 per cent of the total assistance under the scheme during the same period.

10.15 The details of AIBP implemented in the state during the Eleventh five year plan period and the expenses thereon are shown in table 10.4 below:

Table 10.4
Total Provision Earmarked and Expenditure under AIBP during Eleventh Plan (₹ lakh)

SI No	Sub Sector/ Scheme	2007-08		2008-09		2009-10		2010-11	
		Bud- get Estimate	Expen- diture	Budget Estimate	Expen- diture	Budget Estimate	Ex- penditure	Bud- get Estimate	Expen- diture
1	Moovattupuzha Valley Irrigation	0.00	0.00	500.00	1088.78	6935.00	73.41	2000	790.29
2	Karappuzha	0.00	0.00	2500.00	984.28	1500.00	53.35	1000	0.19
	Rehabilitation Package	32.46	0.00	2902.00	0.00	7565.00	309.51	6000	2378.00
	Total	32.46	0	5902.00	2073.06	16000.00	436.27	9000	3168.48

10.16 During the period from 1997-98 to 2010-11 (December), Government of India had sanctioned

₹43425.63 crores to various states. The assistance sanctioned to Kerala was ₹175.105 crores (0.40 %). The details of release of assistance under AIBP from 1996-97 to 2010-11 is shown in the Appendix 10.2

10.17 More focused attention is required for the implementation of AIBP assistance in Kerala. The assistance has been released for Muvattupuzha project, Karappuzha and three projects under Prime Minister's rehabilitation package in Palakkad District covering Malampuzha, Kanjirapuzha and Chit-turpuzha projects.

10.18 Summary of the important observation of CAG of India in the performance audit of AIBP for 2010-11 are shown in Box 10.1.

BOX 10.1

Summary of the observation of CAG on AIBP

- Reform measures introduced under AIBP viz, the concept of reforming states and the "fast track" approach for speedy completion of projects were not satisfactory and were subsequently abandoned.
- AIBP role in overall creation and utilisation of Irrigation potential could not be ascertained in the audit due to the non furnishing of project wise data regarding actual utilisation and creation of IP, by the Ministry of Water Resources on the Central Water Commission. Also in the absence of detailed data, the authenticity of creation and utilisation of Irrigation potential under individual AIBP MI projects could not be verified.
- Poor progress in completion of projects sanctioned under AIBP between October 96 and March 08 and those projects which were reported as completed, the authenticity of completion could not be verified in the absence of detailed project wise with the Ministry.
- Short creation of Irrigation potential, non utilisation of created Irrigation potential either due to splitting a single irrigation project into two or more or dividing a project into AIBP or non AIBP components.
- Preliminary reports and detailed project reports were deficiently prepared without survey and investigation and the Benefit cost ratio has also not assessed, resulting deficiency in planning and approval of AIBP projects.
- Incorrect phasing of project implementation resulted in the poor project execution.
- There were poor financial management in the releasing and sanctioning of funds under the AIBP programme.
- Irregular contractual management including granting of undue benefits to contractors as well as cases of unauthorised / irregular expenditure were detected in the audit scrutiny.
- Poor monitoring and evaluation of projects, proposed under AIBP by the Central Water Commission.

Source: Ministry of Water Resources 2010-11

Review of Major Projects

10.19 The overall performance of the major and medium irrigation sector during the initial years was not encouraging. The cumulative area brought under irrigation through major and medium irrigation projects is 29346 hectares (gross). The details of the progress of implementation of ongoing projects as on November 2011 are given in table 10.5 below:

Table 10.5
Project-wise Details of Ongoing Projects (₹ lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of Project	Year of starting	Original estimate	Revised estimate	Year of revision	Cost escalation (%)	Expenditure upto November 2011	Target area to be irrigated (Ha)		Physical achievement as on 3/10 (Ha)	
								Net	Gross	Net	Gross
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Muvattupuzha	1974	4808	79300	2008	1649	76933.00	19237	37737	19784	29846
2	Idamalayar	1981	904	60000	2008	6637	37448.00	14394	29036	-	-
3	Karapuzha	1979	760	49800	2008	6553	27801.77	5221	8721	601	-
4	Banasur-asagar	1999	1137	12700	2008	1117	3501.28	2800	4740	-	-
5	Chamravattom	1983	7000	11417	2008	163	3965.48	3106	9659	-	-

Karapuzha Irrigation Project

10.20 The Karapuzha Project is the first project for irrigation taken up in the Wayanad District of Kerala. The project is to construct an earthen dam with concrete spillway in Right bank at Vazhavatta across Karapuzha stream and the saddle dam at Pakkam, Cherupetta and Cheengeri to create a reservoir of 76.50 Mm³ storage capacities. The project was originally envisaged for Irrigation only and now it has turned to be a multipurpose project. Now there is a proposal of incorporating Mini Hydrel Scheme for producing 0.5 to 0.75 MW of Electricity by Kerala State Electricity Board.

10.21 The original estimate of the project was ₹ 7.60 crores in 1979 and the revised estimate as per 2010 schedule of rates is ₹44150 lakhs. The cumulative expenditure is ₹28127 lakhs. The project has been partially commissioned on 20.6.2010 and an ayacut area of 601 ha has been achieved so far. Major components under head works viz., (i) Earth dam and saddle dams and (ii) Spillway are already completed. Work of stilling Basin and Energy Dissipating Chamber connection structure to RBC from diversion chamber is in progress. Raising of roads completed to the extent of 90 per cent. As regards Left Bank canal, it is in the nearly completion stage (99%). Seventy five per cent of the work in respect of Padinjareveedu Branch canal of LBC is completed, investigation of Thondippally Branch and Kuttoor Branch of Left bank canal is completed for which land acquisition is in process. Investigation of all Distributaries of LBC is completed and land acquisition is in progress except Pallikkunnu Distributary. As regards the Right Bank canal, it is completed only with the exception of the connection structure of length 24.28 m. The work of one distributary is completed and the investigations for other distributaries are completed and land acquisition proposals were submitted. The progress of implementation of the project is very slow. More proactive steps are required to complete the project in the drought affected district. The project has been included under AIBP. Prioritization of work to complete the ongoing work is also required.

Muvattupuzha Valley Irrigation Project

10.22 The project envisages the utilisation of the tailrace water from the Idukki Hydro electric project and the works started during 1978. The tailrace water which is let off into the Thodupuzha river and the run off from the catchment upstream of Thodupuzha river are impounded by constructing a dam



across Thodupuzha river at Malamkara, 8 km upstream from Thodupuzha town. Water from the reservoir is intended to give irrigation facilities to 19237 ha.(net) and 37737 ha.(gross) in Ernakulam, Kottayam and Idukki districts.

10.23 The estimated cost of the project as per 1980 Schedule of Rates was ₹ 48.08 crores and the revised estimate of which is ₹ 841crores based on 2009 Schedule of rates. The cumulative expenditure is ₹ 773.73 crores. The canal system consists of left bank main canal of 37.10 km length and right main canal of 28.337 Km of length and branches and distributaries of 57.154 and 241.014 Kms of length respectively. The work of the dam, Left Bank main Canal and Right bank main Canals are completed and in respect of branches and distributaries it is completed for a total length of 43.544 Km, 159.19 Km respectively. The project was commissioned partly in November 2004, since when water distribution is being carried out in the completed stretches of canal. Project was initiated in 1974 for implementation with an original estimated cost of ₹20.86 crores. The escalation in expenditure till 2005-10 was 3526 percent. The project has to be closed during the eleventh plan itself considering the implementation of the project for more than decades. The cropping pattern in the ayacut has changed and additional investment is required to irrigate the five crops. The Project is receiving assistance under AIBP from 1998-99 onwards.

Idamalayar Irrigation Project

10.24 The Idamalayar Irrigation Project is a diversion scheme intended to irrigate an extend of 14394 ha. of wet and dry lands and the Cultivable Command Area (C.C.A.) is 13209 Ha. The source of water for irrigation is the tail race discharge of Idamalayar Hydro - Electric Project for which a Dam at Ennakal, has already been completed. This barrage was constructed in 1960-67. The canal system of the Project consists of a main canal, (32.272 Km) long on the right bank of the river Periyar. The main canal bifurcates itself into 2 canal systems. The low level canal, 27.25 Km long and the link canal (6.73Km) long. The link canal connects its main canal with the L.B.C. of the existing Chalakudy River Diversion Scheme (C.R.D.Scheme) conveying the same discharge of the L.B.C. of

C.R.D Scheme. The right bank canal of Chalakudy Scheme will be remodeled to convey discharge now passing through the L.B.C. of CRD Scheme. In addition to its present discharge thus increasing the ayacut of Chalakudy R.B.C, from the present 6338 ha. to 14851ha , an increase of 8513 ha. The latest estimate of the project as per 2009 SOR is ₹650.00 crores and the cumulative expenditure as on 31.03.11 is ₹347.56 crores.

10.25 Out of the total length of 32.278 km of the main canal, work relating to 12.554 km have been completed. Out of 27.3 km of low level canal, 12.286 km have been completed. Out of 7.575 km of link canal, 2.842 km is in progress.

Banasurasagar Irrigation Project

10.26 The project was commenced in 1971 with an estimated cost of ₹1137.07 lakhs to irrigate an area of 2800 ha. agriculture land for the second and third crops. The project consist of canal system only viz. 2.73 length, two branches with a total length of 13.76 km, 14 no. of disistributories having a total length of 69.04 km. The project report was revised based on 96 schedule of rates and Administrative Sanction was given to a cost of ₹ 37.88 crores. The revised estimate of the project based on 2010 schedule of rate is ₹ 185.5 crores. The work of the Main canal of length 2.73 Km. except for the acqueduct from Ch.0-150 M. and from Ch. 1130 M to 1500 M. is completed. The distributories taking off from the main canal will be completed during this year. Expenditure incurred is ₹ 3697 lakhs including a part of the share cost given to KSEB.

Chamravattom Regulator-cum-Bridge

10.27 A regulator cum bridge at Chamravattom across Bharathapuzha about 6.5 Km upstream of river mouth is a multi-purpose project. The targeted irrigated area is 4344 ha. (Gross) and 3170 ha. (Net). The original estimate was ₹70.00 crores during the year of commencement (1983). The NABARD has approved the project on 31.01.2008 for ₹106.00 crores with their share of 95.12 crores. Later, the estimate was revised to an amount of ₹ 134.30 crores. The total expenditure incurred for the project is ₹10819.24 lakhs and the physical achievement is 68.5%. The project is expected to be completed on or before 4.12.2011

Irrigation Status

10.28 The source-wise area irrigated as on March 2011 is given in table 10.6 below:

Table 10.6
Net Area Irrigated (Source wise) (in Ha.)

Sl. No.	Source	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Government canals	104669	98664	88318	95956	94813	85825
2	Private canals	4965	4300	4324	6318	2656	5584
3	Tanks	45062	42064	41580	39752	40851	51064
4	Wells	110000	114477	131002	133312	125892	137716
5	Other sources	135227	125900	122321	123915	122050	108093
6	Total	399923	385405	387545	399253	386262	388282
7	Gross irrigated area	464765	475231	455310	458238	454783	-
8	Net area irrigated to net area Sown (%)	19	17.52	18.41	18.86	16.34	-

Sl. No.	Source	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	Gross irrigated area to gross cropped area (%)	15	16.29	16.44	16.96	17.04	-
10	Irrigated area under paddy to total irrigated area	38	45	40	37	37	-

Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics

10.29 As per the assessment of the Directorate of Economics and Statistics the net irrigated area in the state as on March 2011, is 3.88 lakh ha. and the gross area irrigated is 4.66 lakh ha. The net area irrigated has increased from 3.86 lakh ha during 2009-10 to 3.88 lakh ha in 2010-11. The district wise details of net irrigated area is given in Appendix 10.3

10.30 During 2010-11, among the crops, coconut tops among the major crop supported by irrigation. It accounted for about 34.63 per cent followed by paddy (32.33%), banana (8.96%), arecanut (7.81%) and tubers (4.57%). The crop-wise area irrigated as on March 2011 is given in table 10.7 below:

Table 10.7
Gross Area Irrigated (Crop-wise)(in Ha.)

Sl. No.	Source	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Paddy	173068	154400	169024	168587	150798
2	Tubers	5158	7281	10293	13065	21328
3	Vegetables	24434	16924	19238	17044	15581
4	Coconut	177734	171336	157199	151913	161503
5	Areca nut	34625	34090	33626	34240	36434
6	Nutmeg/clove	10527	10155	7956	13063	14332
7	Other Spices and contingents	4312	6431	7369	5976	8530
8	Banana	40852	42116	34888	35532	41796
9	Betel leaves	590	435	399	286	450
10	Sugarcane	1156	2361	2976	2899	571
11	Others	17552	9781	15270	12178	15022
Total		490008	455310	458238	454783	466345

Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics

10.31 There has been a good progress in irrigated area under coconut cultivation during the year. There was a decline in the area under irrigation for paddy cultivation this year compared to previous year. The district wise details of Gross area irrigated is shown in Appendix 10.4

Minor Irrigation

10.32 Minor irrigation is considered to have an important role to play in states like Kerala, where the average farm size is small, land labour ratio is low and capital and foreign exchange resources scarce. Kerala has a wide network of rivers and rivulets and springs spread over the entire cropped area. Minor irrigation sector received considerable attention from Seventh Plan onwards and got a considerable boost during the Ninth Plan period consequent to the enhanced flow of funds from the grant in

aid of the local bodies as well as special support received from the external agencies like European Economic Community, Dutch Government and assistance under RIDF of NABARD. With the introduction of decentralised planning, all minor irrigation works (having cultivable command area up to 2000 ha.) were vested with the Panchayat Raj Institutions (PRIs). But by the enactment of the new Act 'Kerala Irrigation and Water Management Act 2003' the definition of minor irrigation has been changed and works benefiting an area less than 15 ha. only come under the category of minor irrigation and are vested with PRIs. All other works having cultivable command area greater than 15 ha. have been taken over by the Water Resources Department as medium irrigation. Schemes having a cultivable command area upto 2000 ha. are treated as Minor Irrigation Schemes. Out of these, schemes having an ayacut area below 50ha. were classified as Minor Irrigation class II and those having ayacut area of 50 ha. or more as minor irrigation class I schemes. The works generally taken up under minor irrigation are check dams, construction and renovation of irrigation tanks, vented cross bars, sluices, regulators, reclamation of Kayals, lift irrigation works etc.

10.33 The cumulative physical achievement of Minor irrigation up to Xth Five year plan was 237816 ha. (net). Minor irrigation has been given a considerable thrust during Eleventh Plan. About 24 per cent of the outlay in Irrigation sector is proposed for the development of Minor Irrigation. The details of physical achievement for 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11 are shown in table 10.8

Table 10.8
Physical Achievement of Minor Irrigation (Surface Water)
(Net area in ha.)

SI No	Name of Schemes	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
1	MI Class I	1474.81	396.30	791.13
2	MI Class II	1522.93	404.86	486.33
3	Lift Irrigation works	173.75	407.43	61.31
4	Repairs to MI structure	323.17	201.42	583.04
5	MI Class I – NABARD	2032.90	4682.73	2753.81
6	MI Class II – NABARD	3015.90	2522.78	479.43
7	Lift Irrigation – NABARD	88.62	68.19	0
Total		8632.08	8683.71	5155.05

Source: Water Resources (Irrigation and Administration) Department

10.34 NABARD has been providing loan assistance for irrigation works through RIDF phase I to XVI since 1995-96. The assistance of NABARD is by way of reimbursement. RIDF I to X have been closed and the works under RIDF XI to XVI are in progress.

10.35 Five works progressing under RIDF XI are expected to be completed by 31-12-2011. The work viz. RCB at Chamravattom sanctioned by NABARD under project I is in good progress. 84% of the work has been completed so far. One work under RIDF XIV and 12 works under RIDF XV are in progress.

10.36 NABARD under RIDF XVII has fixed sectoral ceiling of Rs. 26 crores for IWT, Rs.34crores for minor irrigation and Rs.55 crores for major irrigation.

10.37 In order to rehabilitate farmers in distress affected districts like Palakkad, Wayanad and Kasargod, an amount of Rs.70.30 crores was allotted for minor irrigation sector. 75 proposals for an amount of Rs. 1970.73 lakh and 62 proposals for an amount of Rs.4656.25 lakh were sanctioned for the above three districts under NABARD RIDF XIII and NABARD RIDF XVI respectively. So far 66 works have been completed under RIDF XIII and 13 works completed under RIDF XVI.

Table 10.9
Details of Completed Projects under different Trenches of RIDF

SI No	RIDF Trenches	No of Schemes completed
1	RIDF I	59
2	RIDF II	115
3	RIDF III	91
4	RIDF IV	66
5	RIDF V	122
6	RIDF VI	82
7	RIDF VII	40
8	RIDF VIII	43
9	RIDF IX	20
10	RIDF X	12
11	RIDF XI	139
12	RIDF XIII	222
13	RIDF XIV	27
14	RIDF XV	11
15	RIDF XVI	28
Total		1077

Source: Water Resources (Irrigation and Administration) Department

Ground Water Development

10.38 Some of the major schemes implemented during the year 2010-11 were Ground Water Investigation and Development, control and regulation of Ground Water, Rajiv Gandhi Drinking Water Mission, Conservation of Ground Water and artificial recharge and establishment of Hydrology data Bank.

10.39 Ground Water Investigation is mainly done to identify Ground Water potential areas and to locate sites for various Ground Water extraction structures. Under this scheme Ground Water resource estimation is carried out and materials and accessories for well construction and drilling operations is provided. During the period 2010-11, 1162 numbers of wells were constructed and 2497 hand pumps were repaired. Analysis of 2900 water samples were undertaken and various machineries were purchased. The expenditure incurred during the period 2010-11 was ₹ 747.86 lakh against the budget outlay of ₹.1075.61 lakhs.

10.40 Ground water control and regulation scheme aims at preventing adverse environmental impacts of Ground Water over exploitation. Mass awareness programme, well census, well registration activities etc. are carried out. During the period, registration certificates, permit and conversion permit were issued to 488, 629 and 587 wells respectively. The financial achievement during the year is ₹.6.74 lakhs.

10.41 To increase the quality of service, scientific, technical and administrative personnel are adequately trained.

10.42 Rajiv Gandhi Drinking Water Mission aims at providing drinking water supply to acute drinking water scarce areas. Under this scheme, for the year 50 bore wells were drilled. 34 bore well mini water supply schemes and 32 bore well hand pump schemes were completed.

10.43 To prevent the overexploitation and depletion of ground water conservation, artificial recharge

has utmost importance. Under this, 22 schemes were completed for the period 2010-11 and the expenditure incurred was ₹ 39.54 lakhs.

10.44 The physical achievement during the year under report is given in Appendix 10.5

National Hydrology Project

10.45 The Hydrology Project Phase-II which is an external aided project is a sequel to Hydrology Project I. The project aims at supporting the Decision Support System (DSS) for Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) in the state.

10.46 During the year 2010-11, data has been collected from 366 open wells, 392 piezometres and from 7 climatic stations. An amount of ₹151.67 lakhs had been expended for the same during the period.

Flood Management

10.47 The incidence of floods in the state of Kerala is becoming more frequent and severe. The concentrated rainfall in a short period of time of 80-90 days in a year and the steep terrains create flooding and overflowing of riverbanks and causes river bank erosion. Continuous occurrence of high intensity rainfall for a few days is the primary factor contributing to extreme floods. Other factors include wrong land use practices, mismanagement of water resources and forests, reclamation of wet lands and water bodies, change in land use pattern, deforestation etc. It is estimated that about 25% of the total geographical area accommodating about 18% of the total population of the state is prone to floods.

10.48 Four rivers, viz., Chaliyar, Bharathapuzha, Periyar and Pamba together drain about 35 per cent states total area and carry about 45 percent of the total surface water.

10.49 Structural and non structural measures are adopted for preventing bank erosion and flooding. During the XI plan period, an amount of ₹.4431.82 lakhs was spent for the flood management works and an area of 4147.35 ha was protected.

10.50 The Government of India has approved the Kuttanand Flood protection works under the 75% as on Flood management. The department has prepared projects for strengthening the outer bund of the identified padasekharam for assistance. The implementation of Flood control works of C & D block has been initiated. Government of India has approved schemes for ₹143 crores under the flood management programme, a restructured scheme approved in principle by the cabinet under the state sector in 11th plan by amalgamating four ongoing schemes of the 10th plan.

Flood Management Programme

10.51 During 11th plan, Gol launched a flood management programme for providing central assistance to the states for undertaking works related to river management, flood control, anti erosion, drainage development, flood proofing etc.

10.52 Initially an outlay of ₹. 8000 crore was approved in principle which was subsequently revised to ₹. 2715 crore. During 11th plan, a total of 406 number of schemes with an estimated cost of ₹ 7574.80 crore were included for funding under flood management programme with a central share of ₹ 5984.19 crore. The state wise schemes approved and the central assistance released under flood management programme during 11th plan is shown in table. An amount of Rs. 22.43 crore was released to Kerala for the Kuttanad project under the programme.

Table 10.10
State wise schemes approved and central assistance released under Flood Management Programme during 11th plan

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	State	Schemes included under FMP			Funds released (as on 31.08.2011)
		Nos.	Total cost	Central share	
1	Arunachal Pradesh	21	107.33	96.55	57.85
2	Assam	100	996.14	896.50	508.92
3	Bihar	43	1370.42	1027.80	502.00
4	Chattisgarh	3	31.13	23.34	0.00
5	Goa	2	22.73	17.05	9.98
6	Gujarat	2	19.79	14.84	2.00
7	Haryana	1	173.75	130.31	46.91
8	Himachal Pradesh	3	225.32	202.78	117.45
9	Jammu & Kashmir	23	331.23	298.10	136.05
10	Jharkhand	3	39.30	29.47	10.53
11	Karnataka	3	59.46	44.59	0.00
12	Kerala	3	249.74	187.30	22.43
13	Manipur	22	109.34	98.41	52.65
14	Mizoram	2	9.13	8.22	2.06
15	Nagaland	11	49.35	44.38	11.21
16	Orissa	66	155.42	116.56	94.74
17	Puducherry	1	139.67	104.75	7.50
18	Punjab	5	153.40	115.04	34.59
19	Sikkim	24	86.21	77.59	63.57
20	Tamil Nadu	5	635.54	476.66	59.82
21	Tripura	11	26.57	23.92	16.22
22	Uttar Pradesh	25	659.82	494.86	203.68
23	Uttarakhand	10	101.93	88.61	28.01
24	West Bengal	17	1822.08	1366.56	591.08
Total		406	7574.80	5984.19	2579.25

Source: Water Resources (Irrigation and Administration) Department

10.53 The scheme would cover all ongoing and new works related to river management, flood control, anti erosion, drainage development, flood proofing including flood prone area development programme to be implemented by the State Government in their respective states with central assistance. Central assistance to the state government has also been proposed for the first time for restoration of damaged flood management works, based upon the recommendation of Taskforce on flood management / Erosion control 2004.

Coastal Zone Management

10.54 Construction of sea walls is a popular method for stabilizing and for protecting the shores. Out of the identified coastline of 478 km which needs protection, 354.29 km of seawall has been newly constructed. The balance length of new seawall to be constructed is around 123.71 km. In the area of pro-

tection of seashore, modern technologies like geo textiles, polyethylene fabrics/sheets, nourishment of foreshore with biomaterials, etc. are emerging. During the XI Plan period, an amount of ₹ 17866.15 lakhs has been spent for the construction of new seawall for a length of 22.50km and reformation of damaged seawall for a length of 69.72 km using State Fund, Tsunami Rehabilitation Package and XIII Finance Commission Award. The physical and financial achievement under flood management and coastal zone management during 2007-08 to 2010-11 are given in table 10.11

Table 10.11
Financial and Physical Progress of Flood Management and Coastal Zone
Management Programmes during 2007-08 to 2010-11 (₹ lakhs)

Sl. No	Item	Financial Achievement (2007-08 to 2010-11)	Physical Achievement	Cumulative Physical achievement (2007-08 to 2010-11)
1	Flood Control	5222.76	500 ha	4147.35 ha
2	Anti-Sea Erosion Works	20957.08		
	New sea-wall constructed		5 Km	22.5 Km
	Reformation of old & damaged sea-wall		10 Km	69.72 km

Source: Water Resources Department

10.55 The Twelfth Finance Commission has awarded ₹175 crores for the construction, maintenance and reformation of the sea walls. Kerala Coast is subject to severe erosion, which undermines the valuable coastal eco system and affects the lives of millions of people. Nearly 100 Kms. coastal zone, prone to severe sea erosion needs to be urgently protected on a long term basis. The amount allotted is for construction and reformation of sea walls for the protection of the coastal area and for establishing permanent bench marks in the coastal area and conducting pilot studies using new techniques. The target envisaged for the utilization of Twelfth Finance Commission Award is to construct new sea walls to a length of 33.64 Kms, 21 groynes and reformation of 52.52 Km. during 2005-10. The Government have accorded administrative sanction for implementation of the action plan for ₹ 64.05 crores, for the year 2006-07 and for ₹ 89.452 crores for the balance period of 2007-10. A length of 16.17 Km of new sea wall and reformation of 42.3 Km of damaged sea wall have been completed as part of the Finance Commission Award.

Command Area Development

10.56 Various centrally sponsored and state sector schemes are carried out under CADA. There are three ongoing projects under CADA viz, Kanhirappuzha, Pazhassi and Kallada irrigation projects. Govt. of India has introduced restructured CADWN programmes in 4 projects viz, Pamba, Periyar Vally, Kanhirappuzha and Pazhassi.

10.57 Local level water resources development and management programme, Participatory Irrigation Management Scheme, construction of farm roads for transporting seeds and manure to agricultural fields are some of the projects under taken through CADA.

10.58 Physical achievements of the existing CAD programme during 2010-11 are given in Appendix: 10.6 and 10.7.

11

CHAPTER

Transport





Transport

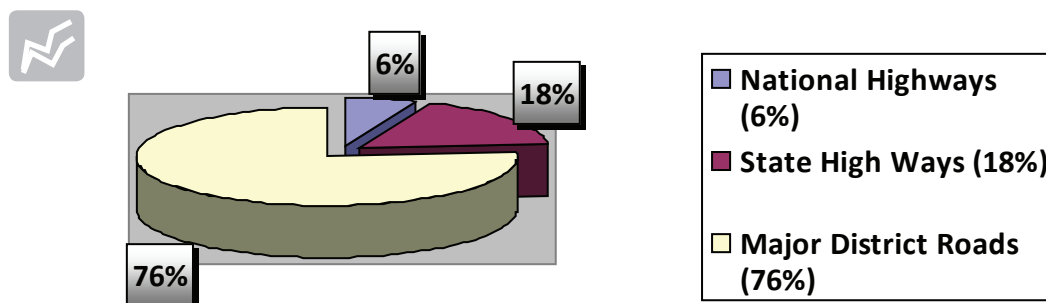
Transport sector plays a pivotal role in the overall development of the country which enables social and culture and trade development between countries. Transport infrastructure consists of fixed installations necessary for transport, such as roads, railways, airways, waterways, canals ,pipelines, and terminals .Terminals may be used both for interchange of passengers and cargo and for maintenance. Kerala holds a good transport system. The major development indicators of Transport and Communication Sector in the state since 2005 are given in Appendix 11.1.

Roads in Kerala

11.2 The roads in Kerala are maintained by National Highways / Public Works Department (R&B), Local Bodies, Department of Irrigation, KSEB, Department of Forests, Railways etc. Other agencies dealing with transport sector are National Transportation Planning and Research Centre (NATPAC), Motor Vehicles Department, Kerala State Road Transport Corporation (KSRTC), Kerala Transport Development Finance Corporation (KTDFC) and Roads & Bridges Development Corporation of Kerala (RBDCK).

11.3 In the State of Kerala the Public Works Department have a total road length of 33106 Kms of State roads and 1542 Kms of National Highways. The State roads includes 4342 Kms. of State Highways and 18900. 058 Kms of Major District Roads. Road improvements , repair and maintenance of existing roads , development and up gradation are the major activities taken up in the sector during the year . Budgetary support, private finance and institutional supports are used for the purpose

Figure 11.1
Roads under PWD in Kerala (2010-11)



State Highways and Major District Roads

11.4 All major arterial roads which provide mobility are with the PWD (R&B) consist of 4342 Km State Highways and 18900. 058 Km Major District Roads, which shows the length of SH &MDR during the year. Districtwise details of Road length is shown in Appendix 11.2.

11.5 Of the 14 districts in the State Kottayam has the major share of PWD roads with the length of 3016.765 Km and Wayanad has the lowest share with 766.352 Km. The district wise, surface wise and category wise length of road maintained by PWD (R&B) as on 31-3-2011 is given in Appendix 10.3. The surface wise and category wise length of PWD Roads during 2010-11 is given in Appendix 11.4.

11.6 Analyzing the PWD roads it reveals that only 6.655Km is cement concrete, 22174.503 Km is black topped and 447.238 Km water bound macadam. The black topped surface contributes 95.4 percentages. The district wise details are given in Appendix 11.5.

11.7 The number of bridges and culverts and number of unsafe bridges and culverts remained same. There are 2179 bridges (627 on SH and 1552 on MDR) and 51422 culverts (11512 on SH and 39910 on MDR) in PWD. Of them 148 bridges and 1519 culverts are unsafe and need reconstruction /renovation and details is shown in Appendix 11.6.

11.8 Grama Panchayats and Block Panchayats maintain lion share of State Roads which comes to 104257 Kms which constitutes 68.75% of the total road length in the State. Agency Wise Distribution of road length during 2009-10 is given in table 11.1.

Table 11.1
Agency Wise Distribution of Road Length during 2010-11

SI No	Department	State Road Length(Kms)	Percentage
1	2	3	4
1	Panchayats	104257	68.748
2	PWD(R&B)	23242	15.32
3	Municipalities	8917	5.88
4	Corporations	6644	4.381
5	Forest	4075	2.689
6	Irrigation	2664	1.757
7	PWD (NH)	1542	1.006
8	Others (Railway,KSEB)	328	0.216
	Total	151652	100

Source; Various agencies

Railway Over Bridge (ROB) Projects

11.9 Out of 65 ROB's approved by Railways for Kerala on cost sharing basis 48 are to be constructed by Roads and Bridges Development Corporation of Kerala Ltd. (RBDCK).

11.10 The corporation was entrusted with the work of construction of 48 Railway Over Bridges spread all over Kerala including one road namely Seaport Airport Road, and a river bridge at Pulam-anthole. Corporation completed the construction of the first phase of the road, a river bridge and 16 ROB's upto the year 2009-10.

11.11 During the year 2010-11 the Corporation completed 4 ROB's and opened for traffic. The work

of Malampuzha Dam Ring Road was also completed. Works of 9 New ROBs have been started at Anayara , Cheruvathur, Devadhar, Ponnurunni, Thirunavaya, Payannur, Parappanangadi, Kainatty, and Mulamkunnathukavu apart from the ongoing construction of 2 ROBs. Land acquisition process are in progress in respect of 8 new Railway Over Bridges. Construction of a River Bridge at Edappalam- Moorkanad for Palakkad District Panchayat at an estimated cost of Rs.10 Crores is in progress.

Kerala State Transport Project (KSTP)

11.12 Kerala State Transport Project (KSTP) is an initiative of Public Works Department, Government of Kerala, was officially launched in June 2002 to improve 1600 Km of State Road network and 77 Km of Inland Water. The total cost of the project is US \$336 million (appx. ` 1612 crores). Out of this, the World Bank Assistance is US\$ 255 million (appx. ` 1224 crores) and the Government of Kerala share is US\$ 80.96 million (appx. ` 388 crores).The State PWD has received a loan amounting to US \$ 255 million for implementing the KSTP, from World Bank (IBRD). The original scheduled date of completion was 31st December 2007 and was subsequently extended to December 2010.The Annual Plan Outlay for KSTP during 2011-12 was ` 250 crores.

11.13 The project comprises of Highway upgradation in two phases of 255 Kms (Phase 1) and 367 Kms (Phase II), Improvement to inland water canals in Alappuzha and Kottayam Districts (100 Kms),Road Maintenance of 1000 Kms, Road Safety engineering and Institutional strengthening in PWD. All the above components except road improvement works in (Phase II) were completed.

11.14 Road Maintenance, Road Safety works, Inland Water Transport works and Transport Corridor Upgrading and Institutional Strengthening of PWD are the other major components initiated under KSTP. The performance during 2011 is the following.

11.15 Road Maintenance-Of the heavy maintenance of 1000 km of State roads envisaged originally has been completed. Consequent on removal of Phase II upgrading works from the scope of this project 8 more road sections totaling 156 kms were taken up for heavy maintenance and the works were completed by the end of 2010.

11.16 Road Safety Engineering- In addition to the 38 completed works, additional road safety works were taken to develop the Muttam-Thodupuzha-Muvattupuzha-Angamali Road as Model Safe Road. The improvements to Plamood Junction and narrow bridge treatment in Alappuzha-Changanassery road, MC road and Main Central road were also completed during the review period.

11.17 Performance Based Maintenance Contract (PBMC)-One PBMC work comprising 85 km length of road coming under Trivandrum Road Division was tendered and work awarded to Contractors in 12/2008. This work was partly completed and closed due to contractual problems.

11.18 Transport Corridor Upgrading (Roads and Canals) 600 km roads and 77 km of canals-Up gradation of 600 km of State Highway and Major District Roads are taken up under phase I and II. But due to delay in acquisition of required land for road widening work and cost escalation, phase II upgradation work has been taken out of this project as per government decision. Also upgradation of 77 km of feeder canals has been taken up under this project and completed by reducing the scope of work.

11.19 Government have accorded Administrative Sanction for Rs. 1356 crores to take up works under external funds. The proposals were submitted to Govt. of India seeking World Bank Assistance and agreed the proposal. The major components are up-gradation of 367 km of road sections, Road Safety, Institutional Strengthening in PWD and Sustainable Environmental and Social Management.

Research and Development in Road Sector

11.20 Research and Development activities play a crucial role in meeting the challenges of modernizing road system, technology Upgradation, road safety, traffic control and finding cost effective solution to infrastructure problems in general. NATPAC, KHRI and DRIQ Board are the agencies engaged in Research and Development of the Road Sector.

National Transportation Planning and Research Centre (NATPAC)

11.21 The broad area of activities of NATPAC includes Rural/Regional Transportation, Transportation Planning and Road Safety, Highway Engineering, Traffic Engineering and Management, Project Planning, Training and Extension Programmes. The Centre undertakes R&D Programmes in these areas.

11.22 **Major Achievements of NATPAC during the year 2010-2011 are :** Integrated Development of Transport Infrastructure for an emerging town- NATPAC conducted a study to understand the amount of traffic generated at Kottarakkara, assessed various infrastructure facilities available, and identified deficiencies in the existing system. NATPAC identified the major traffic bottlenecks in the town and suggested improvement proposals for the major roads as well as the problematic junctions in the town. Data collection such as traffic volume at selected traffic corridors were carried out along with peak-hour volume counts at major intersections.

11.23 **Short-term Development Plan for Kottayam Town:** Detailed surveys were conducted to identify the major traffic bottlenecks resulted in the slow movement of traffic, the problems faced by the pedestrians, the problems faced by the vehicle users to park their vehicles, etc. Suitable traffic circulation plans were submitted which will, if implemented properly will ease the traffic movement through the town. NATPAC also identified unused roads, which if improved can be used by two wheelers and light vehicles so that major roads can get rid of the ever increasing two-wheeler traffic. Suitable parking locations and pedestrian crossings were identified and recommended for implementation. As a long term proposal, an outer ring road has recommended in which some missing links to be formed so that traffic can be diverted through this ring road thereby relieving the traffic through the town.

11.24 **Inventory of Roads for Grama Panchayaths:** The spatial data base for the 16 Grama Panchayaths in Kannur District was prepared. Detailed road network map for Rural Local Bodies using GIS format were prepared which will enable to prepare an Integrated District Development Plan. The maps generated were distributed to the respective grama panchayaths, which will help them to identify roads for getting external funds such as PMGSY scheme and NABARD RIDF scheme and also the panchayaths are getting a good scaled map with the features such as the latest ward boundaries, an updated road network and also the locations of infrastructure facilities available in their panchayaths. Mobility Plan for West Kallada Panchayath in Kollam District:

11.25 NATPAC prepared a mobility plan for the West Kallada Panchayath panchayath which is engulfed on all the three sides with water bodies and thus the road connectivity is limited to only one PWD road passing through the panchayath. The roads maintained by the panchayath are in very bad condition and improving all these roads will be cost effective. Hence an index has been developed to prioritize the roads and suggestions were submitted to the panchayath for improving the roads in a phased manner.

11.26 Traffic and Transportation studies for 23 towns in Kerala state: Department of Town and Country Planning has entrusted NATPAC to carry out Traffic and Transportation studies for selected 23 towns in the State.

11.27 **Elevated Road Corridor between Aroor and Edappally in Cochi:** NATPAC assessed the traffic demand and growth potentials of the study region and arrived at technical feasibility of developing an Elevated Corridor (EC) between Aroor and Edappally in Kochi region. This would help to improve the quality of service of the bypass and provide adequate buffer lanes to accommodate the future growth of traffic. This can be the longterm solution to the traffic problems of Kochi city, with optimum benefits to the traveling public and least-impact on the environment.



11.28 Use of Waste Plastics in road construction: Disposal of waste plastics is a major environmental problem in the State. Roads laid with plastic wastes have demonstrated the application of waste plastics in road construction.

11.29 Resource mapping of road construction materials: Resource Mapping of Road Construction Materials has enabled to estimate the quantity and quality of different types of construction materials based on the engineering properties. Database with the quantum of materials available in each quarry is prepared.

11.30 Accident Abatement Measures: Accident-prone locations on State Highways of Northern Kerala have been identified and analysed the trends in accidents.

11.31 Inland Water Transport: The study to identify constraints in developing West-Coast Canal in Kerala with respect to National Waterway III identifies the constraints for making NW-III fully operational and suggest measures to improve the traffic and to maintain sustainability of the canal.

11.32 Road Safety Measures: The study on 'characteristics of Para transit modes' identified distinguishing characteristics of para transit services like low speed and low fuel efficiency, more dependable and easily available. A study on 'Traffic Medicine' has enabled to review the emergency medical care system in Kerala, with special reference to Thiruvananthapuram.

11.33 NATPAC prepared booklets and pamphlets for school children and driving manual for autorickshaw and truck drivers and produced two short documentary films on Road Safety. Training programmes on 'Road Safety' and 'Defensive Driving' were conducted for all target groups which include students, tipper lorry drivers, departmental drivers and general public

Kerala Highway Research Institute (KHRI)

11.34 KHRI, Kariavattom, Thiruvananthapuram is the only Research Institute under Kerala PWD. The major objectives and functions of the Institutes are:

- to impart quality control in PWD by carrying out laboratory and field tests of all types of building materials;
- undertake applied research works (R&D works)
- to function as a regular training institute

11.35 The Institute functions under four divisions as follows.

- Soil Mechanics and Foundation Division conduct subsoil investigations, field studies, laboratory testing of soil samples etc. During 2010 – 11, this division conducted 374 tests.
- Flexible Pavement Division conduct field studies for evaluation of flexible pavements, laboratory tests to ascertain the properties of aggregates and bitumen, carrying out bituminous mix design, pavement design etc. During 2010 – 11, this division conducted 86 tests
- Concrete and structure division conduct mix design for concrete, testing concrete cubes, cement, sand, bricks, hollow bricks and other construction materials. During 2010 – 11, this division conducted 1771 tests.
- Traffic Engineering Division carries out topographical surveys using total station, carries out investigations connected with road safety, accident analysis etc. Also conducted traffic counts, feasibility studies and DPR preparation.

11.36 KHRI also conduct training programmes for technical and non-technical staff of PWD utilizing the plan fund and also under the State Training Policy of IMG with the support of regional centres at Ernakulam, Kozhikode, Kannur, Thrissur and Kottayam. During the review period an amount of 15,03,565/- was received as revenue by conducting 2231 tests.

Design, Research, Investigation and Quality Control Board (DRIQ Board)

11.37 Designing and construction of Bridges, Research and Project Preparation, Quality Control and Computerisation are the major activities of DRIQ Board. The major achievements during 2010-11 are given below.

- The wing had completed 41 structural design and 20 nos of partially completed work which cost about ` 210 crores and is expected to complete structural design of 80 works for an amount of ` 400 crores.
- Structural design of 50 bridges (Total cost ` 300 crores) were completed during the review year and expected to complete the design of 60 bridges(Total cost ` 450 crores)
- DPR preparation of widening of 6/4 lane from Karamana to Kaliyikkavila of NH 47- Phase I from Karamana to Vazhimukku alignment plan submitted and approved
- The preliminary report along with alignment plans of Vizhinjam International Container Terminal 2 KM road connectivity forwarded to VISI

High Speed Rail Corridor

1.38 The Kerala Government has decided to develop and implement High - Speed rail corridor which required relatively less land and connecting Thiruvananthapuram to Kasaragod. The total length of the corridor was estimated as 570 kms. A company named KERALA HIGH SPEED RAIL CORPORATION LTD has been incorporated on 13.09.2011 and KSIDC has been nominated as the nodal agency and DMRC is assigned the task of conducting the pre feasibility study of the project and allotted an amount of Rs. 50 crores for the purpose during the Annual Plan 2010-11.

Motor Vehicle Department

Motor Vehicles Population

11.39 Motor Vehicles Department is one of the major revenue earning departments of the Kerala State. Towards the administration and enforcement of Motor Vehicle Laws, collection of tax on Motor Vehicles under various categories, registration of vehicles, licensing of drivers and regulation of use of motor vehicles in the State in accordance with the powers conferred on the Department, and has achieved remarkable achievements. The revenue generated during the year 2009-10 was 1094.49 Crores. During 2010-11 it has been raised up to 1265.41 Crores which shows 15.61 % increase in the review year.

11.40 The number of motor vehicles having valid registration as on 31-3-2011 is 6072019. The District wise and category wise details of motor vehicles having valid registration as on 31-3-2010 is given in Appendix 11.7. The number of newly registered vehicles for the year 2010- 11 is 674367. The details are given in Appendix 11.8.

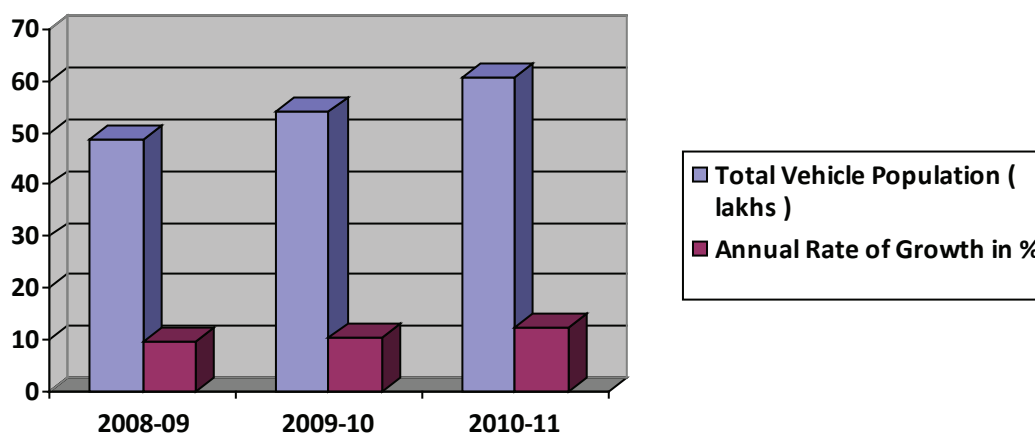
11.41 In Kerala Wayanad has the lowest registered vehicles followed by Idukki. The highest vehicle population is registered in Ernakulam district followed by Thiruvananthapuram. District wise growth of motor vehicles in Kerala from 2002 to 2011 is given in Appendix 11.9 and category wise growth of motor vehicles in Kerala from 2002 to 2011 is given in Appendix 11.10. The growth in the vehicle population of the State for the last 3 years



Year	Total vehicle population(in lakhs)	Annual rate of growth in %
2008-09	48.80	9.80
2009-10	53.98	10.61
2010-2011	60.72	12.48
	Total	151652

Source; Motor Vehicles Department

Fig. 11.1



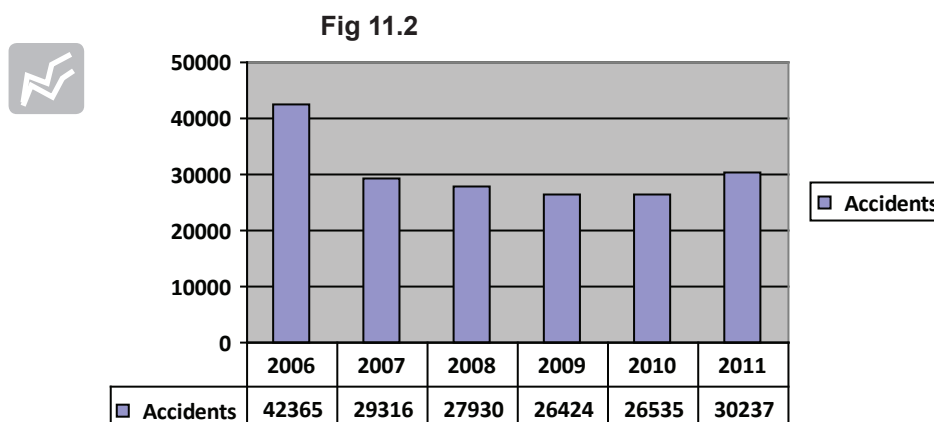
Trends of Road Accidents in Kerala

11.42 Tremendous increase in the volume of road traffic in recent years has caused increase of road accidents. Government of Kerala has initiated Road Safety Authority and various programmes to address the alarming issues of increasing road accidents by coordinating all stakeholders of Road Safety namely Public Works Department, Motor Vehicles Departments, Police Department, KSRTC, NATPAC etc.

11.43 As vehicle population increases road accidents also increases. Highest number of accidents occurred in Thrissur and the lowest in Wayanad followed by Kasargod. District wise road accidents in Kerala are given in Appendix 10.11. It is also observed that 97.7 percent of the accidents occurred due to the rash driving of motor vehicles. The district wise and category wise details of Motor Vehicle accidents are given in Appendix 11.12.

11.44 In Kerala almost 59 percent of the vehicles are two wheelers, which accounts to 65 percent of the road accidents registered in the State. Details of Motor Vehicles involved in road accidents in Kerala during 2010 - 11 are given in Appendix 11.13.

11.45 The total number of road accidents in Kerala during 2010-2011 is 30237 as against 26535 in 2009-2010 showing an increase of 14 percent. The trend of motor vehicles accidents in Kerala from 2004 onwards is shown in fig 10.2. Among the 30237 accidents occurred, 19275 accidents (63.7%) occurred in daylight. The details are given in Appendix 11.14. and figure 11.2



11.46 As part of E-Governance programme, to provide better, speedy, transparent and user-friendly services to the public, all services in all offices of the Department have been computerized. Registration Certificates and Driving Licenses are being issued in laminated card form and Permits are in security printed forms. Driving Licences are delivered by post to the holder. Closed User Group Mobile phones are allotted to all Heads of Offices, Mobile Enforcement Squads and check posts. All Offices of the Department is provided with E-mail facility.

11.47 The Department has launched the website www.keralamvd.gov.in through which the public can access Department's database and know all the services rendered by the Department. All the application forms can be downloaded from the site. The vehicle details and the driving licence details in the entire State could be found in the site. Learner's Licence could be registered through the site.

11.48 Most the Offices of the Department offices have been connected either through the Kerala State Wide Area Network or leased line. This enables the speedy communication between the offices which will be reflected in the overall performance of the Department.

11.49 The Department has introduced a single window system in all R.T. Offices called "Any Service Any Counter System". The important features of this system are: -

- The fees for applications for all kinds of services, tax payments etc. can be remitted in any of the counters set up in the offices.
- All the applications could be submitted in the same counter and receipts would be issued simultaneously.
- An extension counter is set up in the morning and evening in selected offices.
- Facilities to approach the employees for getting services without any fear and without the help of middle man.

11.50 Touch Screen Kiosks are installed in all offices. All details like file status, vehicle details, licence details, fees to be paid, forms to be used, procedure for applying, mock test of learner's licence test, change of test date etc. could be known through the Kiosks.

11.51 Fast Track Counters have been introduced in all the offices of the Department. Selected services are being rendered through these counters when the applicant himself appears producing all the documents and the services would be done within 30 minutes of submitting the application. This is like a 'single visit disposal scheme'.

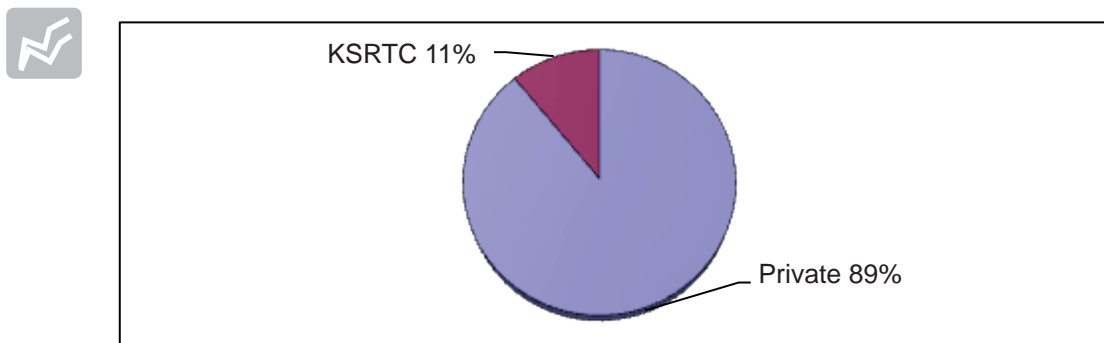
11.52 A Road Safety Authority has been set up by the Department for implementing various road safety initiatives and to create awareness among the drivers and public regarding safe driving. 153 Nos. of Road Safety Clubs have been formed in various schools and colleges throughout the State to create awareness of road safety among students and to involve student community.

11.53 Most of the R.T. Offices is equipped with speed checking radars for trapping over speeding vehicles. All the 4 D.T.C offices have been equipped with the 'Mobile Interceptors' for the surveillance and enforcement activities of the Department. A new scheme namely Driver Testing Yard has been introduced during the last financial year and a pilot project is being implemented at Chevayur, Kozhikode. Another yard would be launched in Kannur during the current financial year.

Motor Vehicles Population

11.54. Total number of Stage Carriages in the State comes to 46620. But KSRTC holds only 5741 buses. It shows lion the share of Passenger Transport Operation in Kerala is vested in the hands of private operators. The percentage of the Stage Carriages of KSRTC and private sectors can be seen in fig.11.3.

Fig 11.3
Passenger Transport Operation in Kerala(2010-11)



11.55 Out of the 5741 buses of KSRTC 1641 buses are aged above ten years. The age wise details of KSRTC buses are given in Appendix 11.15.

11.56 The number of Schedules operated rose from 4691 in the previous year to 5249 in 2010-11 shows an increase of 288 operations. So also, the gross revenue collection of the Corporation increased from 1164.22 crores in 2009-10 to 1309.21 crores in 2010-11 .The major indicators showing operational efficiency of KSRTC is given in Appendix 10.16. District wise details of KSRTC operational statistics are given in Appendix 10.17. The fares charged by KSRTC ranged from 55 paise per Km in ordinary and city buses, and 110 paise per Km in High-tech buses. The fare structure of KSRTC during 2009-10 is given in Appendix 10.18. The major performance indicators such as average Kms run per day per bus, average route length etc are given in Appendix 11.19.

11.57 During the review period, 705 new buses were put on road. Corresponding to the expansion of fleet the work force also got strengthened by adding 6003 recruits from PSC , and 126 dependents of employees as dying inharness. The details of buses owned by KSRTC including new buses from 2006 to 2011 are given in Appendix 11.20.

11.58 Total computerization is in progress and Electronic Ticket Machine (ETMs) have been introduced in all Depots with the implementation of Puthucaud operating centre on 10.5.2010. Online reservation system facilitating anywhere to anywhere booking/cancellation has been implemented in all the reservation counters in KSRTC. A part of m- Governance programme, an enquiry sytem facilitating KSRTC bus timings through SMS was introduced w.e.f. 02.09.2011.

11.59 As part of mobilizing non operating revenue, it is decided to construct shopping complex-cum-Bus Station in major towns of Kerala. The shopping complex at Ankamaly and Kasaragod and Kat-

takada has been inaugurated. The work at Kozhikode, Thiruvananthapuram Central (Thampanoor), Thiruvalla are in progress. In addition, several construction works

11.60 Training was given to 6263 employees at the staff Training Centre, KSRTC, which includes all the newly recruited drivers, conductors and other staff. 507 drivers were given corrective training to the drivers with special emphasis on avoiding accidents.

Transport Finance

11.61 Kerala Transport Development Finance Corporation, formed with the aim of providing loans to Kerala State Road Transport Corporation and the company has expanded its business by granting loans to other Government / Quasi Government Organizations, individuals for purchase of new vehicles from 1998 onwards.

11.62 Till date the Corporation has granted `1741.57 Crores to Kerala State Road Transport Corporation. The company is mobilizing the funds required for these business activities through the issue of Bonds, Fixed Deposits, Bank borrowings etc. The authorized capital of the company is `50 crores and the paid up share capital including share capital advance of `43.83 crores.

Water Transport

Port Sector

National Scenario

11.63 India has a long coastline extending over 7517 km with about 150 working ports including 12 major ports and 187 minor ports. Nearly 95 per cent of the countries transportation of goods is by sea, making development of ports critical for nation's progress. The major ports in India are maintained by the Central government, while all the other ports come under the jurisdiction of respective state government. India's 12 major ports handle one third of country's external trade with cargo handling capacity of 575 MT.

11.64 Government of India targets to increasing the cargo handling capacity of major ports by two folds to reach 1.5 billion metric tonnes (MT) by the year 2012. This will be achieved at an investment of around USD 25 billion through public-private partnerships. A Crisil research on Indian ports and maritime transport estimates that ports will grow by 160 per cent over the 2011-12 period. Cargo handling at the major ports is projected to grow at 7.7% per annum (CAGR) till 2011-12 and the cargo traffic is estimated to reach 877 million tonnes by 2011-12, whereas the containerized cargo is expected to grow at 15.5% (CAGR) over a period of 7 years. The New Foreign Trade Policy envisages doubling of India's share in global exports in next five years to Rs.675000 crores (USD 150 billion). A large portion of the foreign trade to be through the maritime route: 95% by volume and 70% by value.

11.65 The experience of operating berths through PPPs at some of the major ports in India has been quite successful. It was, therefore, decided to expand the programme and allocate new berths to be constructed through PPPs. Governments have also decided to empower and enable the 12 major ports to attain world class standards. To this end, each port is preparing a Master Plan for 20 years and an Action Plan for seven years. Recognizing that the shipping industry is moving towards large vessels, a plan for capital dredging of channels in major ports has also been formulated.

11.66 Major ports in India handle nearly 75% of the total cargo traffic. 70% of the traffic at major ports by volume is dry and liquid bulk, remaining 30% is general cargo including containers.

11.67 Container traffic at Indian Ports is growing rapidly and has increased by 102% in the last five years to 5.4 million Twenty-Foot-Equivalent Unit *(TEU) in 2006-07. It is expected that the growth rate will continue to be dramatic and that by 2016-17, the country will handle 15.64 million TEU.

Kerala Port Sector

11.67. The Kerala state lies in the south west corner of the Indian peninsula. It has a coastal length of 585 km and the state has an average width of about 60 km with one major port at Cochin and 17 non major ports. The non major ports are under the administration of Government of Kerala. Government of Kerala intends to provide a boost to coastal shipping with the development of ports. Kerala state has got the Ghats in the east and the Arabian Sea on the west. The forest area in the east and coastal area in the west are environmentally very sensitive areas. The midland and coastal lowland are thickly populated. The physical and geographical features of Kerala and shortage of land causes man hardships for port development and industrialization in Kerala. The geographical location of Kerala is very close to international shipping route. There are seventeen minor ports in Kerala, out of which three are considered as intermediate ports based on berthing, cargo handling and storage facilities available in them. These have contributed much to the development of industry, trade, commerce and agriculture in the country.

11.69 Presently cargo operations take place only in three ports – i.e. in Vizhinjam, Beypore and Azhikkal ports. Vizhinjam handles about 1000 tonnes. Beypore 50,000 tonnes and Azhikkal about 5000 tonnes annually. The remaining minor ports in Kerala are now defunct due to various reasons. As stated above the intermediate and minor ports are to be developed and modernized to meet the expected increase in traffic and also to tap the potential available. These developmental activities have to be taken up and completed in the Eleventh Plan.

Advantage

11.70 The main advantages of moving from Road/Rail Transport to Coastal Shipping are that coastal shipping will ease the burden on the heavily congested highways in the State apart from savings in transportation cost. Government, besides acting as a catalyst for establishment of ship repair and ship building industries, would also encourage other port based industries contributing to the development of ports.

Private Sector Participation

11.71 Recognizing the need to develop the ports in a time bound manner, on account of the paucity of adequate resources, Government decided to encourage private sector participation in the sector. Government is committed to seek private sector investments into the port sector and to create a framework for such participation; the Kerala Port Policy was announced in the year 2004.

Cochin Port

11.72 Cochin Port is the only major port in Kerala. It spreads over 827 hectares. It has a water frontage of 7.5 Km. The port has connectivity to hinterland through NH 47, NH 17 and NH 49. Rail links to the Konkan and Southern Railway also give key rail access to its hinterland. An inland waterway connecting Kollam and Kottappuram on either side is being developed by the Inland Waterways Authority of India.

11.73 The total traffic handled by the Port during 2011 recorded an increase by 12.52% showing an increase of 174.29 lakhs tonnes against 154.94 lakhs tonnes in the preceding year. During the year foreign cargo traffic increased by 11.08 % to 118.81 lakhs tonnes from 106.96 lakhs tonnes in the preceding year. Coastal cargo traffic increased by 15.63% to 55.48 lakhs tonnes from 47.98 lakhs tonnes.

11.74 Total import traffic handled during the year recorded an increase by 8.21% to 138.33 lakhs tonnes from 127.84 lakhs tonnes in the preceding year. Total export traffic handled during the year showed increase of 32.69% to 35.96 lakhs tonnes from 27.10 lakhs tonnes in the preceding year.

11.75 During the year the tonnage of container cargo (excluding tare weight of containers) handled recorded an increase of 11.38% to 32.88 lakhs tonnes from 29.52 lakhs tonnes in the preceding year. Exports in containers showed an increase of 49.82% during the year to 16.48 lakhs tonnes from 11



lakhs tonnes in the preceding year and import in containers showed a decrease by 11.45% during the year to 16.40 lakhs tonnes from 18.52 lakhs tonnes in the preceding year. Total number of containers handled also showed an increase to 289817 TEU's during the year from 260784 TEU's handled in the preceding year indicating an increase by 11.13%.

11.76 During the year 2010-11, 1256 ships called at the Port as against 1278 ships in the preceding year registering an decrease of 1.72% in shipping activity. The total NRT of ships called at the Port showed an increase of 2% during the year over that of the preceding year which is shown in Appendix 11.21.

11.77 During the year 2011 total number of passengers arrived at and sailed from Cochin Port during the year was 102371 and 110115 respectively as against 59899 and 62941 in the preceding year.

Vallarpadam International Container Transshipment Terminal

11.78 The Prime Minister of India laid the foundation stone for Vallarpadam International Container Transshipment Terminal in 1995. Completion of this prestigious project would make the Cochin port a major hub port in the Indian Ocean region.

11.79 At present containers from the Indian sub continent are being transshipped to Colombo. With the development of Vallarpadam Mother Vessels will come to Kochi and consolidate and carry the containers from other ports of India to the outside world.

11.80 All statutory clearances required for the Terminal construction were received. The first stage work of Capital Dredging for providing 12.5 m depth at the existing Rajiv Gandhi Container Terminal was completed in 2006.

11.81 Regarding the construction of ICTT at Vallarpadam, Soil stabilization work with stone columns and band drains commenced and is in progress. Supporting infrastructure project namely stage-II capital dredging for providing 14.5 m draft at ICTT, National High Way connectivity at a route length of 17.2 kms and Rail connectivity with route length of 8.86 Km are at various stages of execution.

Vizhinjam Deep Water International Container Transshipment Terminal

11.82 Vizhinjam International Deep Water multipurpose Seaport is a flagship project of Government of Kerala being developed on a landlord port model. Vizhinjam International Deep Water multipurpose Seaport limited (VISL) is a special purpose government company (fully owned by government of Kerala) that would act as a implementing agency for the development of a Greenfield port

11.83 Vizhinjam is a natural port, which is located close to the international ship route. So it is expected that at least 50% of the (nearly 20,000) ships that pass through the Suez canal (per annum) will anchor at Vizhinjam Port. It is expected that with the functioning of Vizhinjam port in its full swing, the ports of Colombo, Singapore and Dubai might face serious competition from India. This will boost the trade and commercial activities not only in Kerala but also to entire India. It is estimated that India could save more than a 100 million U.S. dollars per year in terms of foreign exchange.

11.84 Studies conducted at Vizhinjam have shown that there is a natural depth of 23 metres. A port constructed here could easily accommodate ships with displacements of up to 300,000 tons, with little or no dredging. Most of the current ports are not able to accommodate ships of even 200,000 tons even after massive dredging. Basically this means that the Vizhinjam port can handle supertankers and the biggest container mother ships with ease.

11.85 Government of Kerala decided to adopt Landlord model for the development of the port based on the recommendations of International Finance Corporation (IFC) , the transaction advisor to the project. This model is a combination of public and private partnership where the Government of Kerala would invest in the infrastructural facilities like the breakwater, dredging ,reclamation ,utility and connectivity . The port operatios and superstructure will be taken up by private operators.

11.86 As India now did not have ports that deep, goods were being transported on smaller ships to India. The port is supposed to be 150 meters in width. About 250-275 hectares (600 to 700 acres) would be made available through reclamation of the sea. The port would have two breakwaters of 1.5 km and 6 km with Harbour basin and wharfs. There would be about 30 berths, most of which would be capable of handling Mother Vessels. There was high potential for a new port as India needs additional capacity in the coming years. Thus Vizhinjam port has very high importance form this point of view. The port handling capacity is envisaged to be 4.1 million TEU/annum at the completion of the Project and would cater to 12000 TEU vessels. An investment of at least `2500 crores will be required while overall project completion time will take about 3 years.

Competitive Advantage of Vizhinjam

- Located on Southern tip of Indian Peninsula
- Only 10 nautical miles from the major international sea route and East-West shipping axis
- Natural water depth of more than 20 m within a nautical mile from coast.
- Minimal capital dredging (1 million cubic metres in Phase I).
- Least Littoral transport.
- Negligible maintenance dredging
- Central to the eastern and western coast lines of India-can cater to the needs of both west and east coast.
- *Greenfield nature- flexibility in design & connectivity.
- No significant environmental/social issues
- Proximity to rail (10 Km), road (3Km) network & airport
- No tariff regulations
- **Being Greenfield Project no legacy of excess personnel.
- Autonomy and freedom in operations to operate competitively
- No acquisition of land needed for the Port itself
- Nearer to State capital city, that has an International airport, the required human resources and social infrastructure.
- Scope for tourism infrastructure due to proximity to Kovalam (Cruise Terminal, Marina)

Non Major Ports

11.87 The Non Major ports are under the direct control of State Government. The Government agencies involved in the development of ports in the State are Port Department, Harbour Engineering Department, Hydrographic Survey Wing

11.88 Commodity – wise cargo handled in the non – major ports during the year 2010-11 are shown in appendix 10.22. Cargo handling during 2010-11 was confined mainly to Kozhikode, Kollam, Vizhinjam and Azhikkal ports. The number and tonnage of steamers and sailing vessels that called at intermediate and minor ports during 2011 are shown at appendix 10.23. During 2010-11, 549 steamers and sailing vessels with registered tonnage of 141609 are called at non- major ports against 592 steamers and sailing vessels with 156621.99 tonnage in the previous year. The number of crafts (Cargo operations) owned by the private parties registered at the intermediate and minor ports are shown in appendix 11.24

11.89 Statement showing the revenue collection at the non-major ports during 2010-11 is shown in Appendix 10.25. The revenue collected during the year 2010-11 is `791.37 lakhs as against the collection of `429.59 lakh during 2009-10

Development of Beypore Cargo Harbour

11.90 The scheme was originally sanctioned for an amount of `325 lakhs during 3/1997. Construction of 100 M wharf, transit shed, parking and loading area, internal road , water supply arrangements, are completed. During 11/2002 Government sanctioned another wharf of 60 m length costing `123 lakhs in between the old and new wharves. A passenger terminal costing `34 lakhs was also sanctioned by the Government in 2005. During 2010-11 construction of approach road, stack yards were completed.

Development of Azhikkal Cargo Harbour

11.91 Government have already issued administrative sanction for `825 lakhs for the phase I development of Azhikkal port. The components of the scheme are 226.2 m long wharf , land acquisition , compound wall , transit shed, widening of port road , electrification , navigational aids investigation etc. construction of wharf, widening of port road were completed .Dredging ,power supply arrangements and navigational aids are to be arranged

Cargo Berth at Kollam (Thangassery)

11.92 Thangassery harbour area is already a declared cargo port and there is ample scope for future development. The sheltered fishery harbor basin available is very ideal to develop a cargo port, which can accommodate cargo vessels as well as passenger liners. At the entrance the depth available is 8 m and in the basin varies from 6 to 8m.

Development of Vizhinjam Cargo Harbour

11.93 Vizhinjam port is situated near the international sea route, which is having adequate natural depth and enough potential for economic development as a deep- water cargo harbor . The facilities presently available at the port are quite insufficient for the above purpose. Hence for the development of Vizhinjam cargo port for larger draft vessels the required facilities are to be provided. As a first stage , it was decided to construct a second cargo berth with ancillary inside the basin by the side of the seaward breakwater.

Kerala Maritime Institute

11.94 Port Department inaugurated on 3/05/2010 its first Maritime Institute at Neendakara in an 11 acre campus. The tender documents for campus development at Neendakara approved by Government Body held on 7/7/2011, chaired by Hon'able minister for ports. A sub centre of the institute started functioning on 3/09/2011 at Kodungalloor. A campus and buildings for Maritime Institutes in Neendakara And Kodungalloor is under the consideration of the Government.

Hydrographic Survey Wing

11.95 The Hydrographic Survey Wing was constituted in 1968 as a component of the Kerala State Port Department with a view to cater to the requirements of Hydrographic Investigation for the development of the non major ports of Maritime State of Kerala. There is no similar establishment in India run by a State Government.

11.96 Since its formation, the Wing has been conducting pre-dredging and post-dredging, pre-monsoon and post-monsoon surveys to ascertain various aspects such as requirement of dredging, data required for the construction of Fishing Harbours, Fish Lading Centers, Small ports etc. In addition to the routine pre-monsoon and post-monsoon survey at 16 non-major ports they also undertakes survey work for other departments like Irrigation, Inland Navigation, PWD and Research Institutions like Kerala Engineering Research Institute etc.

11.97 20 surveys were conducted during the year 2010-11 for Port Department . Dredging surveys of Thankasserry , Beypore, Azhikal, Akkulam were also conducted during 2010-11. Hydrographic Surveys of Neendakara, Muthlapozhy and Thenmala Dam were conducted by the Southern range of this Wing. Pre –Monsoon surveys of Beypore & Azhikal ports and post –Monsoon surveys of Beypore port were conducted.

Inland Water Transport

11.98 Inland Water Transport, is a fuel efficient and environment friendly mode of transportation. India is richly endowed with navigable waterways, comprising rivers, canals, backwaters, creeks, etc. It is estimated that a total of 14500 km of the waterways could be used for passenger and cargo movement. About 44 million tones of cargo is being moved annually by inland water transport. But, this means of transport is important only in few States, namely, Assam, West Bengal, Bihar and Kerala. Also, it is operational only in restricted stretches of Ganga-Bhagirathi-Hooghly river; the Brahmaputra river; the Barak river; the rivers in Goa; the backwaters in Kerala; Inland waters in Mumbai and the deltaic region of the Godavari-Krishna rivers.

10.99 Besides, the capacity of this sector is under-utilized, because most navigable waterways suffer from hazards like shallow water and narrow width of channel during dry weather; silting of river beds and erosion of banks; absence of adequate infrastructural facilities like terminals for loading and berthing and surface road links.

11.100 As a part of the Government's policy to optimally develop and harness the potential of Inland Waterways in the country, the 'Inland Waterways Authority of India (IWAI)' was set up under the Inland Waterways Authority of India Act, 1985'. The IWAI has been established for the development and regulation of Inland waterways for shipping and navigation and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto. The Inland Waterways Authority of India Act, 1985, empowers the Government to declare waterways with potential for development of shipping and navigation as National Waterways.

Currently, three waterways have been declared as National Waterways:-

1. National Waterway No.1:- The Ganga between Allahabad-Haldia (1629 km) in UP, Bihar, Jharkhand and West Bengal.
2. National Waterway No.2:- The Sadiya-Dhubri stretch of river Brahmaputra (891 km) in Assam; and
3. National Waterway No3:- The Kollam – Kottapuram stretch of West Coast Canal along with Champakara and Udyogmandal Canals (205 km) in Kerala.

11.101 Also, in order to provide an impetus to the development of Inland water transport modes, an Inland Water Transport Policy has been announced. It includes several fiscal concessions and guidelines for encouraging private sector participation in development of infrastructure and ownership and operation of Inland vessels. IWAI is also authorized for joint ventures and equity participation in BOT projects.

Inland Water Transport in Kerala

11.102 The State of Kerala, with numerous backwaters, is one of the State in India, where waterways are successfully used for commercial Inland Water Transport. The transportation is mainly done with country craft and passenger vessels. There are 41 navigable rivers in Kerala. The total length of the Inland Waterways in the State is 1687 Kms.

11.103 The Government agencies engaged in the development of Inland Water Transport in the State are Coastal Shipping and Inland Navigation Department (CSIND), State Water Transport Department (SWTD) and Kerala Shipping and Inland Navigation Corporation Ltd. (KSINC).

State Water Transport Department

11.104 State Water Transport Department formed during 1968 with the objectives to provide Transport facilities to the people residing in the water logged areas at cheaper rates and Cargo transportation. Construction of roads, bridges and speedy transportation-roadways shortened the operation of the Department to passenger transport only-in the backwaters and ferries. But in the world of speed and hurry the advantage of this pollution free, accident free and cheaper transport system beckons least preferences.

11.105 During 2010-11 the department took stringent action to replace most of the old wooden boats above 25 years old with new steel boats and timely repair were made to rest of the wooden boats by purchasing timber from the Forest Department. As such steel boats of 90 & 100 passenger capacity were purchased. The existing workshop at Alappuzha was equipped with technically advanced instruments.

11.106 Procedures were started to construct new station office building at Kollam and fuelling jetty at Ernakulam. All boats were equipped with life saving equipments including life jackets prescribed in Inland Vessel Rule 2010. Supply order were made for the purchase of out board engine, power steering assembly, Ashok Leyland engine, Chemical toilet etc.

Kerala Shipping and Inland Navigation Corporation Ltd.

11.107 The Corporation was formed in 1989 by the statutory amalgamation of Kerala Inland Navigation Corporation Ltd. (KINCO) and Kerala Shipping Corporation Limited (KSC) are two Government of Kerala Companies. The main objective of the company is to develop passenger and cargo transportation through Inland Waterways of Kerala, docking and repair of marine vessels, construction of boats, conducting navigation training programmes, conducting tourist cruises, providing navigational aids and maintenance in National Waterway-III.

11.108 The Corporation at present has 9 barges 9 tourist boats and 2 Jhankars. During 2010-11 KSINC has commissioned one new 600 MT Dry bulk cargo barge. Construction and repair of boats, barges and other marine vessels of the Corporation and customers in the public and private sector are carried out by the corporation by leasing a slipway complex from Cochin Port Trust since 1991.

11.109 The Corporation had also started a Marine Training Institute for giving training for operating Inland Vessels and Crafts. Three batches have completed training. The volume of cargo carried by the Corporation during 2010-11 is 288.35 (000 tonnes) as against 295.81(000 tonnes) during 2009-10 showing a decrease of 2.5 percent. The Corporation is employing 205 persons during the period.

Railways in Kerala

11.110 Railways are essentially the cause for Industrial upsurge in the nation and it still remained the largest employment provider for the huge population of the country. The total length of track used by Indian Railways is about 111599 Km and the total route length is 64215 kms. The State total Railway route has a length of 1257 Km and covers 13 Railway routes. The Railway Divisions at Thiruvananthapuram, Palakkad and Madurai jointly carry out Railway Operations in Kerala. The following six new Train services were started from Kerala during 2010-11

1. 15905/15906 Kanniyakumari-Thiruvananthapuram-Dibrugarh Vivek Exp.(weekly)
2. 22852/22851 Manglore-Santragachi Superfast Vivek Exp.(weekly)
3. 16350/16349 Nilambur Road-Thiruvananthapuram Rajya Rani Exp.(daily)
4. 19259/19260 Kochuveli-Bhavanagar Exp.(weekly)
5. 22816/22815 Ernakulam –Bilaspur Exp.(weekly)
6. 22609/22610 Mangalore-Palakkad Superfast Intercity Exp.(daily)

Rail Coach Factory, Palakkad

11.111 Hon'ble Union Minister of Railways made an announcement in the Railway Budget for 2008-2009, that a Rail Coach Factory would be set up at Palakkad in the State of Kerala. RITES conducted a detailed study on this project.

11.112 Govt. of Kerala after discussions with the Southern Railway, notified that 239 acres of land would be handed over to the Ministry of Railways at a cost of Rs.33.70 crores for setting up the proposed Rail Coach Factory at Kanjikode near Palakkad. The land acquisition process by the railway and the Kerala State is now in progress. The adequacy of the land for setting up of Rail Coach Factory has been reviewed and found that 239 acres of plain land is sufficient for setting up of the Rail Coach Factory with can produce upto 400 coaches a year. The project is estimated at a cost of Rs.550 crores and will be undertaken as a joint venture in which Railway shall contribute 26% of the equity.

11.113 The State government has allotted 426 acres of land at Kanjikode for the Rail Coach Factory. The work on the Coach factory in Palakkad is progressing. The project is being taken up as a Public Private Participation (PPP) project for which token provision has to be provided in the Railway budget. The Coach Factory will also bring more than 100 ancillary industrial units to the area .

11.114 The coach factory entailed an investment of `5000 crore in the first phase and the coaches were also meant to be exported. Once the process are over and the land is handed over by the State Government, funds could be earmarked in the Railway Budget for the factory.

Air Transport

11.115 Kerala has three Air Ports at Thiruvananthapuram, Kochi and Kozhicode handling both International and Domestic flights. Thiruvananthapuram and Kozhicode Air Ports are owned by Government of India and Kochi Air Port is owned by Kochin International Air Port Ltd (CIAL), a company set up by Government of Kerala with Public Private Participation. The Details of the Flights operated during 2010-11 by various agencies at these three airports are given in Appendices Appendices 11.27 (A), (B) and (C).

11.116 The major achievements of Cochin International Airport Limited during the review year is as follows

- The passenger Traffic during March- 2011 is 43,45,179 against to 39,46,103 in the last last year registering growth of 10.11%
- Air Asia and Sri Lankan Airlines have commenced their flights operations to/from Cochin International Airport.
- Cochin International Airport Limited has declared dividend of 215% to their shareholders
- The construction work of air-conditioned Trade fair Centre is nearing completion
- The work of Air Port Museum is nearing completion
- The work of Hanger Facility is almost completed and same will be operational shortly
- The work of First Phase of Golf Course (9 Holes) has been completed
- Commenced the construction of Duty Free Godown

11.117 The following are the major achievements of Kozhicode International Air Port during 2010-11.

- LS commissioned for Runway 10 (Now both the Runways is with ILS)
- Procured new advanced Airfield Crash Fire Tenders at a cost of Rs.14 crores.
- Augmentation of Power supply by providing 750 KVA DG sets.
- Administrative approval issued for Rs.121 crores to construct new Arrival Block & Apron expansion.
- Hajj operations were conducted smoothly.

Kannur Air port

11.118 The State's prestigious greenfield airport project named 'KANNUR INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT' will be coming up close to Mattannur in Kannur district of Kerala State. It is only 20 kms away from Kannur city, and 2 kms from Mattannur on Kannur – Mattannur – Mysore road. The Airport will have a runway length of 3400 meters. The orientation of the runway is 07/25, which permits obstacle free approach. The airport is expected to have an annual traffic of more than 1 million international passengers and above 0.3 million domestic passengers as per 2009-2010 estimate.

Objectives

- To provide an international gateway with state-of-the art facilities to support safe, efficient and cost effective travel for foreign tourists and 'non-resident' Indians from Kerala, as well as domestic passengers.
- To act as air cargo hub for perishable cargo like cut-flowers, vegetables, fruits, seafood etc.
- To provide a host of commercial, trade promotion and industrial activities that can generate employment opportunities, provide avenues for the trade in traditional products to affluent markets in the Gulf and Europe and to open new vistas in the field of IT & ICT.
- To promote beach, pilgrimage and health tourism.
- To transform the North Malabar region into a highly developed growth centre for travel, tourism and industries.

11.119 The major achievements of Kannur International Airport during the review year is as follows

- 192.18 acres of land acquired during the Phase I for the Airport project transferred to KIAL .
 - 1085 acres of land has been acquired during Phase II under the Fast Track Scheme and compensation paid to the land owners. Land required for rehabilitation has also been taken over and plots to be given to each of the 126 families have been selected through lottery in the presence of the families and representatives of Mattannur Municipality and Keezhallur Panchayat.
 - In the Third Phase, 783 acres more has been notified and is expected to be taken over in 6 months.
 - MOU signed for transferring 453 acres of land towards Kerala Govt. Equity. Balance land will be transferred on lease basis to KIAL.
 - Equity allotted to Kerala Tourism Development Corporation Ltd, M/s Kerala State Beverage (Manufacturing & Marketing) Corporation Ltd, M/S Kerala State Industrial Enterprises Ltd and The Kerala Minerals & Metals Limited
 - Foundation stone laid on 17th December 2010 and preliminary works commenced
- Consultancy for Kannur Airport Project has been assigned to Cochin International Airport Ltd. (CIAL) and the work is in progress
- Centre for Earth Science Studies (CESS) has been engaged for obtaining environmental clearance for the project.
 - Techno economic feasibility study completed by EMA Unihorn (P) Ltd and Techno-Economic Feasibility Report (TEFR) submitted in the year 2005. CIAL would be revising this TEFR and a Detailed Project Report (DPR) will be given by CIAL as part of their consultancy work.

Cargo Traffic

11.120 Kerala State Industrial Enterprises Ltd, a PSU under the industries department is the management of the two Air Cargo Complexes at Thiruvananthapuram and Calicut Airport. The Company is the custodian of these two Air Cargo Complexes as appointed by the respective commissioners of customs. KSIE provides necessary infrastructural facilities for the promotion of exports through these Air Cargo Complexes. The company is also engaged in trading activities through the 3 business centres at Thiruvananthapuram, Ernakulam and Kozhikode and also through its e-com site Keralaarcade. Com. KSIE also continues to act as the virtual office in Kerala for agricultural and processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA), Ministry of commerce, Govt, of India. Last year KSIE had commissioned the " Kerala Soaps " unit at Kozhikode by spending around Rs.Seven crores and had re-launched the branded soaps items

like Kerala Sandal, Vep, Thrill, Washwell etc of the erstwhile Kerala Soaps and Oils Ltd. KSIE is currently concentrating on the commissioning of its Freight Station at Kalamassery at an estimated project cost of Rs. 3223 lakhs.

11.121 During the year 2009-10, the company earned a total income of ` 1187 lakhs as compared to ` 1855.75 lakhs during the previous year. Major portion of the income was earned from the operation of Air Cargo Complexes followed by income from trading activities. During 2009-10 the company has made a gross profit before tax of ` 6.2 crores as against ` 5.6 crores during the previous year. During the year under report 20466 MT of import Cargo and 35635 MT of export Cargo were handled by the Air Cargo Complexes which were operated by KSIE compared to 16280 MT of import cargo and 30774 MT of export cargo handled during the previous year. Both the Air Cargo Complexes maintain a high standard of quality justifying their status as ISO 9001 certified cargo terminals. Board of Directors has recommended a dividend @ 35% on the Equity Share Capital i.e. ` 42 lakhs for the year 2009-10. Details of export and import through air cargo complex at Thiruvananthapuram and Kozhicode from 2003-04 to 2009-10 is given in Table. 11.3.

Table - 11.3
Details of Export and Import through Air Cargo Complex

Year	Export (MT)	Import (MT)	Income(Rs. lakh)
	28336	18896	880.61
2007-08	28481	17822	941.1
2008-09	30773	16262	852.27
2009-10	35635	20466	1130
2010-11	41083	27726	1371

Source: KSIE

Passport and Emigration

11.122 The three passport offices at Thiruvananthapuram, Kochi and Kozhikode together received about 553786 passport application and issued about 553425 passports during 2008-09. Number of passports issued from the three passport offices from 2001 onwards is given in Appendix 11.28.

11.123 The work relating to emigration of Indian citizens from India to other countries for employment and return of emigrants is the responsibility of the Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs. Office of the Protector of Emigrants, Cochin is under the supervision and control of the Protector General of Emigrants, Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs, New Delhi. During 2009-10 ,18069 clearances were granted from the office of the Protector of Emigrants, Kochi.

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Postal Network of Kerala

11.126 Kerala Postal Circle includes the entire state of Kerala, the Union Territory of Lakshadweep islands and Mahe under the Union Territory of Pondicherry, Kerala is the only postal circle where every village has at least one post office. During 2010-11 there are 5067 Post Offices in Kerala, 10 post offices in Union Terri-

tory of Lakshadweep and 4 in Union Territory of Pondicherry (Mahe). These include 1506 are Departmental post offices and the remaining 3661 are Extra Departmental post offices (which function for at least minimum of 3 hours depending on the work load). On an average each post office in the state serves an area of 7.68 sq.km and a population of 6587 as against the national average of 21.21sq.km and a population of 7175 people. 83 % of these post offices are in rural areas. District Wise Distribution of the post offices is as under Table - 11.4

Table - 11.4

Sl. No	Name of District/ Union Territory	Post office	Sl. No	Name of District/ Union Territory	Post of- fice
1	Kasargod	234	9	UT of Lakshadweep	10
2	Kannur	381	10	Ernakulam	392
3	Wayanad	163	11	Idukki	294
4	UT of Podichery (Mahe only)	4	12	Kottayam	409
5	Kozhikode	412	13	Alappuzha	300
6	Malappuram	435	14	Pathanamthitta	317
7	Palakkad	455	15	Kollam	362
8	Trissur	485	16	Thiruvananthapuram	414
Total					5067

Source: Chief Post master General

11.127 Given the vast reach of the network in the state, currently efforts are being made to increase access to postal facilities in newly developed urban/rural areas by opening new post offices or by upgrading existing Extra Departmental Post Offices (EDBOs) to full time post offices by reallocating the existing post offices which do not fulfill the distance norms. During 2010-11, 6 Post Offices are opened in this manner and the process is continuing in the current financial year. In 2010-11 speed post hubs has been increased in Thiruvananthapuram, Ernakulam and Kozhikode. An exercise has also been taken at the national level to revamp the mail network. As part of this initiative , in Kerala 14 speed post processing centres have been consolidated under 6 national hubs and the entire speed post mail routing and processing streamlined to enable technology induction for purpose of monitoring, and to increase assuredness in the quality service.

11.128 As part of the initiative to induct technology in to the network, 1436 Departmental post offices have been computerized by March 2011 and remaining 70 will be covered by the end of the current year. As part of the E- service, the department has introduced e-post service which enables the customers to send a communication speedily to the destination avoiding physical transmission but retaining the last mile reach through the postman. During the reporting year the department has introduced the corporate e-post with the office of the Hon'ble Chief Minister of Kerala being the first customer for this service in the country. Today majority of the Ministers in Kerala have begun to use it to acknowledge all the petitions that they receive from the public

11.129 Another important initiative that has been introduced from the point of view of customers is the track and trace facility available for registered, insured, speed post, eMO and foreign accountable articles. This facility can be availed through the web address the India Post at www.indiapost.gov.in and it enables customers to track their articles from the time of booking to the point of delivery.

11.130 Kerala is the only postal circle in the country where speed post facility is available in every post of- fice linked to a mail office on the same day. Facilities to book speed posts in bulk are available in the 14 National Speed Post Centers and all Head Post Offices. Many of the RMS offices in the State offer speed post booking facility at their counters both day and night. This service is available at 14 NSPCs in the State even in holidays.

11.131 To reduce transit delay and multiple handling while providing the facility for stage by stage tracking of speed post articles the entire mode of processing speed post has been revamped, whereby process-

ing is concentrated in six National Hubs functioning at Thiruvananthapuram, Thiruvalla, Kochi, Thrissur, Kozhikode and Kannur. Track and trace facility is available from the point of booking till the point of delivery. Today tracking details are available for 95% of articles booked and 97% of articles delivered in the circle.

11.132 **World Net Express Service [WNX]** has also been introduced during the last 2 years to connect 220 countries. This service is now available from 18 Post Offices and 3 RMS offices at Thiruvananthapuram GPO, Medical College, Manacaud, Thycaud, Kawdiar, Sasthamangalam, TVM Fort, Pattom Palace, Kochi Head Post Office, Thrissur, Aluva, Alappuzha, Kottayam, Thodupuzha, Kakkanadu, M.G.Road Kochi, Kozhikode and Kannur post offices and at Thiruvananthapuram RMS, Speed Post Centre Thiruvananthapuram, and at Speed Post Centre Kochi.

11.133 Through the Business Post service, total mailing solutions are made available to bulk customers. There are 27 Business Post centers in the State located independently in places like Thiruvananthapuram, Ernakulam and Kozhikode and in Head Post Offices in other places.

11.134 **eMO (Electronic Money Order)** service was introduced in the year 2008 for remitting money to and from addressees within the country from any computerized post office. This service has been extended to 1074 Post Offices in Kerala

11.135 **International Money Transfer Service [IMTS]** is the facility to remit funds to India from 185 countries abroad and Kerala is the second largest market for this service within the postal system. 628 post offices in the state provide this service. In the year 2011 this facility has been extended to 13 more post offices. The introduction of an additional, alternate channel for remittance through post offices in collaboration with Money Gram will also be implemented in the year 2011.

11.136 **Express Parcel Post**, a variant of the registered parcel service with the value addition of track and trace facility and direct dispatch by train to destination with no handling enroute, is available from 43 centers for bulk customers. In 2010-11, Retail EPP service was extended to retail customers also through all HOs and 68 Pos and a domestic version of this service has also been introduced for the same weight slabs from 51 Head Post Offices in the State.

11.137 In Kerala Circle Savings Bank facility is available in all the 5067 Post Offices. Schemes under SB include the Monthly Income Scheme, the Senior Citizens' Savings Scheme, Time Deposit, the Public Provident Fund, 5 Year Recurring Deposit Scheme and the 5 and 10 Year National Savings Certificates extended by the Ministry of Finance, Government of India. As on 31.03.2011, the Circle has nearly One Crore live accounts.

11.138 Banking facilities in 1136 Departmental Post Offices have been computerized and by the end of the financial year, this will be extended to all the Departmental Post Offices. As part of a national level initiative to promote 'financial inclusion', a special drive was organized from August 2011 to open exclusive Savings Bank accounts by persons identified in the Below Poverty Line [BPL] category. 1.57 lakh accounts were opened in the State by September 2011.

11.139 Collection of contributions towards the pension for Kerala Madrasa Teachers' Welfare fund: This scheme provides for the convenient collection of contributions from Madrasa teachers through their Postal Savings Bank accounts towards the welfare pension scheme launched by the Government of Kerala in June/2010.

11.140 Distribution of financial assistance to the beneficiaries belonging to SC category for construction of house under e-housing scheme was launched on 28/1/2011. Under this scheme, the financial assistance for house construction is distributed through the post office savings bank account of the beneficiaries.

11.141 The New Pension System (NPS) initially introduced by Union Government for its new recruits, except Defence forces, from 1st January 2004 was subsequently extended to the general public w.e.f. 01.04.2009. Department of Posts is a point of presence for the scheme, and all Head Post Offices undertake the registration and collection of contributions for it under e-Payment. In Kerala all the 51 Head Post Offices provide the NPS facility for any customer w.e.f. 30.04.2010.

11.143 India Post is one of the Registrars for the enrolment for the issue of UID- Aadhaar. Post Office Aadhaar' enrolment was launched in Kerala on 04.07.2011 by Sri. Oommen Chandy, Hon'ble Chief Minister of Kerala who distributed the first five PO-Aadhaar enrolment receipts on that occasion. So far 56 such stations have been set up. It is proposed to extend this facility to more post offices assessing the public demand for this facility.

11.144 Category wise offices in postal and other postal services in Kerala is given in Appendix 11.30 Division wise and category wise post offices under Kerala circle is given in Appendix 11.31. Urban / Rural split of post offices as on 31.03.11 is given in Appendix 11.32. District wise details of area and population served by one post office during 2009-10 are given in Appendix 11.33.

Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL)

11.145. Kerala Telecom circle serves the whole of Kerala State, the Union Territory of Lakshadweep and part of Union Territory of Pondicherry (Mahe). The Circle has 11 major SSAs and one minor SSA of Lakshadweep. Out of 11 major Secondary Switching Areas, 4 (at Trivandrum, Ernakulam, Kottayam and Trichur) are headed by Principal General Managers and 7 are headed by General Managers. Lakshadweep minor SSA is headed by a Telecom District Manager.

11.146 Kerala has an impressive record of performance in Telecom Sector. It was in this State that all the telephone exchanges were made automatic for the first time in the whole country, way back in 1990. In 1992, we become the first state to provide Public Telephone facilities in all panchayat Head Quarters. Kerala is also the first State to provide public telephone in every village, by 1995. Again it has the unique status of providing STD facility to all telephone exchanges.

11.147 There are 573683 internet customers and 739606 Broadband customers available in the circle as on 30.09.2011. Public Grievance Cell is working at Circle level with '12727' and District Level with '12728' other than computerized 198 fault repair services. Call Centre with '1500' is fully functioning for Kerala. Call Centre for Mobile service is 9447024365. Internet helpline is also working at 12678 for Kerala Circle.

Achievements during 2010-11 are :

- 144210 new Wireless connections and 1823535 Mobile connections have been provided.
- 113303 3G connections provided.
- 1391.312 RKM OF cable laid.
- 5440 Internet connections provided.
- 200420 Broadband connections provided.
- 3098 WiMax connections provided
- Broadband service is 'On demand' in almost all exchanges
- About 1000 broadband connections have been provided in colleges under NME (National Mission for Education) project.
- 3500 combined VPN connections provided to Forest Department
- BB connectivity to 1236 Akshaya Centres are provided
- BB Kiosks have been provided at 191 locations under USOF
- About 4300 broadband connections have been provided in schools under 'IT at school' project.

Urban Development


11.148 Urbanization is a global economical phenomenon. It is an index of transformation from traditional rural economies to modern industrial one. It is a long term process. Urbanization is the physical growth of urban areas as a result of global changes. Urbanization may be used to mean migration of people from rural to urban areas for several reasons. Urbanization is closely linked to modernization, industrialization

and the sociological process of rationalization. In fact all the developed countries in the world are generally urbanized. Growth of population is more prevalent in urban areas and it provided better economic opportunities. Urbanization in India has occurred more slowly than in other developing countries and the proportion of population in urban areas has been only 28 per cent based on the 2001 census. The pace of urbanization is now set to accelerate as the country sets to a more rapid growth.

11.149 The trend of urbanization in the state of Kerala shows marked peculiarities. Generally, increase in the growth rate of urban population is the result of over concentration in the existing cities especially in metropolitan cities. But in Kerala, the main reason for the growth of urban population is the increase in the number of urban areas and also urbanization of the peripheral areas of the existing major urban centers. With high population densities and the composite primary and tertiary occupational structure in the rural area, the urban characteristics are present even in the rural areas.

11.150 The urban sector of Kerala consists of 5 Municipal Corporations and 60 Municipalities . More than one fourth of the total population of Kerala live in urban areas (25.96%) and this is little less than the national average. Compared to other states the urban- rural system in Kerala have many distinct and peculiar characteristics. The urbanization in Kerala is not limited to the designated cities and towns. Barring a few panchayats in the Hilly tracks and a few isolated areas here and there, the entire state depicts the picture of an urban-rural continuum. In Kerala, it is very difficult to demarcate the urban and rural areas since the features in rural and urban areas are almost alike. Urbanization trend in the state shows slow progress and it is presented in Table-11.5

Table - 11.5
Trends in Urbanization of Kerala 1901-2011 (2011 Census Provisional Figures)



Sl. No.	Census Year	Total number of Urban Towns	Total Population (in crores)	Total Urban Population (in crores)	Percentage of Urban Population	Decennial growth (%)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1	1901	21(9)	0.64	0.04	7.11	
2	1911	27(14)	0.71	0.05	7.34	+15.44
3	1921	44(23)	0.78	0.07	8.73	+29.78
4	1931	53(23)	0.95	0.09	9.64	+34.58
5	1941	62(23)	1.10	0.12	10.84	+30.47
6	1951	94(25)	1.35	0.18	13.48	+52.72
7	1961	92(30)	1.69	0.25	15.11	+39.89
8	1971	88(32)	2.13	0.35	16.24	+35.72
9	1981	106(48)	2.55	0.48	18.74	+37.64
10	1991	197(65)	2.91	0.77	26.39	+60.97
11	2001	159(60)	3.18	0.83	25.96	+7.64
12	2011	520	3.34	1.59	47.72	+92.72

Source: Census 2001 and 2011 provisional figures Government of India, New Delhi

Note: Number of statutory towns are given within brackets

11.151 This table shows that the number of urban agglomerations /towns has increased over the period from 1901 to 2001, but the change from 1991 to 2001 is only marginal. There were 197 census urban



towns (65 statutory towns and 132 census towns) in the state in 1991 which decreased to 159 (60 statutory towns and 99 census towns) in 2001. The urban content of the total population of the state has been 18.74% in 1981, 26.4% in 1991 (76.76 lakhs) and 26% in 2001. There are 19 Urban Agglomeration in the State of Kerala, as per 2011 census, which are continuous urban spreads constituting a town and its adjoining urban out-growths, or two or more physically contiguous towns together and any adjoining urban out-growths of such towns. Ottappalam (UA), Chalakkudy (UA), Kothamangalam (UA), Changanassery (UA) and Kayamkulam (UA) are the five new Urban Agglomerations for 2011 census. The Urban Agglomeration of Vadakara (UA), 2001 census has been merged with Kozhikode (UA) for 2011 census. Similarly Kodungallur (UA) and Guruvayoor (UA) are merged with Thrissur (UA) for 2011 census.

11.152 The population of Kerala has increased from 64 lakh in 1901 to 318 lakh in 2001. This growth marks an increase of 10.93 per cent during 1901 to 1911 and 9.28 percent during 1991 to 2001. As per provisional census figures of 2011 the increase in population during the period from 2001 to 2011 is only 5.03% which shows that the rate of growth of population is decreasing. The density of population was 747 persons per sq km in 1991, which increased to 819 persons per sq km in 2001. The density of population varies from the coastal plains to the highland regions, the highest in the coastal land and the lowest in the highland. The share of urban population in Kerala recorded steady growth from 7.11% in 1901 to 26.39% in 1991, but then declined to 25.96% in 2001. But during the last decade the urban population recorded a sharp growth from 25.96% to 47.72% of the population according to provisional census figures of 2011.

11.153 In Kerala, urban content has been increasing from 7.11% in 1901 to 26.39% in 1991, but a slight decline seen in the decade 1991 to 2001. This is partially due to the declassification of Pandalam, Piravom, Koothattukulam and Mannarkad municipalities during 1991-2001. The declassification of Eloor and Earattupetta municipalities has not affected urbanization due to classification of the area contained in these municipalities as census towns in 2001 census.

11.154 Declassification of a few census towns in 2001 as rural has also contributed to the lower proportion of urban population in the state. Among the districts, the percentage of urbanization has varied from 3.8% in Wayanad to 50.4% in Kannur. Ernakulam district follows Kannur with 47.6% urban population. In six

districts of Kannur, Ernakulam, Kozhikode, Thiruvananthapuram, Alappuzha and Thrissur, the percentage of urban population is higher than the state average. In three districts namely Wayanad, Malappuram and Idukki, the urban population is 10% or less.

11.155 In Kerala the population has got settled all along the transportation routes in non-nucleated settlements with the conjunction points wherever community facilities such as schools, administration and market centers etc. have been created. The geographical features, availability of subsoil water, climatic factors, easy access to transportation corridors and the socio-economic factors etc. have contributed to the development of a dispersed settlement pattern spread all over the State. The effectiveness of investments in infrastructure development and social services is considerably reduced since the scarce resources are spread too thinly throughout Kerala and the accruing benefit is only marginal.

11.156 It is seen that more urban centres are concentrated along the main transportation routes with about 75% by the side of National Highway or the railway line. The average distance between these urban centres is about 15 Km. The settlement pattern is characterized by scattered settlements of varying sizes. The overall development presents a rural urban continuum or 'rurban' character. This has led to the development of evenly spaced urban centres. Due to the nearness of the urban centres and the easy availability of infrastructure facilities even in rural areas, there is practically no push factor to urban areas from rural areas. The fast urbanization trend noticed in Kerala is not due to the rural to urban migration, but rather due to the transformation of the rural areas due to occupational shift.

Urban Slum Population

11.157 Depending upon the socio-economic conditions or local perceptions prevailing in the society of Kerala the nature and concept of slums and its definition vary considerably across the state. There are regional differences in the names of slums but physical characteristics in most of these are essentially the same. As per 2001 census, a total of 425.8 lakh population live in slums of 640 cities/towns across 26 states and union territories, which constitutes 4% of the total population of the country. In terms of percentage of slum population to the total population of cities/towns having reported slums, Meghalaya has the highest proportion of slum population (65%) followed by Maharashtra (33.3%) and Andhra Pradesh (32.2%). Kerala has the lowest proportion of slum population (2%) as compared to the total population of 13 cities/towns having reported slums.

11.158 The slum population constitutes nearly 15% of the total urban population of the country. Among the states, Maharashtra has the highest proportion of slum population (27.3%) followed by Andhra Pradesh (24.9%) and Haryana(23.2%). Kerala has the lowest percentage of slum population in the urban area (0.8%) while Goa (2.2%) and Assam (2.4%) have also a very low proportion of slum population. The details of slum population as compared to the urban population of Kerala are given in Table 11.6 and the details of slum population of Kerala are given in Appendix 11.34.

Table - 11.6
Details of slum population as compared to the urban population in Kerala 2001

Sl.No	Items	Urban Population (2001 census)	Slum Population (2001 census figures)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	Total Population (Nos.)	8266925	64556
	Male	4017332	31699
	Female	4249593	32857
2	Child (0-6) Population	935460	8645
3	Sex Ratio ('000 Males)	1058	1037
4	Child (0-6) Sex Ratio	958	935
5	Literacy rate	93.2	83.9

Source: Census of India figures.

Urbanization Policy for Kerala

11.159 Urbanization is an important aspect in the process of economic and social development and is associated with many problems such as migration from villages to towns, relative cost of providing economic and social services in the towns of varying sizes, provision of housing for different sections of the people, provision of facilities like water supply, sanitation, transport and power, pattern of economic development, location and dispersal of industries, civic administration etc. The main objective of Urban Development Policy as envisaged by the National Commission on Urbanization included the following:

- i) Saving the super-metros and national cities and also reviving their economies
- ii) Development of fast growing intermediary level urban centres by ensuring financial investment for maintaining the existing infrastructure and augmenting it to a level wherein there will be more efficient urban entities and
- iii) Development of stagnating towns by providing gainful employment opportunities

11.160 In Kerala situation, the development of tertiary sector is the main cause of urbanization. It is not the outcome of accelerated industrialization and urbanization, as seen in Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka. Kannur district, with an urban population of 50.4% is ranked first in urban content, but 11th in per capita income. This is mainly due to the prevalence of low-income generating small-scale industries. Ernakulam District with an urban content of 47.6 % ranked second in urban content and first in per capita income. This is due to production specialization in industrial activities and port induced service sector development. Idukki district though ranks 13th in urban content, is second in per capita income. This is the outcome of production specialization in plantation crops.

Urban Development Strategy

11.161 The National Commission on Urbanization suggested that urbanization strategy should be a part of the major strategy of generating economic growth. Urbanization and Economic Development have long been recognized as concomitant factors. The State Government also accept the special economics inter-related to urban development. The State Urban development Strategy prepared in 1996 states that the first priority in the strategy for urban development shall be given for Kochi Urban Agglomeration. Second priority is for Thiruvananthapuram Urban Agglomeration and the third for Kozhikode Urban Agglomeration. Major parameters considered in evolving the State Urban Development Strategy were:

- Density of population
- Functional linkage with parent settlement
- Functional dependency of the surrounding panchayats
- Corridor development along major arterial roads
- Transportation and land use
- Functional category of town in the region

Urban Development Programmes

11.162 The major Urban Development Programmes implemented at the state level are given below.

1. Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT)

10.163 The Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT) is a centrally sponsored scheme launched by GOI during the year 2005-06 to improve the infrastructure in small and medium towns in the country in a planned manner. The scheme is for a period of seven years. In Kerala, 61 urban local bodies (excluding Thiruvananthapuram and Kochi Corporations, Thrippunithura and Kalamasseri Municipalities) are eligible for getting financial assistance under the scheme. The objectives of this Scheme are:

- Improving infrastructural facilities and helping in the creation of durable public assets in small and medium towns having potential to emerge as regional centres of economic growth and employ-

ment, thereby reducing the inclination of the people belonging to rural and smaller urban areas to migrate to bigger cities and towns for jobs or settlement.

- Decentralising economic growth and employment opportunities and promoting dispersed urbanization while taking due advantage of the functional interlinkages between villages, towns and cities through a regional planning approach.
- Increasing the availability of sites for housing, commercial and industrial uses and promoting the principles of planned and orderly spatial development.
- Integrating spatial and socio-economic planning as envisaged in the Constitution (74th Amendment) Act, 1992 and preparing and implementing Town/City Development Plans.
- Promoting resource-generating schemes for the urban local bodies to improve their overall financial position and ability to undertake long-term infrastructure development programmes on their own as well as to repay the borrowed capital and usher in necessary municipal reforms.
- Enhance Public-Private partnership in Infrastructural Developments and promote planned integrated development of towns and cities.

11.164 The funding pattern is 80:20 shared by the central and state governments. The State Share (20%) would be equally shared (ie.10% each) by state government and the participating urban local self governments. Details of projects approved under UIDSSMT are given in Table-11.7.

Table -11.7
Details of projects sanctioned under UIDSSMT

Sl.No	Name of Towns	Component	Approved Cost
2006-07			
1	Attingal	Solid Waste Management	306.00
2	Punalur		482.00
3	Neyyattinkara		349.00
4	Changanacherry		390.00
5	Pathanamthitta		380.00
6	Perinthalmanna		522.00
7	Payyannur	Water Supply	4019.00
8	Alappuzha		9194.00
9	Chalakkudy	Sewerage	4978.00
2007-08			
1	Koilandy	Solid Waste Management	208.00
2	Alappuzha		423.00
3	Nedumangad		229.00
4	North Paravoor		183.00
5	Aluva		185.00

Sl.No	Name of Towns	Component	Approved Cost
6	Guruvayoor	Water Supply	3144.33
7	Chavakkadu		1900.67
8	Thalasserry		4120.00
9	Vadakara		2291.75
10	Kalpatta		3217.00
11	Perinthalmanna		811.00
12	Chittur-Thathamangalam		650.00
13	Changanacherry		391.90
14	Thiruvalla		627.90
15	Ottappalam		1800.00
16	Malappuram		1976.00

Source: KSUDP

2. Capital Region Development Project

11.165 The Capital Region Development Project (CRDP) was introduced in 2002 to improve the quality of life of people in the capital city by strengthening and improving the critical infrastructures like roads, water supply, solid waste management, surface water drainage, city beautification and bus terminals. Details of projects under taken by Capital Region Development Programme are given in Appendix.11.35

3. Development Authorities

(i) Thiruvananthapuram Development Authority (TRIDA)

11.166 Thiruvananthapuram Development Authority (TRIDA) was constituted for the implementation of planned and scientific development for Thiruvananthapuram city and adjoining areas. The jurisdiction of TRIDA extends to Thiruvananthapuram Corporation and 10 grama panchayaths covering an area of 293.65 square kms. TRIDA has been appointed as the nodal agency for the land acquisition related works as a part of the Capital Region Development Programme. Under this programme, 12 roads totaling to a distance of 42.6 Km have been taken up for improvements. The land acquisition of the project, widening of roads, has been completed and the land was handed over to the Kerala Road Fund Board (KRFB) for road widening works. The construction of a flyover at Bakery Junction was completed. Details of major projects under taken by TRIDA are given in Appendix 11.36

(ii) Greater Cochin Development Authority (GCDA)

11.167 Greater Cochin Development Authority (GCDA) is an autonomous body constituted under the Local Self Government Department of the Government of Kerala. The GCDA aims at formulating and implementing various urban development schemes and projects for the welfare of the general public in the area coming under its jurisdiction. The jurisdiction of this authority covers an area of 732 sq.kms consisting of Cochin Corporation, 9 Municipalities and 29 Panchayaths. GCDA activities are generally non-remunerative and welfare oriented public utility services benefiting the urban residents and neighbouring population. The details of major programmes under taken by GCDA are given in Appendix 11.37

4. Kerala Sustainable Urban Development Project (KSUDP) (EAP)

11.168 The Kerala Sustainable Urban Development Project is an externally aided project funded by the ADB for addressing the challenges thrown up by urbanisation. KSUDP involve the improvements,

upgradation and expansion of existing urban infrastructure facilities and basic urban environmental services in five Municipal Corporations of the state viz; Thiruvananthapuram, Kollam, Kochi, Thrissur and Kozhikode.

11.169 Improvement of urban environment, economy and living conditions for urban people in the five project cities are the main objective of this project. These objectives are to be achieved by (1) improving and expanding urban infrastructure and services (2) enhancing livelihood of urban poor and (3) improving urban management, planning and financing capacity of the sector institutions especially the Municipal Corporations for sustainable provision of urban infrastructure and services in the five project cities.

The project components are:

- Promote good governance in municipal management.
- Develop and expand urban infrastructure like urban road transport, water supply, sewerage and sanitation, storm water drainage and solid waste management.
- Formulate, support programmes for improving urban social services for the elderly, destitute, women and street children.

11.170 Details of major projects included under KSUDP are given in Appendix 11.38

5. Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM)

11.171 Cities and towns of India constitute the world's second largest urban system. Government of India has approved a mission mode approach for implementation of urban infrastructure improvement programme in a time bound manner in selected cities. The mission entrusted with this task is known as the Jawaharlal Nehru Urban Renewal Mission. The mission was launched in 2005 and will continue until 2012. Corporations of Thiruvananthapuram and Kochi were selected as mission cities from Kerala State. The Mission objectives are:


- Focused attention to integrated development of infrastructure services in the cities covered under the Mission.
- Secure effective linkages between asset creation and asset management so that the infrastructure and services created in the cities are not only maintained efficiently, but also become self-sustaining over time.
- Ensure adequate investment of funds to fulfill deficiencies in the urban infrastructure services.
- To take up urban renewal programme, ie. Redevelopment of inner city areas to reduce congestion.
- For providing basic service to urban poor.

11.172 Admissible components included in the mission are redevelopment of inner city areas, water supply and sanitation, sewerage and solid waste management, construction and improvement of drains/storm water drains, urban transport including roads, highways/expressways/MRTS/metro projects, parking lots/spaces on Public Private Partnership basis, development of heritage areas, prevention and rehabilitation of soil erosion/landslides only in case of special category states where such problems are common and preservation of water bodies. Details of projects approved for implementation under JNNURM are given in Table 11.8

Table - 11.8
Projects approved for implementation under JNNURM
(* in lakh)



Sl.No	Name of project	Approved cost
Thiruvananthapuram		
1	Improvement of Water Supply Scheme	8716.00
2	Improvements to Sewerage Scheme	21541.00
3	Improvements to Sewerage Scheme Phase II	12115.00



Sl.No	Name of project	Approved cost
4	Strom Water Drainage	4039.00
5	Solid Waste Management	2456.00
6	Purchase of Buses	5340.00
Sub Total		54207.00
Kochi		
7	Improvements of Water Supply Scheme	20117.00
8	Improvements to Sewerage Scheme	7841.00
9	Upgrading Surface Water Drainage	978.00
10	Solid Waste management	8812.00
11	Purchase of Buses	7100.00
12	Traffic& Transportation	10964.00
13	E-Governance	870.50
14	Broadway and Ernakulam Market Heritage and Urban Renewal Project	2210.00
Sub Total		58892.50
Total		113099.50

Source: KSUDP

6. Ayyankali Urban Employment Guarantee Scheme

11.173 Ayyankali Urban Employment Guarantee Scheme proposed during 2009-10 in the state is considered as a unique initiative in the State. It is intended to address the unemployment and under-employment problems in the urban society. The objective of the scheme is to enhance livelihood security in urban areas by providing at least 100 days of guaranteed wage employment to every household whose adult members are willing to do unskilled manual labour. Creation of durable community assets and strengthening the livelihood resource base of the urban poor is also envisaged in the scheme. The scheme is structured in the pattern of Mahathma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme. While providing employment, priority shall be given to women in such a way that at least 50% of the beneficiaries shall be women who have registered and requested for work under the scheme.

12 CHAPTER

Education



Education

Education in the present day context is perhaps the single most important means for individuals to improve personal endowments, build capacity levels, overcome constrain, and in the process enlarge their available set of opportunities and choices for a sustained improvement in wellbeing. It is not only a means to enhance human capital, productivity and hence, compensation to labour, but it is equally importance for enabling the process of acquisition, assimilation and communication of information and knowledge, all of which augments a person's quality of life. Education is important not merely as means to other ends, but it is an attribute that is valued in itself, by most individuals. The education system has achieved the objective of providing access, but we need to take determined steps to align the overall system to the national system, requiring some structural changes.

12.2 Public spending on education has been more or less equitably distributed between the sexes and among different social groups and regions in the state. The state is making concerted efforts in sustaining the achievements in the elementary education sector and improving the quality of secondary, higher, technical education and research.

Literacy

12.3 Literacy is a basic step towards education, which is a process of life learning and an entry point to the world of communication and information. Traditionally literacy has been commonly defined as the ability to read and write at an adequate level of proficiency that is necessary for communication. More recently however, literacy has taken on several meanings.

12.4 As literacy development is concerned; Kerala has the distinction of being a historic state in India so far. Kerala's literacy rate is comparable to the most advanced regions of the world. Kerala's literacy rate which was only 47.18% in 1951 has almost doubled to 93.91% in 2011. The male, female literacy gap which was 21.92% in 1951 has narrowed down to 4.04% in 2011. Kerala's literacy rate from 1951-2011 is given in Appendix.12.1.

12.5 District wise analysis of Kerala's literacy rate according to 2011 census shows that Pathanamthitta district (96.93) has the highest literacy rate in the state followed by Kottayam (96.40) and Alappuzha(96.26) districts. Palakkad district has the lowest literacy rate in the state (88.49). Literacy rate by sex for districts in 2001 and 2011 census are given in Appendix 12.2.

12.6 Kerala State Literacy Mission is implementing the literacy and equivalency programmes by appointing 'Preraks'. 31472 people were newly literated during 2010-11 of which 21012 are women literates.52838 people were benifited in the equivalency programme in 2010-11. In the 7th batch class IV equivalency programme 27608 people have registered and 12324 partici-

pated in the examination and 10592 people passed in the examination. Details of the number of people benefited from Equivalency programme of Literacy Mission from 2001-02 to 2010-11 are given in Appendix 12.3.

Right to Education Act

12.7 From April 1, 2010 the Right to Education has come into force ensuring free education to more than 92 lakh out-of-school children in India. This Act gives every child the right to a quality elementary education. The main features of the Act are summarized in box 12.1

BOX 12.1

The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education

- All children aged 6-14 shall have the right to free and compulsory education at a neighbourhood school.
- No direct (school fees) or indirect cost on uniforms, textbooks, mid-day meals, transportation etc need to be borne by the child or parents to obtain elementary education.
- The govt will provide schooling free of cost until the child's elementary education is completed.
- All schools must comply with certain infrastructure and teacher norms. Two trained teachers will be provided for every 60 students at the primary level.
- Schools shall constitute School Management Committees comprising local officials, parents, guardians and teachers. The SMCs will monitor utilization of govt grants and the school environment.
- RTE mandates inclusion of 50% women and parents of children from disadvantaged groups in SMCs.

12.8 Teachers will be at the core of implementation of RTE that seeks to work towards a heterogeneous and democratic class room where all children participate as equal partners. To ensure 25% reservation for children from disadvantaged and weaker sections schools will have to disclose the lists of children taken in this category and ensure that diversity is maintained .The state governments will undertake household school mapping to ensure that all children are sent to school. State governments and local bodies will have to establish primary schools within one km of the neighbourhood. For the children of Class VI to VIII the school should be within 3 km of the neighbourhood. In the absence of a school in small hamlets the state government shall make adequate arrangement like free transportation and residential facilities.

School Education

12.9 There were 12644 schools in Kerala during 2010-11. Out of these 4504 were government schools, 7277 aided schools and 863 unaided schools. In the state, during 2010-11, 57.55% of total schools were aided schools, 35.62% government schools and 6.83% unaided schools. Compared to government upper primary and high schools more number of LP schools are functioning under government sector. Aided schools outnumber government schools in all sections.

12.10 Malappuram District has the largest number of schools (1472nos) in the state followed by Kannur (1293nos) and Kozhikode Districts (1237nos). Malappuram District has also the larg-

est number of government (543 nos) and unaided schools (145 nos) in the state. But largest number of aided schools is functioning in Kannur district (967 nos). Details of district-wise, management wise and stage-wise number of schools in Kerala during 2010-11 are given in Appendix 12.4. Stage-wise and District wise number of schools in the state in 2010-11 is given in Table 12.1&12.2.

Table 12.1
Stage wise number of schools -2010-11

	High schools	UP schools	LP schools	Total
Government	1066	899	2539	4504
Private Aided	1429	1870	3978	7277
Unaided	379	217	267	863
Total	2874	2986	6784	12644

Source: Directorate of Public Instructions

Table 12.2
District-wise number of Schools in Kerala:2010-11

Sl. No	District	No of schools
1	2	3
1	Thiruvananthapuram	989
2	Kollam	927
3	Pathanamthitta	736
4	Alappuzha	763
5	Kottayam	911
6	Idukki	478
7	Ernakulam	1011
8	Thrissur	1009
9	Palakkad	972
10	Malappuram	1472
11	Kozhikode	1237
12	Wayanad	292
13	Kannur	1293
14	Kasargod	554
	Total	12644

Source : Directorate of Public Instructions

12.11 946 schools in the state are offering syllabus other than the one prescribed by the state government. These include 797 CBSE schools, 108 ICSE schools, 27 Kendriya Vidhyalaya and 14 Jawahar Navodayas. Compared to 2009-10, 33 CBSE schools have newly started functioning during 2010-11. One Jawahar Navodaya Vidhyalaya each is functioning in all the districts. District-wise details of schools with syllabus other than state syllabus in the year 2010-11 are given in Appendix 12.5.

Physical infrastructure and facilities in Government Schools

12.12 Most of Government Schools in Kerala are functioning in pucca buildings. All L.P government schools in the state are functioning in pucca buildings. There is no LP/UP school having thatched sheds in 2011 in the state. Six high schools are in thatched and they are situated in Thiruvananthapuram District. Own buildings have to be constructed for 167 government schools which are now working in rented buildings. District-wise details of government schools having building facilities are given in

12.13 Local Self Government Institutions and programmes like SSA have contributed much to the overall development and improvement of physical infrastructure and common facilities in government schools in the state. Data available in 2011 shows that 98.40% of government schools have access to drinking water and 99.49% of government schools in the state have urinals/latrines facilities. District –wise details of government schools having drinking water/latrines/urinal facilities in Kerala in 2011 are given in Appendix 12.7.

Enrolment of Students

12.14 Enrolment of students in the state has been showing a slight decline in the recent years. In 2008-09, 45.46 lakh students were enrolled in schools in the state. In 2009-10 this has got reduced to 44.58 lakh students and during 2010-11 it has further reduced to 43.51 lakh students. Enrolment of students in 2011-12 has again reduced to 42.35 lakh and has decreased 2.67% over the previous year. Change in demographic pattern of the state due to low birth rate is the main reason attributed for this phenomenon. The decline of students in LP section has 73925 numbers in 2011-12 from 2010-11. While the decline in UP section is 32888 numbers 2011-12, and in the high school section shows a decrease of enrolment of 9552 students over the previous year. The stage-wise enrolment of students in schools in Kerala from 2007-08 to 2011-12 are given in Table12.3.

Table-12.3
Enrolment of Students in Schools in Kerala stage-wise 2008-09 to 2011-12 (₹. in lakhs)

Year	LPS	UPS	HS	TOTAL
2008-09	16.66	14.53	14.27	45.46
2009-10	15.91	14.24	14.43	44.58
2010-11	15.04	13.93	14.54	43.51
2011-12	14.30	13.59	14.45	42.35

Source: Directorate of Public Instructions

12.15 In 2010-11 enrolment of students in lower primary, upper primary and high school sections are 33.77%, 32.09% and 34.12% respectively. 29.86% of total students are studying in Government schools. 61.33% of students are enrolled in aided schools and the remaining 8.81% in unaided schools. Details of management-wise and standard wise enrolment of students in schools in Kerala during 2011-12 are given in Appendix 12.8. District-wise and stage-wise enrolment of students in schools in the state during 2011-12 is given in Appendix 12.9.

Enrolment of Girl students

12.16 Girl students constitute 49.26% of the total student enrolment in schools. Boys outnumbered girl students in all the districts except Thiruvananthapuram. Generally, in Kerala there is a more or less uniform pattern in the enrolment of girl students across districts.

SC/ST Enrolment

12.17 As per the figures of 2011-12, SC students constitute 11.04% of total students in the state. The percentage of SC students, government schools, private aided schools and private unaided schools are 13.82%, 10.73% and 3.73% respectively.

12.18 ST students constitute 1.86% of total enrolment in schools in the year 2011-12. The percentage of ST students in government schools, private aided schools and private unaided schools are 3.37%, 1.33% and 0.37% respectively in 2011-12. The standard-wise strength of SC/ST students in the state in 2011-12 is given in Appendix 12.10.

Drop-out rate

12.19 Kerala has achieved the distinction of having the lowest dropout rate of school students among the Indian states. In the year 2009-10 dropout ratio among school students in Kerala was 0.51%. The drop-out ratio in Lower Primary Section, Upper Primary Section and High School Section were 0.38%, 0.32% and 0.85% respectively.

12.20 Among the Districts, Wayanad has the highest drop out ratio in the lower primary section (0.88%), upper primary section (0.94%) and high school section (1.64%). District-wise/stage-wise dropout ratio in schools in 2009-10 is given in Appendix 12.11. Drop-out ratio among SC students in Kerala as per the figures of 2009-10 was 0.58% and that of ST students was 2.33%. Standard wise details of drop out among SC and ST students in Kerala for the year 2009-10 are given in Appendices 12.12 and 12.13.

Number of Teachers

12.21 The number of school teachers in Kerala including TTI teachers during 2010-11 was 168062. Out of this 101965 teachers are working in aided schools and 13692 teachers working in private unaided schools. This means that 68.81% of total teachers in the state are working in private management schools. The remaining 31.19% of teachers are working in government schools.

12.22 50.49% of total teachers in the state are teaching in high schools, 25.65% in upper primary schools, 23.40% in lower primary schools and the remaining 0.46% in TTI's. 71.48% of total teachers in the state are women. The teacher pupil ratio during 2010-11 works out to be around 1:26. Stage-wise and management-wise number of teachers in Kerala during 2010-11 is given in Appendix 12.14.

Protected Teachers

12.23 There are 2957 protected teachers in Kerala during 2010-11. Out of this 1282 teachers are deployed in Government schools, 826 are retained in parent school and 412 are deployed in other aided schools. The remaining 437 protected teachers are undeployed. Kozhikode district (482 nos) has the largest number of protected teachers in the state followed by Kannur (480 nos) and Kollam (382 nos) districts. The details of protected teachers in the state in 2010-11 are given in Appendix 12.15.

12.24 Govt. have approved a teachers package for setting up of a teachers bank for managing the transition and introducing a scientific method of recruitment for teachers in aided sector. The bank is a temporary arrangement for retaining excess teachers for suitable deployment to schools and ensures payment of their salary without any hindrance. The bank will also provide the services of teachers to schools for filling up of leave vacancies.

Uneconomic Schools

12.25 There are 4280 uneconomic schools in Kerala as per the figures of 2010-11. Out of these 2147 are government schools and 2133 are in the aided sector. District-wise analysis shows that highest number of uneconomic schools is in Kannur district (635 nos). 23.86% of uneconomic aided schools in the state are in Kannur district. In government sector Ernakulam district has the largest (257 nos) number of uneconomic schools followed by Kottayam district (237 nos). Among the government uneconomic schools, 76.11% are of lower primary schools. In the aided sector also 85.56% of uneconomic schools are lower primary schools. District wise details of uneconomic schools in the state in 2010-11 are given in Appendix 12.16.

Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan

12.26 The Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan is also known as the Education for All movement or 'Each One Teach One'. It was introduced in 2000-2001 as the flagship programme run by the Government of India. This scheme is framed to provide useful and relevant elementary education for all children in the age group of 6 to 14 by 2010 irrespective of any social, regional,

economic and gender barriers, with the active participation of the community in the management schools. It encompasses all activities of school education-providing physical infrastructure, free text book for children, encouraging enrolment of girls and teacher training. The fund sharing between the central and the states was 75:25 in the Tenth Plan. The funding pattern for the Eleventh Plan was modified to 65:35. The implementation of the programme to the real essence is extra emphasised in the event of the constitution of the Right to education act in the country.

12.27 Major goals of SSA are

- All children are enrolled in schools.
- Bridging all gender and social category gaps in primary stage and at elementary education level.
- Focus on elementary education of satisfactory quality with emphasis on education for life.
- Universal retention by 2010

The financial progress of the scheme during the first four years of the Eleventh Plan is given in table 12.4

Table-12.4
The outlay and expenditure of SSA from 2007-08 to 2010-11

Allocation and Expenditure(Rs in Crore)	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	Total(2007-11)
GOI Release	103.23	108.54	119.89	196.60	528.26
GOK(including LSG) Release	48.20	61.43	68.81	133.66	312.10
Total Expenditure	137.60	176.95	192.33	251.26	758.14

Source: Sarva Shiksha Abhiyaan

12.28 There are 159 Block Resource Centres (BRC)/URC's functioning in all districts in Kerala. On an average every BRC has 84 schools. There are 954 Block Resource Persons approved by Government of India. More over MHRD has approved 159 computer programmers, 159 data entry operators and 159 accountants in all BRCs. SSA has a special focus on girls' education and children with special needs. About 1.22 lakh children were identified as children with special needs. SSA also seeks to provide computer education to bridge the digital divide. SSA is earmarking considerable amount of money for the construction of Block Resource Centres, Cluster Resource Centres, boundary walls for the schools, drinking water facilities in schools, construction of toilets etc. Free text books/ work books/evaluation tools are supplied to all children from standard II-VIII. At present 1385 cluster resource centres and 793 cluster resource persons were approved by GOI.

Higher Secondary Education

12.29 Education after the first 10 years was a part of the higher education system for many decades. Higher Secondary courses were introduced in the state during 1990-91 to reorganize the secondary level of education in accordance with National Education Policy. Higher Secondary Course is the turning point in the entire school education in our state. The department serves as a professional institution in formulating and maintaining the standards of Higher Secondary Education and in providing need based timely, scientific, effective and sustainable services to the students and teachers at the Higher Secondary level.

12.30 1907 Higher Secondary schools were there in 2011 in the state. Out of these 760 (39.86%) are Government schools, 686 (35.97%) are Aided schools and the remaining 461 (24.17%) are Unaided schools. Among the districts Malappuram has the largest number of Higher Secondary schools (233 nos) in the state followed by Thrissur (190 nos) and Ernakulam (179 nos) districts respectively.

12.31 There are 6449 batches for higher secondary courses in 2011. The total number of sanctioned seat in 1907 Higher Secondary Schools was 361440. Malappuram district had the largest no of batches (904nos) with an enrolment capacity of 44834 students. District wise/Management-wise number of higher secondary schools and number of batches are given in Appendix-12.17.

12.32. 323560 students are admitted to the higher secondary schools in the state during the year 2010-11. Out of these

150231 (46.43%) are studying in government schools, 143665(44.40%) students are studying in aided schools and the remaining 29664(9.17%) are studying in unaided schools. District wise enrolments of students in higher secondary schools are given in Appendix 12.18.

12.33 The pass percentage of students in higher secondary courses has increased to 82.25% in 2010-11 from 74.93% in 2009-10. The pass percentage of SC and ST students in Higher Secondary schools also increased in 2010-11 compared to 2009-10. During 2011, 2821 students got A+ for all subjects and 227112 students were eligible for higher studies. The details are given in Appendices 12.19 & 12.20. The pass percentage of SC students also increased from 50.80% to 60.46% and ST students from 41.16% to 52.31% during 2010-11. Details are given in Appendices 12.21 and 12.22

Vocational Higher Secondary Education

12.34 Vocational Higher Secondary Education was introduced in the state in 1983-84 Vocational Higher Secondary Education in the state impart education at plus two level with the objective to achieve self/wages/direct employment as well as vertical mobility. The course is designed to prepare skilled work force at middle level in one group or more of occupations, trade or job after matriculation at 10+2 stage of education. 389 Vocational Higher Secondary Schools are there in the state with a total of 1100 batches.

12.35 Out of the 389 Vocational Higher Secondary Schools 261 are in the Government sector and 128 in the Aided sector. Kollam District(52 nos) has the largest number of Vocational Higher Secondary Schools in the state. District wise details of Vocational Higher Secondary Schools and courses during 2010-11 is given in Appendix.12.23.

12.36 The percentage of school going students eligible for higher education in Vocational Higher Secondary examination in 2011 March is 77.26%, while the pass percentage in 2010 March was 75.56%. The number of students who appeared and those who passed Vocational Higher Secondary examination from the year 2001 to 2011 and the results of school going students are given in Appendices 12.24 & 12.25.

State Institute of Educational Management and Training (SIEMAT)- Kerala

12.37 SIEMAT Kerala was established in July 2005. Major functions of SIEMAT include developing network of institutions engaged in identical task and playing supportive and collaborative role, acting as a clearing house of ideas and information on research, training and extension activities in educational planning and administration. SIEMAT undertook large number of management development programmes and training. SIEMAT has also published many handbooks, bulletins and reports. SIEMAT- Kerala has given 244 training programme for 9656 participants during 2010-11. During the first three years of the XIth plan period 682 training programme were given to 20807 participants.

University and Higher Education

12.38 There are a total of 9 universities functioning in the state. Out of these four universities viz. Kerala, Mahatma Gandhi, Calicut and Kannur are general in nature and are offering various courses. Sree Sankaracharya University of Sanskrit, Cochin University of Science and Technology and Kerala Agricultural University offer specialized courses in specified subject areas. Besides these, the National University of Advanced Legal Studies (NUALS) established in 2005 and the Central University established in Kasargode district are also functioning.

12.39 The various programmes that have been included in the state plan have a significant impact in the overall performances of the universities. Programmes such as the Erudite, Aspire (scholarship to researchers and PG students to undertake short term research programmes within research institutions and universities in India), and Acquire for social science have been implemented in the universities. The presence of Nobel laureates and other eminent academics as scholars in residence for longer periods (up to 15 days) has a significant impact in the university community. Several scholars have expressed their willingness to further collaborate with the universities in this regard. The Nobel Laureate, Zhores Alferov during his visit has signed an MOU with CUSAT as he is the Vice President of the Russian Academy of Science and President of its St. Petersburg Scientific Center. Nobel Laureate Robert Huber has agreed to intervene to establish a centre of Max Plank Institute in Kerala. Several scholars have agreed to take students from universities here as post doctoral students in

their research groups. The various scholarships for fostering excellence in studies also have a significant impact among the student community.

12.40 Inter University Centres within the universities in Kerala were established in 2009. These centres provide academic support to the faculties and students of various universities and co-ordinate major projects undertaken in their respective fields. The Inter University Centre has the objective of developing post graduate programmes in the relevant discipline and serving as an Inter University Centre for research in the relevant discipline and strengthening the ongoing Ph.D programmes and research activity in the concerned areas of advanced study. The establishment of the Inter University Centres has a significant impact. The Inter University Centres are interdisciplinary centres for conducting cutting edge research programmes synergizing available academic expertise in the universities. Several scholars have expressed their willingness to work in these centres (Pawan Dhar, former researcher in RIKEN University headed by Nobel Laureate Ryoji Noyori, has joined the Inter University Centre in Bioinformatics) and the researchers of the various research institutions with in Kerala are invited as adjunct professors in these centres. A cluster of such centres has been established in the field of Bio Sciences. The centres are Centre for Bio - Informatics (Kerala University), Centre for Bio Science (Kannur University), Centre for Plant Biotechnology (Calicut University), Centre for Marine Biotechnology (CUSAT), Centre for Genomics and Gene Technology (Kerala University) and Centre for Bio Medical Science (MG University)

Grant to Universities

12.41 The State Government provides Plan and Non plan grants to universities which are a major source of their revenue. ₹ 313.06 crore is earmarked as grant to universities in the year 2011-12. Out of this, ₹ 246.06 crore (78.59%) is provided under non plan head. ₹ 67 crore is earmarked under plan head in the year 2011-12. Kerala University has received the maximum assistance from state government in the year 2011-12. In the current year, 17.08% increase is registered in financial assistance to Universities over 2010-11 Revised Estimate. Details are given in Table. 12.5

Table 12.5
Plan and Non plan grant to Universities in Kerala (₹. Crore)

Name of University	2009-10 Accounts			2010-11 Revised Estimate			2011-12 Budget Estimate		
	Plan	Non Plan	Total	Plan	Non Plan	Total	Plan	Non Plan	Total
Kerala	6.50	74.81	81.31	14.75	74.45	89.20	12.00	89.34	101.34
Calicut	6.50	49.16	55.66	8.00	54.08	62.08	10.00	64.89	74.89
Mahatma Gandhi	9.50	28.16	37.66	8.00	30.99	38.99	10.00	37.17	47.17
Sree Sankaracharya	2.3	12.89	15.19	5.00	14.18	19.18	8.00	17.01	25.01
Kannur	5.34	6.12	11.46	12.00	9.72	21.72	12.00	8.40	20.40
Cochin University of Science and Technology (CUSAT)	14.00	22.16	36.16	10.83	24.38	35.21	12.00	29.25	41.25
National University of Advanced Legal Studies	0	0	0	1.00	0	1.00	3.00	0	3.00
Total	44.14	193.30	237.44	59.58	207.80	267.38	67.00	246.06	313.06

Source: Detailed Budget Estimates 2010-11, Vol .1 Government of Kerala

Arts and Science Colleges

12.42 Including 150 Private Aided Colleges and 39 Government Colleges there are 189 Arts and Science Colleges in the State. Ernakulam district (25nos) has the largest number of Arts and Science colleges in the state followed by Kottayam (22 nos), Thiruvananthapuram (20 nos) and Thrissur (20 nos) districts. A new Govt. Arts and Science college has started functioning in Ambalapuzha, Alappuzha district with BSc. Maths, BA Economics, and B.Com during the academic year 2010-11. Thiruvananthapuram district has the largest number of Government colleges (8 nos) in the state. District-wise number of Arts and Science colleges in the state in 2010 is given in Appendix 12.26.

Enrolment of Students

12.43 The total number of students enrolled in various Arts and Science colleges (excluding unaided colleges) under the four general universities in Kerala during 2010-11 is 1.82 lakh. Of this 1.27 lakh (69.78%) are girls.

12.44 Out of the total 1.65 lakh students enrolled for degree courses, 45.10% are enrolled for BA degree courses, 39.63 % enrolled for BSc degree courses and 15.55% enrolled for B.Com degree courses. Girls constitute 69.05% of total enrolment for degree courses. 27 subjects are offered for BA degree courses. Among the subjects, Economics has the largest number of enrolment of students. 31 subjects are offered for BSc course and Mathematics has the largest number of student enrolment. Details of enrolment of students in Arts and Science colleges for BA, BSc and B.Com are given in Appendices 12.27 to 12.29. 15601 students are admitted to post graduate course in the state in 2010-11. 79.28% of those enrolled in PG courses are girls. Details of enrolment of students in Arts and Science colleges for MA, MSc and M.Com courses are given in Appendices.12.30 to 12.32.

SC, ST Students

12.45The enrolment of SC students in degree and post graduate courses is 23622 and 1716respectively. SC students constitute 13.92% of total students in 2010-11. Girls constitute 65.58% of total SC students in Arts and Science colleges.

12.46 2882 Scheduled Tribe students were enrolled for courses in arts and science colleges in 2010-11. The enrolment of ST students in degree and post graduate courses are 2528 and 354 respectively. Girls constitute 60% of total ST students in Arts and Science colleges. Enrolment of SC and ST students in Arts and Science Colleges in Kerala during 2010-11 is given in Appendix.12.33.

Scholarships

12.47 About 16 type of central and state sector scholarships are given to students. Various scholarships including merit cum means scholarships (1592 nos) and post metric scholarships (59116 nos) are given during 2010-11. The Directorate of Collegiate Education has erected LED display board giving the details of scholarships offered by the Government of Kerala and India. The details of number of scholarships given from 2008-09 to 2010-11 is given in Appendix 12.34

Teachers

12.48 The number of teachers in Arts and Science colleges in 2010-11 is 8880. Out of this 47.52% are women. University-wise number of teachers in Arts and Science colleges in the year 2008-09,2009-10 and 2010-11 is given in Appendix.12.35

12.49 4285 teachers in Arts and Science colleges in the state have Ph.D degree. Details are given in Appendix 12.36. A total of 1693 Guest Lecturers are working in Arts and Science colleges of the state in 2011. Details are given in Appendix.12.37.

Kerala State Higher Education Council

12.50 On the basis of Kerala State Higher Education Council Ordinance 2006, Kerala State Higher Education Council was set up on 16th March 2007. The Higher Education council is responsible for providing policy advice to the Government on Higher Education in general and on specific issues referred to the council by the government The Council has a three tier structure consisting of Advisory Council, Governing Council and an Executive Council. The major functions of the council are:

- 12.51 a) Render advice to the Government, universities and other institutions of higher education in the state.
 b) Co-ordinate the roles of the Government, universities and apex regulatory agencies in higher education within the state.
 c) Initiate new concepts and programmes in higher education.
 d) Provide common facilities in higher education without impinging upon the autonomy of other institutions of higher education.

12.52 In accordance with the above mandate, Council has been undertaking activities like setting up a data bank on higher education, framing state policy on higher education, restructuring of undergraduate education and setting up of clusters of colleges, setting up of a higher education scholarship fund, teacher exchange programme, scholars in residence programme and a journal for convergence studies. During 2007-08, a comprehensive database of higher education in the state was published and its digitized version was put online for public access. During 2008-09 more elaborate data and educational statistics were collected and compiled from 884 higher education institutions and the data are available in the Council website in the search software "EDUSEARCH"

Centre for Continuing Education

12.53 Kerala State Civil Service Academy under Centre for Continuing education is offering free coaching for Civil Service mains and interview for all Keralites who cleared the preliminary examination and mains examination respectively. The Centre has given free coaching to all SC/ST students and BPL category students for the state level Engineering/ Medical entrance examinations. During 2011, 86 candidates were undergoing the free coaching programme for the Civil Service main examination.

Kerala Council for Historical Research (KCHR)

12.54 Kerala Council for Historical Research is an autonomous academic institution committed to scientific research in History and Social Sciences. It is a recognized research centre of the University of Kerala and has academic affiliations with leading research institutions and universities inside and outside the country. Major activities which are undertaken by KCHR in the past include creating and maintaining people's archives of Kerala, writing local/micro histories, life histories and institutional histories, archives on family histories, biographies etc. KCHR has planned to publish a comprehensive volume on the scientific history of Kerala from pre-historic to the present times.

12.55 A sustainable/historical tourism project is conceived in the Kodungallur-Parur zone and KCHR is identified as the nodal agency to provide technical assistance. From 2006-07 onwards KCHR has successfully undertaken the multi disciplinary excavation at Pattanam. The excavation has yielded significant evidences for re-conceptualizing the early history of Kerala.

12.56 Scholars in residence fellowship is a unique research support instituted by KCHR and is meant to support senior scholars who wish to complete some of their ongoing projects.

Technical Education

12.57 Directorate of Technical Education is the nodal department for Technical Education in the state. The details of technical institutions under the administrative and financial control of Directorate of Technical Education is given in Table-12.6

Table – 12.6
Technical Institutions under Directorate of Technical Education-2011

Sl. No.	Institutions	Nos
1	Government Engineering Colleges	9
2	Private Aided Engineering Colleges	3
3	Government Polytechnic Colleges	36
4	Government Women's Polytechnic Colleges	7
5	Private Aided Polytechnics	6

Sl. No.	Institutions	Nos
6	Fine Arts Colleges	3
7	Government Technical High Schools	39
8	Government Commercial Institutes	17
9	Tailoring and Garment making training centres	42
10	Vocational Training Centres	4
	Total	166

Source: Directorate of Technical Education

12.58 Some of the major activities undertaken by the department during 2011 are

- Implementation of DDFS system in the directorate
- Quality improvement programme centres in two engineering colleges at Thiruvananthapuram and Thrissur through which the faculty all over India has the opportunity to undergo PhD programmes in these institutions
- All the engineering colleges and polytechnic under the control of directorate were provided with broad band connectivity of 512 kbps
- Initiatives are taken for the upgradation of 30 polytechnics with the financial assistance of MHRD
- Initiatives are taken for the construction of women's hostel in 31 polytechnics with the financial assistance of MHRD

Engineering Colleges

12.59 There are 142 engineering colleges in the state with a total sanctioned intake of 45147 in 2011. Out of these engineering colleges, 128(90.14%) are self financing colleges, 11 (7.7%) are government colleges and 3 (2.11%) are private aided colleges. Mahatma Gandhi University has the largest number of engineering colleges affiliated to it. During 2011, 23 self financing engineering colleges started in the state. Comparing to 2010, the percentage of increase in the number of engineering colleges is 19.32% and the percentage increase of sanctioned intake is 18.8%. The University wise and Districtwise details of colleges are given in Table. 12.7&12.8

Table-12.7
University wise Engineering Colleges in Kerala 2011

Sl. No.	Name of University	No. of Colleges
1	Kerala University	39
2	Mahatma Gandhi University	40
3	Calicut University	33
4	Kannur University	8
5	CUSAT	20
6	Agricultural University	2
	Total	142

Source: Directorate of Technical Education

Table-12.8
District wise Engineering Colleges in Kerala 2011

Sl. No	Name of District	No of colleges
1	2	3
1	Thiruvananthapuram	24
2	Kollam	15
3	Pathanamthitta	8
4	Alappuzha	9

Sl. No	Name of District	No of colleges
5	Kottayam	9
6	Idukki	5
7	Ernakulam	26
8	Thrissur	15
9	Palakkad	8
10	Malappuram	7
11	Kozhikode	6
12	Wayanad	1
13	Kannur	6
14	Kasargod	3
	Total	142

Source: Directorate of Technical Education

12.60 Among the 11 government engineering colleges in the state, 2 Colleges are under the control of Kerala Agricultural University. These colleges are college of Dairy Science and Technology, Mannuthy and Kelappaji College of Agricultural Engineering and Technology, Thavanur, Malappuram.

12.61 Ernakulam district has the largest number of engineering colleges in the state followed by Thriuvananthapuram, Kollam and Thrissur districts with an intake capacity of 9568, 7523, 4440 and 4795 respectively. Kollam, Pathanamthitta, Alappuzha, Ernakulam and Kasargode districts do not have Government engineering colleges. District-wise and management wise number of engineering colleges and sanctioned intake are given in Appendix-11.38. The sanctioned intake during 2011 of Govt. colleges was 2894 (6.4%), aided colleges 1550 (3.43%) and unaided colleges 40703(90.16%). The sanctioned intake of unaided colleges has increased by 21.12% during 2011 compared to the previous year.

12.62 Of the engineering colleges in Kerala, the largest number of branch wise seats was in Electronics and Communication (10200) followed by Computer science (8280) and Electrical and Electronics (6900). Branch-wise distribution of seats in engineering colleges in 2010-11 is given in Appendix. 11.39. 4564 students were studying in government and aided engineering colleges for graduate courses in the year 2011-12. Out of these 40% are girls. 906 students were studying in government and aided engineering colleges for post graduate courses in the year 2011-12. Girl students constitute 55.3% of total students in government and aided engineering colleges studying for post graduate courses. Details are given in Appendix 12.40&12.41.

12.63 The visiting faculty programme enables the teachers and students of the institution to share the experience and expertise of the eminent faculty from premier engineering institutions. Lectures were arranged in 9 Govt. Engineering colleges as part of this programme during 2010-11. Also 30 short term training programmes were organized in various Govt. Engineering Colleges for the knowledge enrichment of engineering college teachers.

12.64 Under capacity development 42 training programmes were organized through various agencies for the teaching and non-teaching staff and more than 250 staff members participated in the programme. During 2011-12, 13 faculty members were deputed for M.Tech and 26 were deputed for Ph.D programme.

12.65 More than 850 smart class rooms with all advanced teaching aids were established in all Govt. Engineering Colleges and polytechnics. Job oriented short term courses of 2 to 10 months for SC/ST students through Engineering colleges, polytechnics and technical high schools were conducted and 3190 students benefited through the programme.

12.66 Merit Cum Means Scholarships is given to financially weaker students belonging to the minority community. During 2010-11 scholarship were given to 2883 students. The central release for the scholarships was `786.29 lakhs.

Polytechnics and Technical High Schools

12.67 43 government polytechnics and 6 private aided polytechnics were functioning in Kerala during 2011. The annual intake of students in government polytechnics and private aided polytechnics are 10378 and 1617 respectively. The total number of students in government polytechnics during the year 2011 was 26583 and that of private aided polytechnics

4400. The female percentage in polytechnics in 2011 has increased to 32.59% from 27.34 % in 2010. Details of annual intake and student's strength in polytechnics from the year 2009-10 to 2011-12 are given in Appendices 12.42 & 12.43. Details of trade-wise annual intake of students in polytechnics of the state in 2011-12 are given in Appendix 12.44. 6.3% of total students in polytechnics belong to SC community and 1.00 % belongs to ST community.

12.68 Total number of teachers working in polytechnics of the state is 1879. Women teachers constitute 27.94% of the total teachers in polytechnics. SC/ST teachers constitute 8.41% of teachers. Details of number of students and teachers in polytechnics are given in Appendix 12.45. Number of SC/ST students and SC/ST teachers in polytechnics in the report year are given in Appendix 12.46.

12.69 Finishing schools were established in 17 polytechnics including three women's polytechnics to make the polytechnic pass outs competent to meet the need of the industries in the country and develop their employment schemes.

12.70 39 government technical high schools are functioning in the state. Total number of students in technical high schools in the year 2010-11 was 7488, out of which girls share has increased to 8.03% in 2011 from 7.77% in 2010. There are 905 teachers working in technical high schools of the state. Women teachers constitute 19.90% of teachers in technical high schools. Number of students and teachers in technical high schools from 2009-10 to 2011-12 are given in Appendix 12.47. SC students in technical high schools accounted for 13.64% of total students. ST students in technical high schools constitute 0.60% of total students. Details are given in Appendices 12.48 and 12.49.

Institute of Human Resource Development (IHRD)

12.71 IHRD is an autonomous institution fully owned and controlled by Government of Kerala. IHRD was established in 1987 for imparting quality education especially in the technical education sector for development of manpower of the required level of competence to match the growing demand of the industry in the field of Electronics, Computer, IT and other emerging technologies. IHRD has a network of 94 institutions which include 9 Engineering Colleges, 7 Model Polytechnics, 35 College of Applied Science, 4 model colleges, 26 Technical Higher Secondary Schools, 6 extension/ study centres, 2 model finishing schools, 1 skill development centre, 1 academic staff college, 1 information technology division and 2 regional centers. The college of applied science at Mananthavady in Wayanad has been set up to bring up the educational standards of the SCs and STs. 50% of the total seats have been reserved for ST students and 30% for SC students.

Kerala State Science and Technology Museum and Priyadarsini Planetarium

12.72 Government of Kerala established the Kerala State Science and Technology Museum in 1984. The institution was registered under Travancore-Cochin Literary Scientific and Charitable Societies Act with a view to create scientific temper among all sections of the society with emphasis in taking science and technology to the common man. Many developmental activities are undertaken by the Museum. The Science and Technology museum has plans to work in collaboration with other Museums, industrial organizations, research centres, professional institutions, educational institutions and other suitable agencies in India and abroad for mutual benefit in general and for updating the museum in particular. Science and Technology museum has started many new ventures such as second mobile exhibition unit, astronomy van with most modern telescope, modification of galleries etc. In 2009 Museum has implemented 'Inculcate' scholarship programme with the objective of nurturing the inborn talents of students for scientific learning and research. In the first year there were about 6500 applicants, out of which 260 students from general category and 25 students from SC/ST category were selected for the 1st phase of the programme.

Kerala State Centre for Advanced Printing and Training(C-apt)

12.73 Kerala State Centre for Advanced Printing and Training(C-apt) formerly known as Kerala State Audio Visual and Reprographic Centre was established in the year 1992. The main objective of the centre is to undertake printing and reprographic works for the Government Departments/Autonomous Bodies/public as per the rate approved by the Governing Body of the centre from time to time. Centre has the head office complex at Vattiyoorkavu, Thiruvananthapuram and city centre at Punnapuram, Thiruvananthapuram. In addition, centre has sub centers at 9 places in the state. The Centre has undertaken and executed printing works of highly confidential nature. Centre has launched C-apt Multi Media Academy for imparting training in the field of animation and multimedia through out the state on franchisee basis. The centre has generated income to the tune of `28.28 crore by a way of printing, reprographic works and training during 2010-11 and made a provisional profit of `2.74crore

LBS Centre for Science and Technology

12.74 LBS Centre for Science and Technology was constituted in 1976 with the main objective of acting as a link between technical institutions, universities and other professional bodies in the state and industry including public utility undertakings. For the last three decades, the centre is actively involved in consultancy services and its core capacity is civil engineering with emphasis on site surveying, preparation of architectural design, geo-technical investigation, foundation design, structural design, quantity survey and preparation of tender documents. Two Engineering Colleges one at Thiruvananthapuram and the other at Kasargode are functioning under the LBS.

Expenditure on Education

12.75 ₹. 9662.62 crore is earmarked for Education under plan and non plan heads in 2011-12. 78.9% of total outlay on education is earmarked for Elementary and Secondary Education. 94.03% of total assistance under education in 2011-12 is given as Non-plan assistance. ₹. 5767.18 crore is the total expenditure reported in the Education sector in 2009-10. Though the expenditure during 2008-09 for Education sector in the second year of the XI th Five Year Plan period is ₹5293.67 crore, the budget estimate during 2011-12 is ₹. 9662.62 crore which shows an increase of 83%. The details are given in Table 12.9

Table: 12.9
Budget Estimate and Expenditure on Education (₹. Crore)

Sl. No	Stage	Accounts 2009-10			Revised Budget Estimate 2010-11			Budget Estimate 2011-12		
		Plan	Non plan	Total	Plan	Non plan	Total	Plan	Non plan	Total
1	Elementary Education	19.52	2302.87	2322.39	95.91	2502.08	2597.99	93.22	3588.35	3681.57
2	Secondary Education	165.43	2146.50	2311.93	119.73	2559.56	2679.29	223.06	3719.40	3942.46
3	University and Higher Education	72.36	710.17	782.53	106.98	891.96	998.94	122.33	1418.84	1541.17
4	Adult Education	4.00	0	4.00	8.90	0.00	8.9	8.80	0	8.80
5	Language Development	3.54	25.49	29.03	4.16	27.32	31.48	3.70	6.37	10.07
6	General	35.89	6.64	42.53	12.21	18.66	30.87	50.75	31.44	82.19



Sl. No	Stage	Accounts 2009-10			Revised Budget Estimate 2010-11			Budget Estimate 2011-12		
		Plan	Non plan	Total	Plan	Non plan	Total	Plan	Non plan	Total
	Sub Total General Education	300.76	5191.69	5492.41	347.89	5999.58	6347.47	501.86	8764.42	9266.28
7	Technical Education	58.00	216.77	274.77	61.97	243.61	305.58	74.58	321.76	396.34
	Total Education	358.76	5408.46	5767.18	409.86	6243.19	6653.05	576.44	9086.18	9662.62

Source: - Demand for Grants and Detailed Budget Estimates 2010-11 vol. 1. Government of Kerala

Sports and Youth Services

12.76 Kerala is a state renowned for its commendable achievement in sports both at national and international levels. Kerala is one of the few states in the country which has legislated a bill (Kerala Sports Act 2000) and thus provided an impetus to the growth of sports and games in the state. In Kerala, sports and games are today seen as a way of life. Sports and its related activities is helping the state to emerge as a dominant sporting power in our country.

12.77 The Kerala State Sports Commission had recommended the integration of sports and physical education into the school curriculum from the academic year 2009-10 onwards. The syllabus for introducing Physical Education as a part of school curriculum has been approved. The books and other materials are being prepared by the experts. The programme has been initiated in the academic year 2010-11. The introduction of physical education and sports as a subject of study in schools is certainly to add another feather to Kerala's achievements across various sectors dealing with the day-to-day life of the people.

35th National Games

12.78 Government of Kerala is hosting the 35th National Games. There will be 36 medal events and two demonstration events. National Games Secretariat has been constituted as a charitable society to carry out all the works needed for the successful conduct of the games. As the time available is limited, it has been decided to conduct the games in stadia which are to be renovated. About 24 stadia are selected for upgradation/renovation package. Four Greenfield stadiums are also proposed at Karyavattom, Vattiyoorkavu, Central Stadium in Thiruvananthapuram and Kozhikode and the project is envisaged to be taken up under Design Built Operate and Transfer mechanism with the participation of private entrepreneurs. A Games village is also to be made available, where all the athletes and team officials are to stay during the games, as agreed in the Host City Contract. It was decided to construct a Games village accommodating about 5000 persons. Roads leading to the stadium have to be upgraded and other facilities like water supply, games equipments has to be ensured. All the works are progressing.

12.79 National Games will certainly improve the sports infrastructure in the State. National Games will boost the sports ethos of the people of the state, especially the younger generation and it will be a boon for further development of sports in Kerala in the coming years.



Kerala State Sports Council

12.80 Kerala State Sports Council is an autonomous body formed in 1954. It has been made a statutory body with the enactment of Kerala Sports Act 2000 which extends the concept of sports for all. There are District Sports Councils to look after the affairs at district level. In accordance with the objectives of the Act, the entire spectrum of sports promotion and allied activities in the state has been brought under the purview of Kerala State Sports Council.

12.81 Kerala State Sports Council is the apex agency for the promotion and development of sports and games and allied activities. The council currently has 59 administrative staff and 172 coaches in its roll. There are 25 centralized sports hostels, 32 sports hostels in colleges and 15 sports hostels in schools which are financially supported by KSSC. The centralized sports hostels are directly maintained by KSSC and the school and college hostels are maintained by respective managements. There are about 1600 students in these hostels. The Council has been organizing coaching camps and tournaments, upgrading sports infrastructural facilities and assisting District Sports Councils for the conduct of district level tournaments.

12.82 In order to popularize football in Asian Countries, a project named Vision India has been introduced by Asian Football Confederation. As part of this, State Sports Council and State Football Association have jointly undertaken a project named Vision India with the help of Education Department. As an initial step it was implemented in seven selected districts. The scheme intends identification of talented school students at the age of 11 years and imparts advance training in football for moulding them into players of international standard. Altogether there are 91 schools and 2225 students are getting training under the scheme. The scheme was extended in 2009-10 to the remaining districts.

12.83 Medal winners in the national and international sports events were given cash awards. State Championship Tournament 2010-11, district and state level rural sports tournaments were conducted. Sports events were also organized for women, from block to state level. Kerala State Sports Council have conducted refresher course for coaches and deputed coaches/officials as observers to National and International meets, mini games, etc.

12.84 The KSSC is also the nodal agency for the implementation of the centrally sponsored PYKKA (Panchayath Yuva Krida Aur Khel Abhiyan) in the state. Sanction has been received for the implementation of the project in 300 panchayaths and 43 block panchayaths. It is a 75% centrally sponsored scheme. The scheme is intended to promote sports and games among youths, especially in rural areas by providing basic infrastructure and equipments at grass root level.

Directorate of Sports and Youth Affairs

12.85 Directorate of Sports and Youth Affairs was established in 1986 for the development of proper and quality infrastructure for sports and games, imparting awareness on sports and games among public, providing facilities for proper training for grooming sports persons of international standards.

12.86 The Directorate financially supports sports infrastructural development activities and maintenance of sports assets in the state. Financial assistance is given to recognized sports associations for conducting tournaments, training and coaching camps to sports persons for participation in international tournaments, to facilitate treatment of injured sports persons, for purchase of sports equipments, providing facilities/ assistance to talented sportspersons to participate in tournaments abroad and giving cash awards in having won tournaments.

12.87 Under the scheme for the maintenance/ development of play fields in the state an amount of `150.00 lakh was sanctioned for maintenance/development of play fields of 43 institutions.

12.88 Government has implemented a scheme for providing pension to circus artists in indigent circumstances. The rate of monthly pension is fixed as `525 (`500 pension + `25 money order charges). During the period under review an amount of Rs. 45.70 lakh was sanctioned to circus artists. The monthly income of `1500 is fixed as the eligibility of an applicant for the pension.

12.89 Taekwondo is a Korean martial art which has gained worldwide acceptance to be included as a competitive sports item for Olympics as well. A training programme to school children below the age of 18 years was started for boys & girls. The training programme has been conducted in 55 schools in the State and in each training centres 25 children were trained during the period. During 2010-11, the Taekwondo trainees won 7 gold, 6 silver and 13 bronze medals in the national school Taekwondo championship held at Bombay.

12.90 Similar other sports disciplines which are being promoted in Kerala include Karate, Judo etc. Karate is a martial art to achieve physical fitness, improve mental discipline and emotional equanimity, learn self defense skills and develop sense of responsibility for oneself and others. During 2010-11, Directorate of Sports sanctioned `6 lakh for the implementation of Karate training for 200 students. Judo adopted from traditional Japanese martial art is an item of Olympic Games. The Directorate of Sports & Youth Affairs launched a scheme for imparting Judo training by starting 14 district training centers, by identifying a school in each District for this purpose and an amount of `9.06 lakh has been utilized during 2010-11. Judo trainees won 1 gold, 3 silver and 4 bronze medals in the national school Judo championship held at New Delhi.

12.91 As part of the development and promotion of ancient martial arts of Kerala a festival on Kalarippayattu is conducted every year and arranged as a joint venture of Kerala Kalarippayattu Association and the Directorate of Sports and Youth Affairs. About 380 participants including women from different districts of Kerala participated in the festival. During the year 2010-11 an amount of 0.25 lakh rupees was sanctioned for the conduct of the state festival.

12.92 Rajiv Gandhi Sports Medicine Centre at the Directorate of Sports is the only sports medicine centre in the state to promote excellence in sports by lending scientific and prompt medical assistance and rehabilitation therapy to sports persons. Under the period the centre has given medical treatment to 1400 sports persons. Financial assistance to 449 institutions was given for the purchase of sports equipment under the report period.

Kerala State Youth Welfare Board

12.93 Kerala State Youth Welfare Board is an autonomous body constituted in 1985 to function as an apex body for co-ordination and implementation of all youth welfare schemes in the state. Kerala State Youth Welfare Board with its headquarters at Thiruvananthapuram have a state youth centre and 14 district youth centres, a National Adventure Academy at Devikulam, Idukki district and a sub centre of the Academy at Muzhuppilangadu, Kannur district.

12.94 As part of spreading Board's activities into youths it has established youth centres in all districts and these are working as youth development centres. Through these centres youth can get information about carrier guidance, self employment training and various other activities. These centres are very active in ensuring the involvement of various clubs and NGOs. Youth centres have organized youth leadership camp, exhibition for youth, adventure activities etc.

12.95 Keralotsavam a unique festival for the rural as well as urban youth of Kerala enables them to participate in the cultural, artistic, sports and games competitions. This mega fest is conducted through local self government departments at four

levels .The primary level is at Grama Panchayat/ Municipality/ Corporation level. The second phase is at Block level. The third level is at District level and the fourth is at State level. The winners of district level and state level Keralotsavam are given prize money in addition to the certificates. About 15 lakh youths are participating in this festival every year. During the report year Keralotsavam was held at Thiruvananthapuram district from 2011 January 2nd to 5th. About 5000 youngsters participated in the mega programme. The winners of the state level Keralotsavam programme were selected to participate in the 16th national youth festival held in Rajasthan from 12th to 16th of January 2011.

12.96 Board has launched the Yuvasakthi project to involve the rural and urban youth for its developmental activities through the panchayathraj and nagarapalika system. The project has started in 978 grama panchayaths, 60 municipalities and 5 corporations of Kerala. A state level training for the panchayath youth co-ordinators were conducted. Various self employment trainings, agricultural club activities, awareness programmes etc. are continuing under the scheme. Youth coordinators are appointed for coordinating the day to day activities of the youth centres and conducting various activities in the youth centres.

12.97 As part of the yuvasakthi project, a new project viz; Yuvakarmasena has started functioning. The main objective of the scheme is to channelize youth resource for rural development. This sena was formed in all districts through district youth centres which provide the youth groups training on disaster management, first aid application, community work etc. to extend voluntary service in periods of emergency. As part of 100 days programmes of Govt., Yuvakarmasena regional training camps were conducted at Kozhikkode and Kottayam.

12.98 For encouraging spirit of adventure among youth, training in various adventure sports like trekking, paragliding etc are conducted. Financial assistance to adventure clubs for conducting adventure activities was also provided.

12.99 The youth clubs play a vital role in organizing and implementing various environment awareness programmes, social forestry programmes and formation of nature clubs at local levels. Board has formulated several awareness building programmes such as seminars, workshops and publicity through media against substance abuse, HIV/AIDS, social evils like dowry, child marriage, gender injustice etc.

12.100 Kerala State Youth Welfare Board has given financial assistance to youth clubs. The scheme provides training to unemployed youth for promoting self employment in the areas like DTP, mobile phone servicing, computerized financial accounting, auto driving, electrical and electronic equipment maintenance, agriculture production, processing marketing etc. The expenditure on training cost of materials and trainers cost are met by the Board. During 2010-11 an amount of ₹ 25.79 lakh was utilized under the scheme. District wise details of financial assistance to youth clubs for conducting self employment training are given in Table 12.10

Table 12.10
District wise Details of Financial Assistance to Youth Clubs during 2010-11

Sl. No.	District	Number of Clubs allotted Financial Assistance	Sanctioned Amount (. lakh)
1	Thiruvananthapuram	20	3.44
2	Kollam	20	1.97
3	Pathanamthitta	18	1.47
4	Alappuzha	17	1.88
5	Kottayam	33	1.65
6	Idukki	15	1.65
7	Ernakulam	11	1.17
8	Thrissur	19	2.23
9	Palakkad	13	2.97
10	Malappuram	18	1.67
11	Kozhikode	16	2.24
12	Wayanad	16	1.60
13	Kannur	18	1.25
14	Kasargod	10	0.60
	Total	244	25.79

Source: Kerala State Youth Welfare Board

12.101 Information and guidance centers named Jalakam are functioning in the district youth centres with computer internet facilities, services of counselors etc. Information and guidance for higher studies, employment etc, are available from the District Youth Centers at Thiruvananthapuram, Ernakulam, Pathanamthitta, Kozhikode and Malappuram.

Outlay and Expenditure of Sports and Youth Affairs sector during 2010-11

12.102 The outlay and expenditure of various schemes implemented in Sports and Youth Affairs sector is shown in Table 12.11 .The total expenditure of the sector up to March 2011 is ₹ 3248.90 lakh.

Table.12.11
Outlay and expenditure during 2009-10 and 2010-11 (₹. lakh)

SI No	Name of Scheme	2009-10		2010-11	
		Budgeted outlay	Expenditure	Budgeted outlay	Expenditure
1	Kerala State Sports Council	1000	1000	1200	800
2	Directorate of Sports and Youth Affairs	421	2612.99	450	969.28
3	Kerala State Youth Welfare Board	420	420.00	800	800
4	National Games	300	5800.00	6700	500
5	Other schemes	64	62.84	300	179.62
	Total	2205	9895.83	9450	3248.90

Source: Budget Estimates 2010-11, Govt. of Kerala

Art And Culture



Kerala's culture is distinct and unique with an enviable tradition of numerous art forms. The cultural heritage of Kerala is revealed in its varied dance forms, martial arts and cuisine. Preservation of our rich heritage is possible only through the popularization of ancient art forms, which are deeply rooted in our culture. Kerala society is nurtured to a considerable extent, through the enrichment of local art forms. There are many institutions solely set apart for the promotion and encouragement of these art forms.

12.104 Academies, publishing houses, cultural centres, institutions of fine arts and folk arts, research centres and directorates like Museums and Zoos, Archives, Archaeology etc., are some of these institutions. During 2010-11, an amount of Rs 3405 lakh has been provided as plan assistance to this sector and an amount of Rs 2887 lakh has been utilized for the development of the sector. The following section presents a brief summary of activities carried out by the institutions during the year 2010-11.

1. Kerala Sahitya Academy

12.105 The Kerala Sahitya Academy is an autonomous institution established for the promotion and development of Malayalam language and literature. The Academy organizes literary programmes, publishes books, honours writers and participates in literary exhibitions.

12.106 The periodicals like Sahitya Chakravalam, Sahitya Lokam and Malayalam Literary Survey were published by the Academy. Also books published in Malayalam before 1950 are preserved in micro film in the library. Academy also has an audio cassette library of 700 audio cassettes. This includes recorded sounds of cultural personalities. The Academy is recognized as an apprentice training centre for library graduates by Central Human Resources Development Department. The academy also functions as a research centre. Forty research scholars are undergoing research activities in the centre and 210 research scholars are utilizing the reference facilities in the Academy library. Academy published 44 books during 2010-11.

12.107 During 2010-11 awards were given to eminent writers who contributed to language and literature. The Academy also conducted many cultural exchange programmes and book exhibitions.

2. Kerala Sangeetha Nataka Academy

12.108 The Academy is the nucleus of all amateur arts clubs and training institutions in the state and it always stands for the betterment of art forms. The Academy is affiliating all cultural institutions in the state. The Academy conducts festivals, competitions and seminars for promoting dance, drama and music. The Academy conducted the 'International Drama festival 2011' during the year. Dance festival, Swathi Sangeetha Festival, State professional drama competition and other cultural events were organized during the year.

3. Kerala Lalithakala Academy

12.109 The Academy promotes the talents of painters and sculptures through camps, demonstrations and exhibitions. During 2010-11, the academy organized many national and state level camps and exhibitions on drawing, sculpture, photography etc in which renowned artists took part.

12.110 As an attempt to search the roots of the pictorial art of Kerala, Academy has organized the 16-day Kalamezhuthu programme. The Academy has organized exhibitions, video film melas, 'kalari' programmes for children and speeches during 2010-11. The Academy assisted many artists during the year for exhibiting their paintings and drawings.

4. Kerala State Chalachitra Academy

12.111 The Kerala State Chalachitra Academy is the only academy for motion pictures in India. During 2010-11, the Academy organized many programmes for promoting film and TV media. The Academy organized 15th International film festival in December 2010. About 220 movies were screened in the festival. The Academy also conducted Documentary-Short Film Festival, National Film Festival of Kerala; Touring Talkies programme Visual Appreciation Camps for Children etc., during the year.

5. Kerala Folklore Academy

12.112 The Kerala Folklore Academy is an autonomous institution closely associated with folklore subjects. The objectives of the Academy are promotion of traditional folk arts of Kerala, dissemination of folk performing arts, welfare of the folk artists

and scientific documentation of these arts and their classification and publication of books, journals promoting culture and traditional art forms.

12.113 During 2010-11 the Academy carried out many programmes for popularizing folk art forms. Stipends to students were given for imparting training in folk arts. Awards/fellowships were given to outstanding artists. Artists were given financial assistance for treatment. Various programmes were held in collaboration with art clubs in the different parts of Kerala. Two issues of Poli, journal of the Academy were released.

6. State Institute of Children's Literature

12.114 The Institute was established with the ultimate aim of all-round literary and cultural prospects of the children of the state. With a view to promote the creative and cultural growth of the children belonging to the different strata of the society, the Institute organises programmes, literary competitions and publishes children's books and periodicals. The Institute provides good quality reading material for children in Kerala

12.115 The children's monthly magazine 'Thaliru' has been brought out in new form since June 2007. The Institute organizes 'Thaliru vayana matsaram', possibly the largest reading promotion campaign in the country. One of the main objectives of the Institute was the publication of an Encyclopaedia in eight volumes.

7. The State Institute of Languages

12.116 The State Institute of Languages Kerala has been publishing academic books in pursuit of knowledge. The Institute during the year 2010-2011 published 105 books on informatics literature as part of its objective of strengthening Malayalam language. The Institute has organized book fairs in all parts of the State including an International Book Fair in Kozhikode in 2011.

12.117 A new book shop of the Institute has been opened in Trivandrum city during the year 2010-2011. 18 volumes of the Collected Works of Dr. B.R.Ambedkar were published during the year. The royalties to the authors have been increased from 10 per cent to 15 per cent of the face value of books. Sales division of the Institute has been computerized and the Institute has become the first in computerizing the book fairs with the application of open source software.

12.118 A series of subject based glossaries have been published in association with the Commission for Scientific and Technical Terminology, working under the Department of Higher Education, Ministry of Human Resource Development, and Government of India. An amount of Rs 1.165/- crore has been utilized during 2010-2011 of which Rs.1 Crore is of plan assistance and the balance expended from the revolving fund.

8. Kerala Book Marketing Society

12.119 Kerala Book Marketing Society is an agency for selling publications of Government Institutions, Kerala Sahitya Academy and National Book Trust. Books are sold through their eleven branches and one mobile sales counter. Two new branches were opened at Thrissur & Thodupuzha and two new mobile sales counters started during 2010-11. The society participates in exhibitions and organized 46 bookfairs for promoting sales. During 2010-11, books worth `7.1 crore were distributed to 1001 schools.

9. Kerala State Library Council

12.120 Kerala State Library Council is the apex body of the libraries in the State. There are 7191 libraries affiliated to State Library Council. Library Council is collecting the library cess. The Council undertakes projects to increase the infrastructure facilities of the libraries and for the activities in the cultural and information fields. The projects are implemented through the District Library Councils.

12.121 Balavedi, Vanitha Vedi, Students corner, Akila Kerala Vayana Matsaram etc were implemented through libraries to enhance reading habits and to strengthen the library service.

12.122 A model village library has been started in all the 14 districts function as social and cultural development centres with separate wings for women, children, youths, farmers etc. The Council has started academic study centres in one selected library from each district. Reference facilities are provided for college students and researchers in these centres. Financial assistance was provided to jail/juvenile libraries, seven hospital libraries and six orphanage libraries.

10. State Central Library

12.123 State Central Library is functioning under the Higher Education Department. The Library is the first one of its kind in the nation which is fully computerized and provided with most modern technology of Radio Frequency Identification System and Digital Wing. The library has 42812 members. Upto October 2011, the number of documents available in various branches of the library is 367243. The library is now subscribing to all leading dailies in English, Malayalam, and Tamil along with 544 periodicals of different nature.

12.124 The library is fully computerized and books and periodicals are issued through Libsys software. Online book reservation and renewal system has been introduced in the library. Radio Frequency Identification System enables self check in and check out system, stock verification of the books and prevention of theft. The digitization of old Government Gazettes from 1904 to 1954 has been initiated during 2010-11. 700 students participated in the summer school programme

12.125 The library has also taken charge of the British Library collections and it is functioning as a separate section. More than 5000 books are being issued every month from this section. The library has converted its computerized catalogue into an Online Public Access Catalogue (OPAC) and intends to provide access to its digital library globally by creating an internet portal.

11. The Centre for Heritage Studies (CHS, Thrippunithura)

12.126 Centre for Heritage Studies was incepted in the year 2000 as an autonomous academic and research centre for promoting heritage and cultural studies. The centre conducts P.G. diploma in three subjects viz. Archaeology & Museology, Archival Studies and Conservation. PG diploma course in Heritage Ship Technology was also started during the year. It is also a training centre for teachers and demonstrators in theoretical and practical subjects like primitive, ancient, medieval and modern art.

The centre has conducted work shop on Muziris Heritage Project ,one day seminar on 'Accessibility to the Museums' and Hortus Malabaricus Project Awareness programme during the year. The CHS has set up a conservation laboratory for the Muziris Heritage Project at North Paravur

12. Margi

12.127 Margi is a cultural centre for promoting 'Kathakali' and 'Koodiyattam'. Koodiyattam has been proclaimed as a World Heritage art by UNESCO in 2001. Margi has a permanent group of forty traditionally trained senior artists of which 28 are for Kathakali and 12 for Koodiyattam. Margi staged 84 Kathakali and 39 Koodiyattam during the year 2010-11.

12.128 Part time training in Kathakali is given to school students without fees to promote interest in youngsters in traditional arts. Special training is given with stipends in Koodiyattam under a special programme of the Kendra Sangeetha Nataka Academy, New Delhi.

13. Kerala Kalamandalam

12.129 Kerala Kalamandalam is an institution for training and research in classical art forms such as Kathakali, Mohiniyattam, Chakyarkoothu, Thullal and Kalari arts. Kalamandalam gained the status of a Deemed University in 2007. Kalamandalam has initiated several measures for upgrading the institution to the standard of a Deemed University. The institution has introduced PG and research courses, initiated infrastructural developmental activities, enhanced the library referral unit etc by adhering to UGC norms.

12.130 Mohiniyattam was staged in the commonwealth games inauguration ceremony, 50 students from Kalamandalam participated in the prestigious ceremony. Renovation works of Vallathol museum and Koothambalam was completed during 2010-11.

14. Vasthu Vidya Gurukulam

12.131 Vasthu Vidya Gurukulam in Aranmula is a unique institution under the Department of Culture to promote and preserve the traditional architecture, mural painting and other related subjects. In the absence of a statutory council for Vasthu Sasthra, Human Resource Department, Ministry of India declared Vasthuvidya Gurukulam as a nodal agency for Vasthu and

other related subjects. University recognized Vasthuvidya course is being conducted by Vasthuvidya Gurukulam. Consultancy service in Vasthu principles is rendered for constructing houses and other buildings. Gurukulam has so far completed the renovation work at Sree Padmnabhaswami temple and Aranmula Parthasaradhi temple and renovation work at Tali temple is going on. Around 461 registrations have been done in the consultancy wing during this period. Vasthuvidya Gurukulam is conducting four academic courses in vasthuvidya and mural painting based on the basic texts of Vasthuvidya. Gurukulam is also documenting important Traditional architectural structures in Kerala.

15. Guru Gopinath Natana Gramam

12.132 Guru Gopinath Natana Gramam is a cultural institution for imparting training in classical dance and music with special focus on popularising "Kerala Natanam" which is a combination of Kathakali and Koodiyattam. The institution provides necessary facilities for imparting art education to children and training to talented youths.

Natana Gramam conducts regular and vacation classes in dance, music and other performing arts. The construction of National Museum is in progress. Documentation works of "Kerala Natanam" was completed during this period.

16. Kumaranasan National Institute of Culture

12.133 Kumaranasan National Institute of Culture is the first memorial constituted by the Govt. of Kerala in the name of the great poet Sri. Kumaranasan Asan. It started functioning in the year 1966 with the main mission of spreading Kumaranasan's works and his messages among the public. In order to achieve this objective Kumaranasan National Institute has promulgated a Comprehensive Development project of construction of an International convention centre, International Library, National Heritage Museum, Institute for Research and development, Eco Garden, Cultural Tourism etc. The land now available with the Institute is not sufficient to construct all the above projects and hence procedure for acquiring 1.1 Hectares of land is nearing completion. For this purpose the institute has remitted Rs. 1.80 Crores to the Revenue Department.

12.134 During the year 2010 the Institute has published complete works of Kumaran Asan containing 4000 pages in four volumes. The construction of the four statues by the noted sculpturer Sri. Kanayikunhiraman is going on. The present research institute being recognized by the Kerala University has been advantageous to the students with new books and new research and study materials. In addition the functioning of the medicinal garden has been expanded with more rare medicinal plants and high quality seeds. Arrangements have also been made to start the works of construction of the projects.

17. Multipurpose Cultural Complex Society (Vyloppilly Samskrithi Bhavan), Thiruvananthapuram.

12.135 Vyloppilly Samskrithi Bhavan is an institution built with the support of Government of India to function as a research, documentation and performance centre of traditional and classical cultural traditions. It is one of the few institutions of its kind in India and is a UNESCO approved centre for cultural heritage preservation. The Mudra Fest is an important annual programme of Samskrithi Bhavan. It is conceived as a forum to study and appreciate the value of classical dances from the great masters of the country. Classical dances and lecture demonstrations were conducted in which renowned artists performed. Weekly programmes on Kathakali, Nangiarkoothu, Ottanthullal, Vilpattu, Classical dances.

18. Jawahar Balabhavan

12.136 Balabhavan imparts training in arts and crafts for children between the age of four and sixteen. Classes are held after school hours and during vacations. Training is imparted in all forms of creative arts and crafts, general knowledge, yoga, electronics, spoken English, personality development, aero modeling, kalaripayattu etc. Nearly 1994 children attended the vacation classes in Thiruvananthapuram. During 2010-11, 36 women were trained in self employment under the scheme "Pratheeksha" in Thiruvananthapuram Balabhavan.

19. Archives Department

12.137 Collection, management and preservation of records are the major functions of the State Archives Department. The records transferred from various departments / institutions are scrutinized and arranged as per archival principles.

Department follows scientific methods for the preservation of paper and palm leaf records kept in the department. Records from Secretariat and Health Department were transferred to the State Archives Department. A conservation lab at Central Archives, Thiruvananthapuram, has been set up. The Kerala State Archives is a 'A' Category member in the International Council on Archives which is an International body of about 170 member countries in the world which is aimed to promote the Archival Heritage in the world. The basic function of the Department is the Preservation of the Archival wealth of the State. This includes collection conservation, publication, research and preservation of public records, semi public records and private records of the State. Exhibitions, Seminar etc are organized to arouse archival consciousness. Training programmes are organized to those working in record rooms to increase the efficiency.

12.138 Archival exhibitions and national level seminars are organized to arouse archival consciousness among the public and the academic community in particular 'Archives Week Celebrations' are organized in the month of November every year as part of the International Archives Week Celebrations of the International Council on Archives. As a part of arising archival awareness among the public, the Department had conducted exhibitions, seminars and workshops. A Journal "Thaliyola" of historical records has been published trimonthly. Also three training programmes were conducted for the staff of the department.

20. Archaeology Department

12.139 Scientific conservation of cultural heritage of the state is the prime function of Archaeology Department. The Department is having 150 protected monuments, 10 archaeological museums and one regional conservation laboratory. Periodical explorations and excavations are conducted in search of archaeological remains. Ancient monuments and traditional structures like forts, bridges, caves, buildings etc are protected and maintained. Mural paintings in temples and churches, oil paintings in palaces etc are also scientifically conserved.

21. Museums and Zoos Department

12.140 Museums and Zoos have been functioning as tourist spots except the Thiruvananthapuram Zoological Park which is for conservation of wildlife and promotion of research in the field of animal behaviour, nutrition etc. In the year the Directorate carried out many modernizing and maintenance activities in the Museum and Zoo institutions at Thiruvananthapuram, Thrissur and Kozhikode.

12.141 Regular classes are organised for the school/college students and public. The target groups are given half a day class followed by a free visit to the Zoo. Wildlife and its importance, Nature and Wildlife Conservation etc. are the core subjects covered. Film shows and slide shows are also conducted as part of it. Interactive sessions are organised in once every fortnight in the newly renovated Museum auditorium. Topics related to Wildlife Conservation, Environmental health, Cultivation of ornamental and medicinal plants, Museum display etc. are selected. Departmental staffs in Museums, Zoo, Botanical Garden, members of NGOs and Nature Clubs participated in the sessions. Wildlife Week, World Environment Day, Animal Welfare Fortnight etc. were celebrated with various programmes. Competitions in Quiz, Elocution, Painting and Essay writing, etc. related to Wildlife for school/college students are being held as part of it.

22. Kerala State Film Development Corporation, Thiruvananthapuram

12.142 KSFDC (a public limited company) has been providing support facilities for the production of theatre films and documentaries since 1975. The Corporation owns ten theatres and the Chitranjali Studio.

12.143 KSFDC has successfully launched several modernizing works and evolved new programmes for raising its revenue during the year. Chitranjali Studio has been modernized by equipping it with modern lights, track, trolley and other latest film equipments..

23. State Institute of Encyclopaedic Publications, Thiruvananthapuram

12.144 The State Institute of Encyclopaedic Publications is an institution established for publishing Encyclopaedias and other similar reference books in the Malayalam language keeping a high standard comparable to that of renowned Encyclopaedias like 'Encyclopaedia Britannica' and 'Americana'. After the formation of the Institute in 1976 different schemes were

introduced with a view to enlarge its sphere of activities. The most important ones were the publication of subject Encyclopaedias on World Literature and Environment.

12.145 The Institute has so far published 15 volumes of the General Encyclopaedia and seven volumes of the Encyclopaedia World Literature. As such, five volumes of the General Encyclopaedia and three volumes of the Encyclopaedia World Literature still remain to be published. The revised edition of General Encyclopaedia Vol 3 and General Encyclopaedia Vol 6 were published during the period.

Information Technology Education Indian Institute of Information Technology and Management – Kerala (IIITM – K)

7.144 Indian Institute of Information Technology and Management – Kerala (IIITM_K) was set up by Government of Kerala in the year 2000, as a premier institute of excellence in post graduate education and research in the area of Information Technology and allied areas. The Institution is a non-profit making autonomous institution and is registered under Section 25 of the Companies Act. All the shares of the Company is held by Government of Kerala and the management of the Institute is vested in a Board of Directors.

7.145 IIITM-K's Mission is to be an institution of excellence in education, research, development, and training in basic and applied Information Technology and Management and to be a leader in educational networking and services provider for higher education and professions. The institute is helping the region's development through its education, expertise and services and thereby make it an attractive destination for hi-tech industry. Since 2001, the Institute has been offering a Post Graduate Diploma in Information Technology, abbreviated PGD-IT. The graduated students have been getting impressive placements in top IT companies through campus interviews so far. More than 200 students have so far been placed in reputed companies across the country.

7.146 IIITM-K continued to function from leased premises in the Technopark campus and only post Graduate Diploma in IT course was being conducted. By the year 2007-08, the students admitted for the course reduced drastically, which promoted IIITM-K to obtain recognition from CUSAT to start postgraduate courses. During 2008-09, one – acre land was allotted in Technopark and around Rs. 7.15 crores was provided for construction of a building measuring 3500 sq. m. which is already completed and made fully functional.

7.147 The facilities available for higher learning at post graduate / doctoral levels currently in the State are insignificant. It is an acknowledged fact that even at national level, only a limited number of seats are available for post graduate level studies in Information Technology and allied areas. Around 5% of the students passing out of the engineering colleges in the State have facilities available for postgraduate studies. Thus there is an urgent need to increase the seats available for post graduate studies in the State and it is essential to attract mainstream postgraduate students and promote both academic and research activities of great depth and meaning to ensure technological strength of Kerala.

7.148 The Institute currently offers a Master of Science programme in Information Technology, M.Phil programme in Eco-Informatics and a Post Graduate Diploma programme in e-Governance. Students who have Bachelor's degree in any branch of Engineering / Technology or Master's Degree in Computer Science / Applications with minimum of 60 percentage marks are admitted to the Master of Science in IT programme and for Master of Philosophy in Ecological Informatics programme, students who have passed M.Sc with First Class in Natural /physical Science with minimum of 60 percentage marks are admitted. PGDeG is a Government sponsored programme, and 15 seats are reserved for nominated Government officials and the remaining seats are for open candidates. Entry level requirement for admission to the PGDeG programme is a Bachelors degree in any discipline with working knowledge of computer systems. Diploma / Certification in computer application will be an added advantage. Preference is given to B.Tech/MBA/ MCA degree holders. Since 2001, the institute has been offering a Post Graduate Diploma in Information Technology, abbreviated PGD – IT. The graduated students have been getting impressive placements in top IT companies through campus interviews so far. Institute has also been offering PhD programme under core computer Science and ICT areas.

IIITM-K is focusing in the following areas and emerging as an engine for promoting growth by using IT in inclusive development programmes. To drive the stated vision of IIITM- K, the institute has post graduate and doctoral programmes through the following schools. These schools shall also cater to the needs of the IT Industry by means of offering programmes

(workshops, short courses, short –term training etc.) in specific skill development

a) School of Computer Science and IT

7.149 This school covers the core areas of Computer Science and IT. The subject areas covered include Computer Science, Software engineering, IT, Systems Programming, Telecommunication and Networking, Embedded Systems, Database Management Systems, Artificial Intelligence, VLSI, Web technologies, Information Security, Mobile technologies and their integration with applications and services, etc.

b) School of Computational Sciences

7.150 The subject areas include constructing mathematical model and numerical solution techniques and using computers to analyse and solve scientific, social scientific and engineering problems. It also covers scientific databases, visualization, computational and physical modeling, scientific computing, computational chemistry, computational biology, algorithms and their applications over distributed systems and high performance computing.

c) School of Informatics

7.151 The real value of IT comes when it is adapted and tuned to applications in different domains of social relevance. The areas to be covered are informatics systems in Education, Agriculture, Ecological Informatics, Health Informatics in E-Governance, domain – specific Scientific Databases and their management, enterprise integration, Community Information and Collaboration systems etc. Information management, Library and Information Sciences, Multimedia content developments, Information management are all the areas in Informatics.

School of Humanities and Management

7.152 The subject areas include entrepreneurial Development & Management, Human Resource Management & Industrial Relations, logistics, Marketing Management, Knowledge Management, organizational behavior, cognitive sciences, systems of management for emerging virtual enterprises, linguistics, E-Governance, management of education, transactional analysis, community knowledge empowerment and IT enterprise management.

Kerala State Council for Science, Technology and Environment

7.153 The Kerala State Council for Science, Technology and Environment (KSCSTE) was established in 2003 to promote excellence in science and technology through learning, research and development with the involvement of academia, industry, research organizations and to benefit the society through science and technology interventions with the involvement of user agencies and beneficiaries. Kerala State Council for Science, Technology and Environment (KSCSTE) was constituted as an autonomous body of the Govt. of Kerala by restructuring the erstwhile State Committee on Science, Technology and Environment. The primary objective of the Council is to implement Science and Technology Programmes to enhance the socio-economic development as well as quality of life and environment of the State. The Council also intends to revamp and streamline the science and technology programmes to make them more responsive to the development needs of the State, and help in the transformation of Kerala as a knowledge economy.

7.154 There are six Research & Development Centers functioning under the umbrella of the Council viz., Centre for Earth Science Studies (CESS), Centre for Water Resource Management and Development (CWRDM), Kerala Forest Research Institute (KFRI), National Transportation Planning and Research Centre (NATPAC), Jawaharlal Nehru Tropical Botanic Garden and Research Institute (TBGRI), and Kerala School of Mathematics (KSM). The Council also supports three grant-in-aid institutions namely, Sophisticated Test and Instrumentation Centre (STIC), Integrated Rural Technology Centre (IRTC) and Malabar Botanical Garden Society (MBGS). The council also undertakes co-ordinates and oversees many research programmes through the Universities and other R&D facilities established by the State and Central Governments.

Activities and Achievements of the Council HQ

7.155 During the review period the Council has organised and implemented various scientific activities through their supporting institutions. The major activities are the following.

(a) The Coastal and Environmental Division

7.156 The Coastal and Environmental division was implementing Ecology and Environment scheme for the purpose of providing assistance to scientists and technologists for doing scientific/research work on the environmental problems and issues. One such project was on climate change and another project was on cadastral scale CRZ maps for urban areas which was implemented through CESS. The water quality monitoring and soil quality monitoring programmes also achieved considerable progress. The Division also provided technical inputs in 222 CRZ cases for discharging the functions of KCZMA.

b) Science & Technology Promotion Division operated the following schemes:

(i) Science Research Scheme (SRS)-

7.157 Science Research Scheme (SRS) aims at promotion of Research & Development activities in the state both in fundamental and applied research. Under the scheme, research projects in emerging areas of science and engineering are supported by providing financial support for implementation. Among 42 new projects considered by the RCSE Committee, 21 projects were approved during 2011.

(ii) KSCSTE Research Fellowships

7.158 KSCSTE started Research Fellowship Programme in the year 2002, to promote research work leading to Ph.D in the eleven disciplines-Agricultural Science, Chemical Science, Physical Science, Environmental Science, Earth System Sciences, Engineering Sciences, Life Sciences, Taxonomy (Botany & Zoology), Bioinformatics and Mathematical Sciences A total of 24 new fellowships were offered in 11 disciplines of science,

(iii) Selective Augmentation of R&D Activities (SARD) Scheme

7.159 Selective Augmentation of Research and Development Activities (SARD) is a scheme initiated by the Council with a view to strengthen science and technology infrastructure primarily in the University Departments, Colleges and R&D Institutions. SARD envisages modernization of laboratories by way of procurement of essential equipments and upgrading of existing facilities for teaching as well as R&D activities. Funds for 5 SARD projects were sanctioned, comprising of 3 new and 2 ongoing projects;

(iv) Sastraposhini Council Scheme

7.160 Sastraposhini is a scheme launched by the Council for strengthening Science education among High Schools of the State. By this programmes model laboratories in Physics, Chemistry and Biology were established in selected Schools in the state. The monitoring committee visited 53 Govt High Schools of the State and selected 14 schools for establishing Sastraposhini Model Labs;

(v) Sastraposhini MRS Scheme

7.161 Work for establishing Model Science laboratories in 20 Model Residential Schools of the State was completed;

(vi) Student Project Scheme

7.162 This programme envisages providing financial assistances to the students of University Departments and Colleges in Kerala for the conduct of Scientific Projects as part of their curriculum. During the year 2011, 63 projects were sanctioned;

(vii) Sastrabodhini Programme

7.163 Monthly scientific programme was continuing in all the 27 Model Residential Schools (MRS) which are being regularly monitored.

(viii) Scheme for Promoting Young Talents in Science (SPYTIS)

7.164 science projects were selected for funding for promoting young talents in science.

c) Engineering and Technology Programme

7.165 This Scheme is aimed at promoting research in newly emerging and challenging areas of engineering and technology. Sanction was accorded for 6 new project proposals. Financial support was offered to academic institutions, research organizations, etc. towards organization of conference, workshop, etc. Science Literature Awards were conferred on individuals who have made substantial contributions in promoting science through Science Literature in Malayalam.

d) Patent Information Centre – Kerala (PIC-K)

7.166 KSCSTE has established Patent Information Centre-Kerala (PIC) functioning as the Satellite Centre for Patent Facilitating Centre for Technology Information Forecasting and Assessment Council (TIFAC), Government of India. It aims to promote the Intellectual property output and to protect the traditional knowledge output of the State. The major objectives of PIC are to generate awareness among Public on Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) through seminar, workshop, exhibition, etc, to facilitate patent database search and access to patent related documents and to offer technical, legal and financial assistance to institutions for filling patent.

PIC-K has organized 42 IPR awareness programmes in the State and as a result 54 patent applications were received. 5 patent applications from institutions were forwarded to PFC/TIFAC for filing. PIC-K established 12 IPR Cells in 12 Govt. and Aided Engineering Colleges in the State. Intellectual Property Facilitation Centre for MSME (IPFC for MSME) organized 8 IPR awareness programmes for the Industrial Enterprises and Clusters and visited 22 Enterprises and Clusters in different parts of the State.

e) Kerala Biotechnology Commission (KBC)

7.167 Kerala Biotechnology Commission is responsible for the implementation of the BT policy and related guidelines laid down by the Biotechnology Board. It provided financial assistance to 7 young investigators under the Young Investigators Programme in Biotechnology. Under the International Biotech Regulatory Services (IBRS) scheme four projects was supported during the period. KBC also started a new programme to organize training programme in selected emerging areas of Biotechnology and two programmes were supported under the scheme. The Commission also initiated steps for the establishment of a Translational Research and development Centre in collaboration with Kannur University.

Activities of R & D Centres

The Centre for Earth Science Studies (CESS)

7.168 CESS has been instituted as a Centre of Excellence in Earth Sciences by the Government of Kerala in 1978 and amalgamated under Kerala State Council for Science, Technology and Environment with the objective to promote modern scientific and technological research and development studies in the domain of Earth Sciences. The Centre for Earth Science Studies has carried out multidisciplinary studies in the field of earth sciences, with special emphasis on societal needs. Research programmes of CESS were broadly grouped under the themes- crustal evolution and geodynamics, natural hazards, coastal processes and management, atmospheric dynamics, natural resources and environmental management. CESS has undertaken 43 externally funded R & D projects including one international project, 40 plan R & D projects, 11 plan Infrastructure projects and 38 consultancy projects. Under the academic activities 21 students worked for PhD and 36 did their PG dissertation.

Centre for Water Resources Development and Management(CWRDM)

7.169 Centre for Water Resources Development and Management, functions with eight divisions and six units/sections and four sub centres carrying out research, development and extension activities on various aspects of water resources, development and management. CWRDM has its mandate in carrying out research, development and extension activities in various aspects of water resources development and management. CWRDM completed 14 R & D projects and had 46



ongoing projects and 11 consultancy projects. CWRDM has conducted 8 seminar/symposia/conferences. It has organized and conducted 16 training programmes and 6 farmer leaders training programmes. The centre has brought out 35 papers and 20 reports. The scientists of the centre have rendered their technical expertise in various national, regional and local level technical committees of the Govt. and other bodies.

Kerala Forest Research Institute (KFRI)

7.170 Kerala forest Research Institute is one of the leading forestry research institutes dedicated to tropical forestry research. KFRI had 50 R & D projects and 8 consultancy programmes. It conducted 14 training programmes. An important achievement was the establishment of 32 km long coastal bio-shield at Vadanappalli under the coastal bio-shield programme. KFRI also studied the distribution, species and population dynamics of *mikania micrantha* and succeeded in developing a biologic control using a natural fungal pathogen. The important research projects consisted of improving productivity of plantation, preparation of management plan for high value biodiversity area, biodiversity conservation and nature education programmes. KFRI has published 11 books, 21 research reports and 24 research papers.

National Transportation Planning and Research Institute (NATPAC)

7.171 Natpac is a centre of excellence concerned with all areas of transportation planning, research and development, training and consultancy to meet the safe transportation needs of the public. NATPAC has undertaken 14 plan project and 10 sponsored projects. The important achievements consist of preparation of Integrated Development of Transport Infrastructure for an emerging town (Kottarakkara), preparation of inventory of roads for Grama Panchayath, road connectivity to the proposed Kannur airport, traffic and transportation studies for 23 towns in Kerala State, use of waste plastics in road construction, resource mapping for road construction materials, inland water transport of west-coast canal in Kerala, road safety measures, etc. NATPAC has published a handbook on transport and road accident statistics and 5 research papers. Jawaharlal Nehru Tropical Botanical Garden and Research Institute (TBGRI)

7.172 Jawaharlal Nehru Tropical Botanical Garden and Research Institute was founded with the main objectives of conservation of the tropical plant genetic resources and development of improved scientific methods for their sustainable use to the maximum extent for human welfare. TBGRI has 50 plan projects, 36 externally funded projects along with 2 consultancy

projects. It has published 88 papers on various subjects and a book 'Bamboos at TBGRI'. 14 rare endemic tree species were added to arboretum and 19 palms to palmetum. A programme for greening state highway was initiated. A virtual herbarium database application package was developed for digitalizing TBGRI herbarium. A comprehensive account on the current status of the flowering plants of the Western Ghats was successfully completed.

Kerala School of Mathematics (KSOM):

7.173 The Kerala School of Mathematics has been setup at Kozhikode as a joint venture of KSCSTE and National Board of Higher Mathematics (NBHM), under the Department of Atomic Energy, Government of India. The main objective of the institute is to promote Mathematical research in the country and particularly in Kerala. During 2011, 5 seminars and 4 colloquium and 2 international seminars were conducted.

The Grant-in-aid Institutions

7.174 The Grant-in-aid Institutions of the KSCSTE viz. Sophisticated Test and Instrumentation Centre (STIC), Malabar Botanic Garden Society (MBGS), Integrated Rural Technology Centre (IRTC) have carried out various activities in their respective fields.

7.175 Apart from the above activities, the Council has also organized A high-level meeting on Centre-State Technology Partnership jointly with the Department of Science of Science and Technology (DST), Government of India on November 6, 2010. More than 70 senior officials, scientists and activists of the Central and State Governments and governmental and non-governmental institutions attended the meeting. A panel consisting of eminent persons placed the user perspective on current state of technologies and technology application in the state as well as the future demands in various sectors

7.176 The 23rd Kerala Science Congress was organised at CESS during 29 to 31 January 2011. The theme of the Congress was "Science and technology for transforming Kerala as a green economy".

7.177 Recognising the role of KSCSTE/ CESS in dealing with coastal zone management issues, MoEF has identified CESS as the nodal organization for the preparation of the World Bank funded Integrated Coastal Zone Management Project.

Regional Cancer Centre, Thiruvananthapuram

7.178 Regional Cancer Centre, Thiruvananthapuram (RCC), is an autonomous scientific institution sponsored jointly by the Government of Kerala and the Government of India. The centre was established in the year 1980 as a tertiary referral centre for the diagnosis and treatment of cancer. RCC rated amongst the top three of the 28 Regional Cancer Centres in the country. It is the only comprehensive, dedicated centre for diagnosis, treatment and control of cancer in Kerala. In average 32,000 new patients occur every year in the state and out of this more than one third comes to RCC for treatment.

Major Achievements of RCC during the period 2010-11

Infrastructure Development

- A new Blood Irradiator machine aimed at minimizing transfusion reactions in bone marrow transplant patients is purchased as a part of infrastructure upgradation.
- An underground water storage facility of 15 lakh litres capacity was commissioned to tackle the long standing water scarcity.

Social Services

- Free treatment were provided to tribal people, BPL families and children less than 18 years of age through different schemes such as Tribal Project, Cancer Suraksha Mission, Rashtriya Suraksha Scheme and Thalolam.
- Conducted several campaigns for the the promotion of our 'Cancer Care for Life'.

Clinical Services

- Radiation Oncology
- Surgical Oncology
- Medical Oncology
- Paediatric Oncology
- Pathology
- Imageology
- Nuclear Medicine
- Pain and Palliative Care

Community Oriented Programmes

- **Conducting trainer-trainee Programmes, cancer detection camps, cancer awareness education programmes and tobacco cessation clinic.**

Work Pattern in RCC

- 13230 new cancer patients in 2010-11
- 180858 patients reviewed in 2010-11
- 604 patient visits every day
- 450 patients given radiotherapy every day
- 200 patients administered chemotherapy every day
- 125 procedures performed every day
- Regular research activities and publications

Fee Treatment to Poor Cancer Patients

7.179 Free treatment to poor cancer patients is a policy of the State Government. Data regarding free treatment to the cancer patients belong to BPL families for the last four years are given below.

Table –23.1
Free Cancer Treatment to the BPL families for the last four years

SL. No	Particulars	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
1	No.of New Partients registered	11327	12123	13040	13230
2	Existing number of patients	139818	163837	167628	180858
3	No.of free category patients	5550	5455	5868	5987
4	No. of patients got Chemotherapy free of cost	197	148	181	
5	No.of Chemotherapy free of cost	3575	4267	4300	3327
6	No.of free Radiation treatment	2918	3717	3940	3205
7	No.of free surgeries	2113	2886	2994	1953
8	Total cost of free treatment (₹.In lakh)	1188	1060	1135	1193

13

CHAPTER

Health



Health

1 3.1 Health Services have emerged as the largest and fastest growing sector in the world economy. Health sector is one of India's largest sectors in terms of revenue and employment. During 1990's Indian Healthcare sector grew at a compound annual rate of 16%. Health sector today contributes to 5.2% of GDP in India. There have been significant developments in the health sector in India in recent years. The Rashtriya Swasthya Yojana (RSBY) has emerged as an effective instrument for providing basic health cover to poor and marginal workers. The Central Governments in association with state Government is initiating various National programmes for the control of communicable and non-communicable diseases

13.2 Kerala enjoys a unique position in the health map of India. The health indicators in Kerala are at par with the Western world. We have the lowest infant mortality and maternal mortality rate with the highest life expectancy in the country. However, the spread of modern disease has become major crisis in Kerala. Higher prevalence of mental health problems, suicide rates, death due to road traffic accidents and other traumas are other dimensions of the health problems in Kerala. Kerala is facing an alarmingly high mortality rate at the most productive ages of people. Human Development Report 2005 adduces increase in life expectancy as one of the reasons for high levels of morbidity in Kerala and emphasize on better nutrition, environmental sanitation and preventive health care, enhanced role for the public sector and greater regulation of the private sector. The major problems in the health sector of Kerala are

1. Prevalence of diseases associated with lifestyle and ageing.
2. Prevalence of environment related diseases owing to problems of community hygiene and pollution.
3. Lack of infrastructural facilities and trained personnel

13.3 The success of Kerala health indicators is more due to the investment in the social capital rather than only in the public health care, resulting in a more accountable and integrated primary health care system. The public sector is unable to meet the demands for health care and people have responded to these inadequacies by increased use of the emerging private sector. This has led to the growth of the private medical care set up in the State and the dependence on private health care is quite high even among the lower income groups and rural areas. Health sector has to be improved considerably in terms of availability and quality of its physical infrastructure, human resources and services so as to fulfil the growing demand for health services. The present Health delivery system has to be improved with by increasing efficiency, effectiveness and accountability. The health policy of the State will focus on the requirements of elders, people residing in remote areas, tribal people, vulnerable groups etc. Similarly, mental health including psychological care and counselling will give priority.

Health Care Infra structure in Government sector

13.4 The Health Care system in Kerala comprises mainly under three heads namely Allopathy, Ayurveda and Homoeopathy. The Health infrastructure consists of 2724 institutions with 52893 beds. Besides there are 5403 sub centres under Directorate of Health Services. Out of the total institutions 46.44% are under Allopathy, 32.2 % under Ayurveda and 21.36 % under Homoeopathy department. Medical services are also provided through the co-operative sector and the Private sector. There are 74 hospitals with 6767 beds under the Co-operative sector in the State. The Health Infrastructure in Government sector during 2011 is given in Table 13.1

Table 13.1
Health Infrastructure in Government Sector during 2011
(No)

Sl No.	System of medicine	Institutions	Beds	Patients treated during 2011	
				IP	OP
1	Allopathy(DHS)	1255	37750	1831724	53057551
2	Alopathy (DME)	10	10079	347334	3341592
3	Ayurveda(ISM)	874	2860	41102	10481288
4	Ayurveda Medical Education	3	1259	9072	386721
5	Homoeopathy	582	945	53442	11839811
	Total	2724	52893	2282674	79106963

Source: Allopathy, Medical Education, Ayurveda and Homoeo departments

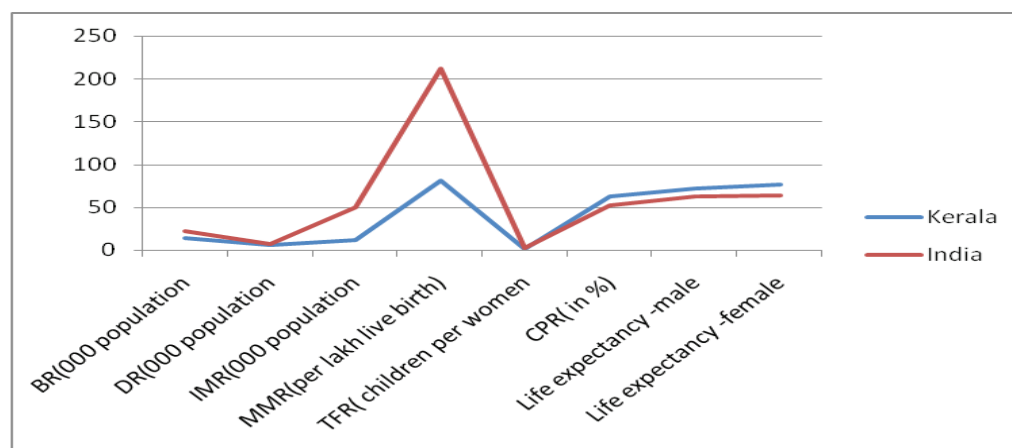
13.5 Table 13.2 below shows the basic health indicators of both Kerala and India during 2011

Table 13.2
Basic health indicators 2011

Sl.No.	Health Indicators	Kerala	India
1	Birth rate ('000 population)	14.7	22.5
2	Death rate ('000 population)	6.8	7.3
3	Infant mortality rate('000 population)	12	50
4	Child mortality rate 0-4 years ('000 population)	14	69
5	Maternal mortality rate (per lakh live birth)	81	212
6	Total fertility rate (children per woman)	1.7	2.6
7	Couple protection rate (in percent)	62.3	52
8	Life at birth Male	71.4	62.6
	Female	76.3	64.2

Source: Directorate of Health Services

Fig:13.1
Basic health indicators 2011



Department of Health Services

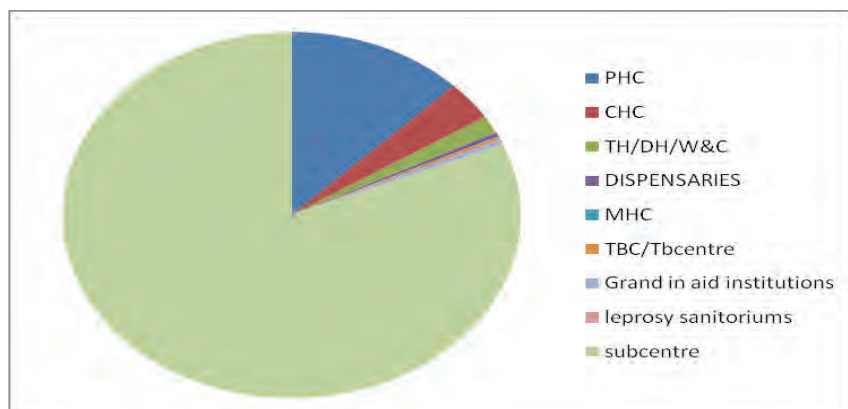
13.6 The department of Health Service is formed mainly for the establishment and maintenance of medical institutions with necessary infrastructure. It offers services such as control of communicable diseases, Family Welfare services including maternal and child health services, implementation of National control / eradication programmes, providing curative services and administration. There are 1255 institutions and 37750 beds under the Directorate of Health Services which consists of Primary Health Centres, Community Health Centres, Taluk Head Quarters hospitals, District hospitals and specialty hospitals for mental illness, leprosy and tuberculosis. Details of major medical institutions under DHS during 2010 & 2011 are shown in Table 13.3 below.

Table 13.3
Major Medical institutions under DHS
(No.)

Sl.No.	Institution	2010	2011
1	Primary Health Centres (including MCH Centres)	835	835
2	Community Health Centres	237	230
3	Taluk/District /Women & Children Hospitals	95	103
4	Dispensaries	24	25
5	T.B. Clinics/Centres	17	17
6	Grant-in-aid institutions	29	29
7	Leprosy Control Units	3	3
8	Sub Centres	5403	5403

Source: Directorate of Health Services

Fig:13.2
Major Medical institutions under DHS during 2011



13.7 Category wise major medical institutions and beds in Kerala under DHS are given as Appendix 13.1.

Primary Health Centres

13.8 According to World Health Organization report Primary health care is essential health care, based on practical, scientifically sound, and socially acceptable method and technology, universally accessible to all in the community through their full participation at an affordable cost and geared towards self-reliance and self-determination (WHO & UNICEF, 1978). There are 835 Primary Health Centres in Kerala along with 5403 sub centres under Health department. 175 PHCs are now categorized as 24x7 PHCs. District wise number of PHCs and sub centres with details of beds during 2011 is given in Table 13.4

Table 13.4
District wise number of PHCs and Sub centres with details of beds during 2011
(No.)

Sl No.	District	PHCs (other than 24 X 7 PHCs)		24 X 7 PHCs		Sub centres	
		Institutions	Beds	Institutions	Beds	Institutions	Beds
1	Thiruvananthapuram	62	182	7	101	481	
2	Kollam	48	32	6	114	421	Nil
3	Pathanamthitta	38	264	5	96	261	Nil
4	Alappuzha	39	54	17	254	366	Nil
5	Kottayam	41	62	13	316	330	Nil
6	Idukki	29	122	11	164	309	Nil
7	Ernakulam	41	60	34	872	409	Nil
8	Thrissur	68	262	11	166	471	Nil
9	Palakkad	64	414	11	206	504	Nil
10	Malappuram	63	184	21	340	591	Nil

Sl No.	District	PHCs (other than 24 X 7 PHCs)		24 X 7 PHCs		Sub centres	
		Institutions	Beds	Institutions	Beds	Institutions	Beds
11	Kozhikode	56	80	7	94	401	Nil
12	Wayanad	13	24	8	140	201	Nil
13	Kannur	68	442	14	312	411	Nil
14	Kasaragod	30	0	10	168	247	Nil
	Total	660	2182	175	3343	5403	Nil

Source: Directorate of Health Services

Community Health Centres

13.9 At present, there are 230 Community Health Centres under the Directorate of Health Services. Major departments like surgery, orthopaedics etc is functioning in some CHCs. The district wise number of CHCs and allotment of beds during 2011 are given in Table 13. 5 shown below:

Table 13.5
District wise number of CHCs and allotment of beds during 2011
(No)

Sl.No.	District	CHCs	Beds
1	Thiruvananthapuram	23	789
2	Kollam	17	443
3	Pathanamthitta	13	242
4	Alappuzha	16	424
5	Kottayam	17	609
6	Idukki	14	302
7	Ernakulam	23	779
8	Thrissur	24	806
9	Palakkad	19	463
10	Malappuram	21	526
11	Kozhikode	16	334
12	Wayanad	8	242
13	Kannur	10	339
14	Kasaragod	9	229
	Total	230	6527

Source: Directorate of Health Services

General /District /Taluk Hospitals

13.10 There are 11 General Hospitals, 15 District Hospitals, 19 speciality hospitals, 80 Taluk Headquarters Hospitals and 48 other hospitals under Health department. As a part of standardization, these hospitals are to be strengthened with equipments and modern amenities.

13.11 District wise details of inpatient/outpatient, major/minor operations conducted in hospitals/dispensaries under DHS during 2010 and 2011 are given in Appendix 13.2

Box No. 13.1
NABH Accreditation

During 2010-11 General hospital Ernakulam received NABH Accreditation from the National Accreditation Board for Hospitals and Health providers. This is the only hospital in Government sector which has received NABH Accreditation.

Source: Directorate of Health Services

Women & Children's Hospitals

13.12 The W&C hospital provides special care to women and children particularly to pregnant women. The hospital also gives immunization for children. There are only 6 Women & Children's Hospitals in Kerala in Thiruvananthapuram, Kollam, Alappuzha, Ernakulam, Palakkad and Kozhikkode. More Women & Children's Hospitals are to be established covering all districts of Kerala, ensuring 100 per cent institutionalization of delivery and making pregnancy safe with specialty treatment in gynecology and early detection of child diseases.

T.B. Clinics/Centres

13.13 There are 17 T.B. Clinics and 3 TB centres in Kerala under DHS. The district wise distribution of clinics and beds available is given in Table 13.6 as shown below.

Table 13.6
District-wise distribution of T.B. Clinics/Centres and Beds – 2011
(No)

Sl.No	District	T.B. Clinics		T.B. Centre	
		Institutions	Beds	Institutions	Beds
1	Thiruvananthapuram	2	508		
2	Kollam	0	0	2	0
3	Pathanamthitta	0	0	1	0
4	Alappuzha	0	0	2	36
5	Kottayam	0	0	2	48
6	Idukki	0	0	1	0
7	Ernakulam	0	0	1	40
8	Thrissur	0	0	1	0
9	Palakkad	0	0	1	0
10	Malappuram	0	0	2	52
11	Kozhikkode	1	100	1	0
12	Wayanad	0	0	1	0
13	Kannur	0	0	1	0
14	Kasaragod	0	0	1	0
	Total	3	608	17	176

Source: Directorate of Health Services

Leprosy Sanitoriums

13.14 There are 3 leprosy sanitoriums in Kerala under Directorate of Health Services for the eradication of leprosy. The total bed strength of these institutions is 1916. Besides this, there are 8 leprosy

control units without inpatient facility. These units conduct surveys, medical camps and referral services. Reconstructive surgery (RCS) facility is provided to patients. The number of RCS done in 2009-10 was 38. During 2011, 46 surgeries were conducted. District wise distribution of leprosy control units in Kerala during 2011 is given in Table 13.7

Table 13.7
District Wise Distribution of Leprosy Control Units in Kerala – 2011
(No)

Sl.No.	District	Institutions	Beds	IP
1	Alappuzha-Nooranadu	1	993	240
2	Thrissur-Koratty	1	660	230
3	Kozhikode-Chevayoor	1	263	140
	Total	3	1916	610

Source: Directorate of Health Services

13.15 The prevalence rate of leprosy for the year 2010-11 is calculated as 0.27. New cases are detected through school health programme and home visit of ASHA workers. The incidents of new cases in past five years is given below in Table 13.8.

Table 13.8
The incidents of new cases of Leprosy
(No.)

Year	New Cases
2006	870
2007	778
2008	827
2009	884
2010	931
Total	4290

Source: Directorate of Health Services

Box No.13.2
Pain & Palliative and Elderly Care

In Kerala 11% of population comprises of the Elderly which is projected to become 185 by 2026. The Directorate of Health Services provides Palliative care services which are implemented at three levels

- Primary level-home based care supported by LSGI and PHC
- Secondary level-hospital based care supported by civil society initiatives and Taluk level hospitals
- Tertiary level-supported by civil society initiatives and Medical colleges

More than 422 Palliative care units are established in the State under the Palliative care project of NRHM. Through Palliative care a total of 7300 patients were covered ie, 422 patients through primary level, 175 secondary and 16 patients through tertiary level.

Source: Directorate of Health Services

Kerala State Institute of Virology & Infectious Diseases, Alappuzha

13.16 Kerala is the only State with its own Virology Institute, which is a useful concept that should serve as a model for other States. The aim of the KSIVID is to establish necessary infrastructure and processes for early detection and rapid prevention of infectious diseases like chikungunia, dengue

fever, leptospirosis and other occasional threat of some other diseases like Avian Flu, Anthrax etc. Isolation and identification of viruses is the main function of the Institute. Considerable progress has been made in the control of many vaccine preventable diseases, but many other infections are on the increase. During the outbreak of infectious diseases, the institute gives necessary assistance for investigation. The Institute has two components namely laboratory component and disease surveillance component.

State Institute of Health and Family Welfare

13.17 The Health and Family Welfare Training Centre Thycud Thiruvananthapuram was started during 1967 as Family Planning Training Centre for imparting in-service and orientation training for Medical officers and paramedical staff of Kerala Health Service department. With the integration of Maternal & child health and public health activities, the training centre has been redesigned as Health and Family Welfare Training Centre (HFWTC). Then it was upgraded as SIHFW on February 2001. In 2004 it was given functional autonomy. Now this institute is the apex training institute under the Kerala Health Services. This institute plays a key role in improving the quality of manpower in the health sector.

13.18 The State Institute of Health and Family Welfare provides training to employees of Kerala health services and conducts monitoring activities and has a mandate for research consultancy. The Institute has excellent infrastructure facilities including computer lab and is capable of running 5-6 programmes simultaneously. This Institute undertakes training for various categories of health staff under different schemes such as Plan, NRHM and State training programmes of IMG. The Institute is committed towards equipping personnel with latest techniques and developments in Health sector and Family welfare. The Institute also involves in the development of training resource material and training modules. The trainings conducted are pre-placement trainings, induction trainings, in-service trainings, skill development like supervisory, administrative management and computer trainings and training of trainers in which doctors, administrators, nurses, ministerial staff, paramedical staff and other officers got trained. Nearly 450 medical staffs got NRHM& UNICEF training and 166 persons received STP training during 2011. The Institute has provided four trainings on gender based violence during 2011 and this has contributed much in improving the welfare of women. The training programmes provided to health staffs like nurses, attenders, nursing assistants etc. resulted in remarkable change in their attitude, behavior and efficiency.

Box. No.13.3

Present Status of the Training Institutes and Trainings in Kerala

- The Kerala State Institute of Health and Family Welfare Thycud ,Thiruvananthapuram is the apex institute for conducting trainings
- Regional Family Welfare training institute in Kozhikkode provides training to the staff of the northern districts
- Public Health training school Thiruvananthapuram provides two year Diploma Health Inspector(DHI) course for Junior health inspectors, one year MPW for JHI and six months female health supervisor training course for JPHN
- Female Health Supervisors training school in Kozhikkode conducts six month FHS training course for JPHNs
- Junior health Inspector training centre in Palakkad district conducts two year Diploma course
- Four Junior Public Health Nurse Training Centres are functioning in Kerala in Thiruvananthapuram, Kottayam, Palakkad and Kasargod districts
- District training centres are functioning in Kollam, Alappuzha, Thrissur, Wayanad and Kozhikkode districts

Source: Directorate of Health Services

Welfare Society for the Locomotor Disabled

13.19 The aim of the Welfare Society for the Locomotor Disabled is to help the locomotor disabled by giving aids and appliances. The Society is concerned with the early detection of disability by giving training to ASHA workers, anganwadi workers, health staff and other NGOs. The Society conducts medical camps for the disabled and supplies artificial limbs and walking aids free of cost to poor patients. Every year the society conducts various camps and distributes aids and appliances. During 2010-11 the Society distributed aids and appliances worth Rs.9 lakh.

Society for Medical Assistance to Poor

13.20 A registered society started in 1998 to provide necessary financial assistance to the poor patients for life threatening diseases such as brain surgery, open heart surgery, pacemaker implantation, angioplasty, renal transplantation surgery, tumor resection and prosthesis, tumor of lumbar thoracic vertebral, cancer, dialysis, and liver transplantation surgery. Every month about 400 numbers of applications are received in the Directorate of Health Services for assistance from the society. Details of assistance availed to beneficiaries through the society from 2007-08 to 2010-11 are given in Table 13.9

Table 13.9
Details of assistance availed to beneficiaries through the society from 2007-08 to 2010-11

Year	Number of beneficiaries	Amount availed
2007-08	560	82.43
2008-09	3649	513.92
2009-10	2318	306.53
2010-11	3380	422.25
Total	9907	1325.13

Source: Directorate of Health Services

Para Medical Services

13.21 Medical and paramedical professionals are essential to achieve health strategy. The different type of laboratories functioning for providing paramedical services in the State are

- Public Health Laboratory
- Government Analyst Laboratory
- Chemical Examiner's Laboratory Department
- Drugs Control department

Public Health Laboratory

13.22 Public Health Laboratories caters to the diagnostic needs of patients from both in the Government and private sectors. The State Public health and clinical laboratory, Thiruvananthapuram is a pioneer institution in the field of bio-medical investigations. The laboratory functions through eight different technical sections such as Clinical Pathology (Diagnostic), Biochemistry, Serology, Bacteriology, Cytology, Radio immunoassay and Central Malaria Lab. In addition to this, a teaching section for Diploma in M.L.T. course and a Voluntary Counseling and Testing Centre (V.C.T.C.) is functioning. The laboratory is associated with an external Quality Control Programme of CMC Velloor. About 300 patients attend the lab daily and about 3000 tests are performed daily in the SPHL, TVPM. There are three Regional Public Health Laboratories at Ernakulam, Kozhikode and Kannur. The RPHL Ernakulam & Kozhikode functions through four different technical sections such as Hematology/Clinical Pathology, Biochemistry, Serology and Bacteriology. In the Regional Public health laboratories at

Ernakulam & Kozhikode about 100-150 patients attend the laboratory daily and about 1000 different tests are performed. District public health labs are functioning at Kollam and Alappuzha districts. These laboratories cater their services to the general public ie, from Government hospital as well as from private hospitals.

Government Analyst Laboratory

13.23 The Analyst Laboratories which is under the control of Commissionerate of Food Safety perform a very important role in the health activity in the State by checking the quality of food materials and drinking water available to the public. These laboratories check dietary articles collected from various hospitals, food materials supplied through Civil Supplies Corporation, exported and imported food articles of Food Corporation of India, samples collected from industrial concerns and chemicals used for water treatment, samples concerned with food poison etc. In addition, these laboratories are concerned with the detection of newer type of adulterants such as brominated vegetable oil, soluble coal tar dyes, pesticide residue heavy metals etc. Water pollution problems are also being dealt in these laboratories. The laboratories are declared as the Appellate Authority under the Pollution Control Act. Government Analyst Laboratory, Thiruvananthapuram and Regional analyst laboratory of Ernakulam and Kozhikode and District food testing laboratory, Pathanamthitta are working for food analysis as well as water analysis needs of the State. Now these laboratories are preparing for NABL Accreditation. The Analytical Laboratory has two wings Water analysis section and Food analysis section. Particulars of samples are given below

- The food samples are received from local bodies, MVs and railway under PFA Act 1954
- Government department samples
- Suspected food poisoning
- Private parties including tea board and FCI
- Hospital dietary articles
- Sabarimala /informal samples
- Water samples

13.24 Total number of samples collected in these laboratories and number of samples found adulterated during 2011 is given in Table 13.10

Table 13.10
Details of samples found adulterated in Analyst laboratories during 2011
(No)

SI No.	Name of laboratory	Samples collected	samples found adulterated
1	Govt. Analyst laboratory, Thiruvananthapuram	9586	224
2	Regional Analyst laboratory, Ernakulam	9705	319
3	Regional Analyst laboratory, kozhikkode	7951	279
4	District Food Testing laboratory, Pathanamthitta	1786	36
	Total	29028	858

Source: Government Analyst Laboratory, Thiruvananthapuram

13.25 Out of the total 29028 samples collected 2.95% of samples were found adulterated during 2011. A total number of 11392 food samples were received and analyzed under PFA Act 1954 from various local bodies in the State. Out of this, 320 samples were found adulterated. The highest percentage of adulteration is found in ice cream (26.92%). A total of 12023 water samples were analyzed during 2010-11. Out of 5599 samples analyzed, 2594 samples were found to be free from coliform bacteria. Samples received from private parties for analysis is 8807 and an amount of Rs.975930 has

been collected as fee for analysis. The total number of prosecution launched in connection with food adulteration during 2010-11 was 233. Total number of cases disposed off during this period was 158 out of which 86 cases were convicted and 72 cases were acquitted.

Chemical Examiner's Laboratory

13.26 Chemical Examiners Laboratories were established in India to render independent scientific service to Criminal Justice Administration system by the middle of 19th century. Chemical examiner's laboratory is under the administrative control of the Home department and is issuing certificates after examining material objects involved in criminal cases and also provides expert opinion to various courts. As a part of modernization programme and to ensure increased efficiency of service modern analytical instruments were purchased and infrastructure facilities developed. Details of technical work for the year 2011 in the Chemical Examiners laboratory is given below as Table 13.11.

Table 13.11
Consolidated Annual Report of the Technical Works of the Chemical Examiner's
Laboratory Department – 2010-11
(No.)

Sl. No.	Crime Head	cases Pending as on 1/9/11		cases received during 9/11		cases examined during 9/11		cases pending as on 1-10-2011	
		Cases	Articles	Cases	Articles	Cases	Articles	Cases	Articles
1	Murder Cases	254	873	26	127	30	89	250	911
2	Sexual Offences	840	2073	107	392	70	322	877	2143
3	Human Poisoning Cases	22237	83543	344	1222	155	630	22426	84135
4	Animal Poisoning	113	615	4	17	3	13	114	619
5	Drunkenness/Blood Alcohol	42	70	18	35	41	50	19	55
6	Excise	9571	27027	1478	4845	2187	8527	8862	23345
7	Distillery	11	15	365	995	376	1010	0	0
8	Narcotics	391	1338	58	90	53	204	390	1230
9	Miscellaneous Cases & Explosives	178	482	25	120	23	68	180	534
10	Tinctures Under M&TP	80	2309	4	16	1	35	83	2290
	Total	33717	118345	2429	7865	2939	10948	33207	115262

Source: Consolidated report, Chief Chemical Examiners Laboratory

Drugs Control Department

13.27 The Drugs Control department regulates the manufacture, distribution, sale and quality of drugs marketed in the State under the provision of the enforcement of the Drugs & Cosmetics Act 1940 and Rules 1945 and enforces other laws like Drugs and Magic Remedies Act 1954, The Kerala Drugs and Other Stores Act 1971, The Drugs Order 1995, The Kerala Poison Rules 1996 and NDPS Rules. The department was formed in 1961. The regulatory agency is involved in the work of licensing inspections, analysis of random samples of drugs and prosecution against offenders of law and other related acts implemented by the department. There are 82 modern drug manufacturing units, 171 blood banks, 15

blood storage centres, 44 cosmetic manufacturing units, 21 homeopathic drug manufacturing units, 929 ayurvedic drug manufacturing units, 14700 modern drugs sales premises and 687 homoeo sales premises, 309 restricted licenses, 9 van licences, 74 poison licenses and 294 poison permits in the State. The Department has an intelligence branch to detect and prevent the sale of spurious drugs. The Drugs Controller is the authority to approve palliative care centre as recognized medical institution for processing oral morphine preparation.

Kerala State Aids Control Society

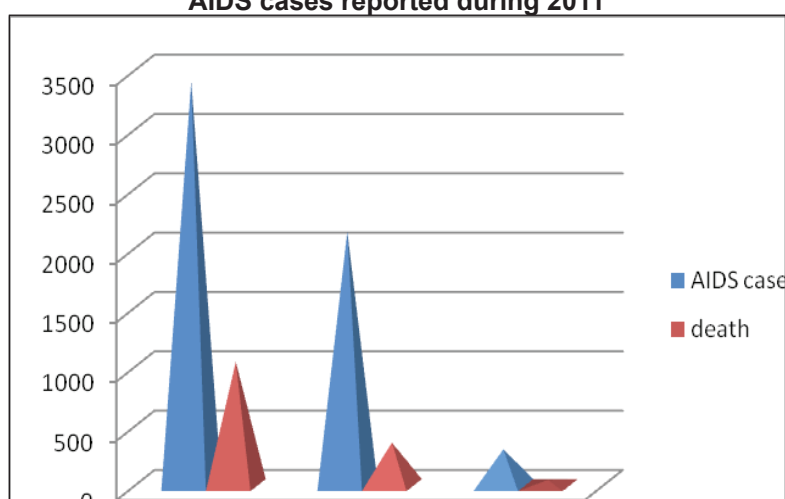
13.28 The Kerala State Aids Control Society and Kerala State Blood Transfusion Council ensures the availability of safe blood to the needy patients. The Kerala State Aids Control Society plays an important role in the prevention of HIV/AIDS epidemic. Seven blood component separation units and 35 blood storage centres have been started during 2010-11. The Society implements various programmes with the support of National AIDS Control Organization (NACO) supported by UNAIDS and WHO. The main programmes of the Society are Jyothis, Prathyasa, Pulari, Ushas, Blood safety, Suraksha, Community care centre, Tele counseling etc. Details of AIDS cases reported during 2011 is given in Table 13.12

Table 13.12
AIDS cases reported during 2011

Category	AIDS cases reported	Death
Male	3404	1040
Female	2136	359
Children	302	45
Total	5842	1444

Source; The Kerala State AIDS Control society

Fig:13.3
AIDS cases reported during 2011



13.29 The details of blood units collected in Blood banks in Kerala monitored by KSACS is given as Appendix 13.3. The annual blood collection report of the Kerala State Blood Transfusion Council is given below in Table 13.13

Table 13.13
Blood collection report of the Kerala State Blood Tanfusion Council during 2011

Sl No.	Item	Number
1	Voluntary blood collection	3701
2	Screening of Blood a) HCV+ 11 b)HbsAg+ 4 c)VDRL+ 4	19
3	Blood bags used	3715
4	HIV kits used(Rapid)	44
5	HCV	44
6	Hbs Ag	44

Source: Kerala State Blood Tanfusion council, Thiruvananthapuram

Nursing Education – Nursing Schools

13.30 There are 15 Nursing Schools under DHS, which provides three year General Nursing course. 10 nursing schools are functioning under the State Plan schemes. Every year an annual intake of 385 students are being admitted for the General Nursing course. The infrastructure facilities of these institutions are far below the standards set by the Indian Nursing Council.

13.31 Details on the annual intake in different nursing courses during 2011 are given in Appendix 13.4.

Institute for Communicative & Cognitive Neuroscience (ICCONS)

13.32 The Institute for Communicative & Cognitive neuroscience has been formulated under Society for Rehabilitation of Cognitive and Communicative Disorders (SRCCD). The SRCCD is a charitable society registered under the Travancore-Cochin Literary Scientific and Charitable Societies Act (1995) in 1998. The Institute is working in the field of Cognitive and Communicative disorders of developmental and acquired nature affecting persons of all ages from infancy to old age. Now the Institute provides treatment for diseases like autism, mental retardation, learning disability, cerebral palsy, hearing impairment, post stroke, central visual disorders, dementia, developmental neurometabolic disorders etc. ICCONS has two centers, one at Thiruvananthapuram and the other at Shornur. A communitive outreaching centre is also functioning in Kottayam district. Nearly 16000 patients have registered in ICCONS so far. Major services available under this Institute are the following.

- Neurology, OP,IP services
- ENT services
- Speech therapy
- Psychotherapy and behavioral therapy for IPs and OP's
- Physiotherapy and occupational therapy
- Parental education programmes, diagnosis and counseling
- Audiological rehabilitation
- Training programme for teachers, parents, doctors etc
- Linguistic training
- Workshop and public education programme on disabilities
- Research and development activities
- Software development for autistic children
- Multi model stimulation and psycho dynamic exercise for the rehabilitation of children with cognitive language and motor disabilities
- Special schools at Thiruvananthapuram and Shornur
- Genetic and metabolic outreach

Commissionerate of Food Safety

13.33 Food Safety and Standards Authority of India has been established under the provisions of Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006 as a statutory body for laying down science based standards for articles of food and to regulate manufacture, storage, distribution, sale and import of food so as to ensure availability of safe and wholesome food for human consumption. The aim of the department is to make all edible items used by people safer. Under the Food Safety and Standards Act, the Authority has a mandate of ensuring safety of food items imported into the country also.

13.34 District wise details of Medical and Para medical personnel under DHS during 2011 are given as Appendix 13.5.

Medical Record Cell

13.35 Medical Record Libraries provide information regarding Health care system. It is established with the intention of maintaining medical records, medico legal documents, birth and death register properly and to generate data for the implementation and evaluation of health care system. At present, medical record libraries are functioning in 49 institutions in the State.

Department of Medical Education

13.36 Medical Education department plays a vital role in imparting medical needs of medical and Para- medical personnel and to meet the health needs of society. In Kerala, medical education is imparted through five medical colleges at Thiruvananthapuram, Kozhikode, Kottayam and Thrissur districts. Nursing Education is imparted through three Nursing colleges in Thiruvananthapuram, Kozhikode, Kottayam, Alappuzha and Thrissur districts. Dental Colleges are functioning in Thiruvananthapuram, Kozhikode and Kottayam districts. In the private sector, 17 Medical Colleges, 19 Dental Colleges and 101 Nursing colleges are affiliated under the Health University.

13.37 Medical and Para medical courses conducted in Govt. Medical Colleges with annual intake of students under DME during 2011 is given in Appendix 13.6. List of major Medical institutions under DME are given in Table 13.14

Table 13.14
Major Government Medical Institutions under DME 2011

Sl.No.	Institutions	No.s
1	Medical College	5
2	Dental College	3
3	Nursing College	5
4	Regional Institute of Ophthalmology	2
5	College of Pharmaceutical Science	1
6	State Board of Medical Research	1
7	Directorate of Radiation Safety	1
8	Kerala Heart Foundation	1
9	Indian Institute of Diabetics	1
10	State Institute of Sports Medicine, MCH, Kozhikode	1
11	Para Medical Council	1

Source: Directorate of Medical Education

13.38 Details of Personnel (Clinical and Non Clinical) in Medical Colleges under DME are given in

Appendix 13.7. Details of major Medical Institutions in the private sector is given in Table 13.15

Table 13.15
Major Medical Institutions in the Private sector

Sl.No.	Institutions	No.s
1	Medical College	17
2	Dental College	19
3	Nursing Colleges	101
4	Ayurveda Medical college	13
5	Homoeo Medical colleges	3
6	Siddha	1
	Total	154

Source: Kerala University of Health and Allied Sciences

13.39 Details of beds, patients treated and operations conducted in Government Medical College hospitals during 2011 is given in Table 13.16

Table 13.16
Beds, Patients treated and Operations conducted in Government Medical College Hospitals during 2011

Sl No	Medical College Hospitals	Beds	Inpatients	Outpa-tients	Major Op-erations conduct-ed	Delivery cases at-tended
1	MCH, Thiruvananthapuram	1935	66361	731416	20223	0
2	SAT, Thiruvananthapuram	1025	34383	204316	6096	4415
3	MCH, Alappuzha	1035	30000	400000	11550	7000
4	MCH, Kottayam	1400	59255	551946	20849	3977
5	Institute of Child Health and Children's Hospital, Kottayam	204	8741	146639	1152	0
6	Medical College Hospital, Thrissur	714	28000	600000	7500	2850
7	Chest Hospital, Thrissur	441	9000	14000	1600	0
8	MCH, Kozhikkode	2125	73056	432563	12000	0
9	Institute of Maternal and Child Health, Kozhikkode	1100	35099	221272	6047	12155
10	Institute of Chest Diseases, Kozhikkode	100	3439	39440	300	0
	Total	10079	34733	3341592	87317	30397

Source: Directorate of Medical Education

Medical Colleges

13.40 Five Government Medical Colleges are functioning at Thiruvananthapuram, Kozhikkode, Kottayam, Alappuzha and Thrissur districts. During 2011 Government has allotted additional fund to start four new Medical Colleges at Idukki, Kasargode, Pathanamthitta and Malappuram districts. Standardization and up gradation of the medical Colleges by equipping them with modern facilities and trained

staff is very essential .The Medical Colleges are trying to complete the developmental programmes already started to keep the Medical Council of India norms.

Box No.13.4

Major Achievements under DME during 2011

- Number of seats in MBBS course has increased from 200 to 250 in Kozhikkode Medical College
- New OP block, golden jubilee block, superspeciality, SAT etc started functioning in Thiruvananthapuram Medical College under the scheme PMSSY
- MRI scan was introduced in Medical colleges Alappuzha , Thrissur and Kottayam
- Institute of Maternal and Child Health (IMCH) started functioning in Kozhikkode Medical college with Central assistance and co -operation of NRHM
- Post graduation courses started in Alappuzha and Thrissur Nursing Colleges
- New paramedical courses and institutions started

Source: Directorate of Medical Education

State Board of Medical Research

13.41 The incentive and encouragement for research initiatives and paper presentations at international forums from the teaching institutions is promoted through this scheme. The idea is to provide funds for those who present papers or chair sessions in international conferences, on the lines of Government of India norms.

Child Development Centre

13.42 Child Development Centre was initiated as a project during 1987, to develop feasible strategies for a policy change towards proactive anticipation of childhood disability and adolescent problems rather than a passive attempt at provision of rehabilitation services alone. Child Development centre provides support services for elderly care, pre- marital counseling, women's health issues, youth welfare, and other related fields. The Centre has been able to visualize a conceptual framework of a valid link between childhood disability, low birth weight babies and adolescent girls, under nutrition which it has demonstrated conclusively, with scientific evidence. With the establishment of 15 new Specialty units, the Centre can provide state -of - the-art services to the needy. At present the Centre undertakes activities such as research, public health awareness programme, clinical activities, distance education programme, community extension programme etc

Regional Cancer Centre

13.43 The Regional Cancer Centre (RCC), Thiruvananthapuram, was established in 1981. The Regional Cancer Centre is an internationally recognized centre for conducting a wide range of cancer research and providing state-of-the-art facilities for cancer diagnosis, treatment, palliation and rehabilitation. The total bed strength in the RCC is 370, of which 95 are day care beds. Epidemiological studies have shown that 70-90% of all cancers are environmental. Appropriate changes in lifestyle can reduce the mortality and morbidity from a good proportion of cancer and heart diseases. Details of cancer patients treated as age group wise are shown in Chapter 12. A total number of 11634 patients were treated during 2011. The details of leading sites of Cancer and Patients treated by sex in RCC during 2011 is given in the following Table 13.17

Table 13.17

Details of leading sites of Cancer and Patients treated by sex in RCC during 2011

Sl No	Male			Female		
	Site	patients treated	Death reported	Site	patients treated	Death reported
1	Oral Cavity	841	24	Breast	1732	51
2	Lung	836	70	Thyroid gland	745	1
3	Leukemia	501	77	Cervix uteri	472	11
4	Lymphoma	329	32	Oral cavity	373	9
5	Stomach	306	15	Leukemia	340	53
6	Pharynx	284	13	Ovary	300	17
7	Larynx	221	10	Lymphoma	199	10
8	Prostate	214	9	Corpus uteri	169	5
9	Rectum	213	5	Lung	149	3
10	Oesophagus	209	2	Rectum	146	10
11	Others	1872	117	Others	1190	70
	Total	5812	374	Total	5822	240

Source: Regional Cancer Centre, Thiruvananthapuram

Malabar Cancer Centre

13.44 Malabar Cancer Centre is an autonomous institution under Health & Family welfare Department registered under Societies Registration Act XXI of 1860 and clinical work in MCC started from March 2001 onwards. The main objective of the Centre is not only to provide comprehensive cancer care, particularly to patients in north Kerala, but also to develop as a Research and Training Centre of international standards. The present activities include out patient services, surgery, palliative care, diagnostic services etc. Details of cancer patients treated at Malabar Cancer Centre is given below in Table 13.18

Table 13.18
Details of Cancer Patients treated at Malabar Cancer Centre during 2011

Sl No.	Item	Number
1	New Cases treated	3729
2	Number of Beds	110
3	Major operations conducted	551
4	Minor Operations conducted	95

Source: Malabar Cancer Centre

13.45 As a part of patient welfare activities all inpatients are given mid-day meal free of cost. The Malabar Cancer Centre offers two courses –Certificate course in Oncology nursing and Nursing Assistant course. Interactive discussions on specific topics, lectures on recent trends in oncological care journal club etc are carried out as apart of regular academic activities. Apart from regular academic programmes, continuing medical education programme for doctors and post graduate students of nearby Medical colleges are organized in collaboration with IMA. A scientific Committee and Ethics Committee have been constituted for conducting clinical studies in the Centre.

Indian Institute of Diabetes

13.46 Indian Institute of Diabetes set up in 2001 at Pulayanarkotta, Thiruvananthapuram as a joint

venture of Government of Kerala and World India Diabetic Foundation is registered as an independent society under the Charitable Literary and Scientific Societies Registration Act. It is an autonomous institute engaged in the service of improving the life of people with diabetics. For this, the institute has been focusing on education of both patients and health care providers and develops and conducts outstanding research in the field of diabetics. The Institute is currently providing diabetics OPD service both at Pulayanarcotta and at the city centre in the Public health lab campus.

State Institute of Sports Medicine

13.47 The absence of a comprehensive sports medicine facility makes it difficult to meet the medical needs of the sportsmen and sports women. The number of professional sportsmen and women are increasing at a fast pace. Hence Sports Medicine has emerged as an important medical speciality. The State Institute of Sports Medicine Centre at Medical College, Kozhikode caters to the much felt need of sportspersons for specialized medical care.

Kerala University of Health and Allied Sciences

13.48 The Kerala University of Health and Allied Sciences was established by an Ordinance in 2009 and commenced its activities from 2010-11. Now it has started functioning in the premises of Government Medical College, Thrissur. This university is established for the purpose of ensuring proper and systematic instruction, training and research exclusively in all systems. There are 226 health care professional colleges University and 110 UG and PG courses affiliated to it which includes all systems of medicines such as Alopathy, Ayurveda, Homeopathy, Sidha, Unani, Yoga, Naturopathy, nursing, Pharmaceutical science and paramedical courses. Kerala University of Health sciences has given affiliation for 42 Colleges and 246 courses and thereby gave opportunity to 3800 students. The university has implemented online transmission of question papers for the first time in Kerala. The University has conducted research methodology workshop in collaboration with ICMR for medical faculties for the first time in Kerala

Ayurveda

13.49 Ayurveda is a science dealing not only with treatment of some diseases but also a complete way of life. Indian System of Medicine department renders medical aid to the people through the network of Ayurveda hospitals and dispensaries, grant-in-aid Ayurveda institutions, Sidha- Vaidya, Unani, Visha, Netra and Naturopathy. Special hospitals such as Mental Hospital, Panchakarma, Nature cure and Marma hospitals are functioning under this department. List of major institutions under ISM department is given in Table 13.19

Table 13.19
Institutions under ISM department 2011

SI No.	Item	Number
1	Ayurveda hospitals	119
2	Ayurveda dispensaries	745
	Speciality hospitals	
3	Mental hospital(Kottakkal)	1
4	Nature cure hospital(Varkala)	1
5	Marma hospital(Kanjiramkulam)	1
6	Visha hospital(Kadampanadu (Pathanamthitta), Vadakkanchery and Madakathara (Thrissur).	3
7	Panchakarma hospital (Alappuzha)	1

Sl No.	Item	Number
8	Sidha hospital(Tvpm- Vallakkadavu)	1
9	Unani (Kasargod)	1
10	Oushadhi(Thrissur)	1

Source: ISM department

13.50 District wise distribution of institutions, beds and patients treated under ISM department during 2010& 2011 is given in Appendix 13.8

Ayurveda Medical Colleges

13.51 There are 3 Government Ayurveda Medical Colleges situated at Thiruvananthapuram, Thrippunithura and Kannur districts. The total bed strength in these Medical colleges is 1259. Three hospitals are functioning under Ayurveda college, Thiruvananthapuram.

- Government Ayurveda Medical college Thiruvananthapuram
- Government Ayurveda college hospital for Women and children, Thiruvananthapuram
- Government Ayurveda Panchakarma hospital Thiruvananthapuram

13.52 The three hospitals under this college have a total bed strength of 620 patients. Dietary articles and medicine are supplied to the patients. 13 private Ayurveda medical colleges are also functioning in the State. The details of beds and patients treated in Ayurveda Medical Colleges 2011 are given in Table 13.20

Table 13.20
Beds and Patients treated in Ayurveda Medical Colleges during 2011
(No.)

Sl No.	Medical College Hospital	In patient	Outpatient	Beds
1	Government Ayurveda College hospital Thiruvananthapuram	5518	140519	620
2	Government Ayurveda College hospital Thrippunithara	2449	184092	489
3	Government Ayurveda College hospital Kannur	1105	62110	150
4	Minor Operations conducted	95		
	Total	9072	386721	1259

Source: Directorate of Ayurveda Medical Education

13.53 The Ayurveda Medical Colleges imparts ayurveda medical education on BAMS and PG courses. There are two aided colleges, 11 self financing colleges and one self financing siddha college for imparting Ayurveda medical education. These institutions function as per the norms and regulations of CCIM/AYUSH under Government of India. Annual intake of students and courses in Ayurveda Medical colleges are given in Appendix 13.9

Oushadhi

13.54 The institution was originally established as Sree Kerala Varma Ayurvedic Pharmacy in 1941 under the patronage of the Maharaja of Cochin, for supplying medicines to Govt. Ayurvedic Hospitals in Cochin .In 1959, this unit was converted and registered as Co-operative Pharmacy & Stores Limited, Thrissur. On 8th September 1975, this was incorporated under the Companies Act, 1956 and was renamed as 'The Pharmaceutical Corporation (Indian Medicines) Kerala Limited, Thrissur. Now OUSHADI is the largest manufacturer of Ayurvedic medicines all over India in Government sector functioning especially as a profit making public sector undertaking. Oushadhi is the exclusive supplier

of Ayurvedic medicine to 1016 Government hospitals and dispensaries of ISM department. In Kerala Oushadhi supplies `18-20 crores of medicines each year to State ISM department at 40 % less than market price and ISM department supplies this medicine to the poor patients in the State free of cost. The Company also caters to the demand of the public through a network of 468 exclusive agencies spread all over the State. The details of turnover for the period from 2006-07 to 2010-11 are given below in Table 13.21.

Table 13.21
Details of turnover for the period from 2006-07 to 2010-11
(₹ lakhs)

Year.	Capital Received	Sales to ISM Department	Total Sales	Profit before Tax	Profit after Tax	Dividend paid to Govt. of Kerala
2006-07	88.00	701.82	2157.30	215.62	136.21	29.50
2007-08	25	733.39	2547.79	313.55	204.44	37.31
2008-09	250	682.89	3226.41	248.97	171.93	41.88
2009-10	380	1032.82	3793.46	622.99	400.58	54.33
2010-11	400	733.37	4530.44	1022.07	669.40	100.00 (proposed)

Source: The Pharmaceutical Corporation (IM) Kerala Ltd., Thrissur

13.55 Kerala Ayurvedic Studies and Research Society is functioning at Kottakkal in Malappuram to promote research and studies in Ayurveda.

Panchakarma Hospital

13.56 Panchakarma hospital, Poojappura, Thiruvananthapuram is one of the prestigious institution under Ayurveda Medical Education. This hospital is imparting specialized Panchakarma treatment. It is proposed to convert this centre into a National Institute of Panchakarma and Research Centre.

Homoeopathy

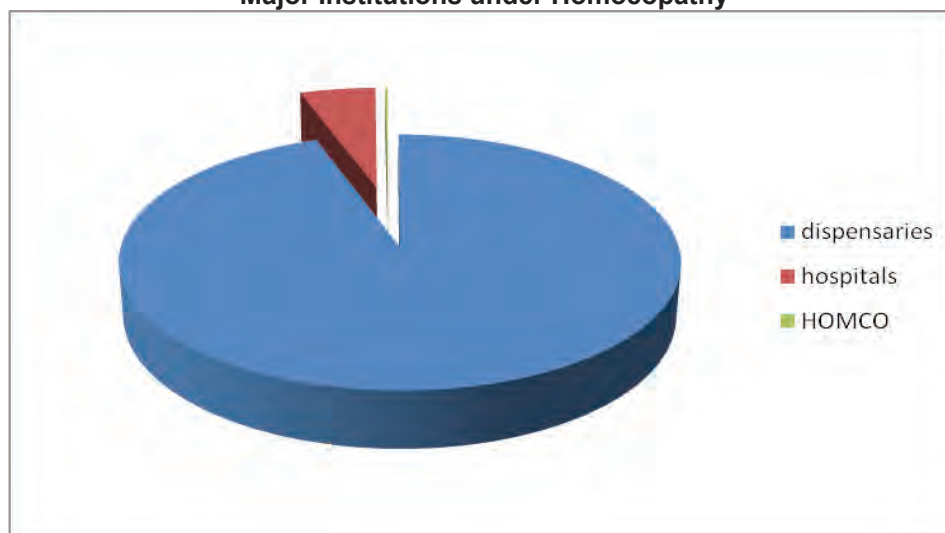
13.57 The Homoeopathy department was formed in 1973. Homoeopathy is being accepted more and more by the public as a system of treatment especially because of its economy, easy treatment and absence of side effects. There are 526 homoeopathic dispensaries and 30 hospitals with a total bed strength of 945 under Homoeopathy department in the State. In addition, Kerala State Homoeopathic Co-operative pharmacy (HOMCO) Alappuzha, a medicine manufacturing unit is also functioning under the Directorate of Homoeopathy. Details of major medical institutions under Homoeopathy is given in Table 13.22.

Table 13.22
Major Institutions under Homoeopathy Department

Sl.No.	Name of Institution	Nos / Place
1	Homoeo Hospitals District hospitals-13 Taluk hospitals -17	30
2	Homoeo Dispensaries - General-486 SCP -42 TSP -23	551
3	HOMCO (Alappuzha)	1
	Total	582

Source: Directorate of Homoeopathy

Fig:13.4
Major Institutions under Homoeopathy



13.58 District wise distribution of institutions, beds, and patients treated under Homoeopathic department during 2010 & 2011 is given as Appendix 13.10.

Homoeo Hospitals

13.59 Out of 30 homoeo hospitals, 13 are District homoeo hospitals and 17 are Taluk hospitals. Total bed strength in these hospitals comes to 945. All hospitals were provided with wheel chairs and stretchers. Clinical labs started in 17 hospitals. District wise details of beds and patients treated in Homoeo hospitals during 2011 is given in Table 13.23

Table 13.23
District wise details of Beds and Patients treated in Homoeo hospitals during 2011
(No.)

Sl.No.	District	hospitals	inpatients	outpa-tients	beds
1	Thiruvananthapuram	4	1387	178519	185
2	Kollam	3	1153	111653	75
3	Pathanamthitta	0	0	0	0
4	Alappuzha	3	1096	159707	75
5	Kottayam	3	1450	195539	150
6	Idukki	2	825	69147	50
7	Ernakulam	3	6330	163429	75
8	Thrissur	1	538	49910	25
9	Palakkad	1	564	76979	25
10	Malappuram	2	8376	164047	50
11	Kozhikode	3	11117	269417	75
12	Wayanad	1	1210	29539	25
13	Kannur	1	4582	45889	25

Sl.No.	District	hospitals	inpatients	outpa- tients	beds
14	Kasaragod	3	2080	131789	75
	Total	30	40708	1645564	910

Source: Directorate of Homoeopathy

Homoeo Dispensaries

13.60 At present, there are 551 Homoeo dispensaries in the Homoeopathy department of which 42 are in SC area and 23 in tribal areas. 426 dispensaries has been equipped with modern clinical equipments. Every year 15 or 16 temporary dispensaries are functioning at various pilgrim centres throughout the State.

Seethalayam

13.61 Seethalayam is the first gender based scheme launched in 2010-11 for empowering women's mental, physical and social health. At present Seethalayam units are functioning in Kozhikkode, Thiruvananthapuram and Kottayam districts. The department proposes to extend the services of Seethalayam to all the 14 homoeopathic hospitals in the State. Details of services rendered through these units are given in chapter 14.

Box No.13.5

Major Achievements under Homoeopathy

- ★ Preventive medicines were distributed to 17 lakh persons
- ★ 2850 medical camps and health awareness programmes were conducted
- ★ School health Programme is conducted in 28 selected schools
- ★ Speciality clinics were started in 13 district hospitals
- ★ Three regional medical stores were started in Kottayam, Malappuram and kannur districts
- ★ All homoeo hospitals (30 number) and 204 dispensarie were computerized
- ★ Seethalayam units conducted 17 public awareness programmes

Source: Directorate of Homoeopathy

The Kerala State Homoeopathy Co-operative Pharmacy Ltd. Alappuzha (HOMCO)

13.62 The Kerala State Homoeopathy Co-operative pharmacy limited (HOMCO) is engaged in the manufacture and sale of Homoeopathic medicines. This centre is the sole supplier of medicines to hospitals and dispensaries under Department of Homoeopathy since 1960. The HOMCO is the one and only pharmacy functioning in the public sector with assistance from Central and State Governments in the field of manufacture and sale of medicines. The AYUSH Department has provided over ₹90 crores for purchase of essential drugs to various states for running the dispensaries in the rural sector. The production of drugs in the Pharmacy has gone up during the last five years as shown below in Table 13.24

Table 13.24
Details on the Production of Medicines during 2006-07 to 2010-11
(₹ in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Year of Pro- duction	Production of Medicine in Value	Net Profit
1	2006-07	345.00	60.78

Sl. No.	Year of Production	Production of Medicine in Value	Net Profit
2	2007-08	573.00	106.00
3	2008-09	661.00	168.77
4	2009-10	897.00	203.39
5	2010-11	904.00	212.00

Source: The Kerala State Homeopathy co-operative Pharmacy Ltd. Alappuzha

13.63 The HOMCO having ISO 9001-2008 and GMP certificate, possesses medicinal plant firm to cultivate and preserve rare and genuine herbs which is funded by NMPB.

Homoeo Medical Education

13.64 The Homoeo Medical Education department is formed to promote education, imparting research and training in the field of homoeopathy in Kerala. There are two Govt. Homoeopathic Medical Colleges, one functioning at Thiruvananthapuram and the other at Kozhikode. Hospitals attached with Govt. Homoeo Medical Colleges are functioning with 100 beds. BHMS and PG Courses are conducted in these colleges.

13.65 Three institutions are functioning in the private sector viz, (i) ANSS Homoeo Medical College, Kottayam (ii) Dr.Padiar Memorial Homoeo Medical College, Ernakulam and (iii) Shree Vidyadhiraja Homoeo Medical College, Thiruvananthapuram.

13.66 Annual intake of students and courses in Homoeo Colleges are given in Appendix 13.11.

Co-operative Sector

13.67 There are 74 co-operative hospitals with 6767 beds and 869 doctors and 4286 nurses and para medical staff in Kerala. District wise details of infrastructure under Co-operative sector are given in Appendix 13.12.

Insurance Medical Services

13.68 There are 12 ESI hospitals with 730 beds in the State. Institution-wise details of ESI hospitals, beds, inpatients, outpatients, major operations, minor operations etc are given in Appendix.13.13.

National Rural Health Mission (NRHM)

13.69 NRHM was introduced in the country on April 12, 2005. It started functioning by the end of August 2006. Kerala has implemented the activities of National Rural Health Mission effectively for attaining the goals and objectives of National Population Policy and Millennium Development Goals. The mission aims to provide accessible, affordable and accountable quality health services to the poorest households in the remotest rural regions. The thrust of the Mission was on establishing a fully functional, community owned, decentralized health delivery system with inter-sectoral convergence at all levels, to ensure simultaneous action on a wide range of determinants of health like water, sanitation, education, nutrition, social and gender equality. Under NRHM, the focus is on a functional health system at all levels, from the village to the district. Major activities undertaken by NRHM are

- Janani Suraksha Yojana
- Civil works of health institutions
- Conducting health awareness classess
- Temporary appointment of health staff
- Urban RCH and tribal health

- School health programme
- Adolescent Reproductive and Sexual Health
- Sneha Santhwanam to the endosulphan victims
- ASHA workers programme
- Palliative care
- Lifestyle diseases control programme
- Radio health programme
- Quality assurance(NABH accreditation)
- Supply of grant to health institutions

Box No.13.6
Achievements under NRHM

- More than 422 palliative care units were established under palliative care project
- Under Janani Suraksha Yojana financial assistance were given to women at the rate of Rs.700 under panchayath area and Rs. 600 under Corporation area and the scheme benefited 47669 beneficiaries in the State.
- Through the Gender Based Violence Management centres a total of 2285 cases of GBV were addressed
- The school health programme benefited 99263 students
- 19560 Ward health Sanitation Committees are functioning in the State.
- 115 CHCs were upgraded to IPHS standards.
- The Kerala Emergency Medical Services Project (KEMP) started in 2010 at Thiruvananthapuram district as a pilot project saved the life of 30,000 citizens in the district.
- Conducted 189931 number of ward level nutrition days during 2009-10 and 142617 nutrition days during 2010-11
- Conducted awareness programmes through distribution of brief descriptions, flip books and booklets on various subjects, conducting street dramas, exhibitions, magic, wall writings, rallies etc
- Preparation and distribution of Arogya keralam news letter, awareness creation C.D's and documentaries and co-ordination of Government gazettes
- 3419 smart cards issued to endosulphan victims

Source: DHS & NRHM

Box No.13.7
The School Health Programme

In Kerala the School Health Programme started from October 2008 as a unique joint venture of the NRHM, Departments of Health, Education, Sports, Council and Local Self Government. It aims to introduce a unique concept of a comprehensive Health card, the 'School TC & Health Record', for every student. The medical details and personal details of the child's health is recorded in this Health Record named "Minus 2 to Plus 2". This Health Record serve as a comprehensive document of each student as the Transfer Certificate and Conduct Certificate are also incorporated into it. Comprehensive health services including the services of specialist doctors on fixed days are planned as a part of this programme. Now the scheme has implemented in 1156 schools in the State.

Source: NRHM

Accredited Social Health Activist (ASHA)

13.70 Under the implementation framework for the NRHM, the scheme of ASHA has now been extended to almost all States including, of course, the 18 high focus States. The Accredited Social Health Activists (ASHAs) are recruited under Government of India Flagship programme of NRHM. Main responsibility of the ASHA workers are to help the weaker sections of society to make them aware of the available health services and help them to achieve and protect such services. In Kerala the role of ASHA workers has been extended to other fields like prevention and control of Communicable diseases, identification and control of non-Communicable diseases, palliative care etc. There are 31838 number of ASHA workers throughout the State. The activities entrusted upon them are given below

- Create social and health awareness among people
- Provide health services to pregnant women and children
- Birth registration, immunization and pre-natal care
- Analyze the health issues in the locality and work along with the health and sanitation committees to find solution for these issues
- Take part in the communicable diseases control and mosquito eradication programmes
- Inform the health workers about the details of new born babies and pregnant women
- Distribution of Nirodh, tablets for prevention of pregnancy, O.R.S, medicine for TB etc.

Medical Services Corporation

13.71 The Kerala Medical Service Corporation was registered as a company on 28th December 2007 and started functioning from 1st April 2008 for the purchase, storage and distribution of quality drugs, surgical items, medical equipments etc for the hospitals in the Health Services department at low cost. At present the Corporation is having 14 district Drug warehouses in the State which were previously functioning as District Medical Stores of the Health service department. The other main projects for which the KMSCL provides medicines are Intra Dermal Rabies Vaccine (IDRV) project, medicine kit to ASHA workers under NRHM project, ICDS medicine kits for Anganwadi workers, State Palliative care Programme, Mental Health Programme, Sickle Cell Anemia Control Programme and non communicable disease control programme.

Sports Ayurveda

13.72 A special wing called Sports Ayurveda has been formed by the department of Indian Systems of Medicine in collaboration with selected district sports councils. The Sports Ayurveda cell has been formed to manage the health issues of sportspersons and in the prevention, diagnosis, treatment and rehabilitation of sports injuries. A number of masseurs had been sent to Delhi for training in view of the Commonwealth Games and Asian Games in which their services were of immense help. The Sports Ayurveda wing has emerged as a specialty to be encouraged. Its research and treatment programme has started in Ernakulam and Kannur with the support of the District Sports Councils.

Major Diseases prevalent in Kerala

Cancer

13.73 Cancer affects different body organs due to a variety of factors. Among men, the majority of cancers are found in mouth and throat, lung, stomach etc. and in women, they are found in large numbers in cervix, breast, mouth and throat. It is estimated that almost 5 lakhs of persons will develop cancer every year in the country and in any given year there will be almost 15 lakhs cancer patients.. In Kerala, 35000 new cases are detected every year. Nearly one lakh people are under treatment for these diseases annually. By controlling the contributing factors and early detection the diseases can be prevented to some extent. It is recognized that some cancers can be prevented. Most mouth can-

cers can be prevented by not chewing tobacco and most lung and throat cancers can be prevented by avoiding smoking. Medical Colleges, Regional Cancer Centre, Malabar Cancer centre and General hospital Ernakulam offers treatment for Cancer patients. Cancer Care Programmes were implemented under State Plan during 2011-12. This programme emphasizes the importance of increasing awareness and making the diagnostic and therapeutic services more accessible to people. Early detection of diseases and provision of awareness is the best method for prevention.

Life style diseases

13.74 Diseases such as heart disease, stroke, high blood pressure, cancer and diabetes are called modern lifestyle diseases. It is estimated that there are about 1.5 million diabetic subjects in Kerala. These people need life time management involving lifestyle modifications, drugs and proper diet. Recent surveys in different categories of subjects in Kerala reveal that one out of three adults in Kerala is hypertensive. Hyper tension leads to heart attacks, stroke and kidney failure and it is a life long disease and needs careful and sensible management throughout life. Non Communicable Diseases especially cardiovascular diseases, cancer, Type 2 diabetics mellitus account for 53% and 44% of all deaths and disability. Alcohol consumption is increasing day by day. According to (WHO) estimates, there are about 2 billion people who consume alcoholic beverages and 76.3 million with diagnosable alcohol-use disorders. Excessive drinking can cause a variety of health problems. In the case of accidents on national highways, more than 72 per cent were related to drunken driving. Domestic violence is also on the increase due to high alcohol consumption. Alcohol related diseases are growing. Chronic alcohol use can lead to adverse immunological consequence. Similarly, overweight and obesity leads to heart attack, hypertension, breast cancer, and diabetes and joint problems.

Box No.13.8

Life Style diseases control Programme

NRHM implemented the Life Style diseases control Programme in the State during 2009 as a pilot initiative at Wayanad and Thiruvananthapuram districts. As apart of this, details of all people above 30 years are collected through ASHA workers. Besides early detection of diseases/medical camps for disease control, training to medical officers and field level health workers etc.were also conducted. Life Style diseases clinics, special monthly clinics, provision of free treatment and medicine were also conducted.

Source: NRHM

Box No.13.9

Measures to control Non Communicable diseases by DHS

- ★ New Cancer detection centers were opened in major hospitals
- ★ Diabetics clinics were started in major hospitals. Special care to diabetics patients, screening and free supply of medicines were provided through these clinics
- ★ Dialysis units were established in major hospitals for helping the weaker sections of society.
- ★ New de-addiction centres, suicide prevention clinics, adolescent clinics and gender based violence prevention clinics were opened in district hospitals and Taluk Head Quarter hospitals
- ★ Tobacco control programme was launched for controlling tobacco use.

Source: Directorate of Health Services

HIV/AIDS

13.75 The estimated number of people infected with HIV in Kerala is 55167. The route of HIV trans-

mission in Kerala is categorized as heterosexual 82%, homosexual 2%, through injection, drug use 7.85%, mother to child 7%, through blood /blood products 1% and unspecified 5.5%. The prevalence among pregnant women attending Antenatal Clinics (ANC) as per the 2007 sentinel surveillance round is 0.38 %.The HIV epidemic in Kerala is a concentrated epidemic with more than 7.6% of Injecting Drug Users (IDUs) infected and only 0.96% of Men having Sex with Men (MSM) and 0.87% Female Sex Workers (FSWs) being infected. Although HIV prevalence among FSWS and MSM are under 1%, the prevalence among IDUs is more than 7% .The HIV epidemic in the state is largely confined to individuals with high-risk behavior and their sexual partners.

Common Communicable Diseases

13.76 Communicable diseases such as Dengue, Malaria, leptospirosis, Hepatitis, Chikungunya, HINI fever, Malaria etc are increasing every year. Thiruvananthapuram district is almost endemic to Dengue and reporting about two thirds of cases in the State. Presence of co- morbidity is a major problem which leads to mortality in case of communicable diseases which affects liver. Major problems in this area are given below.

- Lack of peripheral centres for early detection
- Lack of Rapid Diagnostic Test (RDT) kits in health institutions
- Lack of safe drinking water and unhygienic environment
- Problem of migrant labourers
- Lack of manpower in urban areas

13.77 Prevalence of principal communicable diseases during 2011 is given in Table 13.25

Table 13.25
Prevalence of Principal Communicable Diseases – 2011

Sl.No.	Diseases	2010		2011 upto September beds	
		Attack	Death	Attack	Death
1	Acute Diarrheal Diseases	370389	5	150023	1
2	Diphtheria	0	0	6	0
3	Tetanus	6	0	7	0
4	Neonatal Tetanus	0	0	1	0
5	Whooping cough	65	0	7	0
6	Measles	3342	2	983	0
7	Chickenpox	9456	4	3199	0
8	Acute Respiratory Infection	6054396	123	2114537	39
9	Pneumonia	19764	50	12103	12
10	Enteric fever	4529	0	1386	0
11	Dengue fever	2597	17	514	0
12	Viral-Hepatitis-A	5181	6	1787	2
13	Viral-Hepatitis-B	630	8	302	6
14	leptospirosis	1016	85	488	42
15	Japanese encephalitis	20	5	31	1
16	Meningococcal meningitis	52	1	29	1
17	Rabies	9	0	9	0

Sl.No.	Diseases	2010		2011 upto September beds	
18	Syphilis	5	0	1	0
19	Gonocological infection	80	0	19	0
20	Tuberculosis	12599	97	6923944	45
21	Other diseases	21330188	3837	6923944	2061

Source : Directorate of Health Service

Mental Health

13.78 Mental health is a balance between all aspects of life like emotional, economical, and spiritual as well as physical which shows how we feel and think about our self, others and how we face life's situations. Mental health problems including higher suicide rates, health problems and death due to road traffic accidents are increasing. The suicide rate of women in Kerala, stands at 31 per 100,000 which is the highest reported anywhere in the world. Rates of suicide are higher among those with physical disorders than among other people, this is especially marked in elderly people. Depression is associated with reduced levels of functioning of immune system and an increased risk of other physical disorders (World Health Report, 2001). People suffering from chronic physical conditions such as 'heart disease, diabetes and cancer have a heightened probability of developing mental disorders such as depression. (Mental Health Context, WHO, 2003). Rates of suicide are higher among those with physical disorders than among other people. An important finding of the WHO's world mental health survey is the high percentage of people who seek mental health care through general health services and professional services At present there are three Mental health centres in Kerala. Separate de-addiction units are also functioning in these Mental health units. All district hospitals have psychiatric units. Similarly 12 Taluk headquarter hospitals have psychiatric units. Setting up of De-addiction centres in Thiruvananthapuram, Kollam, Palakkad and Wayanad districts are progressing. The District Mental Health Programme Thiruvananthapuram was launched in 1999. The main activities of the programme are IEC, training and outreach Mental Health clinics in PHCs, CHCs and THQs in Thiruvananthapuram district. These patients are regularly monitored with periodic examination by district mental health team and provides free medicine. 14000 patients were registered in this programme so far. Mental Health facilities in Kerala during 2011 is given in Table 13.26

Table 13.26
Mental Health Services in Kerala during 2011

Sl No		No. of Institution	No. of beds
1	Facilities		
a	Mental Health Centres	3	1342
b	Medical Colleges	5	160
c	General Hospitals	11	4866
2	Number of Psychiatrists	60	
3	Clinical Psychologists	14	
4	Psychiatric social worker	14	
5	Occupational therapist	1	

Source: Directorate of Health Services

Box No 13.10
Health Tips

- Eat healthy diet
- Avoid tobacco and alcohol use
- Check BP and blood sugar after 30 years
- Control diet and do exercise
- Adopt healthy life styles

Source: Directorate of Health Services

IRDV clinics

13.79 The problem of stray dogs is increasing. When an individual is infected with Rabies death is unavoidable. But we can prevent death by giving anti rabies vaccine. For this purpose, anti rabies vaccine clinics were started in all District, General, Taluk headquarter hospitals and selected CHCs. District wise details of hospitals giving Rabies vaccine during 2010 and 2011 is given in Table 13.27

Table 13.27
District wise details of hospitals giving Rabies vaccine during 2010 and 2011
(No.)

Sl No.	District	2010		2011	
		institutions	Vaccine given	institutions	Vaccine given
1	Thiruvananthapuram	7	30614	7	29901
2	Kollam	25	37405	25	27860
3	Pathanamthitta	49	22590	49	17480
4	Alappuzha	23	4966	23	4297
5	Kottayam	14	13709	14	15281
6	Idukki	17	9139	17	10330
7	Ernakulam	18	30082	18	29975
8	Thrissur	17	12038	17	12302
9	Palakkad	24	29622	24	27616
10	Malappuram	7	8055	7	8259
11	Kozhikode	29	33370	29	14951
12	Wayanad	12	9511	12	7413
13	Kannur	17	20253	17	16683
14	Kasaragod	17	8278	17	8216
	Total	276	269632	276	230564

Source: Directorate of Health services

Immunization coverage

13.80 Kerala has almost attained universal immunization. During 2009-10, the coverage of BCG was 522768. Similarly the coverage of DPT, Polio, Measles and TT for pregnant women is shown in the table given below. The coverage of immunization programmes in Kerala during 2010-11 and 2011-12 is given in Table.13.28

Table 13.28

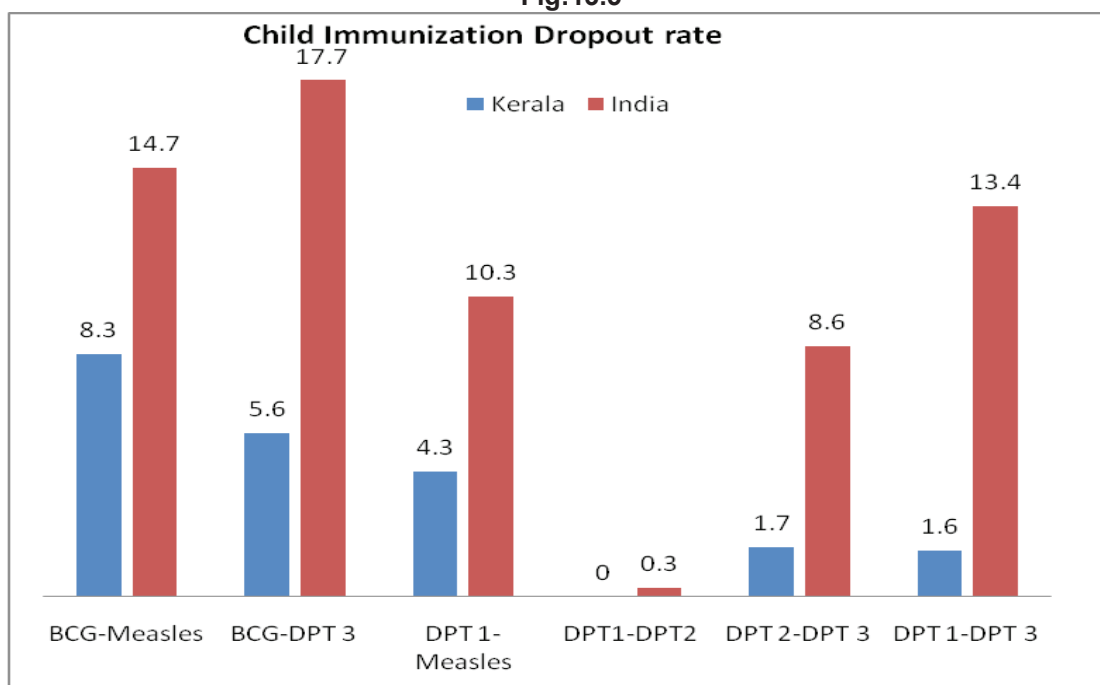
Coverage of Immunization Programme in Kerala 20010-11 and 211-12 (No.)

SL No	Programme	beneficiaries 2010-11	beneficiaries 2011-12
1	DPT	536416	224380
2	Polio	537497	2671648
3	BCG	522768	374475
4	Measles	508683	360249
5	TT for Pregnant Women	510394	346921
6	TT for 5 years	418791	264636
7	TT for 10 years	392459	145080
8	TT for 16 years	324696	185585
Prophylaxis against nutritional anemia			
1.	Women	376099	38558
2.	Children	NA	

Source: Directorate of Health services

Child Immunization dropout

Fig:13.5



Family Welfare

13.81 The Family Welfare Programme in Kerala is being implemented through a network of PHCs, Community health centres and sub centres. Family welfare programmes is also implemented by private hospitals and clinics as well as non-governmental organizations. Kerala's achievement in family welfare front has been impressive in terms of major indicators viz. birth rate, death rate, maternal mortality rate, infant mortality rate, couple protection rate etc. District wise details of family welfare programmes and couples protected by effective family planning methods are given in Appendices-13.19 and 13.20.

Drinking Water Supply

13.82. Demand for water is increasing due to multitude of human activities in the country. The primary responsibility of providing drinking water facilities in the country rests with the respective State Governments, though the Centre formulates policies and guidelines for the sector, and supplements the efforts of State Governments by providing technical and financial assistance under the centrally sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP), now renamed as National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP). Department of Drinking Water Supply, MoRD, Gol, formulates guiding policy, sets standards, and provides funds and technical assistance to the states for rural water supply and sanitation (RWSS). In 1986, the National Drinking Water Mission (later named as the Rajiv Gandhi National Drinking Water Mission in 1991) was launched and further in 1999, the Department of Drinking Water Supply was created to provide a renewed focus with a mission approach to implement programmes for rural drinking water supply.

13.83. The 73rd and 74th amendment to the constitution has been a landmark policy shift towards empowerment of Panchayats as the 3rd tier of government, and which provided for a greater role of communities in provision of drinking water. Rural water supply has been included in the Eleventh Schedule of the Constitution among the subjects that may be entrusted to Panchayats by the States.



The focus of Government under the Rural Water Supply Programme was on coverage of habitations. Coverage in this context referred to providing water, at a specific norm of 40 litres per day per capita (lpcd) with a source available within a walking distance of 1.6 km. in the plains or elevation of 100 metres in hilly areas, with one source available for every 250 persons (50 families). The first coverage data generated was based on the Nation-wide habitation survey conducted through the State Governments in 1991, revalidated in 1994 and updated in 1999. The status was again surveyed in 2003, with the results validated in 2006 through the Indian Institute of Public Administration. These surveys classified all habitations in three categories – Not Covered (NC) getting less than 10 lpcd, Partially Covered (PC) getting between 10 and 40 lpcd, and Fully Covered (FC) getting more than 40 lpcd. A new category “Slipped Back”, reflecting the habitations which had moved from FC to NC/PC came into usage. However, from 2009, the service level has been left to the States to decide with the condition that the basic 40 lpcd level should be achieved for all habitations before taking up higher norms for any area.

13.84. In an attempt to better monitoring the progress made by cities and state governments in achieving the objectives of improved service delivery, the Central Ministry of Water Resources has developed the Standard Service Benchmarks (SSB). The SSB have changed the definition of coverage of water supply from the earlier census based definition to now included direct household connections for each household. Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) is a comprehensive web based information system, which enables the states and the center to monitor the progress of coverage of habitations, rural schools and Anganwadis through a common monitoring format. This is an important shift from the past when water service delivery was measured by a singular measure of ‘coverage’, where the definition of coverage did not incorporate a modern benchmark.

13.85. According to Census 1991, 55.54% of the Indian population had access to an improved water source. As per Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation, GoI, 89 % of population in the country have access to drinking water in 2011. Even if the existing schemes have greatly increased the coverage of safe drinking water in the rural areas of the country, the provision of drinking water to rural areas is fraught with problems. Many habitations which once came under the “covered” status have been

found to slip down to the “partially covered” or even “uncovered” status, reflecting adversely on the effectiveness of the various schemes being run for the purpose. The supply of water is inadequate and irregular, the quality falls below the safe drinking water standards stipulated by the Central Pollution Control Board, the water supply infrastructure created under these schemes have been found to be badly maintained and often run at sub-optimum levels, forcing huge coping costs on the people. Though these schemes have managed to create an access to drinking water in areas they cover, they have not been able to sustain the quality and quantity of supply required, and thus not had the desired effect on the lives of the beneficiaries.

Bharat Nirman – Rural Drinking Water

13.86. Bharat Nirman, a programme to build rural infrastructure, was launched by the Government of India in 2005. Phase-I of the programme was implemented for the period 2005-06 to 2008-09. Phase II is being implemented from 2009-10 to 2011-12. Rural drinking water is one of the six components of Bharat Nirman. During the Bharat Nirman Phase-I period, 55067 un-covered and about 3.31 lakh slipped-back habitations were to be covered with provisions of drinking water facilities and 2.17 lakh quality-affected habitations were to be addressed for water quality problem in India. Against 55067 uncovered habitations to be covered during the Bharat Nirman period, 54440 habitations have been covered during Phase-I. During 2009-10, 251 habitations out of the targeted 586 habitations were covered.

Table 13.29
District wise Slipped Back Habitations in Kerala (2011-12)

Sl No	District	Total Habitation	Slipped Back Habitation	% to Total Habitation
1	Thiruvananthapuram	1038	196	18.88
2	Kollam	1023	0	0
3	Pathanamthitta	640	0	0
4	Allappuzha	808	78	9.65
5	Kottayam	888	78	8.78
6	Idukki	617	0	0
7	Ernakulam	875	56	6.40
8	Thrissur	1077	329	30.55
9	Palakkad	1136	147	12.94
10	Malappuram	1438	227	15.79
11	Kozhikkode	883	57	6.46
12	Wayanad	359	0	0
13	Kannur	625	0	0
14	Kasaragod	476	82	17.23
	Total	11883	1250	10.52

Source: Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation, GoI.

13.87. While prioritizing water quality problems, arsenic and fluoride affected habitations have been accorded priority followed by iron, salinity, nitrate and other contaminants. More than 85% of the sources in rural drinking water supply schemes are ground water based. Except for nitrate, all others occur naturally. Nitrate occurs in drinking water due to leaching of chemical fertilizers and sewerage. As on 01.4.2009 there are 1.79 lakh habitations in India which are quality affected, Bharat Nirman

Phase-II targeted 1.05 lakh habitations for the period 2009-10 to 2011-12, the cumulative achievement as on 31.12.2011 are 69863 habitations. For Kerala, total quality affected habitations in 2009 are 1879. The second Phase of Bharat Nirman targeted 242 habitations and the cumulative achievement as on 31.12.2011 is 191 habitations.

Table 13.30
Status of Quality Affected Habitations – Phase II (2009-10 to 2011-12)

Sl. No	States / Union Territories	Quality-affected Habitations as on 1-4-09	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		Cumulative Achievement
			Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	
1	Andhra Pradesh	1097	126	217	810	134	201	25	376
2	Arunachal Pradesh	274	34	38	264	215	0	0	253
3	Assam	26589	6868	6061	3515	2906	3158	1504	10471
4	Bihar	34909	7748	10036	7909	5975	6375	1758	17769
5	Chhattisgarh	8379	3551	1246	3426	1752	3283	689	3687
6	Goa	0	0		0		0	0	0
7	Gujarat	948	390	379	391	398	405	96	873
8	Haryana	179	88	91	36	14	23	13	118
9	Himachal Pradesh	88	13	12	42		0	0	12
10	Jammu & Kashmir	6	1	1	310		20	1	2
11	Jharkhand	815	132	221	432	1074	804	74	1369
12	Karnataka	8559	2638	2344	4002	1453	2000	595	4392
13	Kerala	1879	152	101	47	49	157	41	191
14	Madhya Pradesh	5385	502	620	700	393	575	297	1310
15	Maharashtra	3989	2086	1009	4124	1866	1272	607	3482
16	Manipur	5	0		25	1	4	0	1
17	Meghalaya	107	8	6	102	17	12	3	26
18	Mizoram	0	0		0		0	0	0
19	Nagaland	157	20	19	105	4	50	13	36
20	Orissa	23676	3452	2257	1721	1581	1609	995	4833
21	Punjab	864	466	273	392	64	22	5	342
22	Rajasthan	37658	1210	3109	3977	2708	3801	2441	8258
23	Sikkim	0	0		0		0	0	0
24	Tamil Nadu	637	0	1	1009	1009	77	12	1022
25	Tripura	7102	1346	733	309	871	982	481	2085
26	Uttar Pradesh	5911	1558	1562	2142	1831	800	195	3588
27	Uttarakhand	9	0		0		0	0	0

28	West Bengal	10773	2202	1789	5304	2788	4160	782	5359
29	A & N islands	0	0				0		0
30	D & N Haveli	0	0				0		0
31	Daman & Diu	0	0				0		0
32	Delhi	0	0				0		0
33	Lakshadweep	0	0				0		0
34	Puducherry	4	4	4		4	0		8
35	Chandigarh	0					0		0
	Total	179999	34595	32129	41094	27107	29790	10627	69863

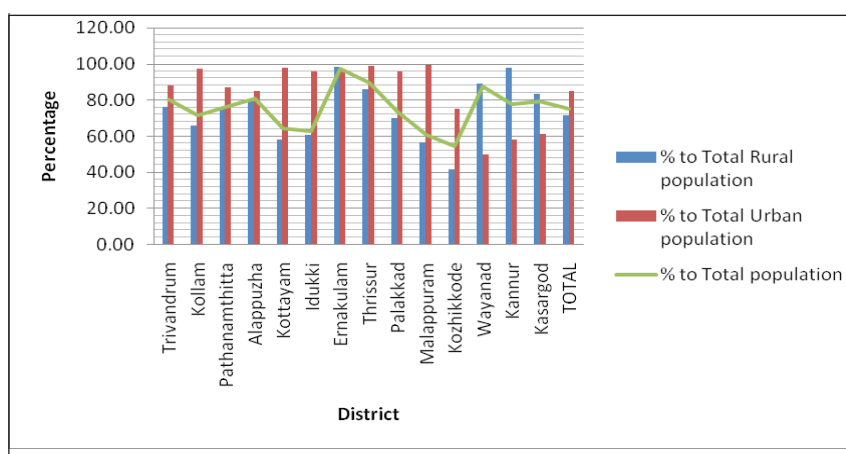
Source: Dept of Drinking Water & Sanitation, GOI

Coverage of Water Supply in Kerala

13.88. As on 31.03.2011, the coverage of drinking water supply in Kerala was 75.28 percent of total population. In urban and rural areas of the State, 85.18 per cent and 71.82 per cent of the population were covered. The total number of urban and rural people covered by water supply schemes in Kerala was 70.41 lakh and 169.30 lakh respectively. In 2010-11, the additional population covered was 800871, in which 769861 were in the rural area and 31010 were in urban area. The highest increase was experienced in Kannur district (14.01%). However, no change was registered in the coverage of drinking water supply over the last one year in Alappuzha, Kottayam, Thrissur and Wayanad districts.

13.89. During 2010-11, Ernakulam District had the highest rural water supply coverage (98.26%) and Kozhikode District had the lowest coverage (41.69%). In urban area, Malappuram District had the highest coverage (99.35%) and Wayanad District had the lowest coverage with 50.10 percent. In the case of total population covered, Ernakulam District had the highest coverage (97.41%) and Kozhikode District had the lowest coverage (54.60%) during 2010-11. The District wise details of population covered by water supply schemes in Kerala as on 31-03-2011 are given in Appendix. The percentage coverage of water supply facilities for rural, urban and total population in the districts and Kerala are shown in Figure .13.6

Figure 13.6
Percentage coverage of Water Supply Schemes in Kerala



Source: Kerala Water Authority

Status of Water Supply Coverage in Habitats

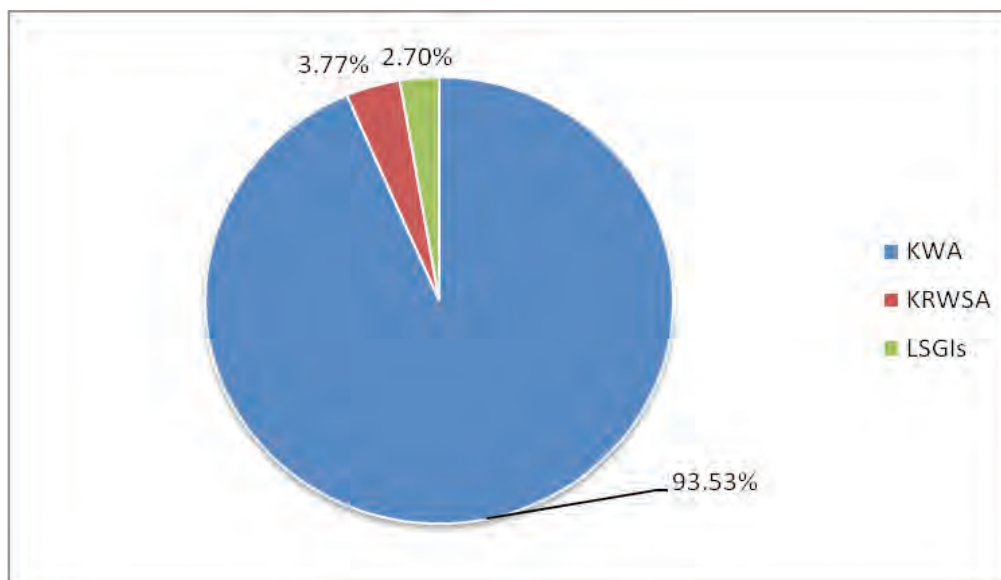
13.90. According to the survey conducted by the Rajiv Gandhi National Drinking Water Mission in 1992, there were 9776 identified habitats in Kerala. After ten years a fresh habitation survey was

conducted in 2003 based on 2001 census population and the number of rural habitations/wards got increased to 12165. The details of another 1124 habitations were further added on 1/4/2007 and the total number of habitations became 13289. Out of these habitations, 1406 were Census Town (CT)/or Out Growth (OG). As per the directions from the Government, these CTs and OGs were deleted from the list and the total rural habitations became 11883 only. All these 11883 habitations attained fully covered status as on September 2010 taking the private wells also into consideration.

Source wise Coverage of piped drinking water supply

13.91. Kerala Water Authority (KWA) is the single largest provider of drinking water supply in the state. It covers 93.53 % of total piped water supply, of which 61.32 % are in rural area and 32.21 % in urban area. Other agencies which provide water supply in rural area are Kerala Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Agency (KRWSA) and LSGIs which covers 2.8% and 2% respectively. KRWSA and LSGIs are ensuring community participation in the implementation of water supply schemes by sharing the financial costs and taking responsibility in management, operation and maintenance to some extent. Besides these agencies, Department of Urban Development and Department of Town and Country Planning also act as agencies for water supply schemes under UIDSSMT and JNNURM respectively. Figure 13.7 shows the source wise coverage of piped water supply in Kerala.

Figure 13.7
Source wise coverage by Piped Water Supply Schemes



Source: Kerala Water Authority

Kerala Water Authority

13.92. Various schemes are being implemented by Kerala Water Authority considering the need for extending the coverage of protected water supply in the State adopting scientific distribution and conservation, such as Centrally Sponsored National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) and Urban Water Supply Schemes, Technology Mission Schemes, Swajaldhara schemes, schemes with loan assistance from NABARD/Banks, externally aided JBIC Projects (now JICA), and ADB and World Bank assisted schemes. State funded water supply schemes are also being undertaken by Kerala Water Authority.

13.93. As on 31/3/2011 there are 2162 water supply schemes operating under Kerala Water Authority.

Of which 71 are urban schemes, 978 Multi Panchayat and 1113 Single Panchayat schemes. Under urban water supply schemes Ernakulam(14 Schemes) and Thrissur(12 Schemes) have more schemes. As in the case of Multi Panchayat schemes Thrissur is in first position having 146 schemes followed by Palakkad (133 Schemes) and Kozhikode (118 Schemes). For Single Panchayath scheme Wayanad has only 32 schemes. Details are given in the Table 13.31

Table 13.31
District and Category-wise Water Supply Schemes - KWA

SI No	District	No. of Urban Water Supply Schemes	Rural Water Supply Schemes		Total
			Multi Panchayat	Single Panchayat	
1	Thiruvananthapuram	6	43	93	142
2	Kollam	3	38	64	105
3	Pathanamathitta	3	19	50	72
4	Alappuzha	7	1	77	85
5	Kottayam	5	55	97	157
6	Idukki	1	106	89	196
7	Ernakulam	14	62	87	163
8	Thrissur	12	146	103	261
9	Palakkad	4	133	50	187
10	Malappuram	5	112	38	155
11	Kozhikkode	2	118	128	248
12	Wayanad	0	30	32	62
13	Kannur	6	52	118	176
14	Kasargode	3	63	87	153
	Total	71	978	1113	2162

Source: Kerala Water Authority

13.94. Kerala Water Authority at present has 77 ongoing Accelerated Rural Water Supply Schemes (ARWSS) under various stages of execution. NC/PC schemes are proposed to provide water supply to non-covered/partially covered areas. 432 NC/PC schemes under this category have been completed and works of 95 schemes are under various stages of implementation.

13.95. The Rain Water Harvesting scheme "Varsha" is to collect rain water from the rooftop and store it in a tank which is to be handed over to beneficiaries on completion. 10% of the project cost has to be borne by the beneficiaries. The project is under implementation in Thiruvananthapuram, Alappuzha, Kottayam and Ernakulam districts. KWA had completed 4532 units of Varsha schemes since 2002. As per the direction of Government of India, all the rural schools and Anganwadis having no drinking water facilities are to be provided with such facilities. The expenditure for this purpose should be shared by the Central and State Governments on 50:50 basis from the funds allocated for ARWSP. Kerala Water Authority has provided water supply to 1934 schools so far and works of 9 schemes are under various stages of implementation.

13.96. Government of India provides assistance under Technology Mission for implementing schemes in water quality affected areas. Up to 20% of the ARWSP funds are to be earmarked for new projects designed to address water quality issues. Fifteen schemes have been sanctioned so far for a total estimated cost of Rs.14081.00 lakh. Of the 15 schemes, three schemes are having a funding pattern of 50:50 and the rest 75:25. Out of the total schemes, eight schemes have been completed and one scheme is completed without distribute system. The works of remaining schemes are in progress.

13.97. Under decentralized planning Kerala Water Authority undertake deposit work from local bodies. Most of these works are line extension proposals. As on 31.3.2010, 1367 ongoing deposit works were under implementation. A special package for the completion of ongoing Urban Water Supply Scheme (UWSS) was introduced by the government in 2009-10. Under this package 17 schemes were submitted, of which 4 schemes namely Augmentation of Palakkad Water Supply Scheme(WSS), UWSS to Vakakkekara census town in Ernakulam district, WSS to Chelakkara in Thrissur district and UWSS to Manjeswaram in Kasaragod district are already completed.

Receipts of Kerala Water Authority

13.98. Major financial source of Kerala Water Authority includes revenue from water charge and sewerage, Plan and Non-Plan allocation from state government, Deposits from Local Bodies, fund from Govt. of India and loan from LIC/HUDCO/Bank. Details of revenue receipts of KWA are given in the Table 13.30

Table 13.32
Receipts of Kerala Water Authority from various sources (₹ lakhs)

Year	Revenue from Water/ Sewerage	State Govt.		Deposits from Local Bodies	Govt. of India	Loan from LIC/ HUDCO/ Bank	Others(TRP/ DRW/CCDU/ JALANIDHI/ NATIONAL GAMES	Total
		Plan	Non-plan					
2002-03	10580.00	10400.00	6186.00	302.00	6204.00	0.00		33672.00
2003-04	11512.00	9738.00	6124.00	375.00	4341.00	1000.00		33090.00
2004-05	11523.00	9626.00	7621.00	385.00	5885.00	300.00		35340.00
2005-06	14937.00	17499.00	8000.00	395.00	6170.00	4431.00		51432.00
2006-07	13839.09	23782.00	8860.00	829.00	6527.00	3046.13		56883.22
2007-08	15022.78	70783.00	9946.00	951.00	8972.00	2836.00		108510.78
2008-09	23089.00	45800.00	10720.60	1225.81	12474.00	26301.40		119610.81
2009-10(P)	31371.00	66661.00	16792.66	598.37	15447.08	660.48	7041.86	138572.45
2010-11 (P)	33215.00	37553.00	19971.80	928.90	14876.64	689.75	579.00	107814.09

Source: Kerala Water Authority

Expenditure Pattern of Kerala Water Authority

13.99. During 2005-06 Plan expenditure of Kerala Water Authority to its total expenditure was 31.79 percent it has increased to 34.66 percent in 2010-11. For Non-Plan Expenditure, it was 68.21 percent

in 2005-06 reportedly decreased to 65.34 percent in 2010-11. Table 13.33 shows the details of Plan and Non-Plan expenditure of Kerala Water Authority.

Table 13.33
Plan and Non-Plan expenditure of KWA (₹ in lakh)

Period	Plan Expenditure	Non - Plan Expenditure	Total
2005-06	17468.04	37488.79	54956.83
2006-07	38890.21	39694.48	78584.69
2007-08	65472.29	46526.93	111999.2
2008-09	70763.27	47579.23	118342.5
2009-10	62406.24	57038.67	119444.9
2010-11	35698.76	67297.56	102996.3

Source: Kerala Water Authority

13.100. Increase in Plan expenditure is caused by increase of external assistance which covers 48.43 percent in 2010-11. Decrease in non –plan expenditure is highly caused by the reduction of payment on power charge which was 38.33 percent of its total expenditure during 2005-06, decline to 21.87 percent in 2010-11. Expenditure on operation and maintenance has also reduced from 12.38 percent to 7.93 percent for the same period. Out of total non-plan expenditure, 45.92 percent covers salaries and establishment during 2010-11. Table 13.34 gives the details of percentage share of different components of plan and non-plan expenditure incurred by Kerala Water Authority. Fig 13.7 shows the annual percentage change of Plan, Non-Plan and total expenditure of KWA.

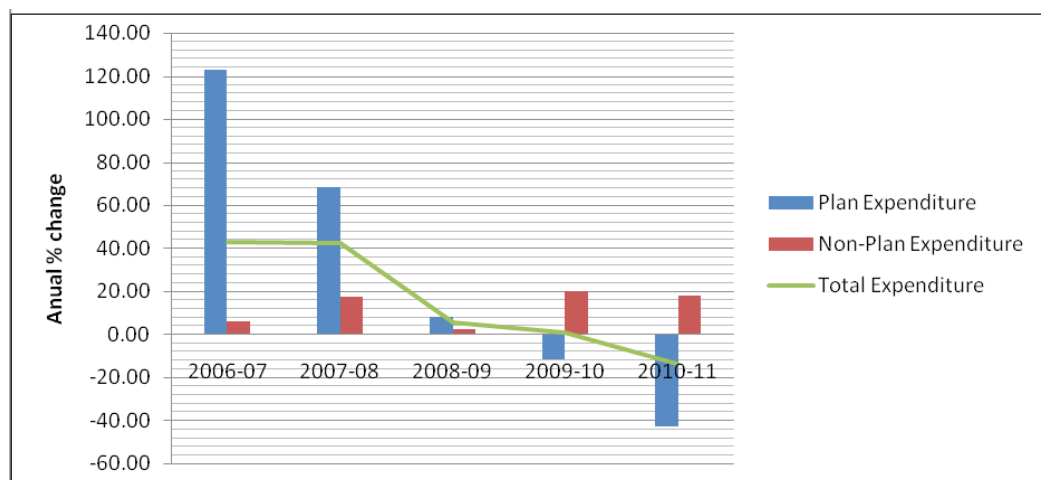
Table 13.34
Component wise share of Plan and Non-Plan Expenditure of KWA (In Percentage)

A) Plan Expenditure	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
State Plan Schemes	31.25	21.92	8.99	8.32	36.39	9.61
LIC/HUDCO	15.08	5.72	2.43			
Externally Assisted	7.84	49.68	75.83	74.25	50.57	48.43
Centrally Assisted	38.17	16.23	12.75	13.73	13.04	8.17
Others	7.65	6.45		3.70		33.78
Total Plan Expenditure	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
B) Non- Plan Expenditure						
Salary & Establishment	33.98	35.23	44.30	54.47	46.21	45.92
Power Charge	38.33	34.77	29.83	20.06	25.25	21.87
Operation & Maintenance	12.38	11.76	10.68	10.70	9.12	7.93
Interest on Loans	8.29	10.60	5.99	5.72	9.35	6.98
Repayment of Loans	5.09	5.86	7.59	7.43	8.72	16.11
Others	1.94	1.77	1.61	1.62	1.37	1.20

A) Plan Expenditure	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
Total Non-Plan Expenditure	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Source: Kerala Water Authority

Fig 13.8
Annual percentage change of Expenditure by KWA



Source: Kerala Water Authority

Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT)

13.101. Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT) is one of the components of JNNURM. It was launched in December 2005 for improvement in urban infrastructure including water supply in towns and cities in a planned manner. The implementation of the scheme is done by the respective Urban Local Bodies (ULB) – Municipalities for which the funds will be released to Urban Local bodies according to requirement. In order to execute the projects smoothly an agreement is signed among the respective Municipality, Kerala Water Authority, Department of LSG and Water Resources Department. As per this MoU, a city level Technical Advisory Group is formed for respective Municipalities. Funding pattern is 80% Central, 10% State and 10% ULB.

Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) Projects

13.102. Government had accorded Administrative Sanction for four projects of one each in water supply and sewerage sector for Thiruvananthapuram and Kochi Corporations of Kerala under JNNURM. In order to execute these projects an agreement among the respective Corporation, Kerala Water Authority (KWA), Department of LSGD and Water Resources Department was signed on 01/11/07. The implementation of the scheme is done by KWA on behalf of the respective Urban Local Bodies (ULB), for which the funds will be released to ULBs according to requirement.

Bank assisted Projects

13.103. Certain viable projects originally taken up with LIC/HUDCO assistance were posed for availing term loan from Banks for completion. The Adhoc Augmentation of Kochi Water Supply Scheme, taken up with bank assistance was completed and inaugurated on 5th October 2007. The Chowara Scheme taken up using bank aid has already been commissioned. Bank loan is also being availed for implementing water supply scheme to Thrissur and adjoining Panchayats has been partially completed during 2009 (Thrissur portion). The scheme is expected to be completed by March 2012.

NABARD loan assistance for Rural Water Supply Schemes

Schemes sanctioned under RIDF IX

13.104. There were 8 rural water supply schemes being implemented with NABARD loan assistance under RIDF IX. The revised project cost for these 8 schemes was Rs. 6218.15 lakhs and the revised loan sanctioned by NABARD 4444.61 lakhs. Out of the 8 schemes, 3 schemes in Kannur district namely RWSS to Azhikkode, Edakkad and Ramanthali were commissioned during 2008-09. RWSS to Poothady commissioned during November 2009 and RWSS to Udumbanchola completed during September 2010. As the loan drawal period has expired the remaining schemes are to be completed with the state fund.

Schemes sanctioned under RIDF XIV (SPAN projects)

13.105. There are 36 Rural Drinking Water Supply Schemes have been sanctioned by NABARD under RIDF XIV. Major portion of the above schemes were LIC aided schemes which were held up due to shortage of funds. As per G.O. (Rt) No. 764/08/WRD dated 24/7/2008 the State Government had accorded Administrative Sanction for these schemes. Subsequently Kerala Water Authority also had issued Administrative Sanction. Technical committees were constituted at Regional Chief Engineer's level and Head Office level of Kerala Water Authority. Government also constituted an Empowered Committee at Government level for taking suitable financial and administrative decisions to ensure speedy and time bound implementation. Works which has been started is in different stages of implementation. Total expenditure incurred for the schemes upto March 2011 was Rs. 302.34 crores (excluding estimate share debit). Out of the above schemes, 5 schemes viz. (1) WSS to Kizhakkoth (Kozhikkode) (2) WSS to Kolachery I (Kannur), (3) WSS to Kolacherry II (Kannur), (4) Vaikom Scheme (Kottayam.), (5) WSS to Koduvayoor-Pudunagaram (Palakkad) were completed on March 2011.

JBIC Assisted Kerala Water Supply Project

13.106. The JBIC assisted Kerala Water Supply Project currently known as JICA assisted Kerala Water Supply Project envisages the implementation of five water supply projects in Thiruvananthapuram, Meenad, Cherthala, Kozhikode and Pattuvam at a revised estimated cost of Rs.2987.40 crores. There are 23 contract packages to be carried out by JBIC. Of which 11 are International Competitive Bidding (ICB) packages and 12 are Local Competitive Bidding (LCB) packages. Out of these 23 contracts 21 were awarded and the construction activities are progressing. The remaining two contract packages are the rehabilitation of existing components of Thiruvananthapuram and Kozhikode water supply schemes which are under finalization.

Jalanidhi Project

13.107. Jalanidhi is a World Bank aided rural water supply and Sanitation project. It is based on the cardinal concept of sector reform like demand responsiveness, community ownership and sustainability of investment through cost recovery. Kerala Rural Water and Sanitation Agency (KRWSA) is the implementing agency functioning under the Department of Water Resource, Govt. of Kerala. Activities under Jalanidhi are Small Water Supply Schemes, Comprehensive Water Supply Scheme, Construction of Latrine, Ground Water Recharge, EMP and Drainage works. Table 13.35 gives the physical achievements of Jalanidhi upto 30.9.2011.

Table 13.35
Physical Performance of Jalanidhi

Sl. No	Items	Units	Over all target	Achievements Of 11th Plan (upto 30.9.2011)	Total Achievements
1.	Water Supply Schemes-Small	Nos.	2500	470	3694
2.	Water Supply Schemes-Comprehensive	Nos.	6	13	16
3.	New Latrine	Nos.	40000	795	68023
4.	Latrine Conversion	Nos.	8000	2668	24194
5.	GWR-Point recharge	BGs	563	26	1013
6.	EMP-Works	Nos.	26667	1610	89319
7.	Drainage	Mtrs	178000	10132	68362

Source:Jalanidhi

13.108. The Second Kerala Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project (Jalanidhi II) has been approved by World Bank with the cost of Rs.1022 crore. The project period is 5 ½ years proposed from January 2012 covering about 200 GPs. For the year 2012-13, it is decided to cover 86 Panchayats, 216 Small Water Supply Schemes including 18 Tribal Plans, 2 Large Water Supply Schemes, 22 Water Treatment Plants and 738 RWH units.

Water Rate in Kerala

13.109. Water charge in Kerala varies in accordance with the purpose of its uses. Table 13.36 gives the existing rate of water with effect from 01.09.2008

Table 13.36
Existing Water Rates

Sl. No.	TYPE OF CONNECTIONS AND CONSUMPTION PER MONTH	RATE
A	DOMESTIC	
	Upto 5000 litres	₹ 20/-
	5000 to 10,000 litres	₹ 20/- plus @ ₹ 4.00 per every 1000 lites in excess of 5000 litres
	10,000 to 20,000 litres	₹ 40/- plus ₹. 5.00 per every 1,000 litres in excess of 10,000 litres
	20,000 to 30,000 lites	₹. 90/- plus @ ₹. 6.00 per every 1,000 litres in excess of 20,000 litres
	30,000 to 40,000 liters	₹.150/- plus @ ₹. 10.00 per 1,000 litres in excess of 30,000 liters.

Sl. No.	TYPE OF CONNECTIONS AND CONSUMPTION PER MONTH	RATE
	40,000 to 50,000 litres	₹.250/- plus @ ₹. 14.00 per 1,000 litres in excess of 40,000 liters.
	Above 50,000 liters	₹ 390/- plus @ ₹ 25.00 per 1,000 liters in excess of 50,000 liters.
B	NON-DOMESTIC	
	Upto 15,000 liters	At the rate of ₹ 10/- per 1000 lites and ₹. 125/- minimum charge
	15,000 to 50,000 lites	₹ 150/- plus @ ₹ 14.00 per every 1000 litres in excess of 15,000 litres
	Above 50,000 liters	₹ 640/- plus @ ₹. 25.00 per every 1,000 liters in excess of 50,000 liters
C	INDUSTRIAL	
	For consumption in a month	At the rate of ₹. 25/- per 1000 litre and ₹. 250/- minimum charge
D	LOCAL BODIES	
	Municipal Taps	₹ 5256/- per year
	Panchayath Taps	₹.3500/- per year

Source: Kerala Water Authority

Production and Distribution of Water

13.110. Kerala Water Authority produced water @ 1890.64 million litres per day and distributed @ 1417.90 million litres per day under piped water supply system during 2009-10.

Table 13.37
Production and Distribution of Water

Year	Production (mld)	Supply (mld)	Leakage (%)
2005-06	1635.00	1259.00	23
2006-07	1750.00	1400.00	20
2007-08	1791.00	1254.00	30
2008-09	1811.00	1268.00	30
2009-10	1890.64	1417.90	25

Source: Kerala Water Authority

The unaccounted for water (ufw) is 543 mld, which means that the estimated distribution loss of water produced is 25 per cent. Production and supply of water by Kerala Water Authority for the period 2005-06 to 2009-10 is given in the Table 13.37.



14 CHAPTER

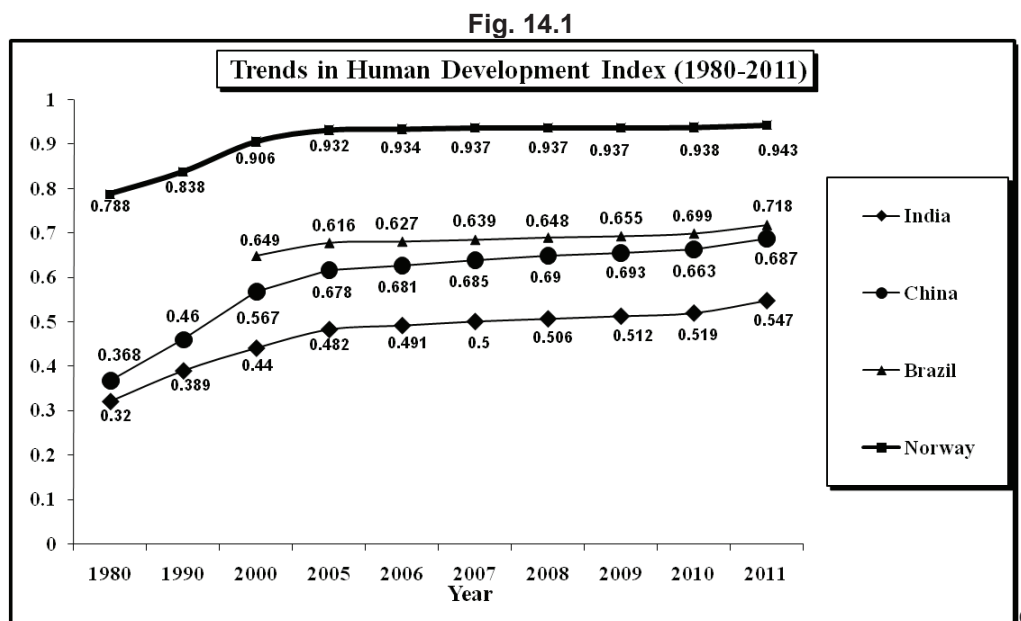
Human Development



Human Development

Progress in many aspects of human development has been substantial over the past 40 years as the 2010 Global Human Development Report showed. The world's average HDI increased 18 percent between 1990 and 2010 reflecting large improvements in life expectancy, school enrolment, literacy and income. However income inequality has worsened and production and consumption patterns especially in rich countries seem to be unsustainable. Worsening income inequality has offset large improvements in health and education inequality, such that the aggregate loss in human development due to inequality is 24 percent as reported by Global HDR 2011.

14.2 The HDI trend calculated at five year intervals over a period of 30 years is shown in Figure 14.1.



Global Human Development Report 2011

14.3 Human development, which is about expanding people's choices, builds on shared natural resources. Promoting human development requires addressing sustainability locally, nationally and globally and this can and should be done in ways that are equitable and empowering. This year's Report

focuses on the challenge of sustainable and equitable progress. A joint lens shows how environmental degradation intensifies inequality through adverse impacts on already disadvantaged people and how inequalities in human development amplify environmental degradation. Salient findings of the Human Development Report 2011 is given in the Box No. 14.1.

Box No. 14.1
Global Human Development Report 2011

Last years human development report celebrated the concept of human development, emphasizing how equity, empowerment and sustainability expand people's choices. At the same time it highlighted inherent challenges, showing that these key aspects of human development do not always come together. This year's Report focuses on the challenge of sustainable and equitable progress.

A joint lens shows how environmental degradation intensifies inequality through adverse impacts on already disadvantaged people and how inequalities in human development amplify environmental degradation.

Increasing evidence points to widespread environmental degradation around the world and potential future deterioration. Because the extent of future changes is uncertain, the report explore a range of predictions and consider the insights for human development.

Simulations for this Report suggest that by 2050 the global HDI would be 8 percent lower than in the baseline in an "environmental challenge" scenario that captures the adverse effects of global warming on agricultural production, on access to clean water and improved sanitation and on pollution (and 12 percent lower in South Asia and Sub-Saharan Africa). Under an even more adverse "environmental disaster" scenario, which envisions vast deforestation and land degradation, dramatic declines in biodiversity and accelerated extreme weather events, the global HDI would be some 15 percent below the projected baseline.

Looking at the relationship between environmental risks and the HDI, we observe three general findings:

- Household environmental deprivations indoor air pollution, inadequate access to clean water and improved sanitation are more severe at low HDI levels and decline as the HDI rises.
- Environmental risks with community effects such as urban air pollution seem to rise and then fall with development some suggest that an inverted U-shaped curve describes the relationship.
- Environmental risks with global effects namely greenhouse gas emissions typically rise with the HDI.

The effects of climate change on farmers' livelihoods depend on the crop, region and season, underlining the importance of in-depth, local analysis. Impacts will also differ depending on household production and consumption patterns, access to resources, poverty levels and ability to cope. Taken together, however, the net biophysical impacts of climate change on irrigated and rainfed crops by 2050 will likely be negative and worst in low HDI countries. The effects of climate change on farmers' livelihoods depend on the crop, region and season, underlining the importance of in-depth, local analysis. Impacts will also differ depending on household production and consumption patterns, access to resources, poverty levels and ability to cope. Taken together, however, the net biophysical impacts of climate change on irrigated and rainfed crops by 2050 will likely be negative and worst in low HDI countries.


Source : Human Development Report 2011

Human development index classification

14.4 HDI classifications are relative—based on quartiles of HDI distribution across countries and denoted very high, high, medium and low HDI. Because there are 187 countries, the four groups do not have the same number of countries: the very high, high and medium HDI groups have 47 countries each, and the low HDI group has 46 countries.

14.5 The HDI value of some of the major countries is given in Table 14.1.

Table 14.1
Human Development Index of selected countries in the world



Name of the country	HDI value	HDI rank	Life expectancy at Birth (yrs)
Norway	0.943	1	81.1
USA	0.910	4	78.5
Japan	0.901	12	83.4
Italy	0.874	24	81.9
UK	0.863	28	80.2
UAE	0.846	30	76.5
Malaysia	0.761	61	74.2
Sri Lanka	0.691	97	74.9
China	0.687	101	73.5
South Africa	0.619	123	52.8
India	0.547	134	65.4
Pakistan	0.504	145	65.4
Bangladesh	0.500	146	68.9
Nepal	0.458	157	68.8
Ethiopia	0.363	174	59.3
Liberia	0.329	182	56.8
Kongo	0.286	187	48.4
World	0.682		69.8

Source : Human Development Report 2011

14.6 India holds 134th position in the Human Development Value and is ranked under the countries having medium human development in the world. Over the last three decades, the HDI value of the country has got improved. The HDI value of India was 0.344 in 1980 which enhanced to 0.410 in 1990 which in turn was raised to 0.461 in 2000. During 2005, the HDI value was 0.504 which got enhanced to 0.542 in 2010 and again improved to 0.547 in 2011.

India Human Development Report 2011

14.7 The first National Human Development Report was published by the Planning Commission in 2002. The second NHDR was published in 2011. In the second HDR also, Kerala ranked first followed by Delhi, Himachal Pradesh, Goa and Punjab (Table 14.2)

Table 14.2
Ranking of States according to HDI value



State	HDI 2007-08	
	Value	Rank
Kerala	0.790	1
Delhi	0.750	2
Himachal Pradesh	0.652	3
Goa	0.617	4
Punjab	0.605	5
NE (Excluding Assam)	0.573	6
Maharashtra	0.572	7
Tamil nadu	0.570	8
Haryana	0.552	9
Jammu & Kashmir	0.529	10
Gujarat	0.527	11
Karnataka	0.519	12
West Bengal	0.492	13
Uttarakhand	0.490	14
Andhrapradesh	0.473	15
Assam	0.444	16
Rajasthan	0.434	17
Uttarpradesh	0.380	18
Jharkhand	0.376	19
Madhya Pradesh	0.375	20
Bihar	0.367	21
Orissa	0.362	22
Chattisgarh	0.358	23
All India	0.467	

Source: India Human Development Report 2011

14.8 Human Development Index in the country rose by 21 percent and placed again Kerala on top of the index for achieving highest literacy rate and other dimension of HD. HDI has registered a gain by 21% to 0.467 in 2007-08 from 0.387 in 1999-00. Chattisgarh, Orissa, MP, UP, Jharkhand, Rajasthan and Assam are those states which continue to lag behind in HDI and remain below the national average of 0.467.

Human development index and its components of Kerala

14.9 The health, income and education index of Kerala and India pertaining to the year 2007-08 is shown in Table 14.3. The consistent high values of the components of HDI is leading to high HDI.

Table 14.3
Components of Human Development Index, 2007-08

	Kerala	India	
Health index	0.817	0.817	0.563
Income index	0.629	0.629	0.271
Education index	0.924	0.924	0.568
HDI	0.790	0.790	0.467

Source : India Human Development report 2011

14.10 The life expectancy at birth in Kerala is 74 years. It is the highest in Kerala, among all the states in India which is also higher than that of life expectancy of people of Brazil. The well documented achievements of Kerala in some of the human development indicators are shown in Table 14.4.

Table 14.4
Selected indicators of human development for major states

State	Life expectancy at birth (2002-06)			(2007)IMR (per 1000 live birth)			(2008) Birth rate per 1000	(2008) Death rate per 1000
	M	F	T	M	F	T		
Andhra Pradesh	62.9	65.5	64.4	48	50	49	18.4	7.5
Bihar	62.2	60.4	61.6	52	52	52	28.9	7.3
Gujarat	62.9	65.2	64.1	47	48	48	22.6	6.9
Karnataka	63.6	67.1	66.3	41	42	41	19.8	7.4
Kerala	71.4	76.3	74	10	13	12	14.6	6.6
Madhya Pradesh	58.1	57.9	58	66	68	67	28.0	8.6
Maha-rashtra	66.0	68.4	67.2	28	33	31	17.9	6.6
Punjab	68.4	70.4	69.4	37	39	38	17.3	7.2
Tamil Nadu	65.0	67.4	66.2	27	29	28	16.0	7.4
West Ben-gal	64.1	65.8	64.9	33	33	33	17.5	6.2
India	62.6	64.2	63.5	55	56	55	22.8	7.4

Source : Economic Survey 2009-10, India Human Development Report 2011

Poverty and Special Programme Special Programmes for Weaker sections

14.11 Poverty can be defined as the pronounced deprivation in well-being and has many dimensions. It is the inability of people to acquire basic goods and services necessary for survival with dignity due to low levels of income. Poverty is usually measured either as absolute or relative poverty.


14.12 Absolute poverty or destitution refers to lack of basic human needs, which commonly include clean and fresh water, nutrition, health care, education, clothing and shelter. Relative poverty refers to lack of usual or socially acceptable level of resources or income as compared with others within a society or country. In India, economists have tended to concentrate on absolute poverty rather than relative poverty.

Multi dimensional Poverty Index of India

14.13 Multidimensional poverty index (MPI) was developed in 2010 by Oxford Poverty & Human Development Initiative and the United Nations Development Programme and used different factors to determine poverty beyond income –based lists. Multidimensional poverty index indicates the share of the population that is multidimensionally poor and is adjusted by the intensity of deprivation in terms of living standards, health and education. The health indicators are child mortality and nutrition, school enrolment and living standards relating to availability of such essentials as cooking fuel, water, electricity etc. According to the Human Development Report 2010, published by the United Nations Development Programme, (UNDP), the multidimensional poverty index (MPI) of India was 0.296 with a poverty of 41.6% (in terms of PPP \$ 1.25 per day).

14.14 The MPI of India and its neighbouring countries for 2000-2008 is given in Table 14.5. The rank of these countries with reference to MPI based on available indicators of 169 countries is given in parentheses.

Table – 14.5
Multidimensional Poverty Index



Sl. No.	Country	Multidimensional Poverty Index (2000 – 2008)
1	China	0.056 (89)
2	Sri Lanka	0.021 (91)
3	India	0.296 (119)
4	Pakistan	0.275 (125)
5	Bangladesh	0.291 (129)

Source: Economic Survey 2010-11

Poverty Measure of india

14.15 The existing poverty measure of Planning Commission of India is based on the recommended nutritional requirements of 2400 calories/person/day in rural areas and 2100 calories/person/day in urban areas. The official percentage of population below poverty line is estimated based on the household consumer expenditure survey carried out by National Sample Survey Organization (NSSO).

14.16 For capturing household expenditure on a recall basis, NSSO decided to shift to mixed reference period (MRP) for all its consumption surveys in future, namely 365 days for low frequency items, i.e., clothing, foot wear, durables, education and institutional health and 30- days for the remaining items with effect from the 61st Round of National Sample Survey during 2004-05. It was found that the MRP estimation method could capture the household expenditure on low frequency items satisfactorily than the earlier 30 days uniform recall period method of estimation (URP).

Change in Trends of Rural Poverty

14.17 The URP estimates of population Below Poverty Line in rural India and Kerala pertaining to 1973-74, 1983-84, 1993-94 and 2004-05 (latest available) are given below for analyzing the trends in decline of persons below poverty line since 1973-74.

Table 14.6
Change in Trends of Rural Poverty Ratio

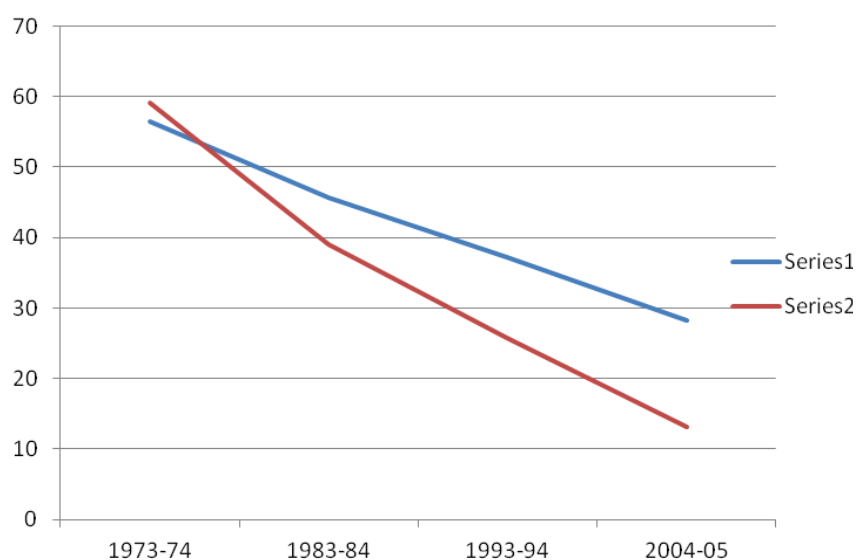
Sl. No.	India		Kerala	
	* No. of Persons(Lakh)	% of Persons	* No. of Persons(Lakh)	% of Persons
1	2	3	4	5
1973-74	2612.90	56.44	111.36	59.19
1983-84	2519.57	45.65	81.62	39.03
1993-94	2440.31	37.27	55.95	25.76
2004-05	2209.24	28.30	32.43	13.20

*No. of persons in Rural Areas Below Poverty Line (Lakh)

Source: Hand Book of Statistics on Indian Economy 2010-11

14.18 The figures in Table 14.6 are charted as figure 14.2 and the same is given below.

Fig.14.2



X-axis: Reference Year
Y-axis: Rural Poverty Ratio

Series 1: India
Series 2: Kerala

14.19 The trends exhibited in the chart lead us to infer that Kerala's attempts at alleviating poverty were sharp sighted and the rate of decline was faster than that of India. Moreover, they showed an almost downward linear trend. This inference correlates with Kerala's performance in social security measures adopted for the welfare of the vulnerable groups and labourers in the form of pensions, effective public distribution system, high literacy rate, health indicators of low infant mortality rate and high life expectancy, participatory approach for alleviation of poverty through Kudumbasree Mission, decentralized planning etc. in addition to the implementation of major Centrally-Sponsored Schemes for poverty eradication.

Rural-Urban Distribution of Poverty Ratios

14.20 Rural-urban distribution ratios of poverty based on MRP consumption with respect to the reference period of 2004-05, the 61st round of National Sample Survey, are given in Table 14.7. No official estimation has taken place since 2004-05.

Table 14.7
Rural-Urban Distribution of Poverty Ratios

Category	No. of Persons Lakhs		% of Persons
	1	2	3
Rural Population	Kerala	23.59	9.60%
	India	1702.99	21.80%
Urban Population	Kerala	13.92	16.40%
	India	682.00	21.70%

Source: NSSO Report 2004-05 (61st Round)

14.21 While rural poverty ratio of Kerala is below the national poverty ratio, urban poverty ratio is much above its (national) rural poverty ratio. On the contrary, national urban poverty ratio (21.70%) is below the national rural poverty ratio (25.70%). This is not due to the effect of migration of villagers to towns and cities, but due to the nature and trends in urbanization in Kerala. (Source: Census of India 2011- Provisional Figures).

Rural Poverty in Southern states of India 2004-05

14.22 Rural poverty in southern states of India as on 2004-05 (MRP consumption) is illustrated in the simple histogram given below based on data given in Table 14.8

Table 14.8
Rural Poverty in Southern States

Name of State	Poverty Ratio
1	2
Andhra Pradesh	7.50%
Karnataka	12.00%
Kerala	9.60%
Tamil Nadu	16.90%

Source: Hand Book of Statistics on Indian Economy 2010-11

Fig. 14.3



14.23 Among the southern states, poverty ratio of Andhra Pradesh is comparatively the least (7.50%) followed by Kerala (9.60%). In this context, it may be borne in mind that the Radhakrishna

Committee constituted in 2009 by the Planning Commission of India for framing the guidelines for the new rechristened Mission Programme of the Central Government, the National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM), had modelled it after Kudumbashree Mission Programmes implemented in Kerala and of the Society for Elimination of Rural Poverty in Andhra Pradesh.

14.24 The Hand Book of Statistics on Indian Economy 2010-11 provides inter-state comparisons of Poverty, though its relevance is under question. The Tendulkar Committee on Poverty estimation highlights that poverty has been rising since the reforms of 1991 both in rural and urban areas of India, the rural situation being much worse off. In the summary of the report, it is stated that the procedure of assessing poverty will continue to be based on consumer expenditure of households as collected by the National Sample Survey Organization (NSSO). But the mixed recall period (MRP)-based consumption expenditure will replace uniform reference period (URP) estimates for future poverty line. The committee has also acknowledged the multi-dimensional nature of poverty. (Source: Report of the Expert-Group to Review the Methodology for Estimation of Poverty, Planning Commission, Government of India).

Poverty Alleviation And Employment Generation Programmes

14.25 The challenge of the XI Five Year Plan was to formulate inclusive plans to bridge regional, social and economic disparities by providing a comprehensive strategy for inclusive development, building on the growing strength of the economy. In addition to the Centrally- sponsored schemes/programmes for eradication of poverty, the Kudumbashree Mission of Kerala had played a prominent and vital role for uplifting the poor through participatory approach through the neighbourhood groups (NHGs) of women in all local self-government institutions (LSGIs).

A brief description of the major programmes primarily concentrating on gainful wage/self employment generation followed by financial/physical performance is given below.

1. The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS)



14.26 This flagship programme of the Government of India touches the lives of the rural poor and promotes inclusive growth. The MGNREGS aims at enhancing livelihood security of households in rural areas of the country by providing at least one hundred days of guaranteed wage employment in a financial year to every household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work. It also mandates 33% participation for women. But in Kerala, approximately 92% of the total workers seeking employment under the scheme are women. The primary objective of the scheme is to augment wage employment. This is to be done while also focusing on strengthening natural resource management through works that address causes of chronic poverty like drought, deforestation and soil erosion and thus encourage sustainable development. Moreover, the scheme is demand driven and its funding pattern is in the ratio of 90:10 between the Centre and the State.

Table 14.9
Expenditure of MGNREGS –XIth Plan Period (₹ in Lakh)

Year	State Budget Provision	Release			Total Fund	Expenditure	Expenditure against Total Fund (%)
		centre	State	Total			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2007-2008	2500.00	5810.55	756.70	6567.25	9900.68	8333.83	84.17%
2008-09	5000.00	19887.32	2359.66	22246.98	29827.50	22440.92	75.24%
2009-10	4000.00	46771.42	4000.00	50771.42	59119.45	47039.01	79.57%
2010-11	5000.00	70423.24	1724.87	72148.11	84141.00	68874.18	81.86%
2011-12 (Up to SEP 11)	13000.00	35656.21	526.88	36183.09	50019.02	24397.08	48.78%
Total	29500.00	178548.74	9368.11	187916.85	233007.65	171085.02	73.42%

Total Fund : Central and State releases , Opening Balance and other receipts
Source: Commissionerate of Rural Development, Government of Kerala.

14.27 Since the State's contribution is on par with that of the Centre, the fund released by it for these schemes will deviate from the actual budget provision earmarked for the schemes. Further, State expenditure on Centrally-sponsored schemes can't be estimated exactly since the total provision for these schemes comprise opening balances, Central and State releases and other miscellaneous receipts.

14.28 The cumulative expenditure on the scheme under XIth Plan as on 30th September -2011 was Rs. 171085.02 lakh against the total available fund of Rs.233007.65 lakh (73.42%). Expenditure during 2010-11 was 81.86% which was slightly above that of the financial year 2009-10, i.e., 79.57%.

14.29 Daily wages under the scheme is Rs. 150/- irrespective of gender differences. This crucial limitation of the scheme, in the Kerala context, prevents the State from reaping the benefits of the scheme, i.e., utilization of the provision (40%) for material component, due to non- availability of male labourers. This has, in turn, affected the strengthening of natural resource management to a greater extent. The district-wise financial achievements under the scheme during 2011-12 as on 30th September 2011 are given in Appendix 14.5 and the details of physical achievements are given in Appendix 14.6.

2. Swarnajayanti Grama Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY)

14.30 The Swarnajayanti Grama Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) is a major ongoing scheme launched in April 1999 to help poor rural families cross the poverty line by assisting them to take up income generating economic activities through a mix of bank credit and government subsidy. The scheme involves selection of key activities, planning of activity clusters, organization of the poor into self help groups (SHGs) and building up of their capacities through training and skill development, creation of infrastructure and technological and marketing support. SGSY specially focuses on vulnerable sections of the rural poor with SCs/STs accounting for at least 50% and women 40% of the swarozgaris. The share of minorities and disabled persons will be 15% and 3% respectively. Also, 15% of the SGSY allocation is set apart for special projects that are implemented with different models of self-employment generation and to enhance the income-generating capacity of the rural poor.

Table 14.10
Expenditure of SGSY General Projects –XIth Plan Period (₹ in Lakh)

Year	State Budget Provision	Release			Total Fund	Expenditure	Expenditure against Total Fund (%)
		centre	State	Total			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2007-08	644.00	3022.70	1007.56	4030.26	4112.51	3932.07	95.60%
2008-09	800.00	3615.65	1205.21	4820.86	5048.83	4721.31	93.50%
2009-10	800.00	3818.47	1272.84	5091.31	5455.00	5087.97	93.27%
2010-11	639.00	4183.09	1394.36	5577.45	6058.78	5850.02	96.55%
2011-12 (Up to SEP 11)	800.00	1943.50	647.83	2591.33	2833.54	1705.89	60.20%
Total	3683.00	16583.41	5527.80	22111.21	23508.66	21297.26	90.59%

Total Fund : Central and State releases , Opening Balance and other receipts

Source: Commissionerate of Rural Development, Government of Kerala.

14.31 The cumulative expenditure of the scheme under XIth Plan as on 30th September -2011 was Rs.21297.26 lakh against the total available fund of Rs.23508.66 lakh (90.59%). The expenditure of the scheme during 2010-11 was 96.55% which was just above the expenditure for the financial year 2009-10, i.e. 93.27%.

14.32 The targeted number of SHGs to be assisted during XIth Plan was 13997 and the physical achievements till 30th September 2011 was 11324 (80.90%). The target for 2010-11 was to assist 3377 SHGs which was fully achieved. The achievement in the previous year was 91.66% of the target. The total number of SHG members assisted under the scheme during XIth Plan till 30th September 2011 was 136870 against the target of 139971 (97.78%). Similarly the total number of individual beneficiaries assisted under the programme during XIth plan was 30246 against the target of 24740 (100%).

14.33 For the 11 SGSY special projects implemented in the XIth Plan, namely, THANIMA, KRITHIKA, NIFT, KSPDC, COIRFED, MATSYAFED, SERISREE, SUBHICSHA, MEDICOM, MEDSEG and NADAM, the State had released Rs. 1441.59/- lakh and the total fund, including the Centre's share and other miscellaneous receipts, was Rs.5951.33/- lakh. The cumulative expenditure till 30th September -2011 was ` 4536.58/- lakh (76.23%).

14.34 The absence of an expert committee for identifying viable and feasible projects based on local resource potentials had adversely affected the SGSY special projects implemented in the State. More than 50% of the units were defunct with the result that the State had not been receiving Central assistance to these projects since 2010-11.

3. Indira Awas Yojana (IAY)

14.35 This is yet another flagship programme of the Government of India for providing dwelling units to the homeless rural poor below poverty line with a grant-in-aid of Rs.48, 500/- per house. The programme ensures the beneficiaries at least two cents of land. An amount of Rs.10,000/- is also available for the purchase of homestead sites to the landless poor.

Table 14.11
Expenditure of IAY Programme –XIth Plan Period (₹ in Lakh)

Year	State Budget Provision	Release			Total Fund	Expenditure	Expenditure against Total Fund (%)
		centre	State	Total			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2007-08	1000.00	7603.11	2562.50	10165.61	10889.09	10186.83	93.55%
2008-09	1451.00	15655.70	5009.45	20665.15	21610.53	15190.55	70.29%
2009-10	1451.00	16261.55	5440.14	21701.69	28337.24	21256.92	75.01%
2010-11	2377.00	18590.80	6196.94	24787.74	31896.87	23312.03	73.09%
2011-12 (Up to SEP 11)	2420.00	9080.03	3026.68	22111.21	23508.66	21297.26	90.59%
Total	8699.00	67191.19	22235.71	89426.90	113442.61	77770.83	68.56%

Total Fund : Central and State releases , Opening Balance and other receipts

Source: Commissionerate of Rural Development, Government of Kerala.

14.36 The total fund released for IAY in the XIth Plan till 30th September 2011, was Rs.113452.61/- lakh and the corresponding expenditure was Rs. 77770.83/-lakh (68.55%). The total release for the programme during the financial year 2010-11 was Rs.31896.87/- lakh, 73.09% of which was expended. This was slightly below the expenditure reported during 2009-10 (75.01%)

14.37 Considering the geographic and demographic background of Kerala, the cost of materials, transportation charges, especially in the remote regions, the grant-in-aid per house given at present is quite insufficient. However, with the active support of the LSGIs the programme for construction of houses is being implemented in Kerala satisfactorily.

4. Special Programme for Rural Infrastructure and Development – PMGSY


14.38 The Government of India has accorded highest priority to building rural infrastructure with the objective of facilitating a higher degree of rural – urban integration and for achieving an even pattern of growth for the poor and disadvantaged sections of society. Some of the initiatives taken by the Government to facilitate building of rural infrastructure and development include the PMGSY.

14.39 State support to PMGSY for meeting tender excess, shifting of utilities and maintenance provision for assets already created was included in the State budget since 2010-11. The amount earmarked in the budget 2010-11 was Rs. 2000/-lakh and the same had been fully utilized.

Kudumbashree Mission

14.40 The Kudumbashree community-based organisation is a three-tiered structure with its apex tier anchored in local self governments. The three tiers are; neighbourhood groups (NHGs) comprising of 10-20 women, area development societies (ADS) within wards of LSGs and community development societies (CDS) – registered society as the federation of ADS within the LSGs. The Kudumbashree community organization network is present in all the 978 grama panchayats, 60 municipalities and 5 corporations. The total number of families covered by the mission as on 30th September-2011 through the three tiers is 38.31 lakh. Details of NHGs, ADS and CDS are given in Table 14.12.

Table – 14.12
The Three-tiered Structure of Kudumbashree Mission




Sl.No	Name of Group	Number
1	2	3
1	Number of NHGs	211731
2	Number of ADS	17486
3	Number of CDS	1061
	Total	230278

Source: Kudumbashree Mission, Government of Kerala

14.41 The programmes of the mission focus on economic development as well as social development. The former comprises of micro finance activities such as thrift and credit, linkage banking, matching grant and interest subsidy. The provisions under the programme are also meant for establishing micro enterprises, samagra and collective farming. Social development activities comprises of Ashraya, BUD Schools, projects for the welfare of SCs/STs, Balasabha, Balapanchayats, holistic health programmes and gender self-learning programme.

14.42 Thus the major focal dimension of human development attempted for uplifting rural poor by the mission include self-employment, food security, health, creative potential development as well as nourishing the innate talents in children, voice and visibility of the poor through participatory approach thereby preventing inter-generational transmission of poverty. Expenditure of Kudumbashree mission 2007-10 is given in table 14.13

Table 14.13
Expenditure of Kudumbashree mission 2007-10 (₹ in lakh)



Serial No	Category	Outlay XIth Plan	Cumulative Expenditure	Percentage Expenditure
1	2	3	4	5
1	Organization	8748.00	5422.00	61.98%
2	Local Eco.Dev.	22277.00	17166.00	77.06%
3	Social Dev.	1767.00	6274.00	100%
	Total	32792.00	28862.00	88.02%

Source: Kudumbashree Mission, Government of Kerala

14.43 The cumulative expenditure till 2010-11 against the targeted outlay of Rs. 32792.00/- lakhs

was Rs.28862.00/-(88%). The percentage expenditure for Socio-Economic Development activities taken together till 2010-11 is 97.48 % while the percentage of expenditure for Organizational Setup is only 62%.

Major Poverty Alleviation Programmes of Kudumbashree

1. Linkage Banking

14.44 NHG–bank linkage scheme is one of the flagship programmes of Kudumbashree mission. The bank linkage programme has helped NHGs to augment their existing resources collected through thrift. The cumulative amount that had been lent to NHGs through linkage banking was Rs. 134460.27/- lakh, as on 30thSeptember .The number of NHGs which availed of bank linkage was 1, 38,634. The details of linkage banking are given in Appendix 14.7.

2. Lease Land Farming

14.45 Collective lease land farming is one of the major initiatives undertaken by Kudumbashree to enhance livelihood of the poor families in NHGs by utilizing mainly fallow lands, a move towards the goal of food security. Based on the NABARD JLG concept and guidelines, these groups are organized as joint liability groups since 2010. Through this programme, 25062.081 ha of waste land was brought under cultivation. District wise details of collective farming are given in Appendix 14.8.

3. Strengthening of Bala Sabha ,Bala Panchayat and Holistic Child Health

14.46 Bala sabhas are structured grass root level neighbourhood network of children in LSGIs. Cultivating creative potential in children, by providing opportunities to express , learn and develop , identifying and nurturing innate talent that leads to the larger goal of recognition and protection of child rights is the prime objective of the programme. Bala panchayats are apex level body of Bala sabhas in Panchayats. As on 30thSeptember 2011, the formation of 50618 number of Bala sabhas across the State has been completed with a membership of 878826 children. District wise details of Balasabha and Bala Panchayat are given in Appendix 14..9

4. Micro Enterprises

14.47 Micro Enterprises are means for economic empowerment and employment opportunities to the poor women with a view to increasing their purchasing power. An amount of Rs.37.69 lakh had been provided as subsidy to 525 individual enterprises and an amount of Rs. 1236.28/- lakh had been disbursed as subsidy to 2198 group enterprises till 30thSeptember 2011.

5. Special Programme – Ashraya

14.48 Ashraya is the programme designed to identify and rehabilitate destitute families and integrate them with mainstream civil society. Destitute families are identified using transparent risk indices and a participatory need assessment process, as detailed in Economic Review 2003. It is the comprehensive project to address the various deprivations faced by destitutes in society. The main objectives of the programme is to rehabilitate the entire destitute families of the state by providing them with basic minimum needs, improved health, education and literacy levels and to enhance the social and economic status by empowering them, to stand with the rest of the society, under the leadership of local

bodies. The specific objectives include

- Provision for basic infrastructural support for the destitute in the society.
- Provision for food for the starving, shelter to the homeless.
- Provision for support for destitute with medical and care services.
- Educational and pension support to destitute families.
- Income generation activities among the destitute families.

14.49 The cumulative number of destitute families assisted under the programme till sep.2011-12 is 73827. The fund available with Kudumbashree is for supporting the initiative of Local Self Governments @ 40% of total project cost, subject to a maximum of ₹ 15 Lakh per Local Self Government.

The detailed physical achievements of various programmes implemented by the Kudumbashree Mission are given in the report as Appendix 14.10.

14.50 It is being planned to implement the demand driven National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM), the restructured and rechristened SGSY programme of the Central Government for eradication of poverty through gainful self employment or wage employment programmes, through Kudumbashree. Kudumbashree was accredited by the Radhakrishna Committee constituted for recommendations on NRLM in the sense that the committee suggested the replication of this Mission mode for implementing NRLM across the country.

Urban Poverty

14.51 Urban poverty is a multidimensional phenomenon. It is not only nutritional deficiency but deficiencies in the basic needs like housing, water, sanitation, medical care, education and opportunity for income generation that contribute to it. According to the National Commission on Urbanization, poverty cannot be characterized adequately in terms of income, expenditure or consumption pattern alone. What is required is a multi dimensional concept inclusive of environment, access to services, social and psychological supports. The following are the main reasons for urban poverty.

- Migration of rural youth towards cities
- Lack of vocational education/training
- Limited job opportunities in the cities
- Rapid increase in population
- Lack of housing facilities
- No proper implementation of PDS

14.52 Despite tremendous development in several areas like literacy and health care poverty refuses to leave the State. More than fifteen lakh families are still caught in the clutches of poverty. High density of population in urban areas has contributed to urban poverty. This manifests itself in many forms, such as slums, unemployment, lack of social services, and increasing violence and crime. The National Sample Survey Organization (NSSO) in its 61st round survey (2004-05) had estimated that in Kerala poverty was 20.6 % in urban areas. The magnitude of urban unemployment has also been increasing due to stagnation in manufacturing industry resulting in fewer employment opportunities for urban dwellers. The National Sample Survey data showed that urban unemployment in Kerala in 2000 was the second highest in India, at 10% (only after Goa). Due to rapid increase in land price and construction costs, a good number of the urban people in Kerala are forced to live in slums. The living conditions of slum dwellers are very pathetic. Availability of drinking water and sanitation facilities are

grossly inadequate. Only one-fourth of households in slums have electricity. The composition of the poor has been changing. While rural poverty is getting concentrated among agricultural labour and artisan household, urban poverty afflicts casual labour households.

14.53 A well co-ordinated approach is necessary to reduce urban poverty for which the following aspects have to be considered seriously. i) Employment opportunities of a permanent nature need to be made available to the poor both by macro strategies aimed at labour intensive growth and micro strategies to enable the poor to attain the skills needed by the formal and semi formal sectors. ii) Self-employment, product development, and marketing should be promoted. iii) Urban local bodies and the State Government should ensure minimum standard in basic infrastructure relating to housing, water supply, sanitation, electricity and roads. iv) Access of the poor to quality health and education facilities needs to be ensured, which, in turn, calls for improving the services available through hospitals and schools. v) Finally, the most vulnerable groups need to be identified through a transparent index. A robust social protection system has to be set up for them, with a much higher level of support than at present. Many of these issues will be addressed through the proposed project in the urban sector.

14.54 Rapid growth of urban population, expansion of existing towns and cities and low investment in urban development have created deficiencies in basic amenities, especially in the urban areas. The shortages are serious for the urban poor due to inequality in the access to these amenities.

14.55 Poverty Index: Every two years, a survey is conducted for assessing urban poor by CDS using the poverty index following non-economic criteria with nine risk factors reflecting the poverty situations of families. The neighbourhood community verifies these factors with the identified families.

The nine risk factors of the poverty index in urban area.

A family having:-

- Less than 5 cents of land/no land
- Dilapidated house/no house
- No sanitary latrine
- No access to safe drinking water within 150 meters
- Women headed household
- No regular employed person in the family
- Socially disadvantaged groups SC/ST
- Mentally retarded/disabled/chronically ill member in the family
- Families without colour TV

Any family having 4 or more factors is classified as family at risk.

(Source: Kudumbashree, Thiruvananthapuram)

14.56 **Kudumbashree:** The State Poverty Eradication Mission is the State level nodal agency for the implementation of major Centrally-sponsored urban poverty reduction programmes viz Swarna Jayanthi Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY), Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) and Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP). The physical and social developments as well as direct assistance to employment generation are the schemes taken up under these programmes. Kudumbashree has organized community-based organizations (CBOs) of the poor in the State. Com-

munity development societies (CDS) act as delivery system for various Centrally-sponsored *urban poverty reduction programmes*.

Urban Poverty Reduction Programmes

1. Swarna Jayanthi Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY)

14.57 Swarna Jayanthi Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) is a Centrally-sponsored scheme launched in December 1997. The fund is shared on 75:25 basis by both Central and State Governments. The objective of this integrated poverty alleviation programme is to provide gainful employment to the urban unemployed and under-employed poor by setting up self-employment ventures and taking up wage employment in public works. The programme is being implemented by the urban local bodies through community-based organization of the poor. The components of the programme are as follows.

- 1) Urban Self-employment Programme – The major objective of the scheme is to provide assistance to individual urban poor beneficiaries for setting up gainful employment ventures – micro enterprises.
- 2) Urban Women Self-help Programme (UWSP) – It encourages the under-employed and unemployed urban poor to set up small enterprises relating to manufacturing, servicing and petty business for which there is potential in urban areas.
- 3) Urban Women Self-help Programme (UWSP) – Revolving Fund: Revolving fund for enterprise groups as working capital support of matching grant, incentive to neighbourhood groups for bank linkage.
- 4) Technology, Marketing and Other Services (TMOS): Creation of support mechanism for micro enterprises on various areas of business management.
- 5) (STEP-UP) for Self-employment Training: For enabling correct selection of beneficiaries for USEP and UWSP enterprises and to build necessary skills for them to run the enterprises.
- 6) STEP-UP – Placement-oriented training to enable urban poor to acquire skills and access employment opportunities in various sectors of the economy.
- 7) Urban Wage Employment Programme (UWEP):- This programme seeks to provide wage employment to beneficiaries living below the poverty line within the jurisdiction of urban local bodies by utilizing their labour for construction of socially and economically useful public assets.
- 8) Urban Community Development Network (UCDN) – This programme focuses on strengthening community structures and community development networks.
- 9) A&OE: Meeting administrative expenses at the State and district levels.
- 10) Information, Education and Communication (IEC): For undertaking information, communication and education activities to promote SJSRY.

14.58 Kudumbashree has organized community-based organizations (CBOs) of the poor in all the 65 urban local bodies in the State. There are 26348 neighbourhood groups (NHGs) having a membership of 429956. The CBOs in the urban areas act also as thrift and credit societies and facilitate savings and credit to the poor. District-wise details of NHGs, ADSs, CDSs and thrift fund mobilized are given in Appendix.14.11

14.59 In 11th Five Year Plan (2007-08 to 2011-12), 8692 individual enterprises (USEP) and 1084 group enterprises (UWSP) were set up in SJSRY scheme. As part of both these components, a total of 18319 families were also assisted. Similarly, under STEP, 15871 persons were trained in various sectors. Tables 14.14 and 14.15 show the financial and physical achievements of SJSRY (2007-08 to 2011-12). Details of micro enterprises and group enterprises are given in Appendices 14.12 and 14.13. The activities of group enterprises vary from solid waste management to the computer hardware assembling.

Table – 14.14
Financial Achievement of SJSRY (2007-08 to 2011-12)
(` in Lakh)

Year	Fund Released			Expenditure	% of expenditure
	Central	State	Total		
2007-08	629.74	209.913	839.653	839.653	100
2008-09	1017.91	339.303	1357.213	1357.213	100
2009-10	948.13	316.043	1264.173	1187.04	94
2010-11	474.03	0	474.03	632.052	133
2011-12	688.26	0	688.26	310.808	45
Total	3758.07	865.259	4623.329	4326.766	94

Source: Kudumbashree, Thiruvananthapuram

Table - 14.15
Physical Achievements of SJSRY (2007-08 to 2011-12)

Year	Individual Enterprises Developed	Group Enterprises Developed	Persons	Man days created under Wage Employment
2007-08	1426	190	2245	0.137
2008-09	1572	208	2362	0
2009-10	1600	214	2412	0.13995
2010-11	1670	215	2526	0.15627
2011-12	2424	257	6326	0.96212
Total	8692	1084	15871	1.39534

Source: Kudumbashree, Thiruvananthapuram

2. Integrated Housing & Slum Development Programme (IHSDP)

14.60 The Integrated Housing and Slums Development Programme (IHSDP) was launched during 2006-07 aiming at holistic development of slums in urban areas. The basic objective of the scheme is to strive for holistic slum development with a healthy environment by providing adequate shelter and basic infrastructure facilities to slum dwellers of identified urban areas. The programme was formulated by combining two erstwhile schemes, viz, Valmiki Ambedkar Awas Yojana (VAMBAY) and National Slum Development Programme (NSDP). IHSDP is to be implemented in all towns and cities identified as per 2001 census except cities/towns covered under JNNURM. (Thiruvananthapuram and


Kochi Corporations).

14.61 The components for assistance under IHSDP include all slum development/ improvement/relocation projects including new house construction/improvement of houses and infrastructural facilities. Admissible components under the IHSDP are:

- Provision of shelter including improvement & construction of new houses
- Provision of community toilets
- Provision of physical amenities like water supply, storm water drains, community bath, widening and paving of existing lanes, sewers, community latrines, street light etc.
- Community infrastructure and social amenities like provisions of community centres to be used for pre-school education, non-formal education, adult education, recreational activities, primary health care centre buildings.
- Provision of model demonstration projects
- Slum improvement and rehabilitation projects

The achievements for 2010-11 and 2011-12 (up to 30.9.2011) are summarized below in table 14.16

Table 14.16



Achievement	2010-11	2011-12 (up to September 2011)
New Houses	1191	610
Improvement of houses	2747	1370
Infrastructure works	278	59
Expenditure in lakh	3077	1701.12

14.62 The financing pattern is in the ratio of 80:20 by Central and State Governments. Beneficiary share (12% for general and 10% for SC/ST) is stipulated for projects for individual beneficiaries like housing. Out of 20% State share, the balance fund after deducting beneficiary share will be borne equally by the ULB and State (Maximum state share is 10% of the total Project Cost).

14.63 Details of projects approved by GOI during 2006-07, 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10 of 45 ULBs are given in Appendix 14.14.

3. Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP)

14.64 Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP) is a sub-component of the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) and implemented through Kudumbashree. The duration of the mission is seven years beginning from 2005-06. Only two corporations in the State, Thiruvananthapuram and Kochi, come under the scheme. The objective of the scheme is to provide basic services and civic amenities with a view to providing utilities to urban poor.

14.65 The total allocation under BSUP to the State during the mission period is Rs. 250 crore. Projects are sanctioned based on detailed project report submitted by the mission cities. The Central share is released in 4 instalments of 25% each based on submission of utilization certificate for 70% expenditure of the funds released. The fund sharing pattern for Thiruvananthapuram is 80:20 by Central and State Governments. The State's share is borne equally by it and the local bodies. As for Kochi Corporation, the sharing pattern is 50:50 by Central and State Governments. Out of the State's share, 30% would be borne by the State Government and the balance, after deducting the beneficiary share, come from the respective ULBs.

14.66 Four phases of projects worth ` 208.01 crores and 3 projects worth ` 135.66 crores was sanctioned for Thiruvananthapuram and Kochi Corporation respectively. The total central share for sanctioned projects of Thiruvananthapuram and Kochi is ` 233.51 crores out of which ` 125.37 crores were already released by Government of India. Total state share committed in ` 40.77 crores the central share released by Government of India of ` 125.37 crore and corresponding state share amounting to ₹ 35.20 crore have been released to Kudumbashree by the State Government. Details of projects sanctioned under BSUP for the two Corporations during 2006-07, 2007-08 and 2008-09 are given in Appendices 14.15 and 14.16

Achievements

14.67 3740 new houses and 327 upgradation of existing houses were completed during the year 2010-11 total expenditure during the period is 3983 lakhs. The achievement for the year 2010-11 and 2011-12 up to 30.9.2011 are summarized below in Table 14.17

Table 14.17

Achievement	2010-11	2011-12 (up to September 2011)
New Houses	3740	1618
Upgradation of houses	327	104
Expenditure in lakhs	3983	1802.2

Social Security and Welfare

14.68 In every society there are people who require social support for a well being. Poor income, unemployment and underemployment, physical disability, destitution, ill-health etc. are the main factors which hinder the well being of these people. It is the duty of the government and society to take up programmes to bring these people to the mainstream of the society. Kerala's achievement in this area is acknowledged worldwide. The state gives very much importance to the social security programmes in its Five Year Plans and Annual Plans. Setting up of welfare fund boards for workers in the unorganised sector, introduction of a series of pension schemes to the aged and disadvantaged groups, formation of a state level Social Security Mission are some of the major steps taken for protecting the disadvantaged groups.

14.69 It was identified that these concerted efforts were not enough to provide protection to a group of people who were anywhere in the picture of the development programmes. By the end of the 10th Five Year Plan, the Ashraya programme was introduced to cover these people. But challenges remain: the decline in agricultural employment, low work participation of women, under nutrition and malnutrition, marked growth of the elderly people, exploitation of the weak, etc.

14.70 Lack of an effective delivery system is one of the major problems in achieving the desired results of the welfare programmes and state interventions. Strengthening of the institutions at the delivery end is necessary for the success of the social security programmes. Also, the delivery of social security services can be improved to a great extent by better institutional arrangements and adopting innovative technologies.

14.71 The social security programmes in Kerala can be grouped into two viz., Institutional Care and Social Assistance Programmes.

Institutional Care and Protection

14.72 The Government and voluntary organisations provide institutional care and protection mainly to orphaned children, aged and infirm, mentally cured patients, physically handicapped, destitute etc. Major welfare activities under institutional care and protection are undertaken by the following Government Departments, Commissions, Institutions and Corporations as shown in Box No.14-2

Box: No. 14. 2

Major Government Departments and Agencies stands for social security measures

Sl. No.	Major Government Departments/Agencies	Major Activities
1	Social Welfare Department	Social security welfare activities, social defence activities, nutrition programmes
2	Prisons Department	Welfare, protection, employment and economic uplift of prisoners.
3	Sainik Welfare Department	Welfare of Ex-servicemen and war-widows.
4	State Commissionerate for Persons with Disabilities	Welfare and social security measures for the disabled.
5	Women's Commission	Welfare and social justice measures addressing atrocities against women, adalaths, legal workshops, jagratha samithies, etc.
6	Kerala State Women's Development Corporation	Welfare, skill development, economic development through income generating and employment generating schemes.
7	National Institute of Speech and Hearing	Welfare, education, health activities of disabled in speech and hearing.
8	State Institute for the Mentally Handicapped	Welfare, education, skill development etc of mentally challenged persons.
9	Kerala State Handicapped Persons Welfare Corporation	Welfare, employment, income generating programmes of physically handicapped persons.

14.73 The Scheduled Castes Development Department, Scheduled Tribes Development Department and Kudumbashree etc. are the other major agencies involved in addressing the problems of deserved groups. Provision of education, skill development, programmes for improving the income level of families, food support etc. are the major programmes taken up by these agencies.

14.74 The various welfare institutions run by the Social Welfare Department and its major services as shown in Box: No.14.3.

Box No.14.3

Major Welfare Institutions run by Social Welfare Department and Services

Sl.No.	Name of Institution	Services Offered
1	Mahilamandiram	Maintenance, education, vocational training, rehabilitation of the abandoned women above the age of 13 years
2	After Care Home	Care, protection and rehabilitation for children/ adolescents coming from Juvenile/ Welfare institutions.

3	Rescue Home	Protection and Rehabilitation of girls above 13 engaged in immoral activities or who are in fear of being forced into such activities.
4	Children's Home	Provides care and protection to destitute children and children of leprosy patients
5	Old Age Home and Day Care Centre	Care, protection and rehabilitation of the aged by providing food, clothing, medical services, shelter, etc.
6	Home for Physically Handicapped (Men & Women)	Care, maintenance and rehabilitation of the destitute handicapped above the age of 16. Separate homes are functioning for women and men.
7	Asha Bhavan	Mentally cured patients abandoned by relatives are taken care of by providing food, medicine, clothing, etc. and rehabilitation/reunion with family whenever possible.
8	Care Home for the Disabled	Maintenance, education, rehabilitation, etc of the handicapped children in the age group of 4-16.
9	Short Stay Home	Providing living amenities to women in distress arising out of family discord, and those fearing of being forced in to immoral activities. They are given proper counselling and rehabilitated within a stipulated period.
10	Home for Mentally Deficient Children	To provide special education, maintenance and rehabilitation of mentally challenged children between the age of 14-16.
11	Pratheeksha Bhavan	Care, protection, maintenance of mentally challenged persons above the age of 16.
12	Vocational Training Centres	To provide vocational training courses for the physically handicapped boys and girls so as to rehabilitate them.
13	Home for Physically Handicapped (Aged)	Care and protections of the aged and physically handicapped who have nobody to look after.
14	One day Home	To provide shelter for the girls or women who came to the cities for attending PSC test, interviews etc.
15	Home for Adult mentally challenged persons-female (Prathyasa Bhavan)	Care and protection of mentally deficient women above the age of 16.

14.75 Details of the welfare and juvenile justice institutions and its inmates are given in Table 14.14
The district wise details are given in Appendix 14.18

Table-14.18
Welfare Institutions, Sanctioned strength and Inmates – 2011

Sl.No.	Institutions	Numbers	Inmates (Nos.)	Sanctioned Strength (Nos.)
1	2	3	4	5
1	Mahilamandiram	12	231	300

2	After Care Home	3	96	250
3	Rescue Home	1	17	100
4	Children's Home	1	31	50
5	Old Age Home	14	697	1250
6	Homes for Physically Handicapped (Aged)	4	127	150
7	Asha Bhavan	6	293	300
8	Care Home for the disabled children	2	22	50
9	Short Stay Home	1	4	25
10	Home for Mentally Deficient Children	1	41	50
11	Pratheeksha bhavan	1	57	50
12	Vocational Training Centre	2	100	100
13	Home for physically Handicapped men and women	3	64	125
14	Home for adult mentally challenged persons (female)	1	18	25
15	Day Care Centre and Old age Home	1	23	75
16	Prathyashabhavan	1	18	25
	Total	54	1839	2925

Source: Social Welfare Department

14.76 The gap in the number of occupants and the sanctioned strength of inmates reveals the ineffectiveness of the delivery system which requires a thorough revamping to reach the deserved and needy.

Welfare of the Old Age People

14.77 The population of the aged in Kerala is increasing at a rapid rate. The projected figure by the end of the 12th plan, 2 % of the population would be above 80 years of age. It is estimated that the life expectancy of the males is 68 years while that of females is 73 years. This accounts for higher number of elderly people in society. It is also noted that women outnumber men. If the present trend persists, by 2030 Kerala's older population will be more (20%) than its child population (18%). The protection and welfare of the aged will be a major challenge to the state and society.

14.78 There are 15 Old Age Homes functioning under the department of social welfare for the care and protection of the aged. Details are given in Table 14.19

Table-14.19
Welfare Institutions, Sanctioned strength and Inmates – 2011

Sl.No	Institutions	Numbers	Total Inmates (Nos.)	Sanctioned Strength (Nos.)
1	Old Age Home	14	697	1250
2	Day care Centre & Old Age Home	1	23	75
	Total	15	720	1325

Source: Social Welfare Department

14.79 The present institutions lack facilities for counselling and geriatric care. The physical, emotional and psychological problems faced by the elderly people due to aging demand that these institutions be revamped. Participation and involvement of NGOs and other welfare organisations can be thought of to ease or share the financial burden of revamping and providing the above facilities in these institutions.

Welfare of the Disabled

14.80 As per the latest available statistics, 2.7% population of Kerala is disabled in one form or other. The department of Social welfare, Health and Education are the major departments implementing schemes for the welfare and the development of persons with disabilities. Moreover the Government have set up autonomous institutions to impart social security to the disabled through institutional care and protection.

14.81 There are 18 institutions working under social welfare department for the care of physically and mentally challenged persons in the state. Details are given in Table 14.20

Table 14.20
Institutions for Physically & Mentally Retarded Persons – 2011

Sl. No	Institutions	Numbers	Total Inmates (Nos.)	Sanctioned Strength (Nos.)
1	Home for Mentally Deficient children	1	41	50
2	Home for Physically Handicapped	3	64	125
3	Home for Cured Mental patients (Asha Bhavan)	6	293	300
4	Care Home for Disabled Children	2	22	50
5	Home for Physically Handicapped (Aged)	4	127	150
6	Pratheeksha Bhavan (Home for Mentally Retarded above 16 years)	1	57	50
7	Home for adult Mentally Challenged Persons (female)	1	18	25
	Total	18	622	750

Source: Social Welfare Department

14.82 According to the Persons with Disability Act, 1995 it is mandatory to provide disability certificate to all disabled. In view of this, Government started a scheme in 2009-10, viz., Issuing Disability Certificate-cum Identity Cards to all the disabled persons in Kerala. The social welfare department is the implementing agency of the scheme. From December 2009 to May 2010, the department issued 200774 identity cards in 8 districts. Though the programme envisaged the issue of ID cards to the entire disabled population by the end of 2011-12, only 8 districts had so far been covered.

State Commissionerate for Persons with Disabilities

14.83 Persons with Disabilities Act, 1995 deals with both prevention and promotional aspects of rehabilitation such as education, employment and vocational training, creation of barrier free environment, provision of rehabilitation services for persons with disabilities, institutional services and supportive social security measures like unemployment allowances and grievance redressal machinery at the Central and State level. The State Commissionerate, set up under the Act, conducted, during 2010-11 awareness camps, redressal of the complaints of disabled persons, inspection of institutions for disabled, besides organising seminars to elected members of local bodies, including Anganwadi workers and ICDS supervisors. The Commissionerate also telecasted video quickies and documentation through various media and displayed boards and slides regarding the rights and privileges of the disabled.

National Institute of Speech and Hearing (NISH)

14.84 NISH was established in March 1997 for the rehabilitation and welfare of the deaf and hard of hearing persons in the state with facilities for detection and evaluation of hearing loss and rehabilitation. The activities conducted in the area of disabilities are as follows.

- Pre- school programmes and parent guidance programmes
- Audiology evaluations and speech evaluations
- Speech therapy
- Physiotherapy
- Psychology services and medical services
- Ear mould fabrication
- Academic programmes

14.85 Major achievements of NISH during 2010-11 are;

- Audiology department of NISH conducted 2948 evaluations.
- Speech therapy section completed 1048 speech evaluations.
- Psychological department provided psychological evaluation to 341 individuals
- Medical division examined 920 cases of hearing impairment.
- Audiology department completed 1493 ear moulds.
- Early detection centres had been setup at all district hospitals for screening disabilities.

Kerala State Handicapped Persons Welfare Corporation

14.86 The Kerala State Handicapped Persons Welfare Corporation is a state undertaking set up in 1979 for promoting and implementing welfare schemes for the development of disabled persons. It also provides financial/technical assistance to differently abled persons, their groups and organisations engaged in the area of disability. Distribution of aids and appliance, self-employment scheme (Bank loan subsidy), subsidy for motorized cycles, financial assistance to self- help groups and disabled lottery agents, vocational training to SC/ST disabled persons, etc are the major activities of the corporation. It also implements schemes to assist the disabled persons for purchase/fitting of aids/appliances, with the assistance of Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment. Moreover, the corporation is the nodal agency for the implementation of the NPRPD scheme of Government of India which is being implemented in the three districts of Kasaragod, Palakkad and Kollam. The major objective of the scheme is prevention of disabilities, early intervention and rehabilitation.

14.87 The details of self - employment assistance provided from 2007-08 to 2010-11 by the Corporation are given in Table 14.21

Table 14.21
Self Employment Assistance to Disabled Persons

Year	Applications Received (Nos.)	Applications sanctioned and forwarded to Banks (Nos)	Applications sanctioned by the Bank(Nos.)	Amount released by the Corporation (Rs.)
1	2	3	4	5
2007-08	642	642	295	7,25,821
2008-09	643	643	268	7,22,100
2009-10	754	754	423	17,91,250
2010-11	971	971	297	16,00,000

Source: Kerala State Handicapped Persons Welfare Corporation

14.88 The details of aids and appliances distributed from 2007-08 to 2010-11 by the Corporation are given in Table 14.22

Table 14.22
Aids and Appliances Distributed through KSHPWC

Year	No. of Aids and Appliances Distributed	Amount (Rs.in lakh)
2007-08	561	19.00
2008-09	1065	30.00
2009-10	1835	49.90
2010-11	1143	69.00

Source: Kerala State Handicapped Persons Welfare Corporation

14.89 The corporation distributed cash awards @ Rs.2500 to the disabled student who secured highest mark in SSLC and Higher Secondary examinations at the district and @ Rs. 5000 at state level. The number of students given awards during 2010-11 is 104.

Social Assistance Programmes

14.90 Social Assistance Programmes aim at providing livelihood to those who suffer absolute deprivation and vulnerability. This includes old age pension, widow pension, disabled pension, unemployment assistance.

14.91 Several pension schemes are being implemented by Government as a safety net for vulnerable sections of society. There are more than 40 pension schemes of which 20 are financed by the State. These pension schemes are implemented directly by Government departments or through different Welfare Fund Boards. The National Old Age Pension Scheme (renamed as Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension scheme), a part of the National Social Assistance Programme of Government of India has been in operation since 1995 for persons above 65 years of age. The total number of beneficiaries of the scheme during 2011-12 is 261846.



14.92 The district wise beneficiaries on pension schemes implemented through Revenue department during 2011-12 are given in Appendix 14.18

Social Security Measures Exclusively for Women

14.93 According the provisional census of 2011, in Kerala the women constitute 52.01% of the total population. Even though the position of women in Kerala has improved substantially according to conventional indicators there has been no proportional improvement in their socio economic status. Several schemes for the social security of women are under implementation. Destitute/widow pension is a major scheme. The scheme benefited 678217 women during 2011. Of the total beneficiaries of the scheme the highest number of beneficiaries is from Thiruvananthapuram district (77363) and lowest number is from Idukki district (11670). Details are given in Appendix 14.18

Women Development Programmes

14.94 Women development schemes aim at eradicate gender discrimination through welfare and awareness programmes. Gender awareness and finishing school for women were introduced in the 11th Five Year Plan as gender flagship programmes.

14.95 Major women development programmes have been implemented through the Social Welfare Department. Vocational Training Centres, one day homes, economic support to families headed by women, developing Anganwadi Centres as community resource centres for pregnant and lactating mothers, nutrition programme for adolescent girls are the major programmes implemented by the department. In addition, two women specific organisations implementing programmes for women is detailed below.

Kerala Women's Commission

14.96 Kerala Women's Commission was established in 1996 as a statutory body constituted under Kerala Women's Commission Act 1990 (Act 17 of 1995) with the objective to improve the status of women and to enquire into unfair practices against women. Conducting seminars to promote gender consciousness, redressal adalaths, awareness programmes/legal workshops, district level Jagratha Samithies, research studies about women's problems, DNA tests, publishing of Sthree Shakti magazine, managing short stay homes, Kalalaya Jyothi, awareness through print media/broadcast/telecast and counselling and helpline are some of the major activities of the commission. Major achievements of the commission during 2010-11 are;

- Conducted 132 seminars and arranged three DNA tests.
- Provided temporary accommodation to 250 old women in the short stay homes.
- Conducted awareness programmes (kalalayajyothi) in schools and colleges benefiting 48527 students.
- Arranged 7 pre-marital counselling programmes benefiting 1065 persons.
- Disposed 4987 petitions by conducting 99 adalaths.

14.97 The details of complaints received by Kerala Women's Commission from January 2011 to September 2011 are given in Appendix 14.19

Kerala State Women's Development Corporation (KSWDC)

14.98 Kerala State Women Development Corporation (KSWDC) was established in 1988 under the Companies Act 1956 with the objective of formulating, promoting and implementing women welfare programmes. The beneficiaries include women from the backward classes, minority communities, scheduled castes and BPL women from the general category. During 2010-11 the programmes and schemes of the corporation benefitted 207193 women. In this period 2582 families below poverty line were benefited by self-employment loan.

14.99 KSWDC is the State channelising agency for national corporations such as NSFDC, NSTFDC, RMK, NBCFDC, NMDFC and NHFDC. During 2010 -11, the corporation provided financial assistance to 10000 women in different backward categories.

14.100 Under the gender flagship programmes on finishing school, the corporation focus on women empowerment through skill development programmes. As many as 1060 women gained by them, of which 895 beneficiaries had assured placement. As part of flagship programme on gender, the corporation conducted awareness programme in 40 women's colleges covering around 2 lakh students.

14.101 The KSWDC has set up REACH (Resource Enhancement Academy for Career Heights), a finishing school for women to give training in IT, personality development, English and other soft skills. During 2010-11, 346 beneficiaries had been trained of which 95 % got placement in various institutions.

Welfare of Ex-Servicemen and War Widows

14.102 There are 1,58,602 ex-service men, 46,000 widows and 262 war widows holding ID cards issued by Zilla Sainic Welfare Offices as on 30th September 2011. Rehabilitation training on vocational/professional/technical courses for equipping the ex-service men/war widows for suitable re-employment or self-employment is a major programme envisaged by the department. Details of Ex-Servicemen and War Widows in Kerala from 2007 to 2011 are given in Table 14.23

Table 14.23
Ex-Servicemen and War Widows in Kerala from 2007 to 2011

Year	Ex-Servicemen (No.s)	War Widows (No. s)
2007	149946	313
2008	153318	303
2009	155401	302
2010	157919	304
2011	158602	262

Source: Department of Sainik Welfare

14.103 Major activities implemented through the department of Sainik Welfare during 2011 are shown in Table 14.24

Table 14.24
Major Welfare schemes/ achievements of Ex-Servicemen/War Widows during 2011

Sl.No.	Name of Scheme	Beneficiaries (Nos)	Amount spent during 2011
1	Financial assistance to Second World War Veterans who are in indigent circumstances @1000 p.m.(w.e.f 01.04.2011)	1200	4655468 (as on 30/9/2011)
2	Construction of houses for disabled Ex-Servicemen	3	70000
3	Cash awards to recipients of Gallantry Decorations in the defence service and dependents of defence personnel	3	62050
4	Financial help for children of Ex-service men	37	111000
5	Training to Ex-service men/widows	NA	NA

6	Cash awards to recipients of Territorial Army Medal/Decorations in the Territorial Army Service and dependents of Territorial Army personnel	9	18000
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Source: Department of Sainik Welfare

Welfare of Prisoners

14.104 Crimes of various types and magnitude are on increase. At present there are 49 jails and the number of prisoners in jails is 6488. Details are given in Table 14.25 and its district wise break-up are given in Appendix-14.20

Table – 14.25
Details of Prisoners– 2011 (as on 30.10.2011)

Type of Jail	No. of jails	Male(Nos)	Female(Nos)	Total (Nos)
Central Jail	3	2465	0	2465
District Jail	4	936	19	955
Sub Jail	29	1715	23	1738
Open Jail	2	346	0	346
Women Jail	3	0	108	108
Special Sub Jail	8	855	21	876
Total	49	6317	171	6488

Source: Department of Prisons

14.105 Modernisation of Prison and Welfare of Prisoners are the two major schemes implemented by the prison department. During 2010-11, the financial achievement of the schemes was 100%. Major physical achievements are;

- Installed CCTV-Cameras in central prison, Kannur.
- Constructed a check dam at open prison, Nettukalthery.
- Completed the computerisation process of jails.
- Established poultry farm in open prison at Nettukalthery and Cheemeny.
- Started floriculture units in Central prison at Viyyur and in district jail, Ernakulam.
- Established a rubber nursery unit in open prison at Nettukalthery
- Established mushroom cultivation units in 5 major jails and Brostal School, Thrikkakara.

Social Defence Programmes

14.106 The prime function of the criminal justice system is to reform and rehabilitate a person who is found guilty as a useful member of the society. Probation services, community services, day care centres and brostal schools for adolescent offenders are the non-institutional forms of treatment of offenders. Financial assistances to ex-convicts, victim rehabilitation programmes and indigent convict scheme are the major activities under social defence programme. During 2010-11, financial assistance was given to 85 probationers, 106 ex-convicts and 9 victims.

Adoption

14.107 Adoption is recognised as the best non institutional form of child care to discarded children or children without parent or children without a family set up. The major activities under the programme are;

- To establish baby cradle centres (Amma Thottils)
- Strengthening/organizing adoptive parents organization in all districts and organizing get-together conferences of adoptive parents, adoptive children and other stakeholders at district and state level.
- Conducting adoption awareness programmes by incorporating various state departments including LSGs, NGOs and other stakeholders.
- Providing minimum standards of services and procedures for adoption placement agencies.

14.108 There is a significant reduction on adopted children during 2010 compared to the previous years. Details of adopted children in Kerala from 2007-08 to 2010-11 are given in Table 14.26

Table No: 14.26
Adopted Children in Kerala from 2007-08 to 2010 – 11

Year	In-country adoption			Inter-country adoption		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
2007-08	183	10	183	9	13	22
2008-09	49	41	90	6	6	12
2009-10	100	103	203	14	25	39
2010-11 (upto 30/09/2011)	55	24	79	5	6	11

Source: Social Welfare Department

Social Security and Welfare to Unorganized Sectors

Welfare Fund Boards

14.109 Kerala has made considerable progress in extending social security coverage to workers in the unorganised sector through welfare fund boards by providing welfare assistance, income security and employment to them. There are 28 Welfare Fund Boards constituted in the unorganised labour sector. The general welfare measures implemented by the Workers Welfare Fund Boards are the following:

- Pension benefits to the workers on their retirement or invalidity or family pension after their death.
- Ex-gratia financial assistance to workers on prolonged illness/ permanent disability and death relief to the dependents for funeral and related functions.
- Medical reimbursement for medical treatment of the workers or dependents.
- Marriage assistance for daughter's marriage.
- Educational assistance to member's children like scholarships, cash awards and lumpsum grants.
- Long term housing loans at low interest rate.
- Maternity benefits.
- Funeral expenses.


14.110 Details available shows the total numbers of members enrolled in these boards at 50 lakh, of which 25.22 lakh are in agriculture sector including fisheries and diary. Female workers outnumbered males in industries such as cashew, tailoring, coir, bamboo and beedi. In boards like Toddy Workers and Abkari Workers, above 99% of the workers are male. Lack of effective delivery mechanism and limited expertise in fund management are the major problems faced by these institutions. Details regarding the total number of workers, enrolled workers and male-female workers are shown in Appendix 14.21 The details of major welfare measures of the welfare fund boards during 2011 are given in Appendix 14.22.

Unemployment Assistance

14.111 Unemployment assistance scheme is the most important social security schemes of the Government of Kerala. It was introduced in the state in 1982 under non-plan and is being implemented through Local Governments. The scheme provides a relief to the registered unemployed by giving a monetary dole of Rs.120/- The candidate must be registered in any of the employment exchanges in the state and should have a seniority of 3 years of continuous registration after completing 18 years of age. During the period sept 2011, there were 303691 such beneficiaries under unemployment assistance and an amount of Rs.2609.75 lakh was disbursed.

14.112 Details of unemployment assistance given for the period from 2007 to 2011 are given in Table 14.27

Table 14.27
Beneficiaries of Unemployment Assistance and Expenditure (2007-2011)



Year	Beneficiaries(Nos)	Amount disbursed (Rs. in lakh)
2007	361930	5005.76
2008	337032	5094.78
2009	332280	2361.13
2010	283692	4096.65
2011 (Upto 30.09.2011)	303691	2609.75

Source: Directorate of Employment and Training

Kerala Social Security Mission

14.113 Kerala Social Security Mission established in 2008 is an autonomous organisation under the Department of Social Welfare. The main objective of the mission is to organise and implement welfare programmes on Social security for the aged, children, destitute, chronically ill and handicapped persons. The major programmes implemented by the mission during 2010-11 are Cancer Suresksha, Snehasparsham, Aswasakiranam, Thalolam and Sneha Swandhanam.

Nutrition And Child Welfare

14.114 According to the Census 2011 (Provisional) there are 33,22,247 lakh children in Kerala who are below the age of 6 years constituting 9.95% of the total population. As per NFHS- 3 survey, about 29% of the children in Kerala are suffering from general nutritional deficiency indicated by underweight and 55.7% at the age groups of 6 to 35 months are anaemic. In Kerala, under nutrition and overweight/ obesity are high in school going children. The major programmes implemented for the improvement of the health and development of children and adolescents are given below.

Integrated Child Development Services

14.115 The ICDS is a major flagship programme addressing the needs of children under the age of 6. The scheme provides a package of services through the Anganwadi Centres for the children below six years and pregnant women and nursing mothers as indicated below

- Supplementary nutrition
- Immunization
- Health check-up
- Referral services
- Pre-school education
- Nutrition and health education

14.116 This is a centrally sponsored scheme wherein the State Government is responsible for programme implementation. The scheme is implemented all over Kerala through 258 projects. There is one Anganwadi Centre for every 1000 population in rural and urban projects and one for every 700 population in tribal area. There are 33115 sanctioned Anganwadi centres in the state. During 2011, the number of beneficiaries was 12,56,958 (including children, pregnant women and lactating mothers). Details of district-wise ICDS beneficiaries are given in Appendix-14.23 and Project wise details of ICDS are given in Appendix 14.24

Integrated Child Development Services Training Programme

14.117 ICDS training is a national initiative for quality improvement of ICDS functionaries to achieve improvement in the quality of early childhood care and development. The aim of the scheme is to develop all the functionaries of ICDS into agents of social changes. It is carried out in all the 258 ICDS projects. The components of the scheme are job training, orientation training, IEC materials and other training.

Supplementary Nutrition Programme.

14.118 The objective of the scheme is to provide nutrition to the children below three years, pre-school children, pregnant women, nursing mothers and adolescent girls. Under the schematic pattern of ICDS, states are responsible for providing supplementary nutrition as per nutritional norms.

14.119 In Kerala, as part of decentralized planning, the programme had been transferred to the local self-government institutions. The LSGIs are free to identify the food stuffs suited to the local conditions having the prescribed nutritional value as per ICDS norms. Under the rural ICDS projects the expenditure on SNP is met by the Grama Panchayats and the Block Panchayats in the ratio of 2:1. During 2010-11 the amount earmarked as central share was Rs.6000 lakh and the financial achievement was 100%

Rajeev Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls (SABALA)

14.120 The scheme is being implemented using the platform of ICDS to address the multi dimensional problems of adolescent girls. The total outlay earmarked for this scheme during 2010-11 was Rs.5000 lakh and the expenditure incurred was Rs. 512 lakh (48%). The scheme benefited 300016 adolescent girls during 2010-11.

Conditional Maternity Benefit Scheme

14.121 The scheme is implementing with the objective of improving the health and nutritional status of pregnant, lactating women and infants. The number of beneficiaries during 2010-11 was 8318. The amount earmarked during 2010-11 was Rs.5000.00 lakh as central share. The expenditure was 357.39 lakh with 7.15%

Integrated Child protection Scheme

14.122 Govt. of India introduced this scheme by incorporating all the activities under Juvenile justice and adoption. The scheme envisages protection of children and prevention of atrocities. Out of Rs.2047 lakh as central share, Rs.320 lakh (15.63%) was expended during 2010-11.

Welfare of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Classes

14.123 Scheduled Castes in Kerala are comparatively better off than their counterparts in other, states socially and educationally. 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 Special Component Plan and the Tribal Sub Plan are intended to provide special protective measures to safeguard the interest of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. Table 14.28 presents a comparison of the national and State level status.

Table 14.28
Status of SC/ST (as per census 2001)

Sl. No	Item	SC		ST	
		Kerala	India	Kerala	India
1	Population (in lakh)	31.24	1666	3.64	836
2	Percentage to total Population	9.81	16.23	1.14	8.15
3	Decadal Growth Rate (%)	8.14	20.55	13.75	23.30
4	Child population to the total population	11.65	17.42	13.7	18.43
5	Sex Ratio	1048	936	1027	978
6	Literacy rate - General	82.66	54.32	64.35	47.08
7	Literacy Rate-Female	77.56	41.31	58.11	34.75
8	Poverty(as per 55th Round)	14.6	36.2	24.2	45.8
9	Percentage of Population in Slum Areas	7.50	17.40	0.20	2.40

Source: Census 2001

14.124 In Kerala there are 53 communities belonging to Scheduled Caste as per the Amendment Act of 2006 to the Constitution of India. The settlement pattern in Kerala is entirely different from that of other states and a major portion of the Schedule Caste population lives in scattered households with other people and only a small portion live in concentrated colonies, in which very limited number are isolated. The highest distribution of Scheduled Castes is in Palakkad District (13.85 %) followed by Thiruvananthapuram (11.87 %), Thrissur (11.34 %) and Kollam (10.34%). Nearly half of SC population of the State is distributed in the above four districts. The Scheduled Tribes in Kerala are not only geographically concentrated, but are overwhelmingly rural. Highest concentration of Scheduled Tribes is seen in Wayanad district (37.36 %) followed by Idukki (14 %) and Palakkad (10.89 %) and these three districts together account for over 60 per cent of STs in the State. The coastal district of Alappuzha has the lowest percentage (0.15%). Details are given in Table 14.29. District wise Scheduled Caste/ Scheduled Tribe population details are given in Appendix. 14.25

Table 14.29
District-wise distribution of SC/ST Population in Kerala

Sl.	Item	Percentage Distribution		Percentage to Total Population	
		SC	ST	SC	ST
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Kasargod	2.88	8.33	7.49	2.52
2	Kannur	3.17	5.48	4.11	0.83
3	Wayanad	1.07	37.36	4.27	17.43

4	Kozhikkode	6.43	1.63	6.98	0.21
5	Malappuram	9.14	3.36	7.87	0.34
6	Palakkad	13.85	10.89	16.53	1.52
7	Thrissur	11.34	1.33	11.91	0.16
8	Ernakulam	8.44	2.76	8.48	0.32
9	Idukki	5.1	14	14.11	4.51
10	Kottayam	4.81	5.04	7.69	0.94
11	Alappuzha	6.37	0.86	9.45	0.15
12	Pathanamthitta	5.19	1.8	13.13	0.53
13	Kollam	10.34	1.43	12.49	0.20
14	Thiruvananthapuram	11.87	5.74	11.47	0.65
	Total	100	100	9.81	1.14

Source: Census 2001

Education and Enrolment

14.125 Education, being the key instrument not only for social empowerment but also provides the essential base for all development pursuits, steps are being taken to ensure provision of quality education to SC/ST so as to equip and enable them to enhance their employment prospects with competitive ability and thus address the problems of their marginalization and deprivation in the employment market.

14.126 The proportion of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribe students in lower primary, upper primary and high schools during 2011-12 is relatively higher than their population percentage as seen in Table 14.30. The drop out ratio among STs is relatively higher than SCs as seen in Table 14.31. If we examine the strength of students in government, private and aided schools, about 59.63% of total SC students are studying in private aided schools and 37.39% in government schools whereas 43.94% of ST students choose private aided schools and 54.31% government schools. The strength of SC/ST students at school level are given in Appendix 14.26

Table 14.30
Enrolment of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe Students at School level as on 01.04.2011

Section	Total	SC	% to Total	ST	% to Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
L.P	1591154	177782	11.17	33775	2.12
U.P	1424068	159310	11.19	25926	1.82
H.S	1442534	151122	10.47	17811	1.23
Total	4457756	488214	10.95	77512	1.74

Source: Directorate of Public Instructions

Table 14.31
Drop out among SC and ST Students

Section	SC	Drop out	%	ST	Drop out	%
LP	177782	531	0.30	33775	540	1.60
UP	159310	575	0.36	25926	572	2.21
HS	151122	1722	1.14	17811	721	4.05

Section	SC	Drop out	%	ST	Drop out	%
Total	488214	2828	0.58	77512	2626	3.39

Source: Directorate of Public Instructions

14.127 Details of SC/ST Students in the Arts and Science Colleges during 2010-11 given in Appendix 14.29 it is seen that number of girls students is about thrice the number of boys in cases of SC and it is 1.5 times in the case of ST where as the total representation of girl students is about more than twice that of boys.

Performance in SSLC and Higher Secondary Examination

14.128 The percentage of pass in the SSLC examination is a good indicator of social and educational development among different social groups. In the regular SSLC examination of 2010, out of the 42787 students belonging to Scheduled Castes who appeared 34450 have passed. The corresponding figures for Scheduled Tribes are 5363 and 4204 respectively. The percentage of passed students from SC is 80.51 and that of ST is 78.39 which are below the overall state percentage of 90.76

14.129 A comparative statement showing the performance of students in SSLC examination from 2001 onwards is given in Table 14.32, which reveals that ST students are far behind others though there is improvement in their performance.

Table 14.32
Performance of Students in SSLC Examination (Percentage of Pass)

Year	Total Students	ScheduledCaste Students	Scheduled Tribe Students
1	2	3	4
2001	56.22	36.74	32.85
2002	60.62	39.32	39.69
2003	64.85	43.75	37.72
2004	70.06	48.14	45.95
2005	58.61	37.09	32.55
2006	69.33	48.58	41.18
2007	82.23	65.17	60.67
2008	92.08	83.37	82.46
2009	91.89	83.74	79.21
2010	90.76	80.51	78.39
2011	91.36	82.25	80.94

Source : Commissioner for Govt. Examinations

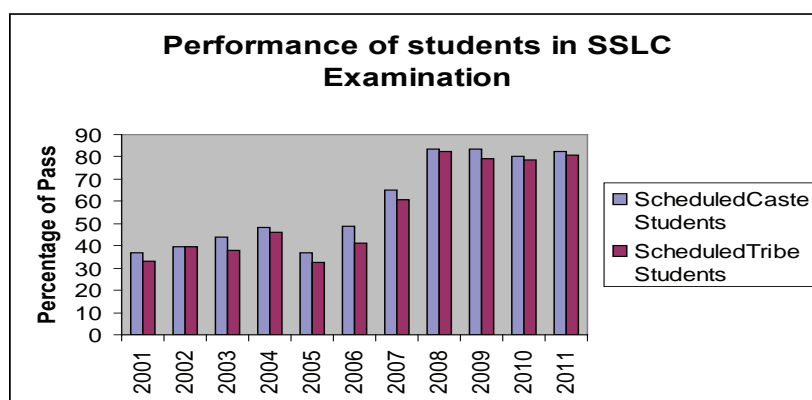


Figure 14.4

14.130 Table 14.33 shows the performance of students in Higher Secondary Examination 2009-10.

Table 14.33
Performance of Students in Higher Secondary Examination (2010-11)

Category		Number of Students Appeared	Number of Students Passed	Percentage
Scheduled Castes	Boys	12055	6581	54.59
	Girls	15219	9910	65.12
	Total	27274	16491	60.46
Scheduled Tribes	Boys	1622	742	45.74
	Girls	1947	1125	57.78
	Total	3569	1867	52.31
Others (excluding SC/ST)	Boys	112864	89621	79.40
	Girls	132408	119133	89.97
	Total	245272	208754	85.11
GrandTotal		276115	227112	82.25

Source: Directorate of Higher Secondary Education

14.131 From the above table, it is clear that the percentage of passed students for SC is 60.46% and that of ST is 52.31% only as against the overall percentage of 82.25%. Also it is interesting to note that in all the categories, the pass rate of girls is higher than that of the boys.

Occupational Pattern

14.132 Table 14.34 below shows that while just 25.87 per cent of total population fell into the category of workers as per 2001 Census, the corresponding figures for SC and ST population were 29.75 and 30.17 respectively. The ratio of female workers belonging to SCs and STs was almost double than that of other population. It is significant to note that the decline of workers among total population was marginal during the decade 2001 compared to 1991, it is substantial in case of SCs and the same is alarming for STs during the period. The decline in the proportion of main workers, both male and female, is not a welcome change as it is indicative of growing unemployment, underemployment and deprivation among the population.

Table 14.34
Distribution of Main Workers 1991-2001 (per cent) (Percentage of Pass)

Sl. No	Category	Total		Scheduled		Total Students Scheduled Caste Students	
		1991	2001	1991	2001	1991	2001
1	Main Workers	28.53	25.87	36.82	29.75	40.28	30.17
2	Male Main Workers	44.82	41.77	47.22	41.54	51.11	40.66
3	Female Main Workers	12.81	10.85	26.72	18.51	29.42	19.90



Sl. No	Category	Total		Scheduled		Total Students Scheduled Caste Students	
		1991	2001	1991	2001	1991	2001
4	Percentage of Cultivators to Main Workers	12.24	7.12	3.10	1.61	16.66	13.67
5	Percentage of Agricultural Labourers to Main Workers	25.54	12.40	53.79	29.48	55.47	41.12
6	Percentage of Main Workers engaged in Household Industry	2.58	3.35	2.44	2.60	0.47	2.57
7	Percentage of Main Workers engaged in Other Services	15.17	77.13	10.70	66.31	5.28	42.65
8	Marginal Workers	2.90	6.43	4.38	10.63	5.76	16.18
9	Work Participation Rate	31.43	32.30	41.21	40.38	46.04	46.35

Source: Scheduled Tribe Atlas of India 2001

14.133 An analysis of the above table indicates excessive dependence of STs on agriculture (54.79 %) for their livelihood as against just 19.52% for the total population and for SCs the corresponding figure is 31.09 %. Other services is the source of income for 77.13 % of the total population, while the sector offers livelihood for two third of the SC population. The above analysis of the occupational pattern shows that the SC population is closely following the other population with regard to the change in occupational structure that has been taking place in the Kerala economy while the ST population is far behind in this respect.

14.134 In Kerala, as per Rule 14(a) of the Kerala State and Subordinate Service Rules 1958, 8% reservation in public service is provided to SCs and 2% to STs. It shows that SC/ST had already achieved more than 10% reservation in all the three categories. But ST candidates alone had not achieved 2% reservation in State service. Details of representation of SC/ST employees in Government service is given in Appendix 14.28.

Poverty among SC/STs

14.135 Kerala has registered a remarkable improvement in poverty reduction over the years among all the social sections, including Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes as per the NSSO. Poverty level among the Scheduled Castes reduced to 14.6% in 1999-2000 from 62.3% in 1983. The share of BPL population among Scheduled Tribes declined to 24.2% in 1999 – 2000 from 37.3% in 1993-94. Details are given in 14.35.

Table 14.35

(Rural in 38th, 50th and 55th NSSO Rounds) (Percentage of Pass)

Sl. No	NSSO Rounds	India			Kerala		
		Total	SC	ST	State Total	SC	ST
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	38th Round(1983)	45.6	58.1	63.8	39.1	62.3	NA
2	50th Round (1993-94)	37.1	48.1	52.2	25.5	36.3	37.3
3	55th Round (1999-2000)	27.1	36.2	45.8	9.4	14.6	24.2

Source: NSSO

14.136 The incidence of poverty among Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Kerala is only half

that of the all-India level. The decline in the incidence of poverty in the State may be broadly attributed to the land reform measures, prevailing wage rate structure of workers and the large number of anti-poverty programmes undertaken by both the Central and State Governments. Also the growth of the economy which in turn raised the level of income contributed to poverty reduction.

Generalised Deprivation

14.137 To assess disparity among districts in terms of the incidence of poverty, a more desirable approach would be to examine the incidence in deprivation instead of household consumer expenditure. The index of deprivation reported in Human Development Report 2005 (Kerala) is based on deprivation in four basic necessities for well being such as housing quality, access to drinking water, good sanitation and electricity for lighting. The Table 14.36 given below shows the district-wise index of deprivation and rank of districts of Kerala in 2001.

Table 14.36
Generalised Deprivation

Sl. No	District	SC	Rank	ST	Rank	All	Rank
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Thiruvananthapuram	54.4	13	60.1	10	39.5	11
2	Kollam	47.8	8	50.7	5	30.4	8
3	Pathanamthitta	50.3	10	54.6	7	31.1	9
4	Alappuzha	45.9	6	40.1	3	29.6	6
5	Kottayam	42.1	4	43.1	4	25.1	3
6	Idukki	40.8	2	65.3	13	42.7	13
7	Ernakulam	29.3	1	37.2	1	15.5	1
8	Thrissur	42.0	3	37.5	2	24.7	2
9	Palakkad	52.9	12	65.3	12	40.4	12
10	Malappuram	46.2	7	56.8	8	28.6	5
11	Kozhikkode	48.8	9	50.9	6	28.3	4
12	Wayanad	51.5	11	66.0	14	46.3	14
13	Kannur	43.8	5	57.7	9	29.7	7
14	Kasargod	62.7	14	61.3	11	37.6	10
	Total	45.5		57.9		29.5	

Source: Human Development Report 2005, Kerala

14.138 The incidence of deprivation among SCs and STs is 45.5 and 57.9 respectively while that for total population is only 29.5. Kasargod, Thiruvananthapuram, Palakkad, and Wayanad districts have deprivation indices of above 50 percent regarding SC population. In 10 districts, the deprivation indices is above 50 in respect of ST population and the same is highest in the three ST population concentrated districts of Wayanad, Idukki and Palakkad.

14.139 Among the Scheduled Castes, Vedan, Nayadi, Kalladi and Chakkilian are the most economically, socially and educationally backward castes. Majority among these are landless and living in huts built in 'Purambock' and are in starving conditions. Special emphasis is needed for the development of these communities including provision of land and homes.

Development Programmes for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes

14.140 Kerala Government earmarks funds for SCP and TSP from State Plan outlay in proportion to the ratio of population of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes to total population of the State. Out of the total SCP/TSP Plan outlay a certain percentage of funds is allocated to local self government institutions for implementation of schemes under decentralized planning. A portion of funds was considered as notional flow to other departments till 2008-09. This was meant for implementing schemes exclusively for SC/ST population in the respective sectors. As this experiment was not found successful the concept of notional flow was dispensed with from the Annual Plan 2009-10. A system of earmarking certain amount of SCP/TSP as pooled fund under SCP and TSP for taking up schemes adopting a project approach was introduced. This gave scope to get wide range of schemes with varied objectives and physical targets which put together helped the all round development of the targeted groups. The total plan provision set apart for the development of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes during 2011-12 was ₹.1178.18 crore and ₹. 284.19 crore, respectively. Year-wise details from 2002-03 onwards are given in Table 14.37

Table 14.37

SCP/TSP-Year wise Outlay (₹ Crore)		
Year	SCP	TSP
2002-03	398.26	90.75
2003-04	390.76	87.62
2004-05	419.37	94.88
2005-06	501.72	106.35
2006-07	605.00	121.00
2007-08	681.80	139.00
2008-09	755.95	154.10
2009-10	874.73	180.85
2010-11	983.45	200.50
2011-12	1178.18	284.19

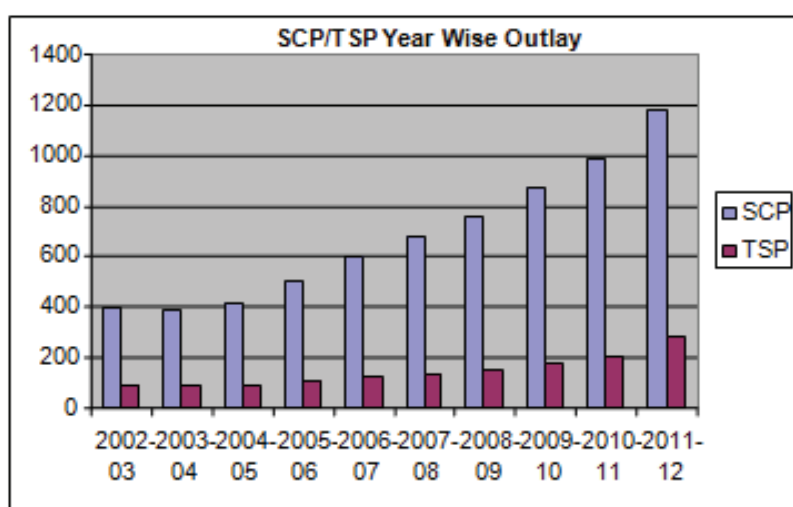


Figure 14.5

14.141 A two pronged strategy is followed for development of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the State. Infrastructure facilities like roads, electricity and water supply are provided in habitats having more than 50 per cent SC/ST families. For implementing minor irrigation work, more than 50 per cent of the area should be owned by Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes. For projects to benefit individuals and families, 100 per cent of the beneficiaries should belong to SCs, STs.

Special Component Plan and Tribal Sub Plan through Local Governments

14.142 Local government-wise budget provision and expenditure pertaining to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes during the year 2010-11 are given in Table 14.38.

Table 14.38
Grant-in-aid to LSGIs-Category wise Outlay and Expenditure during 2010-1 (₹ in lakh)

Type of LSGIs	General				SCP			
	Budgeted Outlay *	Fund available	Expenditure	% w.r.t col. 5	Budgeted Outlay *	Fund available	Expenditure	% w.r.t col. 11
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Grama Pts	77194.31	94476.95	75384.41	79.79	31310.34	47370.79	25339.54	53.49
Block Pts	25478.08	27518.43	18329.52	66.61	10435.72	12699.53	8904.50	70.12
District Pts	30551.85	35733.61	19023.28	53.24	10435.72	15052.87	8192.19	54.42
Municipality	14796.90	17392.49	12932.43	74.36	3656.17	5471.90	3143.70	57.45
Corporation	11773.09	14782.89	9803.53	66.32	3111.46	5719.76	2823.27	49.36
Total	159794.23	189904.37	135473.17	71.34	58949.41	86314.85	48403.20	56.08

Type of LSGIs	TSP				Total			
	Budgeted Outlay *	Fund available	Expenditure	% w.r.t col. 17	Budgeted Outlay *	Fund available	Expenditure	% w.r.t col. 23
1	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Grama Pts	4375.56	6171.08	3961.23	64.19	112880.21	148018.83	104685.18	70.72
Block Pts	1748.57	2133.56	1548.21	72.56	37662.37	42351.53	28782.24	67.96
District Pts	2624.42	3561.75	2199.71	61.76	43611.99	54348.23	29415.18	54.12
Municipality	98.02	164.95	118.78	72.01	18551.09	23029.34	16194.90	70.32
Corporation	0	0	0	0	14884.55	20502.65	12626.80	61.59
Total	8846.57	12031.34	7827.93	65.06	227590.21	288250.58	191704.30	66.51

Source: IKM

14.143 During the year 2011-12 a total of ₹ 648.44 crore was given to Local Governments as plan grant under Special Component Plan and ₹ 97.31 crore as Tribal Sub Plan. Budget provision of SCP/TSP through LSGIs during 2011-12 is given in Table 14.39.

Table 14.39
Budget provision of SCP/TSP through Local Self Government Institutions – 2011-12
(₹ in Thousand)

Sl. No	Local Self Government Institutions	Budget Provision			Total
		General	Special Component Plan	Tribal Sub Plan	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Grama Panchayat	79773077	3131034	437556	11541667
2	Block Panchayat	1706879	1043572	174857	2925308
3	District Panchayat	1706879	1043572	262442	3012893
4	Municipality	1301540	365617	9802	1676959
5	Corporation	1032027	311146	0.00	1343173
	Total	13720402	5894941	884657	20500000

14.144 Percentage distribution of budget provision of SCP/TSP through Local Self Government Institutions during 2011-12 is represented in Figures 14.6 and 14.7.

PERCENTAGE OF OUTLAY FOR SCP

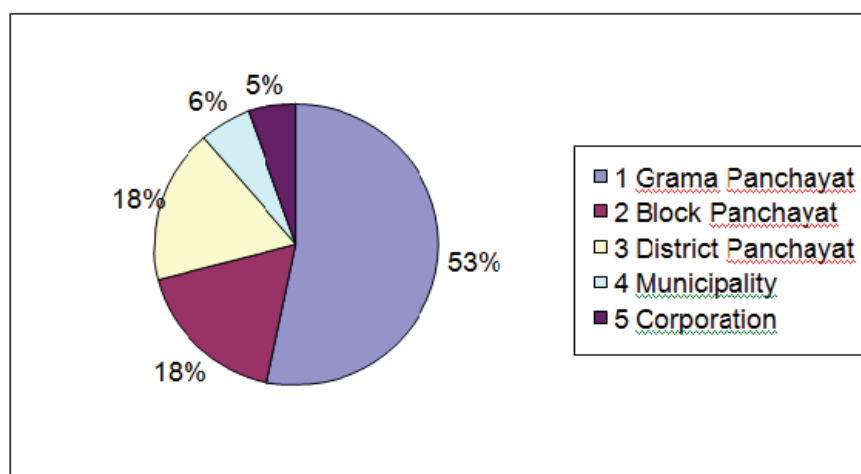


Figure 14.6

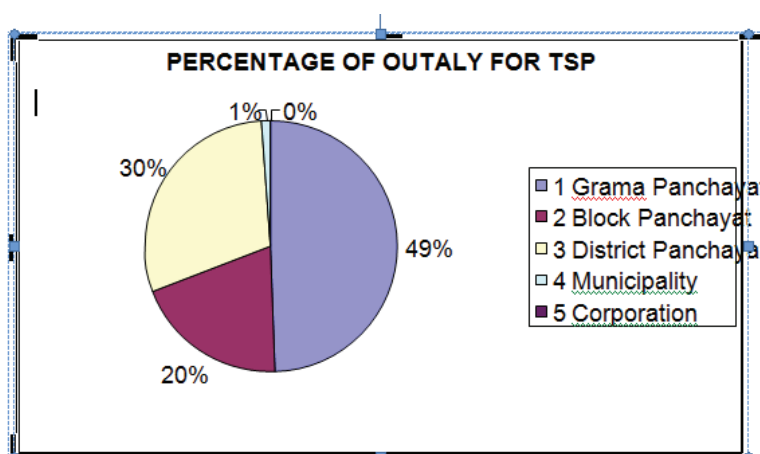


Figure 14.7

Programmes of Scheduled Caste Development Department

14.145 State Schemes and Centrally Sponsored Schemes as well as the projects taken up under corpus fund and pooled fund are the programmes implemented by the Scheduled Caste Development Department for the welfare of Scheduled Castes. During 2011-12 the total State Plan provision set apart for the development of Scheduled Castes was ₹ 1178.18 crore. This was 9.81% of the total State Plan outlay. Of this, ₹ 529.74 crore was earmarked as State share for development programmes of the SC Development Department including ₹ 40.16 crore for RD Schemes. An amount of ₹ 648.44 crore was provided as development fund to local bodies.

14.146 The State and Central Government programmes covered a wide area comprising education, economic and social welfare activities for the multifaceted development of Scheduled Castes which produced favourable results in these areas.

14.147 Scheme wise outlay and expenditure of welfare of Scheduled Castes for 2010-11 & 2011-12 and the physical targets and achievement are given in Appendices 14.29 and 14.30 respectively

Educational Schemes

14.148 The Scheduled Caste Development Department is implementing various educational schemes such as pre-matric studies, post-matric studies, running/construction of Model Residential Schools, assistance to students studying in self financing colleges etc. During 2010-11, pre-matric educational concessions to 4.51 lakh students and post-matric concessions were given to more than 1.28 lakh students. An amount of ₹.65.48 crore had been spent towards stipend and lump sum grant and an amount of ₹.63.14 crore had been spent for providing fee concessions. The details of educational assistance given to SC students are shown in Appendix 14.31.

e-Grantz

14.149 One of the major achievements in education sector is the introduction of e-Grantz for the online distribution of educational concessions to the students belonging to the weaker sections of the society. As a pilot project, the web based scholarship distribution system was introduced among 3000 SC students in 52 post-matric institutions in Alappuzha district during 2008-09 in association with State Bank of India. This project was extended across the whole of Kerala during 2010 benefiting students in 3450 educational institutions in the State. The project helps the students for getting assistance through ATMs. During the year 2011-12, SBI eZ-pay card had been introduced for disbursement of students' entitlements, which would enable speedy disbursement eliminating delay in opening individual bank account for students.

Institutions run under SC Development Department

14.150 The Scheduled Caste Development Department is running 9 model residential schools, of which three schools are functioning in rented buildings and rest of them are in owned buildings. The model residential schools provide education with residential facilities from standard V to +2 levels. Accommodation including mess, uniform, text books and study materials are provided to the students under this scheme. Number of students benefited was 1284 during 2010-11. During 2010-11, 170 out of 171 students have passed SSLC examination. Details are given in Appendix-14.32. For giving awareness in science subject, "Sasthraposhini Lab" was established in six Model Residential Schools

14.151 In addition there is a sports school, called Ayyankali Memorial Sports School for promoting sports talents of SC students. Students are admitted from Class V with accommodation and other facilities provided up to Class XII. The sanctioned strength of the school is 250, of which 180 are in the school level and 70 in the higher secondary level. Presently, the total number of students in the sports school is 186. Out of which, 129 are Scheduled Caste students and 57 are Scheduled Tribe students. The daily mess allowance in sports school was enhanced to ₹.75/- from Rs. 40/-.

14.152 Apart from this, the Scheduled Caste Development Department is running 91 pre-matric hostels (50 for boys and 41 for girls) which are transferred institutions of block panchayaths. Out of 91 pre-matric hostels, 14 are in rented buildings and 16 post-matric hostels are functioning under the Department (9 for boys and 7 for girls). The mess charge in pre-matric hostels was enhanced from ₹ 700/- to ₹ 1300/- and in post-matric hostel raised from ₹ 900/- to ₹. 1500/- .

14.153 The Scheduled Caste Development Department runs Pre-Examination Training Centres at Thiruvananthapuram, Ernakulam, Palakkad, Kozhikode to provide special coaching to SC/ST candidates for selection to various jobs in Government, banks and other public sector undertakings. The Department also runs an institute of Civil Service Examination Training Society (ICSETS) for providing coaching facilities for SC/ST candidates who competed in Civil Service Examinations conducted by the Union Public Service Commission. The selection is made through an entrance test and interview. The Department also sponsored and funded an autonomous institution called CREST(Centre for Research and Education for Social Transformation) at Kozhikode. This is an institution originally set up under the IIM, Kozhikode to prepare SC/ST students for higher posts and admission to institutions of higher learning. The Department runs 44 ITIs, which give training to the trainees in 12 different trades. Of which , seven are matric trades and five are non matric trades. Every year 1263 trainees are admitted in these ITIs. The study tour allowance of ITIs enhanced from ₹ 500/- to ₹ 1100/-. New ITIs have been started at Tooneri in Kozhikode, Bela in Kasargode and Varavoor in Thrissur during 2010-11.

Housing Scheme

14.154 The department is giving housing assistance @ ₹100000 for constructing a house from 18-9-2009. During 2009-10, ₹.5027.42 lakh was expended for housing under plan scheme .Out of the 12753 houses sanctioned during 2009-10, 6285 were completed. During 2010-11, ₹ 12000 lakh is earmarked for implementing housing project under plan scheme. Out of this, ₹ 1000 lakh is provided as one time ACA. During 2010-11, ₹ 10668.04 lakh was expended for housing under plan scheme .Out of the 7021 houses sanctioned during 2010-11, 2160 have been completed. District wise details of houses sanctioned and constructed during the period from 2007-08 to 2010-11 and houses sanctioned during 2011-12 are given in Appendix 14.33. Housing grant has been enhanced to ₹ 2 lakh per house during the year 2011-12.

e-Housing

14.155 Government of Kerala given utmost importance to provision of housing in a time bound manner to underprivileged sections, viz. Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes. The Department of Scheduled Caste Development has launched e-Housing, an online system of granting financial aid for house construction to the Schedule Castes. The e-Housing website was launched on February 27, 2011. After the successful implementation of e-Grantz, this is another step forward in e-governance for the Kerala

Scheduled Caste Development Department. E-Housing will make the whole process of sanctioning and distribution of monetary assistance under the Bhavana Nirmana Dhanasahayam Scheme time-bound, efficient, transparent and easy as 90% of the work will be done online by the software.

Land to landless

14.156 The policy of the Government is that all the Scheduled Castes will be provided with land for construction of house. The scheme intends to purchase land to the poor and eligible landless Scheduled Castes for construction of house. An amount of ₹ 9000 lakh was provided during 2010-11 and the expenditure incurred was ₹ 8510.18 lakh. The number of persons benefited was 11154. An amount of ₹ 8000 lakh is provided during 2011-12 and expenditure as on 30-09-2011 is ₹ 76.40 lakh, benefiting 514 persons. District-wise details as on 30-09-2011 are given in Appendix 14.34.

14.157 In addition to the scheme "Land to Landless", land has been provided to the vulnerable group among Scheduled Castes through the schemes "Development Programmes for Vulnerable Groups among Scheduled Castes" and "Rehabilitation of Vulnerable Primitive Scheduled Castes (One Time ACA)" during 2010-11. District-wise details are given below.

Table 14. 40
Land provided to the Vulnerable Group among Scheduled castes during 2010-11 (₹ Lakh)

Sl. No.	District	Development Programme for Vulnerable Groups among SC			Rehabilitation of Vulnerable Primitive SCs		
		Amount Provided	Expenditure as on March 2011	Persons Benefited	Amount Provided	Expenditure as on March 2011	Persons Benefited
1	Thiruvananthapuram	27.00	17.50	14	48.55	45.00	36
2	Kollam	36.00	20.00	16	18.14	---	---
3	Pathanamthitta	24.74	15.00	12	---	---	---
4	Alappuzha	---	---	---	---	---	---
5	Kottayam	52.50	6.25	5	33.90	23.75	19
6	Idukki	---	---	---	26.20	25.00	20
7	Ernakulam	---	---	---	11.65	2.50	2
8	Thrissur	12.45	---	---	7.98	---	---
9	Palakkad	22.81	15.00	12	160.30	157.50	126
10	Malapuram	23.25	15.00	12	2.40	---	---
11	Kozhikkode	29.25	20.00	16	23.75	23.75	19
12	Wayanad	9.00	6.25	5	---	---	---
13	Kannur	13.00	7.50	6	5.20	2.50	2
14	Kasaragode	---	---	---	25.80	12.50	10
	Total	250.00	122.50	98	363.87	292.50	234

Health scheme- financial assistance to seriously ill

14.158 As per the recommendations of doctors, illness assistance is granted up to ₹ 25,000/- to the Scheduled Castes, who are below poverty line and suffer from serious diseases like Cancer, Heart/kidney/brain ailments. The assistance up to ₹ 10000/- will be sanctioned by the Director, Scheduled

Caste Development Department and from ₹ 10001/- to ₹ 25000/- will be sanctioned by the Government. During 2009-10, financial assistance was given to 8082 persons and the total expenditure under this scheme was ₹ 550 lakh. An amount of ₹ 550 lakh is provided during 2010-11 and the number of persons benefited during the year is 8367.

Development programmes for the vulnerable communities among Scheduled Castes

14.159 The objective of this scheme is rehabilitation of landless and homeless SCs belonging to vulnerable communities viz. Vedan, Vettuvan and Nayadi. This scheme has the following provisions.

- Assistance of ₹ 100000/- for house construction and ₹ 150000/- for purchase of 5 cents of land in Grama Panchayat area (₹ 1.75 lakh in municipalities and ₹ 2 lakh in corporation area). If fewer amounts are incurred for the purchase of land, the remaining amount can be utilized for the construction of houses.
- The amount provided is also meant for meeting the expenses in connection with the provision of education, treatment, drinking water, electricity etc, to the vulnerable groups.

14.160 During 2010-11, financial assistance was given to 98 persons and the total expenditure under this scheme was ₹122.50 lakh. During 2011-12, ₹ 1044 lakh is provided in the budget and the expenditure incurred as on 31-10-11 is ₹ 38.68 lakh. Apart from this scheme, another scheme is implementing under one time ACA for the rehabilitation of the most economically, socially and educationally backward communities viz. Vedan, Nayadi, Kalladi and Chakkilian. Majority among them are landless and living in huts in 'Purambok' area and in starving conditions. An amount of ₹ 932 lakh was received as One Time ACA from Government of India during 2008-09 and ₹ 300 lakh is released from State Government. The expenditure incurred was ₹ 73.24 lakh benefiting 84 persons. An amount of ₹ 922 lakh was set apart for the second phase of the project as One Time ACA during 2009-10. The expenditure incurred was ₹ 916.95 lakh benefiting 261 persons. An amount of ₹ 364 lakh is received as One Time ACA during 2010-11 and the expenditure incurred as on March 2011 is ₹ 292.50 lakh benefiting 234 persons.

Self employment scheme

14.161 Assistance is given under self employment projects for promoting new ventures among Scheduled Castes in the ratio of 1:2 as subsidy and loan for taking up productive, service, market oriented projects subject to the condition of Government stipulation.. The amount provided for the year 2011-12 is ₹ 807 lakh and the expenditure as on 30.09.2011 is ₹ 96.47 lakh, benefiting 153 persons. Details of district -wise assistance given under self employment scheme from 2008-09 are given in Appendix 14.35.

Assistance to marriage of SC girls

14.162 In order to reduce the burden of marriage expenses of daughters of SC parents, assistance is given under this scheme. Priority will be given to the daughters of widows, unwed mothers and incapable parents. Assistance is given @ ₹ 20000. An amount of ₹ 500 lakh is provided for the scheme during 2009-10 and the expenditure incurred was ₹ 469.22 lakh and 4022 persons benefited through this scheme. An amount of ₹ 500 lakh is provided during 2010-11 and 5455 persons have benefited during the year. During 2011-12, 2637 persons have been benefited till 30.09.2011 under the scheme.

Protection of Civil Rights and Enforcement of POA Act

14.163 The activities proposed under this scheme are:

- Conducting awareness camps at Grama Panchayat level highlighting the need for protection of civil rights of Scheduled Castes and enforcement of POA Act.
- Producing documentaries highlighting the evils of untouchability against Scheduled Castes.

- Providing assistance to inter-caste married couples for starting economic and income generation activities. During 2009-10 inter-caste marriage assistance enhanced to ₹ 50000/- from ₹ 10000/-. The expenditure incurred is ₹ 11.18 crore benefitting 3052 persons.
- Celebrating Temple Entry Proclamation day
- Enforcement of Prevention of Atrocities Act, 1989.
- Conducting exhibition and procession in connection with Social Solidarity Fortnight

14.164 The number of cases of harassment/atrocities towards Scheduled Castes in the State for which compensation has been granted during the last four years are given below:

Table 14.41

Year	No. of Cases	Compensation Granted (₹ in Lakh)
2007-08	405	17.93
2008-09	416	12.02
2009-10	471	33.93
2010-11	570	85.08

- The main causes and nature of these harassment/atrocities are social harassment, sexual exploitation, insult, intimidation and humiliation, outraging the modesty of woman causing injury and insult or annoyance, giving false evidence, etc.
- Three Special Mobile Squads are functioning at Palakkad, Wayanad and Kasaragod to deal with atrocities towards Scheduled Castes more effectively.
- Two Special Courts in Kalpatta and Manjery
- Atrocity Prone areas are Wayanad, Kasaragod and Attappady in Palakkad.

14.165 According to the National Crime Records Bureau, the year 2010 has witnessed an increase of 24.83% in the incidence of crime committed against Scheduled Castes in Kerala .As 467 cases reported in 2009 have increased to 583 cases in 2010. The rate of crime against Scheduled Castes has increased to 1.7 in 2010 as compared to 1.3 in 2009. Details are given in the following table.

Table 14. 42

Incidence of Crimes Committed against SCs during 2009 & 2010

Particulars	Kerala		All-India	
	2009	2010	2009	2010
Incidence	467	583	33594	32712
Percentage contribution to All-India level	1.4	1.8	100	100
Rate of total cognizable crimes	1.3	1.7	2.9	2.8
Rank as per rate of total cognizable crimes	14	12
Rank as per percentage share to All-India level	12	11

Source: Crime in India, 2009 & 2010

Box 4
New Initiatives in SC Department during 2011

Vijnjanvadi

The scheme aims at providing library, reading room, computer with internet facility, dailies and periodicals and necessary furniture to each and every Scheduled Caste colonies in the State. Initially Vijnjanvadis will be started in colonies having infrastructure facilities such as community hall. In other colonies, infrastructure facilities will be provided under the scheme

Bicycles to SC students studying in 8th Standard in Government or Aided Schools

In order to check the drop outs of Scheduled Caste students from schools and to encourage and motivate the students in education, bicycles will be provided to the students of VIII standard in Government and Aided Schools.

Modernization of Pre-matric Hostels

There are 90 pre-matric hostels functioning under the Department. These hostels will be provided with facilities such as computer, library and reading room, furniture etc.

Vision 2013

Under this programme, all the Scheduled Caste students who have secured A+, A, B+ and B grades in 10th standard will be given special coaching for appearing the medical and engineering entrance examination on 2013 through reputed coaching centres.

Critical Gap Filling (Corpus Fund)

14.166 This Scheme intended to provide funds for filling critical gap in the SCP provision made under various schemes on project basis with emphasis on human resource development, basic needs, economic development etc. Two thirds of the outlay will be allocated to District on population proportion basis. Schemes /projects up to ₹ 25 lakh will be cleared by the District Level Committee for SC/ST. Project above ₹ 25 lakh will be cleared by SLWG/ Special working Groups. Outlay and expenditure under the scheme during 11th plan period is given Table 14.43 and Table 14.44 below

Table 14. 43
Corpus Fund Allocation under 11th plan (₹ Crore)

Year	Total SCP allocation to Department	Of which Corpus Fund	%
2007-08	143.09	67.91	47.46
2008-09	179.32	74.29	41.43
2009-10	338.74	42.54	12.56
2010-11	393.96	19.04	4.83
2011-12	529.74	136.14	25.70

Source: Directorate of SC Development.

Corpus Fund Allocation under 11th plan

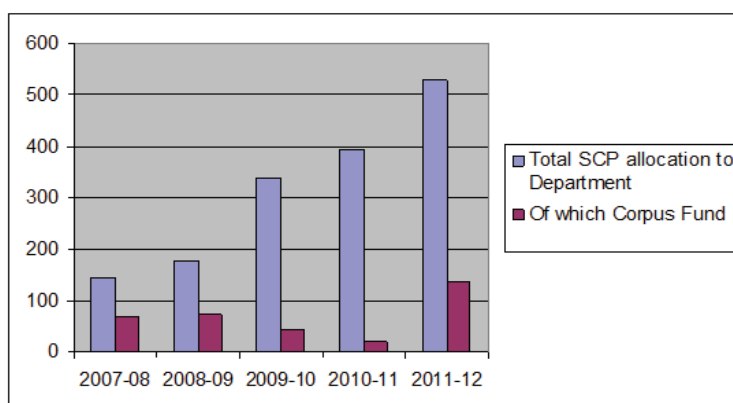


Figure 14.8

Table 14. 44
Outlay and Expenditure under Critical Gap Filling (₹ Crore)

Year	SCP		%of Expenditure
	Outlay	Expenditure	
2007-08	67.91	67.59	99.53
2008-09	74.29	79.25	106.73
2009-10	42.54	78.29	184.04
2010-11	19.04	12.12	63.66
2011-12	136.14	-	-

Source: Directorate of SC Development

Pooled Fund

14.167 A portion of funds was considered as Notional Flow to other departments till 2008-09. This was meant for implementing schemes exclusively for SC/ST population in the respective sectors. As this experiment was not found successful the concept of Notional Flow was dispensed with from 2009-10. A system of earmarking certain amount of SCP/TSP as pooled fund under SCP and TSP for taking up schemes adopting a project approach was introduced. This gives scope to get wide range of schemes with varied objectives and physical targets which put together will help the all round development of the targeted groups.

14.168 Various development Departments and agencies should submit projects to State Planning Board for consideration. After vetting by Planning Board, it will be forwarded to Scheduled Caste/ Scheduled Tribe Development Department. The processing, sanctioning, implementation and monitoring etc will be done as per the G.O (P) No. 44/2009/Scheduled Castes dated 19.6.2009. Outlay and Expenditure under the scheme are given Table 14.45 and Table 14.46 below.

Table 14.45
Percentage of Pooled Fund Allocation (₹ Crore)

Year	Total SCP allocation to SC Development Department	Of which Pooled Fund	%
2007-08	-	-	-
2008-09	-	-	-
2009-10	338.74	80.00	23.62
2010-11	393.96	50.00	12.69
2011-12	529.74	60.00	11.33

Source: Directorate of SC Development.

Table 14.46
Outlay and Expenditure under Pooled Fund (₹ Crore)

Year	SCP		
	Outlay	Expenditure	% of Expenditure
2009-10	80.00	79.99	
2010-11	50.00	38.21	63.68
2011-12	60.00	-	-

Source: Directorate of SC Development.

Special Central Assistance to Special Component Plan (SCA to SCP)

14.169 The Special Central Assistance to Special Component Plan for Scheduled Caste is provided by Government of India to States for undertaking mainly economic development programmes for Scheduled Castes. It is not on a schematic pattern. It will be an additionally with a multiplier effect. It will also go a long way in helping to make the various programmes and schemes for the development of Scheduled Castes more meaningful, comprehensive and need based and it will help to fill the gaps which the flows from the Central, State and Local body plans are not in a position to fill

14.170 Out of the total funds received under SCA to SCP, 75 percent will be distributed to the District Collectors on the basis of Scheduled Caste population in the districts. The balance 25 percent will be kept with the Director; Scheduled Caste Development. Activities that can be taken up under SCA are to assist Scheduled Caste families for taking up viable income generating activities, through a mix of institutional finance and subsidy. The families may be provided assistance under SCA in a manner similar to those admissible under SGSY. The outlay and Expenditure detail of SCA to SCP under 11th plan period is given in Table 14.47.

Table 14.47
Statement showing the Outlay and Expenditure under SCA to SCP during 11th Plan (₹ in lakh)

Year	Outlay	Expenditure	Percentage
2007-08	240.00	20.35	8.48
2008-09	636.47	577.06	90.67
2009-10	1100.00	1007.40	91.58
2010-11	1000.00	672.25	67.23
2011-12	700.00	-	-
Total	3676.47	2277.06	61.94

Source: Directorate of SC Development.

Programmes of Scheduled Tribe Development Department

14.171 An amount of ₹ 112.03 crore earmarked during 2010-11 for the development programmes of the ST Development Department and the expenditure is 102.78 crore. The total state plan provision set apart for the development of Scheduled Tribes during 2011-12 is ₹ 284.19 crore. Out of this ₹ 186.88 crore is earmarked as state share for the development programmes of the ST Development Department including ₹ 7.71 crore for RD Schemes. An amount of ₹ 97.31 crore is provided as grant in aid to local bodies. For the 50% and 100% CSS Schemes Central Share is ₹ 16.28 crore and ₹ 36.55 crore respectively. In addition to this ₹ 5 crore is included as Special Central Assistance to TSP with state budget. Details of Financial and Physical achievements of schemes implemented by the department during 2010-11 and 2011-12 (up to 30.09.11) are given in Appendices 14.36 and 14.3 7 respectively.

Educational Programmes

14.172 The thrust of the development programmes is to promote the socio-economic conditions of the Scheduled Tribes and to free them from exploitation. Lack of awareness which is the result of educational backwardness is the main hurdle in the socio economic progress of the Scheduled Tribes and hence top priority is given for their educational development and about 50% of total budget provision (both plan and non-plan) is set apart for the education sector. The department is distributing educational concessions, scholarships and other kinds of assistance to the tribals from preprimary to post graduate level. Apart from exemption from all kinds of fee, they are given lumpsum grant meant for the purchase of books, stationery and dress materials and monthly stipend at varying rates. There are nearly 78,000 prematric and 12500 post matric tribal students in the State. Details of the amount spent during the period 2002-03 to 2011-12 for educational concessions is given in Table 14.48

Table 14.48
Details of Educational Concessions distributed by ST Department

Year	No. of students [Pre-matric & post matric]	Plan [post matric] (₹ lakh)	Non Plan [prematric & post matric] (₹ lakh)
2002-03	62766	100.00	331.00
2003-04	69809	96.31	492.28
2004-05	78382	199.77	545.13
2005-06	82935	399.97	781.45
2006-07	82935	257.22	704.38
2007-08	84849	526.80	845.95
2008-09	83044	585.36	1157.05
2009-10	92276	172.2	1136.38
2010-11	93144	788.67	1196.04
2011-12 (As on 30.9.2011)	78903	6.39	488.43

Source: Directorate of ST Development

14.173 Educational concessions, scholarships and other kinds of assistance are provided to tribal students from pre-primary level to post graduate level. Details showing the number of ST students benefited and amount spent during 2010-11 and 2011-12 (up to 31.09.2011) are given in Appendices 14.38 & 14.39 respectively.

14.174 As stated by the department a study made by the ST Development Department reveals that

nearly 10% of the tribal habitats are very remote and lack even primary school facility within a radius of 2 km. In fact the position has improved to some extent during the last two five year plan periods . However the school facilities in primitive tribal areas are still poor with 71.95% of the PTG's lacking L.P school facilities with in 1 km area.

14.175 Major portion of the non-plan outlay of ST Development Department is for educational development activities including scholarship, boarding and lodging charges, incentive to parents etc.

14.176 With a view to provide residential education to tribal students from remote areas the ST Development Department is running 108 pre-matric hostels and 3 post matric hostels in the State for providing boarding, lodging and tuition facilities. There are 29 single teacher schools for providing pre-primary education to tribal students living in very remote and inaccessible areas. Of these 27 are in Idukki District.

14.177 For providing pre-primary education to the tribal students 13 kindergartens and 22 Balawadies are functioning under local self government and the ST department respectively. The nutritional requirements of the children are taken care of to a great extent in these institutions. The Department also runs 20 training centres for imparting job oriented technical training. At present 2% of the total seats in educational institutions are reserved for ST students.

14.178 In order to provide quality education to ST students, 18 Model Residential Schools are functioning under this department viz., 15 Ashram Schools in Tribal Sub Plan areas and 2 Ekalavya Model Residential Schools and one special Model Residential[CBSE] school (100% Assistance under Art. 275[1]). The Model Residential schools could achieve impressive results in the SSLC examination 2009. Also under the Ayyankali Memorial scheme, selected students from STD. IV and VIII are provided with continuous special tuition and counselling. For imparting primary education to primitive tribe children living in remote tribal settlements, 24 centres are functioning under the scheme "Peripatetic Education Centres of PTG's".

14.179 The Department give tuition fee of ST students who got admission to professional course in self financing colleges under government quota. The plan outlay & expenditure during 2002-03 to 2011-12 in respect of educational sector are furnished in Table 14.49

Table 14.49.
Outlay and Expenditure of Education sector (plan) (₹ lakh)

Year	Outlay	Expenditure
2002-03	1106.60	931.97
2003-04	953.60	725.83
2004-05	1223.50	1068.23
2005-06	1242.14	1062.10
2006-07	1918.98	1735.33
2007-08	1878.85	1753.17
2008-09	2965.70	2757.25
2009-10	3957.98	3194.90
2010-11	7302.00	6206.7
2011-12 (As on 30.09.11)	6573.42	1975.56

Source: Directorate of ST Development.

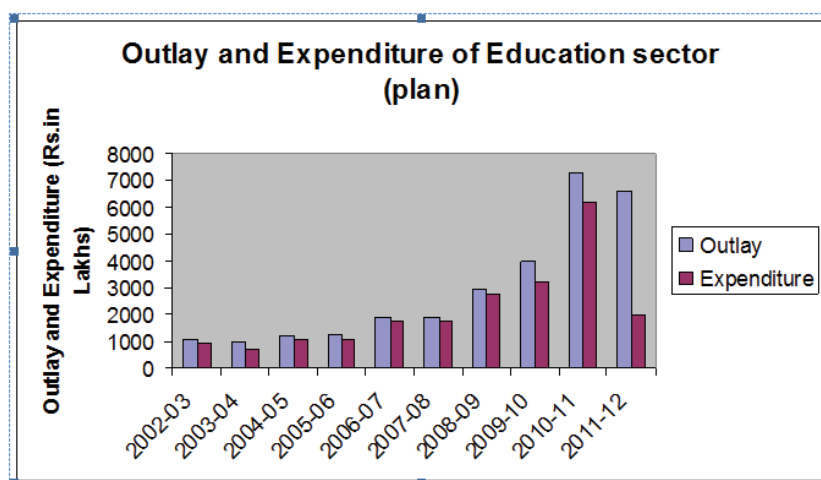


Figure 14.9

Housing

14.180 During the 11th Five Year Plan, top priority is given for providing houses to all houseless STs in the state. In the eleventh plan, it is proposed to construct houses to all houseless families in a time bound manner. At present the requirement of new houses is more than 25000. The ST Development Department, TRDM, Rural Development Department [IAY Scheme] and the local bodies are the major agencies involved in the tribal housing area in the State. During 2010-11 ₹ 1000 lakh provided under general housing for the construction of new houses. During 2011-12 ₹15 crore was sanctioned for undertaking construction of new houses and for the completion of spillover houses.

14.181 The outlay and expenditure of the housing schemes under plan implemented by the Department during the period 2002-03 to 2011-12 is given in Table 14.50

Table 14.50
Details of Housing Programmes undertaken by ST Development Department
(₹ Lakh)

Year	Plan	
	Outlay	Expenditure
2002-03	311.68	308.01
2003-04	211.68	188.11
2004-05	-	-
2005-06	100.00	99.16
2006-07	1227.19	1194.36
2007-08	300.00	296.98
2008-09	400	390.04
2009-10	500	498.54
2010-11	1000	944.79
2011-12 (As on 31.09.11)	1500	326.12

Source: Directorate of Scheduled Tribe Development Other Schemes

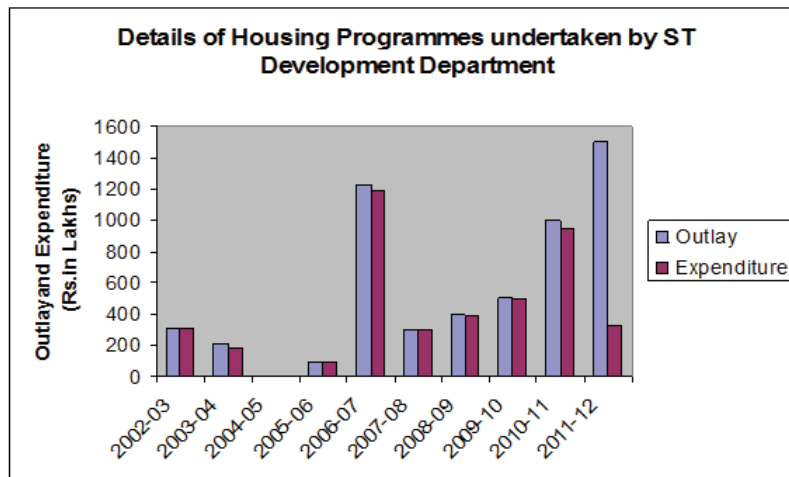


Figure 14.10

14.182 District wise details of houses constructed by the ST Development Department for 2006-07 onwards are given in Appendix 14.40

Health

14.183 Various measures are taken for providing timely medical attention to STs. The Health Services Department run 63 PHCs in the tribal areas. Besides the ST Development Department has 4 Midwifery centres, 17 Ayurveda Dispensaries, 3 Allopathy Dispensary/O.P. Clinics, 1 Ayurveda Hospital, 2 Mobile Medical units and 1 Allopathy Hospital at Mananthavady. During 2007 the Nalloorad and Attappady hospitals under the ST Development Department were transferred to the DHS and are now functioning well. Apart from the PHCs and Ayurveda Dispensaries, Homoeo Dispensaries are also functioning in tribal areas under TSP of the respective Department. The Health Department conducts medical camps in tribal areas to diagnose diseases. Serious diseases detected are referred to district hospitals and financial assistance given for treatment. Studies by the Health Department as well as AIIMS, New Delhi show that nearly 15 % of the tribal families in Wayanad and Palakkad Districts have traits of the genetical problem "Sickle Cell Anaemia". In order to tackle the problem, Kozhikode Medical College has set up a Sickle Cell Anaemia unit with Electrophoresis machine. Also programmes for rehabilitating Sickle Cell Anaemia patients are also undertaken in Wayanad District. During 2009-10 ₹ 40 lakh is provided to Swami Vivekananda Medical Mission Kerala for extension of vocational cum production centres for rehabilitating Sickle Cell Anaemia patients belonging to ST communities of Wayanad.

14.184 As stated by the Department during 2010-11 an amount of ₹ 274.16 lakh was provided by the ST Development Department for health programmes under plan and non plan. During 2007-08 a new scheme "Complete Health Care Programme for the Tribals" has been implemented by the department utilizing the ACA of ₹ 10 Crores received from Government of India and so far 27657 peoples benefited.

14.185 There are a few remote settlements in Idukki, Palakkad, Thrissur, Wayanad and Malappuram where such health care facilities are still lacking. Outlay and expenditure for plan and non plan health programme for the period 2002-03 to 2010-11 are given in the table 14.51

Table 14.51
Details of Health Programmes
[₹ Lakh]

Year	Plan		Non-plan	
	Outlay	Expenditure	Outlay	Expenditure
2002-03	120.00	120.00	76.11	56.95
2003-04	229.56	119.42	68.81	66.02
2004-05	137.50	183.09	85.46	75.42
2005-06	120.00	106.90	91.33	85.50
2006-07	280.00	129.86	130.73	100.98
2007-08	1217.00	1201.62	148.76	115.98
2008-09	170.00	116.11	137.58	114.96
2009-10	80.00	79.99	149.83	130.36
2010-11	100.00	100.00	0	0

Source: Directorate of ST Development

Resettlement of Landless Tribes

14.186 A special scheme for providing land to the landless and houses to the houseless is being implemented in the state. As part of the resettlement of landless, Tribal Resettlement and Development Mission (TRDM) has been formed to undertake rehabilitation activities based on a Master Plan. They have identified 22052 landless tribal families and 32131 families with less than one acre of land. Land distribution was inaugurated on 1/1/2002 and TRDM could so far distribute 8830.34 acres of land to 6664 tribal families as shown in table 14.52

Table 14.52
District wise details of land distribution

Sl.No	District	Families (No's)	Extent (Acre)
1	Thiruvananthapuram	Nil	Nil
2	Kollam	128	114.68
3	Pathanamthitta	28	12.19
4	Kottayam	19	19
5	Alappuzha	35	7.67
6	Idukki	949	1460
7	Ernakulam	296	418.9
8	Thrissur	20	5.68
9	Kozhikkode	420	600
10	Palakkad	10	4.44
11	Malappuram	61	46.38
12	Kannur	3587	3491.37
13	Wayanad	997	2526.6
14	Kasargod	114	123.43
	Total	6664	8830.34

Source: TRDM



14.187 The Aralam Farm with an extent of 7612 acres, has been purchased by the State Government at a cost of ₹ 42.09 crore. Half the area of the farm will be retained as farm itself and the remaining portion (about 3779 acres) has been distributed to 2557 families during the year 2006 & 2007. In addition to this Government of India has been approached for diversion of 12196 hectare of forest land for assignment to the landless families. The statement showing the land distributed to landless tribal's by the TRDM is given in Appendix 14.41.

14.188 The resettlement activities involves the following items viz. (i) preliminary work such as identification of land, survey and demarcation of the plots, completion of procedures for selection of beneficiaries in a transparent manner prior to the resettlement; (ii) the actual resettlement by providing land and facilities such as housing, drinking water, sanitation, health care, education etc;(iii) the development of the plots into self sufficient agricultural farms, through crop husbandry, animal husbandry, soil conservation activities, irrigation facilities, etc; and (iv) providing other essential infrastructure development.

14.189 Major projects such as Sugandhagiri Cardmom project, Priyadarshini Tea Estate, Pookot Dairy project, Attappady Co-operative Farming Society (ACFS), Vattachera Tribal Collective Farm etc were started to improve the socio-economic conditions of STs and to free them from exploitation. These five projects could rehabilitate 1089 ST families in 3295 hectares of land. The rehabilitated families have been given housing and other amenities and employment in the farms of the project. As a policy decision of the State Government to issue land to landless tribal families, land belonging to Sugandhigiri Cardamom project, Pookot Dairy project and Vattachira Tribal Collective Farm were distributed to the Tribal families within the project area. Now two Group Farms are functioning viz ACFS and Priyadarshini Tea Estates (Mananthavady) and the grant-in-aid to these two farms were given out of the budget provision under "Support to Group Farms".

14.190 District-wise details of distribution of surplus land furnished by survey and land records department as on 30.10.2010 are given in Appendix 14.42.

Corpus Fund

14.191 Out of ₹ 412.25 lakh under the Corpus Fund, an amount of ₹ 383.3 lakh was expended during 2010-11 for undertaking various development activities. The components of the Corpus fund includes self employments, skill development, water supply and sanitation, communication facilities, foot bridges, technology transfer, improvement of education and health etc. Statement showing the outlay and expenditure under Corpus fund from 2002-03 to 2011-12 is given in Table 14.53 and the details of schemes taken during 2010-11 in Appendix 14.53

Table 14.53
Outlay and Expenditure under Corpus Fund from 2002-03 onwards
(₹ lakh)

Year	Outlay	Expenditure
2002-03	813.26	1019.36
2003-04	1485.02	1001.96
2004-05	1277.76	1187.50
2005-06	635.45	631.84
2006-07	671.38	649.09
2007-08	664.87	648.39
2008-09	813.15	806.05
2009-10	1135.11	1129.57
2010-11	412.25	383.3
2011-12 [as on 30.09.11]	3504	279.31

Source: Directorate of ST Development

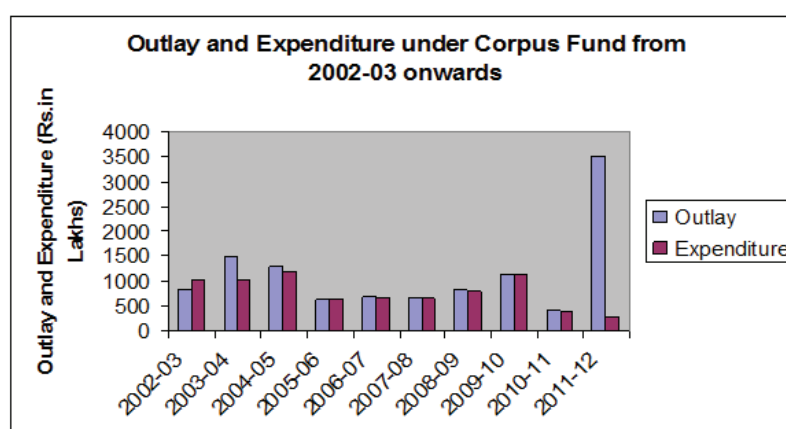


Figure 14.11

Other Schemes

14.192 In order to reduce the burden of marriage expenses of daughters of tribal parents, 100 girls were given assistance @ ₹ 20,000/- during 2009-10. An amount of ₹ 50 lakh is earmarked during 2011-12. Priority will be given to the daughters of widows, unwed mothers and incapacitated parents.

14.193 The Department have also started 3 Care Homes for Tribal Destitutes, 2 in Wayanad Districts (Sugandagiri and Mananthawady) and one in Palakkad District (Attappady) during 2004-05, having

facilities for accommodating 25 inmates in each centre. The running cost of these Care homes is met from the scheme “Special Programme for Primitive Tribal Groups, Adiya & Paniya”.

14.194 The department has engaged 76 Tribal youths as Apprentice Clerks in the Tribal offices. Also the department has engaged 15 councillors in the Prematric Hostels and Model Residential/ Ashram Schools to conduct counseling programmes as part of providing quality education to the tribal students.

Implementation of the Scheduled Tribes and other traditional Forest Dwellers [Recognition of Forest Rights] Act 2006.

14.195 The Scheduled Tribes and other traditional Forest Dwellers [Recognition of Forest Rights] Act 2006 enacted by the Government of India is under implementation in the state. The various committees envisaged under the Act have been constituted. The number of Forest Rights Committees elected is 504 and applications received from the tribal families for recognition of their rights are being scrutinized. Around 33000 tribal families are anticipated to be benefited under the Act. The Government of India has already released a sum of ₹ 27.61 lakh under Art. 275[1] of the Constitution as one-time grant to cover the expenditure related to the implementation of the Act. Pooled Fund for special projects proposed by other departments under TSP.

14.196 During 2011-12 an amount of ₹ 1060 lakh was provided under the scheme Pooled Fund for special projects proposed by other departments. The expenditure as on 30.09.11 is ₹ 62.14 lakh.

SCA to TSP

14.197 The Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub Plan released by Government of India as an additive to State Plan Funds is meant for undertaking employment cum income generation activities and the infrastructure incidental to activities based on family and self Help Groups. Expenditure details of SCA to TSP from 2002-03 onwards are given in Table 14.54

Table 14.54
Statement showing the Outlay and Expenditure under SCA to TSP during 2002-03 to 2011-12
(₹ In lakh)

Year	Outlay	Expenditure	Physical Achievement (families)
2002-03	275.00	348.45	5499
2003-04	350.00	355.36	6098
2004-05	350.00	379.30	4667
2005-06	246.00	244.45	2764
2006-07	350.00	241.20	1444
2007-08	350.00	330.90	3143
2008-09	350.00	349.38	1791
2009-10	450.00	189.56	1992
2010-11	500	499.54	5876
2011-12 (As on 31.09.11)	500	146.10	6879

Source: Scheduled Tribe Development Department

Outlay and Expenditure under SCA to TSP during 2002-03 to 2011-12

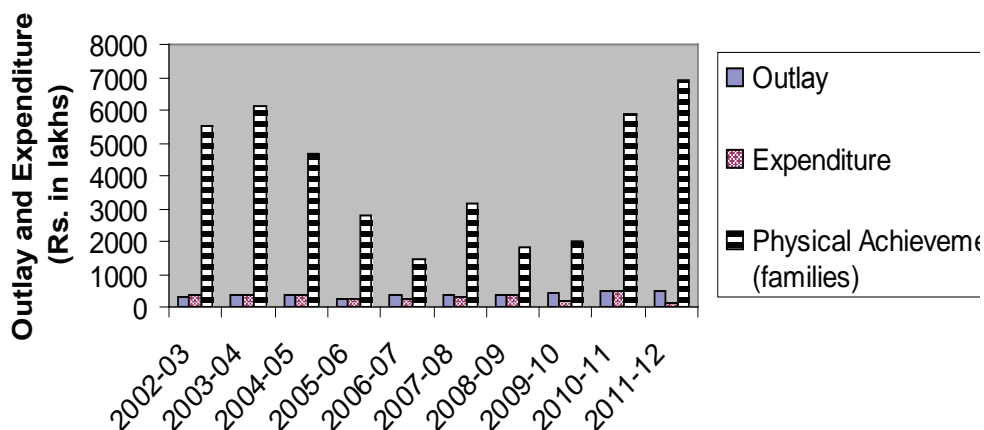


Figure 14.12

Co-operation

14.198 The SC/ST cooperatives were formed aiming the overall improvement of the socio-economic conditions of SC and ST. The number of primary cooperative societies are 630(SC-532, ST-98). Through these societies loans are being released and other activities are done. Minor forest produce procurement, sales, other activities like Ayurdhara and Petrol pump are being undertaken by the Kerala State Federation of SC/ST Development Cooperative Limited.

KIRTADS

14.199 The Institute conducts research and intensive study on Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe population of the state. During the year 2010-11 the department has already initiated the following research studies.

- Research study on the Kurumba Community and the Decentralized Development Process.
- Research Study on Kadar Community.
- Research Study on Mala Pulaya Community.
- Mapping of settlement of PTG's and associated infrastructure facilities using spatial technologies.

14.200 Anthropological investigation on doubtful community cases as requested by Scheduled Tribe Development Department, Scheduled Caste Development Department, Revenue Divisional Officers, Tahsildars and District Collectors has also undertaken by the wing. 131 such studies have already been completed during the period and report submitted.

14.201 The training wing of KIRTADS always coordinate and conduct a large number of programmes which give more emphasis to Tribal Development. This wing also conducted many orientation programmes, capacity building programmes, empowerment programmes and educational programmes. During the year 2010-11 major initiatives were being taken to give more opportunities to self employment and entrepreneurial development.

Welfare of OBC

14.202 An amount of ₹ 19.45 crore was expended for the welfare of Other Backward Classes during 2010-11. Major education schemes included pre-matric and post-matric scholarships to OBC/OEC/SEBC students. During 2011-12 an amount of ₹ 23.06 crore is earmarked for the welfare of OBCs. An amount of ₹4 crore is the 50% CSS to the scheme.

14.203 Details of financial and physical achievements of schemes implemented by the department from 2010-11 and 2011-12 (up to 30.09.11) for Scheduled Castes and OBCs are given in Appendices 14.29 and 14.30 respectively. Kerala State Development Corporation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

14.204 The Corporation, with its Registered office at Thrissur, functions through 14 Regional Offices covering all the districts, is implementing various schemes to enable the SC/ST people to become self-reliant in all respects. The sources of finance for implementing various schemes are Corporation's own share capital and assistance from other national refinancing agencies like NSFDC, NSTFDC, NSKFDC and HUDCO. The Corporation is now concentrating more on self employment schemes to enable the target people to engage in some innovative and viable income generating activities and earn their livelihood and thereby improve their socio-economic status in the society.

14.205 The major schemes implemented by the Corporation include agricultural land purchase, micro-credit finance, mini-venture loans, small enterprise loans, housing, educational loan, marriage assistance etc.

14.206 The scheme wise details of physical and financial achievements of the Corporation are given in Appendix 14.44.

Kerala State Backward Classes Development Corporation

14.207 The Corporation aims at the socio-economic upliftment of the backward classes and minorities in the state. The major objectives of the Corporation are:

1. To promote the comprehensive development of the Other Backward Classes and Minorities of Kerala by rendering assistance by way of loans and advance for establishing small income generating enterprises in various sectors.
2. To promote schemes, establish institutions for the socio, economic and educational upliftment of the target group.
3. To assist Other Backward Classes and Minorities for the upgradation of technical and entrepreneurial skills.

14.208 The Corporation mobilizes funds from the National Backward Classes Finance & Development Corporation (NBCFDC) and National Minorities Development & Finance Corporation (NMDFC) in addition to State Government support. The source-wise expenditure and the physical achievements of the Corporation during 2010-11 and 2011-12 (as on 30.09.2011) are given in Appendix 14.45.

Kerala State Development Corporation for Christian Converts from Scheduled Castes and the recommended Communities

14.209 The main objective of this Corporation is to promote social, educational, cultural and economic upliftment and other living conditions of the converted Christians from Scheduled Castes and other recommended communities. The main schemes under implementation by the Corporation are agricultural land purchase, foreign employment, housing, cash incentive to students, marriage loan, agriculture and allied sector assistance, small business, educational loan etc. The Corporation implements these schemes with the financial assistance received from state government and the loan assistance from NBCFDC. Details of year wise disbursement of State Government assisted loan schemes for the last 11 years are given in Table 14.55.

Table 14.55
KSDC for Christian converts from Scheduled Castes and the recommended Communities-
Year wise disbursement of State Government assisted loan schemes

Year wise	Physical	Financial (₹ in lakh)
2000-01	578	116.15
2001-02	410	23.58
2002-03	147	58.54
2003-04	783	192.40
2004-05	320	147.06
2005-06	977	89.29
2006-07	872	83.02
2007-08	1298	77.92
2008-09	1877	220.60
2009-10	2211	442.16
2010-11	2493	499.83
2011-12(30.09.11)	1988	290.83

Source: KSDC for Christian converts from SC and the recommended Communities

14.210 The scheme wise details of physical and financial achievements of the corporation are given in Appendix 14.46.

Information & Publicity

14.211 Information and publicity activities constitute an integral part of the Govt. in disseminating various information concerning the Govt. and its departments among the public. It acts as a mediator to the Government in promoting effective governance after taking feedback from the public. The success of various developmental as well as welfare programmes are greatly depend on information and publicity activities. The effective functioning of these activities enables the creation of a healthy relationship between the government and the public.

14.212 The Department of Information and Public Relations is the nodal department which undertakes States public relations activities and information services. Kerala Press Academy and Center for Development of Imaging Technology (C-Dit) under the control of I&PRD are the other two autonomous institutions functioning in this area.

Information & Public Relations Department

14.213 The department functions mainly through 13 wings besides the District Information offices and Kerala Information Centre in New Delhi. The major wings of I & PRD includes Press Release of Government, Scrutiny of Media, Research and Reference, Advertisement & Marketing, Circulation & Distribution, Field Publicity & Exhibition, English publication, Malayalam Publication, Web & Newmedia, Audio Video Communication (electronic news gathering & distribution, audio video production & documentation), Planning & Development, Culture Development and Photo Division. Major Activities of the Department are:-

- Publicize the policies and programmes of the Government.
- Giving publicity to the developmental and welfare programmes undertaken by the

- Government.
- Publishing of monthly magazines Viz, Kerala Calling in english and Janapatham in malayalam and monthly newsletters viz, Vikasana Samawayam in malayalam and Kerala Interface in english.
- Functioning as information and news dissemination centres at the district level.
- Acting as an agency for government advertisement.
- Acting as an enforcement agency for Cable TV Act, Press and Registration of Books Act.
- Preparing audio-video documentaries of prominent personalities of Kerala.
- Extending financial assistance to Journalists in distress and their dependents.
- Organizing press conferences of ministers and officials.
- Giving press release to media

Review on major Schemes/Activities

Sutharya Keralam

14.214 Sutharya Keralam is an innovative public grievance redressal programme started in 2005-06 in the structure of a phone-in-programme through Doordarshan and All India Radio. The major objective of the programme is the automation of Chief Minister's Grievance Redressal Cell and convergence of communication to redress the grievances of the public. Now, the programme lacks the facility to tackle the status of petitions which have already been lodged. So the programme would be strengthened with support of IT enabled feedback system in order to make it as people friendly

Modernization of Tagore Theatre

14.215 The first phase of modernization of Tagore Theatre aimed to renovate and develop the Tagore Centenary Hall, Thiruvananthapuram as a multi purpose cultural centre for facilitating various cultural and entertainment activities. A major share of the outlay in the sector during 11th Plan (Rs.1095.00 lakh) has been provided for the renovation purpose. The expenditure reported upto 30.09.2011 is only Rs.159.28 lakh. It is noted that the modernization process of Tagore Theatre had been started in the beginning of the 10th plan period and not completed. The delay in completion of the modernization process of the centre is a concern as it is the symbol of the cultural heritage of the state.

Inter State Public Relations

14.216 Inter state public relations project was started in 2010-11 to conduct media conclave, cultural shows and exhibitions at metro cities in order to attract prospective investors from outside Kerala. An amount of Rs.10.00 lakh each has been provided for the scheme during the 10th and 11th Plan. The scheme fails to achieve the financial as well as physical target of attracting prospective investors.

Government Web Portal and Maintenance of Mail Server

14.217 The official website of Government of Kerala was launched in 1999 and is maintained by the web new media wing of Information & Public Relations Department with the support of C-Dit, Keltron and Kerala IT Mission. The main function of the portal is to provide general information about the state including the structure of the Government, functions of various Government departments and agencies, details of ministries, Members of the Legislative Assembly and other elected representatives and provides entry to other departmental websites. By releasing government tenders via window ads scheme the state exchequer has saved nearly Rs. 2.50 crore as advertisement charges which it owes to the print media every year. The new version of the web portal designed in the Content Management Frame work has almost been completed. Now the department has taken a number of initiatives to develop the government web portal into a meaningful information dissemination tool for ensuring

transparency and efficiency in the functioning of the government.

Press Release

14.218 Press release including special features through the print and electronic media, release of video news clips to T.V media, convening press meets, providing better facilities to reporters for easy reporting etc are the major activities coming under press releases. During the period upto September 2011, the department released 2971 press releases, 2353 photo coverages, issued 341 press accreditation cards and arranged 122 reporting facilities.

Field Publicity and Exhibitions


14.219 Awareness programmes and campaign are the part and parcel of the public information system and mass media activities. The field publicity wing functioning at the Directorate of I&PRD organize various event management activities of the government. At the district level, the field publicity wing are giving adequate publicity to Government policies and programmes. These campaign and awareness programmes are being arranged in the form of art and cultural programmes.

14.220 Exhibitions and multimedia campaigns were launched for creating awareness on national integration, communal harmony, decentralised planning etc within and outside the state. During the period Sept. 2011, the department conducted 22 seminars on various topics and 38 exhibitions on different occasions in various places

Electronic Media Division & Advertisement in Electronic Media

14.221 Electronic Media Division formed in October 2008 consists of four wings viz, news distribution, audio-video production, electronic media advertisements & marketing and web & newmedia. The major activities of these divisions are the release of video news clips to media channels and streamlining the production and management of advertisement. During the period Sept. 2011, the electronic media division released 5412 video news clips to various media. Details of electronic media activities during 2011 are given in Table No.14.56

Table No.14.56
Details of Electronic Media Activities during 2011 (as on 30-09-2011)



Sl.No.	Items	Total (Nos)
1	Video news clips released to T.V. channels	5412
2	Special features	28
3	Video news clips released to T.V. channels from Directorate	2994
4	Video news clips released to T.V. channels from DIO's	2418
5	Films and videos purchased	0
6	Navakeralam programme aired	9
7	Janapatham programme in All India Radio	11

Source: Information and Public Relations Department

14.222 The electronic media division has now the facility for advertising and marketing. This facility can be used to produce and release government advertisements of various departments. It will enable the Government to cut short the huge advertisement cost to a large extent.

Publications

14.223 The editorial wing is bringing out publications of reference books, magazines, newsletters, pamphlets etc. on various subjects like culture, education, history, contemporary events, books on eminent individuals and traditional arts. The prominent print media publications are “Janapatham” (malayalam) and “Kerala Calling” (english). “Kerala Interface” (english) and “Vikasana Samawayam” (malayalam) are the two major monthly news letters. The details of publications of the department during 2011 are given in Table No.14.57

Table No.14.57
Details of Publications during 2011 through I&PRD (as on 30-09-2011)



Sl.No.	Publications	Total (Nos)
1	Kerala Calling,magazine (monthly)	145000
2	Janapatham(monthly)	151500
3	Vikasana Samawayam Newsletter,(Malayalam)	155000
4	Kerala Interface, monthly	45000
5	Sahakarana mekhala kooduthal karuthode(booklet)	50000
6	Uyarangal Keezhadakkunna Vyavasaya Kuthippu(booklet)	10000
7	Pakarcha vyadikalum Prathirodhavum(booklet)	50000
8	Kalathinte Kaiyoppu(booklet)	100000
9	Nadunarna Naluvvarsham(Folder)	200000
10	Adisthana Janvibhagangalku Aashwasam Vydyudi Rangathu Munnettam	10000
11	Nunapaksha Kshemam- Keralathinte Savishesha Mathruka(Folder)	10000
12	Kerala- An Authentic Handbook	10000
13	Janapaksha Vikasanathinu Oru Desiya Mathruka (Booklet)	20000
14	Nadinte VikasanathinuYuvashakthi(Folder)	50000
15	Media Handbook	10,000

Source: Information and Public Relations Department

Information Centres

14.224 The I&PRD has a state information centre under its research and reference wing at the Directorate to provide facilities for research and reference. Also, the District Information Centres functioning at the district head quarters and centre at New Delhi provide various information to the general public including district administration. These centres have a good number of books from the State and Central Government. It also deals with the registration of periodicals and books as per PRB Act.

Kerala Press Academy

14.225 The Kerala Press Academy was established in 1979 as a joint venture of the GOK, Kerala Union of working journalists and Indian Newspaper society. It is administrated by a general council and an executive council comprising of working journalists, media owners and government representatives constituted by the government. The main objective of the Academy is to promote and co-ordinate study and research in the field of journalism in the state and its impact on other spheres of

publicity activity. It offers Post Graduate Diploma courses in Journalism, Mass Communication, Public Relations and Advertising. It also conduct short duration refresher programmes and seminars.

Center for Development of Imaging Technology (C-DIT)

14.226 C-DIT established in 1988 is a unique institution aiming at convergence of various aspects of IT and electronics. It is an approved research centre of Department of Science & Industrial Research (DSIR) and Kerala University. It acts as a communication and ICT total service provider through its 307 franchisee training centres. A series of diploma, post diploma and certificate courses approved by the Government of Kerala and the Kerala State Public Service Commission are being offered by these franchisee centres. "Cybersri" is a unique e-inclusion programme organised by C-DIT jointly with Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Departments for providing training to engineering professionals in information communication technologies. One of the pioneering Research & Development projects it took up was indigenization of film and video equipments. It has also taken up some pioneering R&D in Indian language computing, video communication and e-governance. Some of the achievements of the institution, during 2010-11 are given below.

- Computational Linguistic Team of C-Dit was completed the Nila 3.1 version with an integrated typewriter keyboard making it compatible with the Unicode 3.1 standard. C-Dit developed an english malayalam dictionary having more than 90000 english words with its malayalam meaning and completed the seven unicode 5.1 compatible malayalam fonts. During this period, C-Dit developed the malayalam english online dictionary which has more than 38000 malayalam words and its english meanings.
- C-Dit developed beta version of Malayalam Grammar Checker system. This has all features of MS Word's Grammar checker system. Beta version of Malayalam OCR which is helpful in converting digital image of Malayalam text in old 'lipi and koottaksharangal' into editable text format is in progress.
- According to the request of Government departments and agencies to modify the Malayalam software "Kaveri" that would work in new version of Windows and Linux platforms, C-Dit established the "Periyar ML software"
- The hardware of the Video Communication Team of C-Dit was upgraded with the latest video/audio equipments to facilitate better utilization by the I&PRD and also for the Sutharya Keralam Project
- The fund allotted for the ITESS was utilized with the setting up of the FOSS Training Centre at Kochi during the year 2008-09. The classes for the first batch for advanced training in Free and Open Source Software was started on 25th February 2009 at Kochi. 34 students have been admitted to the programme so far, 26 of them completed. 96%of students joined in reputed institutions after completing the course.

Gender Development

"If you want to see which way a country is headed, look at the country's budget and how it allocates resources for women and children"
-Pregs Govender, MP, South Africa

14.227 Even though the position of women in Kerala has improved dramatically according to "conventional" indicators such as health status, literacy, education, and life expectancy, and is even comparable to that of advanced countries, there has been no corresponding improvement in their social and economic status. This is most evident in their abysmally low and declining work participation rate (16 percent in 2001). The declining work participation rate of women, it is often argued, is reflexive of an improvement in the economic position of the family as a whole, because of which women drop out of the work force. But this is precisely what constitutes proof of the fact that their economic status has not improved.

14.228 A contributory factor towards this has been the absence of job opportunities of the sort that educated women would prefer. The Eleventh Plan has focused on to bring about a considerable increase in the number of skill-imparting institutions in the State. The Kudumbashree experiment involv-

ing poor women organized in self help groups has not only been a remarkable success, but has also brought to the fore the enormous managerial and entrepreneurial talent that remained untapped. A similar experiment in bringing together educated women, currently engaged in the household chores, into neighbourhood groups for producing a number of services, offers a potential source of gainful employment for them

14.229 The Eleventh Plan placed considerable emphasis on gender auditing and gender budgeting of major development policies and programmes. Gender auditing is concerned with the assessment of the gender impact of policies and programmes not just in technical terms but also in terms of overcoming the personal and institutional biases in the culture of the relevant organizations which hinder the achievement of gender equality objectives

Status of Women in India – A Brief Overview

14.230 Census of India, 2011 indicates that only 65.46 % women are literate as compared to 82.14% men (female literacy was 54% in Census 2001). Female literacy is highest in Kerala (91.98%) and lowest in Rajasthan (52.66%). The literacy rate taking the entire population into account is termed as “crude literacy rate” and taking the population from age 7 and above into account is termed as “effective literacy rate”. Effective literacy rate is increased to a total of 74.04% with 82.14% of the males and 65.46% of females being literate. The table No. 14.58 lists the “crude literacy in India from 1901 to 2011

Table No. 14.58
Crude literacy Rate in India from 1901 to 2011

Census Year	Total (%)	Male (%)	Female (%)
1901	5.35	9.83	0.60
1911	5.92	10.56	1.05
1921	7.16	12.21	1.81
1931	9.5	15.59	2.93
1941	16.1	24.9	7.3
1951	16.67	24.95	9.45
1961	24.02	34.44	12.95
1971	29.45	39.45	18.69
1981	36.23	46.89	24.82
1991	42.84	52.74	32.17
2001	64.83	75.26	53.67
2011	74.04	82.14	65.46

Source: Census of India 2011



Participation in Economy

14.231 The number of workers in the urban areas is 92.28 million of which only 16.10 million are females as per Census 2001. In rural areas, out of 310 million workers, 111 million are females. Women work longer hours than men, and carry the major share of household and community work that is unpaid and invisible. According to the pilot survey conducted in 18,620 households spread over six selected States, namely, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, Orissa, Tamil Nadu and Meghalaya states that women spent about 2.1 hours per day on cooking food and about 1.1 hours on cleaning the household and utensils. Men's participation in these activities was nominal. Taking care of children was one of the major responsibilities of women, as they spent about 3.16 hours per week on these activities as compared to only 0.32 hours by males.

14.232 Due to the untiring efforts of the women's movement, the country amended and enacted women-related legislations during the Tenth Plan. The Married Women's Property Act (1874), and the Hindu Succession Act (1956) were amended and the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act (PWDVA) (2005) was passed. The Union Budget 2005-06, for the first time, included a separate statement highlighting the gender sensitivities of the budgetary allocation under 10 demands for grants. Gender Budgeting Cells were set up in 56 Central Ministries/Departments to review public expenditure, collect gender disaggregated data, and conduct gender-based impact analysis. Under the Women Component Plan (WCP), efforts were made to ensure that not less than 30% of funds/benefits under various schemes of all ministries/departments were earmarked for women.

14.233 The goals of human development are closely intertwined with development and empowerment of women, who as an independent group constitute about 48.2 percent of the total population of India. The principles of gender equality are enshrined in the Indian Constitution, in its Preamble, Fundamental Rights, Fundamental Duties and Directive Principles.

14.234 The Ministry of Women and Child Development, Government of India, came into existence as a separate Ministry with effect from 30th January, 2006. As per 2001 census 71.4 % of the Country's population constitute women and children. Empowered women is living with dignity and contributing as equal partners in development in an environment free from violence and discrimination. Promoting social and economic empowerment of women through cross-cutting policies and programmes, mainstreaming gender concerns, creating awareness about their rights and facilitating institutional and legislative support for enabling them is necessary to realize their human rights and development to their full potential. The Specific targets for Women in the Eleventh Plan Documents (2007-12) is given in the Table No. 14.59

Table No.14.59
Crude literacy Rate in India from 1901 to 2011

- Raise the sex ratio for age group 0-6 from 927 in 2001 to 935 by 2011-12 and to 950 by 2016-17
- Ensure that at least 33% of the direct and indirect beneficiaries of all government schemes are women and girl children
- Reduce anaemia among women and girls by 50% by the end of 2011-12
- Reduce dropout rate for primary and secondary schooling by 10% for both girls as well as boys.

Source: Eleventh Five Year Plan 2007-12 (Volume II) Document

Box No 14.5**Women in India**

- **Child Sex Ratio**
- The child sex ratio during the period (000 males)

1991	2001	2011
945	927	940

- **Women Literacy**

1991	2001	2011
32.17%	53.67%	65.46%

- **Women as Workers**
- Female share of non agricultural wage employment is only 17%
- Participation of women in the workforce is only
- 13.9% in the urban sector and
- 29.9% in the rural sector
- **Women's Wage rate are, on an average**
- Only 75% of men's wage rates and
- Constitute only 25% of the family income
- **Women occupy**
- Only 9% of Parliamentary seats
- Less than 4% seats in High Courts and Supreme Court
- Less than 3% administrators and managers are women
- **Women and Education**
- Close to 245 million Indian women lack the basic capability to read and write
- **Women and Health**
- The average nutritional intake of women is 1400 calories daily. The necessary requirement is approximately 2200 calories
- 38% of all HIV positive people in India are women yet only 25% of beds in AIDS care centres in India are occupied by them
- 92 % of women in India suffer from gynecological problems
- 300 women die everyday due to childbirth and pregnancy related causes

Source: NCRB "Crime India"

The status of women in Kerala

14.235 Provisional data on Kerala Population 2011 (Census 2011) shows that female population of Kerala rose marginally from 51.42% of the total population in 2001 to 52.01% of the total population in 2011, i.e., an increase of 9.96 lakh. Sex ratio is one of the most important social parameters indicating the balance between males and females in the society. The overall sex ratio in Kerala continues to be favourable to women, being 1084 in 2011 compared to 940 for the country as a whole. Further the sex ratios in all the districts of Kerala also are favourable to the females. Details are given in the Table No 14.60

Table No.14.60
Crude literacy Rate in India from 1901 to 2011

Sl. No.	District/State	Total Population- 2011			Sex Ratio (Number of females per 1000 males)	
			Males	Females	2001	2011
1	Thiruvananthapuram	33,07,284	15,84,200	17,23,084	1058	1088
2	Kollam	26,29,703	12,44,815	13,84,888	1070	1113
3	Pathanamthitta	11,95,537	5,61,620	6,33,917	1094	1129
4	Alappuzha	21,21,943	10,10,252	11,11,691	1079	1100

Sl. No.	District/State	Total Population- 2011			Sex Ratio (Number of females per 1000 males)	
			Males	Females	2001	2011
5	Kottayam	19,79,384	9,70,140	10,09,244	1025	1040
6	Idukki	11,07,453	5,51,944	5,55,509	993	1006
7	Ernakulam	32,79,860	16,17,602	16,62,258	1017	1028
8	Thrissur	31,10,327	14,74,665	16,35,662	1092	1109
9	Palakkad	28,10,892	13,60,067	14,50,825	1068	1067
10	Malappuram	41,10,956	19,61,014	21,49,942	1063	1096
11	Kozhikode	30,89,543	14,73,028	16,16,515	1058	1097
12	Wayanad	8,16,558	4,01,314	4,15,244	1000	1035
13	Kannur	25,25,637	11,84,012	13,41,625	1090	1133
14	Kasaragod	13,02,600	6,26,617	6,75,983	1047	1079
15	Kerala	3,33,87,677	1,60,21,290	1,73,66,387	1058	1084

Source: Census 2011 (Provisional)

14.236 While the overall sex ratio in Kerala improved from 1058 in 2001 to 1084 in 2011, the child sex ratio (0-6 years) decreased from 963 in 2001 to 959 in 2011. It is quite alarming that in all the districts in Kerala, the child sex ratio is less than 1000. The number of child population in the age group 0-6 decreased from 36.53 lakh in 2001 to 33.22 lakh in 2011, and thereby registering a decrease of 3.31 lakh. This decrease is evenly distributed among boys and girls. District-wise details of child population in the age group 0-6 and the corresponding sex ratio in Kerala are given in Table 14.61

Table No 14.61
District-wise details of Child Population and Sex Ratio in Kerala

Sl. No.	District/State	Child Population in the Age Group 0-6				Sex Ratio 0-6 population	
		Males		Females		2001	2011
		2001	2011	2001	2011		
1	Thiruvananthapuram	1,81,966	147777	173792	142884	955	967
2	Kollam	1,44,340	121481	138670	116581	961	960
3	Pathanamthitta	62,101	46582	60134	44919	968	964
4	Alappuzha	1,10,825	95556	106617	90466	962	947
5	Kottayam	1,05,680	86113	101089	82450	957	957
6	Idukki	65,656	51132	63711	48975	970	958
7	Ernakulam	1,67,866	148047	159192	141234	948	954
8	Thrissur	1,64,817	148428	157093	140698	953	948
9	Palakkad	1,54,070	146947	148441	141419	963	962
10	Malappuram	2,68,482	281958	262774	270813	979	960
11	Kozhikode	1,70,318	164800	164606	158711	966	963
12	Wayanad	51,308	45776	48923	43944	954	960
13	Kannur	1,38,169	135189	132031	130087	956	962
14	Kasaragod	76,071	76149	74836	73131	984	960



Sl. No.	District/State	Child Population in the Age Group 0-6				Sex Ratio 0-6 population	
		Males		Females		2001	2011
		2001	2011	2001	2011		
15	Kerala	18,61,669	16,95,935	17,91,909	16,26,312	963	959

Source: Census 2011 (Provisional)

14.237 It is widely acknowledged that women in Kerala fare much better than their counterparts elsewhere in India and development scholars point to past and current levels of female literacy and education, late age of marriage, declining fertility and greater life expectancy to establish this fact. In recent times, these 'conventional indicators' are under the scanner due to various other indicators like decreasing sex ratio among 0-6 age group (male preference), work participation rate lower than the national level ratio, increasing violence against women and low political participation

Box 14.6

Women in Kerala

• Population Size	1,73,66,387 (52.01%)
• Population Size (Rural Females)	90,51,800 (56.81%)
• Population Size (Urban Females)	83,14,587 (52.18%)
• Sex Ratio (Females per 000 males)	1084
• Sex Ratio (Urban)	1091
• Sex Ratio (Rural)	1077
• Population Size 0-6 Yrs(Rural Females)	8,55,844
• Population Size 0-6 Yrs(Urban Females)	7,70,468
• Literate 7+ Yrs	1,44,78,339
• Literate 7+ Yrs(Rural Females)	74,37,300
• Literate 7+ Yrs Urban Females)	70,41,039

14.238 Every policy and programme affects men and women differently. Since there is a gender disparity and discrimination in our society based on unequal power relations between men and women, such programmes and policies often either ignore women or take a welfare approach attempting to make women better wives or mothers. What is needed is to recognize that women are equal citizens and have rights and entitlements. Hence the social justice/gender justice approach is required.

14.239 Gender is one among many issues of injustice and is an integral part of the socio-economic, political and cultural system and not to be seen in isolation. It is also to be noted that women are not a homogeneous category. There are issues of diversity and multiple identities among women. Moreover women's subordination is a systemic problem and therefore it is not a question of men versus women. Men and women need to be in the same camp in this search for justice.

14.240 The paradox of the status of women in Kerala lies in the confusion between 'gender equality' and 'gender equity'. The notion of gender equality assumes that the needs and interests of women and men are identical, whereas the notion of gender equity presumes they are different. Policies and plans should take this into consideration and the differential needs be addressed to achieve gender justice.

Demography

14.241 Kerala has the most favourable sex ratio (1000men: 1084 women) in India. Yet a grave concern is the declining sex ratio of the 0-6 age group. The census of 2011, shows that Kerala's juvenile sex ratio has come down in the last decade especially in districts like, Alappuzha, Idukki and Thrissur. The district wise details of child population and sex ratio is given in the Table No. 14.62

Table No 14.62
District-wise details of Child Population and Sex Ratio in Kerala (Sex ratio (1000 boys):

Sl. No.	District/State	Child Population in the Age Group 0-6				Sex Ratio 0-6 population	
		Males		Females		2001	2011
		2001	2011	2001	2011		
1	Thiruvananthapuram	1,81,966	147777	173792	142884	955	967
2	Kollam	1,44,340	121481	138670	116581	961	960
3	Pathanamthitta	62,101	46582	60134	44919	968	964
4	Alappuzha	1,10,825	95556	106617	90466	962	947
5	Kottayam	1,05,680	86113	101089	82450	957	957
6	Idukki	65,656	51132	63711	48975	970	958
7	Ernakulam	1,67,866	148047	159192	141234	948	954
8	Thrissur	1,64,817	148428	157093	140698	953	948
9	Palakkad	1,54,070	146947	148441	141419	963	962
10	Malappuram	2,68,482	281958	262774	270813	979	960
11	Kozhikode	1,70,318	164800	164606	158711	966	963
12	Wayanad	51,308	45776	48923	43944	954	960
13	Kannur	1,38,169	135189	132031	130087	956	962
14	Kasaragod	76,071	76149	74836	73131	984	960
15	Kerala	18,61,669	1695935	1791909	1626312	963	959

Source: Census 2011 (Provisional)

State's Women Policy

14.242 The objective of State's Women Policy includes declaring at least half the Panchayat and municipality areas in the State as zones where there are no crimes on women within two years and make Kerala a State that is free from offences against women in the next five years. To achieve this, vigilance committee will be strengthened in every area of the State and one day homes and short stay homes will be established in all the cities. A committee will be formed to examine loopholes in the laws meant to protect women to submit its recommendations

Livelihood, Employment

14.243 Livelihoods are about minimum conditions for living a life with dignity. Only if we view livelihoods through the lens of human rights, in contrast to merely human needs, it will help us to explicitly focus on people achieving those minimum conditions for a life with dignity. Kerala has piloted its poverty eradication efforts through Kudumbasree and created successful models where women's agency and empowerment is critical. These efforts need to be made sustainable and include the poorest of the poor, especially the marginalized like tribal women, women from fishing communities and other SC groups

14.244 There is increasing feminization and casualization of the workforce in Kerala and this is a matter of serious concern. There are fewer **women in the paid workforce** than men. Women's work is undervalued and unrecognized. Women work longer hours than men, and carry the major share of household and community work, which is unpaid and invisible (Care economy). Multi-tasking by women needs to be recognized and acknowledged.

14.245 Women who work in the agriculture and construction sectors and other unorganized sectors also face wage discrimination. Women generally earn a far lower wage than men doing the same

work. No Indian State has male-female wage equality in agriculture and construction sectors. Even the Public Works Department (PWD) rates perpetuate the wage disparity between men and women. Domestic workers are another category whose rights have to be taken care of.

14.246 The work participation rate of women nationally is approximately 25.7% and in Kerala it is only 15.3% as per Census 2001. The women, who work, in the private and unorganized sector which does not offer regular income, labour rights or job security. Many women in Kerala work in beedi making, coir, cashew, fish selling and processing section, which are low-paying. Even women working in Special Economic Zones (SEZ) face wage discrimination and they live in extremely poor conditions. Lack of raw materials, marketing possibilities etc also weakens the precarious situation of those working in the traditional sectors like reed mat making, basket weaving etc

14.247 Women and young girls migrate in large numbers to other States in India and other countries. They may be skilled or unskilled- nurses, fish processing workers, domestic workers etc. They are often exploited and forced them to work in inhuman conditions

Assets, Resources, Infrastructure

14.248 Lack of access to assets and resources is symptomatic of underlying discrimination, exploitation and exclusion. A right to resources is imperative to women who earn their livelihood through agriculture and related occupations. This is also crucial to their bargaining power within the household and community. Land ownership in itself (access) may not give women control over that asset due to prevailing social and cultural practices. So it is important that efforts are made to create assets in the name of women and help them to use that asset to live a life with dignity.

14.249 Ownership of land is also considered to be a strong social protection measure. According to a recent study made by Bina Agarwal in Kerala, women's risk of physical violence from husbands is dramatically less if they own land or a house. The incidence of violence is 49 per cent among women without property, but 18 per cent among land owning women and 7 per cent if they own both land and house. In Kerala which had a matriarchal tradition, most women do not own any property in their own names. Only 23.8% women have operational landholding. Women's control and access to income from land is limited. Women living in slum areas and in colonies do not have any rights of ownership, leading their lives more vulnerable

Health (sexual reproductive health, occupational health, mental health etc)

14.250 Though it has been possible to significantly reduce maternal and child mortality rates in Kerala, morbidity rates among women are on the rise. Maternal mortality still needs attention, especially among women from tribal, fishing and other marginalized communities. The burden of limiting the family size is entirely on the shoulders of women. There is pressure on women from the family and the medical establishment, to use oral pills and other invasive technologies. Although vasectomy is simple and less expensive, it is mostly women who are sterilized. Vasectomies are only just 1%! Women are forced to resort to early sterilization as a family planning method as shown in the Panchayat level status studies conducted by KILA and Sakhi in 2005-06. The high level of hysterectomies is another matter which has lasting implications. Women from poor and marginalized communities do not get adequate care and rest after their deliveries leading to complications in later life.

14.251 Unhealthy life styles and physical inactivity place women at high risk and conditions like blood pressure, diabetes, obesity and heart diseases are becoming major killers. 'Results from various studies indicate that not only more women in the State are growing obese, they are also suffering from related complications such as elevated lipid and blood sugar levels and hyper tension that put them at high risk of coronary events'. According to Dr.Sivasankaran, Professor of Cardiology, SCTIMS quoted in a report in The Hindu (7/10/11) the ratio of men to women admitted to intensive care units with heart attacks was 24:1 in 1967 and in 1990 this ratio declined to 9:1 and shockingly in 2010 it is 4:1. The

single most common reason attributed is the absolute lack of physical activity among women.

14.252 The high incidences of breast cancer and gestational diabetes among women in Kerala are another indicator of life style changes. Breast cancer incidence which was 8 per one lakh population in 1985 has, increased to 32 per one lakh population in 2010. Other areas of concern are anemia among pregnant women and obesity among women. Almost 30% of women are obese and around 12% are underweight. So Kerala has this double burden of obesity and low weight among women, both of which require special attention.

14.253 Sexual health is an area which is shrouded in mystery, feeling of shame and is a taboo to talk about in all sections of society, especially among the marginalized. Women are not able to speak out about sexually transmitted diseases and seek treatment. With large scale migration from Kerala, several problems arise. The public health system should be equipped to deal with this. Lack of clean toilets with water and waste disposal facilities in schools, public offices and other public places continues the local authorities. Occupational illnesses, lung infections, back pain, prolapsed uterus (women in peeling sheds), and allergy among cashew workers-- need to be addressed.

Mental health

14.254 Many women are becoming prey to depression and suicidal tendencies. Economic struggles within households, mental and physical violence at home, dowry related harassment, issues related to sexuality etc are contributory factors. During the last seven years the number of suicides in Kerala was the highest in India. The numbers of men who commit suicide are higher than that of women but the number of women who fail in attempts to commit suicide is higher. The results of the multiple regression analysis reported in the paper by Mukhopadhyay, Basu and Rajan demonstrate fairly stable statistical associations between a patriarchal gender ideology and higher levels of mental stress and anxiety. What comes out strongly from the data is that the level of mental distress is fairly high in Kerala for both men and women, and also that it is consistently higher for women as compared to men. The women in the survey sample also appear to subscribe to patriarchal ideology to a greater extent than the men. What is most interesting is the result that subscribing to a patriarchal gender ideology is a much more potent (statistically significant) explanation for mental stress in women than it is in men.

Violence against women in Kerala (VAW)

14.255 Violence Against Women is the immediate and most visible indicator of women's powerlessness in gender relationships. A large number of studies and evidence point out to extensive violence on women in all age groups-physical, sexual, mental and economic violence inflicted at home, in public and work places. It is to be remembered that violence or threat of violence keeps women 'in place', and acts as a powerful deterrent dissuading women from crossing the socially ordained boundaries of 'good womanhood'. This tells us that all is not so right about the high status of women that Kerala boasts about.

14.256 It is also important to note that high incidence of domestic violence and crimes against women co-exists with high female literacy levels which raises questions about the content and process of 'education' and whether education leads women to internalize the patriarchal ideology.

14.257 Studies have shown that there is a rising trend in violence against women in multiple forms – domestic violence, rape, trafficking, child abuse, sexual harassment at the workplace, and harassment and lack of safety in public places and while traveling. Reports of the Crime Records Bureau indicate that crimes against women have actually doubled between 1995 and 2010. If we take into consideration the unreported cases and those complaints that are brought before the Women's Commission, this increase will be manifold. It must be also noted that most of the violence directed against women is not reported which means that the actual incidence of violence is much higher

Education and unemployment

14.258 Rate of enrolment of women in professional and technical institutions is comparatively low. Admissions in Government ITI's cover only 28.93% women students; Polytechnics 36.49% women students, and in Engineering it is 30%. Girls from adivasi, dalit, fishing and minority communities are still lagging in education.

14.259 The unemployment rate among the youth in Kerala is exceedingly high and this is particularly true among young females. It was 45.8 percent in rural areas (as against 32.3 percent for young males) and 50.4 percent in urban areas (as against 26.6 percent young males) as per census 2001. On 43,42,267 registered job seekers as on September 2011, on the live register of Employment Exchanges in Kerala; 25,67,558 (59.13%) are females, Kerala appears to be caught up in a "high literacy – low skill" trap. A number of women job seekers are forced to take up employment in vocations with very low skills in the service sector.

Women in Governance

14.260 To measure women's empowerment, Gender Empowerment Measurement (GEM) takes 3 indicators, women's participation in economic, political and professional activities. Within political power what is measured is mainly women in parliament, judiciary or in local bodies. It is also now often pointed out that women's empowerment must be seen as a process where in we must consider women's awareness, consciousness, choices with live alternatives, resources at their disposal, voice, agency and participation. These are all related to enhancement of women's capabilities and decisions they take individually or collectively for themselves. Women representation is limited and inadequate in political parties, trade unions and in other positions of political power as well as in decision making processes in professional bodies. Among members of the legislative assembly, only 5% are women. Kerala has twenty members in the Parliament out of which the number of women is zero!. Women representation both in mass organizations and high level committees of political parties is negligible. It is only because 50% representation for women was made mandatory to local governments, that we see so many women in local governance.

Increase in number of women headed households

14.261 The number of female headed households (excluding those working in Gulf countries) in Kerala is greater than the national average. While the national average is 8%, in Kerala it is 22% as per census 2001. These include widows, single women, and abandoned/separated women. The increasing unemployment of young educated men and the decline of the traditional sectors have increased the domestic responsibility of women. Special studies should be commissioned to understand the impact and schemes formulated to support and help such women.

Welfare Schemes for Women in India

Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls – SABLA

14.262 With the objective to improve the nutritional and health status of adolescent girls in the 11-18 years of age group and empower them by providing life skill education, health and nutrition education. Government of India has introduced the Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls-SABLA in November, 2010 in which Kerala is also a part. The focus of the scheme was primarily on out of school girls. An integrated package of services of Nutrition component and Non Nutrition component would be provided to adolescent girls. Nutrition component is meant to be provided to out of school girls in the age group of 11-14 years and non nutrition to all girls in the age group 14-18 years. For school going adolescent girls in the age group of 14-18 years, the non-nutrition component (except vocational training) is proposed to be provided twice a month in school days and four times a month during the vacations. Emphasize on convergence of various schemes/programmes viz,

Health, Education, Youth Affairs, Labour, PRI's etc, is envisaged so as to achieve the desired impact.

14.263 The scheme will be piloted initially in 200 districts across the country. Anganwadi Centre will be the focal point for delivery of services. In the current financial year, rs 328.00 crore have been released for SABLA upto 28th February, 2011

Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojana (IGMSY)

14.264 This is a new scheme introduced by Ministry of Women and Child Development for Pregnant & Lactating (P&L) women keeping in view the need for giving maternity benefit to them so as to compensate partly for their wage loss and at the same time for fulfillment of conditions essential for ensuring safe delivery and promotion of Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) practices. Thus, the payments under the scheme will be conditional.

14.265 The scheme is being implemented from 2010-11 in 52 pilot districts across the country. It is a centrally sponsored scheme under which amount will be given as grant – in-aid to State government/ Union Territories. An amount of ₹ 101.00 crore has been released for IGMSY upto 28th February, 2011.

Financial Assistance and Support Services to Victims of Rape: A scheme for Restorative Justice

14.266 Rape is one of the most violent forms of crimes against women. The victims of rape suffers mental and psychological trauma, which must be addressed so that she is able to lead a dignified and meaningful life. The Ministry of Women and Child Development has formulated a scheme to 'Victims of Rape' to provide a helping hand to enable her to cope with the trauma suffered and to tide over her immediate and long term needs. It is based on the principle of restorative justice and seeks to restore the affected women to a position of dignity and self confidence and proposes to cover women and minor girls who are victims of rape. The scheme also envisages the setting up of Criminal Injuries Relief and Rehabilitation Boards at the District, State and Central levels for consideration of claims and ensuring effective coordination among all stakeholders. The scheme has been approved by the Expenditure Finance Committee and is awaiting approval of the Planning Commission.

National Mission for Empowerment of Women

14.267 The objective of the Mission is to empower women socially, economically and educationally by securing convergence of schemes/programmes of different Ministries/Departments of Government of India as well as State Governments. The Mission is yet to receive the approval of Planning Commission as a centrally sponsored scheme. The key functions of National Mission are in the following table No. 14.63.

Table No 14.63
Key functions of National Mission for Empowerment of Women

- Economic empowerment of women
- Convergence of women centric Government schemes
- Ensure that violence against women getting eliminated progressively
- Ensure social empowerment of women with particular emphasis on health and education
- Oversee gender mainstreaming of programmes, policies, institutional arrangements and processes of participating Ministries, institutions and organisations
- Undertake awareness generation as well as advocacy activity to fuel the demand for benefits under various schemes and programmes and create, if required, structures at district, tehsil and village level with the involvement of Panchayats for their fulfillment

Source: Annual Report 2010-11 Ministry of Women and Child Welfare

Protection of Women against Sexual Harassment at Workplace Bill 2010

14.268 The Government introduced the Protection of Women against Sexual Harassment at Workplace Bill 2010, in the Lok Sabha on 7th December, 2010, which covers the organised and unorganised sectors and seeks to provide every women, irrespective of her age or employment status (excluding domestic women workers) a safe and secure environment free from sexual harassment by fixing responsibility on the employer and laying down a redressal mechanism. The Bill has been referred to the Parliamentary Standing Committee for its consideration. The Key features of the Bill is in the table No.14.64

Table No. 14.64

Key Features of the Bill

- “ The Protection of Women against Sexual Harassment at Workplace Bill, 2010” aims at:
- Providing protection to women against sexual harassment at all workplaces both in the public and private sector, whether organised and unorganised and for the prevention and redressal of complaints of sexual harassment.
 - Covering women who are employed as well as those who enter the workplace as clients, customers or apprentices, besides the students and research scholars in colleges and universities and patients in hospitals.
 - Laying down the effective complaints & redressal mechanism in the form of Internal and Local Complaints Committees

Source: Annual Report 2010-11 : Ministry of Women and Child Development

Kerala Women’s Commission

14.269 The objective of Kerala Women’s Commission is to take steps for improving the status of women and to enquire into unfair practices affecting women and the matters connected therewith on incident thereto. Hence, all the activities and programmes of the Commission are intended to uplift their status and for empowering them. The activities of the Commission during 2010-11 is given in the table14.65.

Table No. 14.65

Activities of Kerala Women’s Commission during 2010-11

- Conducted 52 Adalats all over the State besides the routine Adalats at Headquarters and 2623 petitions were disposed off
- 47 seminars/workshops concerning various issues on women were conducted and for empowering them on provisions available.
- Provided temporary accommodation to 23 women who are ousted from their own houses on account of domestic violence or victims of rape
- One training programmes for the Jagratha Samithy members of Gramam Panchayat/Corporation/District Panchayat.

Source: Kerala Women’s Commission

14.270 The research studies conducted by the Commission during the period under review is given in the Table No14.66.

Table No 14.66
Research Studies conducted by Women's Commission

<p>Major Studies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Problems of Women agricultural labourers in Kerala and need for a special women policy • Study on the Socio –economic and emotional impact of missing of persons on their family and the society • Problems of women of the fishing communities in Kerala • Socio – economic and cultural problems of the 'koraga' tribes in Kasaragod district <p>Minor Studies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Problems of women working in private sector business enterprises • Problems faced by women conductors • Problems arising out of marriages with foreigners • A study on the problems leading to women to shelter homes/Mahila Mandirams and the impact on their family • Problems of women representatives of Local Self Government Insitititons. • Problems of women locked up in prisons, convicted or otherwise

Source: Kerala Women's Commission

Flagship Programme

- The Commission had constituted a media monitoring cell to evaluate the indescnt representation of women in Medias. During this year Commission held one meeting of this cell and reconstituted the Cell. The Commission also gathered opinion of the public about the indescnt representation of women in advertisements as part of steps meant for action against it.
- The Commission has made advertisement through Onam Specials of some leading Newspapers and journals to make awareness among public especially women regarding the misuse of mobile phones, functioning of Jagratha Samities attached to Local Self Government Institutions, functioning of Women's Commission, Dowry etc.
- The Commission has started Pre-marital Counseling since a number of petitions are being received in the Commission from newly married couples alleging and finding fault with each other. Now Pre-marital Counseling is available on all the working days at the Head Quarters of the Commission.

Kerala State Women's Development Corporation (KSWDC)

14.271 The objective of the Kerala State Women's Development Corporation is empowerment of women through education, training and the creation of vocational opportunities essential for the sustained growth of the literate women of Kerala. It also focuses on promoting activities that recognizes the aspirations of young women for establishing their position in society. The priorities of the Corporation are given in the Box 7

Box 7 Priorities of the Corporation

- **Enabling** women's access to economic empowerment and opportunities, especially for those who are most excluded with training, assistance and allocation of resources
- **Providing** marketing & technical assistance to small scale women entrepreneurs to develop their production and marketing skills
- **Strengthening** aspiring girls' and women's employable skills to explore the opportunities through degree, diploma and certificate programme via Finishing Schools
- **Focusing** awareness programme at school and college level to build up a strong foundation for making a healthy society
- **Advocating** Gender Equality and Updating Women's Right by encouraging women's leadership and participation in all areas that affect their lives
- **Prevention** of Violence against women and girls and the expansion of the access to survivor services
- **Ensuring** overall personality development of women to help to improve their esteem and bring them to the mainstream of community development project

Source: Kerala State Women Development Corporation

14.272 As a part of the broad training initiatives that are undertaken by the Corporation, the focus on women empowerment in terms of technology and non technology skills. Training has been given to 1016 beneficiaries with 75% placements. In addition, a training programme of Post Graduation diploma in banking operation has been given to 44 beneficiaries with 100% placement assistance programme with provisional appointment letter at the time of enrolment

14.273 KSWDC started its job oriented training programme REACH (Resource Enhancement Academy for Career Heights) provides a professional outlook to women to cope with the changing scenario of globalised world. REACH is bringing out women with potential to move from informal to formal situations by evaluating the situation they are faced with and knowing what is appropriate for them. Two REACH centers are working at Thiruvananthapuram and Kannur concentrates on providing Job Oriented Training to young girls with +2 or Degree based on education level.

14.274 KSWDC has associated with Darpana Academy of Performing Arts of Dr Mallika Sarabhai for the implementation of the project. Darpana has produced a short film 'Unarthupattu' based on sensitive gender issues and the film was screened in 40 Women's colleges followed by an interactive seminar by Dr. Sarabhai.

Crime against Women

14.275 Although Women may be victims of any of the general crimes such as 'Murder', 'Robbery', 'Cheating' etc, only the crimes which are directed specifically against Women are characterised as 'Crime Against Women'. Various new legislations have been brought and amendments have been made in existing laws with a view to handle these crimes effectively. These are broadly classified under two categories

(1) The Crimes under the Indian Penal Code (IPC)

- (i) Rape (Sec. 376 IPC)
- (ii) Kidnapping & Abduction for specified purposes (Sec. 363 - 373 IPC)
- (iii) Homicide for Dowry, Dowry Deaths or their attempts (Sec. 302/304-B IPC)
- (iv) Torture - both mental and physical (Sec. 498-A IPC)
- (v) Molestation (Sec. 354 IPC)
- (vi) Sexual Harassment (Sec. 509 IPC)

- (vii) Importation of girls (upto 21years of age) (Sec. 366-B IPC)

(2) The Crimes under the Special & Local Laws (SLL)

14.276 Although all laws are not gender specific, the provisions of law affecting women significantly are being reviewed periodically and amendments carried out to keep pace with the emerging requirements. The gender specific laws for which crime statistics are recorded throughout the country are –

- (i) Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956
- (ii) Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961
- (iii) Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act, 1986
- (iv) Commission of Sati (Prevention) Act, 1987

14.277 A total of 2,13,585 incidents of crime against women (both under IPC and SLL) were reported in the country during 2010 as compared to 2,03,804 during 2009 recording an increase of 4.79% during 2010. In India, Andhra Pradesh, accounting for nearly 7.1% of the country's population, has accounted for 12.8% of total crimes against women in the country by reporting 27,244 cases. West Bengal with 7.6% share of country's population has accounted for nearly 12.2% of total crime against women by reporting 26,125 cases in 2010. The crime against women for the year 2010 is given in the Table No.14.67.

Table No.14.67
Crime against women in India 2010

SI.No	Crime	Case Reported	% to total IPC Crimes	Rate of crime	Charge sheeting rate	Conviction Rate
1	Kidnapping & Abduction of Women and Girls	29795	1.3	2.5	74.2	28.1
2	Molestation	40613	1.8	3.4	96.7	29.7
3	Sexual Harassment	9961	0.4	0.9	96.7	52.0
4	Cruelty by Husband and Relatives	94041	4.2	7.9	94.2	19.1
5	Importation of Girls	36	0.0	0.0	90.6	20.0
Total Crime Against Women		213585	9.6	18.0	92.0	27.8

Source: Crime in India, 2010

14.278 The District wise reported cases of crimes against women in Kerala for the year 2010 are given in Table 14.68.

Table No.14.68
The District wise reported cases of crimes against women in Kerala for the year 2010

SI.No	Districts	Rape	moles-tation	Kidnap-ping	Eye teasing	Dowry Death	Cruelty by Hus-band/ Rela-tives	Other Offences
1	Thiruvananthapuram	76	392	9	34	0	284	34
2	Kollam	40	225	13	12	0	287	22
3	Alappuzha	23	215	8	19	0	156	17
4	Pathanamthitta	21	89	6	13	0	69	7



Sl.No	Districts	Rape	moles- tation	Kidnap- ping	Eye teasing	Dowry Death	Cruelty by Hus- band/ Rela- tives	Other Offences
5	Idukki	21	75	4	15	0	130	9
6	Kottayam	19	124	7	46	1	164	16
7	Eranakulam	35	103	7	37	1	166	137
8	Thrissur	33	169	14	42	1	297	208
9	Palakkad	46	70	3	11	2	2190	22
10	Malappuram	35	116	7	18	0	340	116
11	Kozhikode	34	160	13	72	0	245	146
12	Wyanad	45	33	4	3	0	68	108
13	Kannur	12	62	1	14	1	178	155
14	Kasaragod	96	50	5	6	0	105	112
15	Railways	0	13	0	5	0	0	0
	Total	546	1816	101	347	6	2679	1109

Source: State Crime Records Bureau, Thiruvananthapuram

14.279 The Details of Crime against women (IPC) towards total IPC crimes during the last five years is given in the table No.14.69

Table No 14.69
Proportion of Crime against Women (IPC) towards total IPC crimes

Sl. No	Year	Total IPC Crimes	Crime Against women (IPC cases)	Percentage to total IPC crimes
1	2006	18,78,293	1,54,158	8.2
2	2007	19,89,673	1,74,921	8.8
3	2008	20,93,379	1,86,617	8.9
4	2009	21,21,345	2,03,804	9.2
5	2010	22,24,831	2,13,585	9.6

Source: Crime in India, 2010

Crime Rate

14.280 The rate of crime has increased marginally from 17.4 during the year 2009 to 18.0 during 2010. Tripura reported the highest rate of crime against women at 46.5 during 2010. The crime wise details of reported crimes during 2006 to 2010 along with percentage variation are given in the table No. The crime against women has increased by 4.8% over 2009 and by 29.6% over 2006. The IPC component of crimes against women has accounted for 96% of total crimes and the rest 4% were SLL crimes against women. The proportion of IPC crimes committed against women towards total IPC crimes has increased continually during last 5 years from 8.2% in 2006 to 9.6% during 2010. Table No. 14.57 shows crime wise incidents of crime against women during 2006-10 and percentage variation in 2010 over 2009.

Table No14.70
Crime wise Incidents of Crime Against Women during 2006-10 and Percentage variation in 2010 over 2009

Sl. No	Crime Head	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Percentage variation in 2010 over 2009
1.	Rape (Sec 376 IPC)	19,348	20,737	21,467	21,397	22,172	3.6
2.	Kidnapping and Abduction(Sec 363 to 373 IPC)	17,414	20,416	22,939	25,741	29,795	15.7
3	Dowry Death(Sec 302/304 IPC)	7,618	8,093	8,172	8,383	8,391	0.1
4	Torture (Sec 498 A IPC)	63,128	75,930	81,344	89,546	94,041	5.0
5.	Molestation(Sec 354 IPC)	36,617	38,734	40,413	38,711	40,613	4.9
6.	Sexual Harassment(Sec 509 IPC)	9,966	10,950	12,214	11,009	9,961	-9.5
7.	Importation of Girls(Sec 366-B IPC)	67	61	67	48	36	-25.0
8	Sati Prevention Act ,1987	0	0	1	0	0	-
9.	Immoral Traffic Prevention Act 1956	4,541	3,568	2,659	2,474	2,499	1.0
10.	Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition Act 1986)	1,562	1,200	1,025	845	895	5.9
11	Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961	4,504	5,623	5,555	5,650	5,182	-8.3
	Total	1,64,765	1,85,312	1,95,856	2,03,804	2,13,585	4.8

Source: Crime in India 2010

Women Health Care Centre - Seethalayam

14.281 Seethalayam is a gender based scheme launched in 2010-11 towards empowering women's mental, physical and social health. The objective of the project is to provide aid to suffering women in the society. The majority of women are facing physical and mental torture in domestic and social environment. More than treatment Seethalayam is committed to provide multi-dimensional supports from the Social and Family Welfare Departments, State Women's Commission, Home department etc.

14.282 Two lady Medical Officers, one lady counselor, one pharmacist, one attender and one DTP Operator are there in the three centres of Seethalayam. The Seethalayam centre at Thiruvananthapuram has rendered service to 107 clients and conducted 6 public awareness programmes during the period under review. The Seethalayam centre at Govt.Homoeopathy hospital Kurichy, Kottayam has rendered service to 40 female clients, 6 male clients and conducted 3 public awareness programmes. The Seethalayam Centre at District Homoeo Hospital, Eranjickal, Kozhikode has rendered service to 330 female clients, 6 male clients and conducted 8 awareness programmes during the period.

Kudumbasree

14.283 Kudumbasree which means prosperity of the family, is the name of women oriented, community based, State Poverty Eradication Mission of Government of Kerala. The mission aims at the empowerment of women, through self help group formation and encouraging their entrepreneurial or other wide range of activities and to ensure that the women should no longer remain as passive recipients of public assistance, but active leaders in women involved development initiatives. The eco-

conomic marginalization of women in the development process has drawn considerable attention during recent years. While the female work participation rate in India increased from 19.7 % between 1981 and 1991, in Kerala the ratio declined from 16.6% to 15.9% during the same period. The incidence of unemployment among females in the State is higher than that among males by 5 times in rural areas and 3 times in urban areas. Unemployment in Kerala is severe and is estimated to be 3 times larger than of India.

National Employment Services

14.284 As a part of Gender Budgeting, the National Employment Services (Kerala) has introduced a new scheme 'SARANYA', a self employment scheme for registered Widows/Deserted/Legally Divorced/Unwedded mothers/Unmarried women above 30 years was approved by the government. An amount of ₹ 80.00 lakh was estimated for the schemes for 2010-11 which was fully utilized for 197 beneficiaries by using loan and subsidy. Interest free self employment loan subject to a maximum of ₹ 50000/-with a subsidy of 50% of loan amount is granted to eligible beneficiaries under this scheme. During 2011-12 an amount of ₹ 79.07 lakh was spent on women development initiative under the scheme SARANYA.

Social Welfare Department

14.285 Besides being the nodal agency for implementing the provisions of Domestic Violence Act, 2005, including widespread gender awareness programmes, several programmes for women have been implemented by Social Welfare Department, and they are enlisted below.

- Media Campaign for Gender Sensitization in Domestic Violence Act and other Social Legislations through print, audio and visual media
- Imparted training to all stakeholders including Police Officers and Judicial Officers and capacity building programmes to Protection officers
- Twenty three institutions including 15 governmental institutions are recognized as Shelter Homes. The service of Legal Counselors and Clinical psychologists are provided through these Homes and 60 service providing centres functioning
- Launched a Web Portal – Kerala Women-exclusively for women Flagship programme of Finishing School for women – the women who possess degree or diploma, but lack the soft skills to secure a job are given training. In addition to this, job oriented training is given through STED to enable the women inmates to make productive use of their time and income.
- Innovative schemes giving more emphasis to awareness creation regarding HIV/AIDS and rehabilitation of HIV positive women, physically handicapped persons, Women prisoners, Women headed families and Widows who face discrimination are being implemented
- For HIV affected, the need for nutrition support is very high. A new scheme "Nutrition Supplement for HIV affected Women & Children, is implemented to improve the health status of HIV infected individuals and also helps retard the progress of the disease. 2800 women and children have registered in Anti-Retro Viral Therapy(ART) clinics and link ART clinics run by Kerala Aids Control Society are being provided nutritional supplement.
- Financial assistance was given to the children of prisoners who became semi orphans following the imprisonment of the parents. An amount of Rs 500/- per month is given to the children as an assistance for their education, transportation, clothing, food etc and continued upto graduation. The money is credited into the joint account of the child and the care taker.
- "Mangalya" is a scheme implemented by the Department for the widows below 50 years of age by providing a financial assistance of Rs 25000/- to those who propose to remarry. The beneficiaries are selected with the help of local bodies and 172 widows have been selected for assistance under the scheme during 2010-11
- The Scheme is to provide financial assistance of Rs 1000 for the marriage of physically handicapped girls and daughters of physically challenged couple hailing from financially poor families whose family annual income is below Rs 36000. During 2009-10 340 girls and 2010-11 96 girls benefitted by this

scheme.

Institutional Services for Women

- Mahila Mandirams :- There are 12 mahila mandirams functioning in the State. Widows, deserted, divorced and destitute women above 13 years are admitted in the institutions. Children with their mothers are allowed to stay in the institutions upto the age of 6 years. Women will also be admitted in the institution on the direction of District Probation Officer, Police Officials, and Courts.
- Rescue Homes: - Rescue Homes are maintained to provide care and protection to women who are guilty of immoral trafficking and women prone to danger. They provide rehabilitation facilities to bring them back to mainstream. Rescue Home is functioning at Thavanoor in Malappuram
- After Care Homes: - After Care Homes are for women released from institutions such as Children's Home, Poor Homes, Rescue Homes and Orphanages. Women between the age of 18 to 21 are admitted.
- Short Stay Home: - This home is for the temporary shelter and rehabilitation of women who have no social support system due to broken families, mental strains, social ostracism, exploitation or moral danger. The woman can be admitted voluntarily and can continue their education or engage in vocational training. They shall be released to their relatives or transferred to other institution if a longer stay is needed. There is one short stay home in Kozhikode.
- One day home :- This institution is for Women who come from other places to cities such as Thiruvananthapuram, Kochi and Kozhikode for various purposes such as writing tests, interviews or attending meetings can stay at the one day home for a short period. The rent for a day is Rs 50/- inclusive of food


Gender Responsive Budget in Kerala

14.286 State has initiated the gender budgeting process at the local government level as far back in 1998 and mandated the local bodies to allocate at least 10 % of the plan funds devolved by the State specifically for women (Women Component Plan). Over the years, this process helped the local governments to understand the specific issues of women through studies on status of women and then reflect some of these needs in the planning process. By and large, the mandatory allocation for women addressed the economic empowerment of women through Self Help Groups (SHGs) and through income generation programmes under the poverty eradication mission for Kerala Government – the Kudumbasree. 15-20 % of Local Governments (LGs) has undertaken, studies on the status of women (Jaagratha samithis), specific health and sanitation problems, focus on skill development etc.

14.287 During the Eleventh Five Year Plan the State has taken certain initiatives in terms of women targeted schemes (gender responsive) through Flagship programmes in the 11th plan. These are the (1) gender awareness programmes including the implementation of protection of women from domestic violence act (2) and flagship programme on finishing schools for women (to enhance employability of women through skill training).

14.288 In the Budget 2010-11, gender audit of only the above two programmes were made, and there-by more funds were allocated. The total outlay earmarked for women accounted for only 5.5% of the total State Budget outlay in 2008-09, which increased to 8.5% in 2010-11. State wise Budget allocation for schmes solely for the benefit of women (100%) is detailed in the Table No. 14.71

Table No.14.71
State Budget allocation for Schemes solely for the benefit of women (100%)



Year	Budget Allocation (Rs Crore)	% of total allocation
2008-09	318.69	5.5
2009-10	367.69	5.6
2010-11	620.97	8.5

Source: Budget Speech 2010

FOOD SECURITY

Public Distribution System (P D S)

14.289 Public Distribution System is very relevant for the State, where there is more than 75% deficit in food grain production. Only 15% of the food grains required is produced here and the rest is met from other States like Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat etc. The Public Distribution System came into existence in the State from 1-7-1966 with the implementation of Kerala Rationing Order, 1966. The coverage of ration population is nearly hundred percent.

14.290 The prime objective of the Civil supplies Department is to run the Public distribution System in an effective manner and to ensure that rationed articles are made available to consumers at subsidized prices fixed by the Government. The department is also responsible for ensuring availability of essential commodities in the market at reasonable prices as well as to prevent unfair trade practices like hoarding, undue profiteering and black-marketing

Box. 14.8

Fair shops in Kerala

The Central Norm of one Fair price shop for 2,000 population has already been achieved in Kerala and normally no card holders here need travel more than 2 Kilometer to reach his fair price shop even in the remotest area. However, new fair price shops are being opened mostly in tribal and hilly areas as and when found necessary reviewing the needs of the people of the locality and giving preference to Co-operative sector/women/unemployed rural youth/SC/ST. (Source: Department of Civil Supplies)

14.291 The Civil Supplies Department has to administer a PDS that caters to the needs of 76,28,656 ration cardholders (as on August 2011) by making available rationed articles at subsidized price through a network of 332 Authorized Wholesale Dealers, 286 Kerosene Wholesale Distributors and 14,265 Authorized Retail Dealers. Table 14.72 shows the Public Distribution Profile of Kerala from 2006-07 to 2010-11.

Salient features

14.292 The Targeted Public Distribution system (TPDS) in the State has been implemented with effect from 01.06.1997 as decided by the Govt. of India. Accordingly families under APL and BPL categories have been identified, distinctive ration cards under each category have been issued and food grains distributed to the families under each category at different prices.

14.293 As per the latest figures, out of the 76,28,656 cardholders in the State, 55,71,568 families are APL, 14,61,988 families are BPL and 5,95,100 families are AAY scheme. Food grains are allotted by the Government of India for distribution to AAY cardholders @ 35 Kilograms and for BPL cardholders @ 25 Kilograms per month. During the year 2011 upto August, 1,11,410 MT of wheat and 8,29,682

MT of rice has been distributed through Public Distribution System in Kerala. Month wise distribution of rice and wheat in metric tonnes under PDS from 2006 to 2011 (up to August) is given in Appendix 14.47. Food grain distribution through ration shops from April 2010 to March 2011 is given in Appendix 14.48. District wise distribution of rice and wheat to BPL and APL families under PDS during 2011 is given in Appendix 14.49. Retail prices of commodities issued through ration shops during 2011 are shown in Table 14.73


Table 14.72
Public Distribution system in Kerala – Profile 2006-07 to 2010-11

Sl. No	Items	Unit	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
1	No. of Ration Cards and Permits	No.	6986017	7025638	7034886	6835945	7340488
	a) Ration cards for families as on 1st April						
	b) Ration permits for institution as on 1st April	„	14101	13330	10952	8709	7603
2	No. of FCI Sub Depots as on 1st April	„	20	20	22	22	22
3	No. of Wholesale shops as on 1st April	„	34	36	35	25	36
	a) Co-operatives						
	b) Supply co	„				10	10
	c) Others	„	302	302	301	300	288
	d) Total Wholesale shops	„	336	338	336	335	334
4	No. of Retail shops as on 1st April	„	509	472	425	423	419
	a) Co-operatives						
	b) Others	„	13702	13776	13819	13816	13833
	c) Total Retail shops	„	14211	14248	14244	14239	14252
5	Sugar (Allotted)	MT	56050	57236	49236	49338	49362
6	Bale oil (Allotted)	MT					
7	Kerosene (Allotted)	KL	277966	277988	277968	277944	225096

Source: Directorate of Civil Supplies

Table 14.73
Retail Price of Commodities issued through Ration Shops during December 2011

Sl. No.	Items	Price Rs./Kg.
1	RICE	
	APL Card holders	8.90/2.00
	BPL Card holders	1.00
2	AAY Card holders	1.00
3	Annapurna Scheme	Free of cost



Sl. No.	Items	Price Rs./Kg.
4	WHEAT	
	APL Card holders	6.70/2.00
	BPL Card holders	1.00
5	SUGAR BPL Card holders	13.50
6	KEROSENE/Litre	14.50 to 15.00

Source: Directorate of Civil Supplies 2011

Scheme for Issue of food grains at ₹.2/-per Kg


14.294 During 5/09, State Government have launched a new scheme for issue of food grains @ Rs. 2/Kg. to all BPL/AAY card holders and to SC/ST, Fishermen, Ashraya families holding APL cards. During 6/10, the scheme was further extended by including APL cardholders under unorganised sector also. In 25th January, 2011 the Govt. of Kerala approved the scheme for providing food grains (Rice & Wheat) @ Rs. 2/Kg. to all cardholders subject to certain conditions. As per the revised scheme all ration card holders except the following families are entitled to the benefit of the scheme Rs. 2 per Kg.

1. Those families having more than 2.5 acres of land.
2. Those having more than Rs. 25,000/- monthly income.
3. Those having house of more than 2,500 sqft area.

Scheme for Issue of Rice @ ₹.1/- to BPL/AAY Families

14.295 The scheme of issuing Rice @ Re.1/-per Kg. has been implementing in the State since 1st September 2011. As per this scheme all AAY cardholders will get 35 Kg. of Rice per month @ Re.1/- per Kg and all BPL card holders other than AAY beneficiaries will get 25 Kg. of Rice per month @ Re.1/- per Kg. The inmates of Government approved orphanages will also get Rice @ Re.1/- per Kg. Subsidy amount required for meeting the expenditure under these scheme is furnished below in Table 14.74

Table 14.74
Subsidy amount required for implementing the scheme 'distribution of food grains @ ₹.1/- & ₹. 2/-



Item	No.of Beneficiaries In lakh	Quantity Allotted in MT (per month)	Rate of subsidy per MT(Rs)	Subsidy needed per month (3 X 4) (Rs. Lakh)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
BPL-Rice@Re.1/-	14.62	36,008	5200	1872.42
BPL-Wheat@ Rs.2/-	14.62	9438	2700	254.83
AAY- Rice @ Re.1/-	5.96	20,855	2000	417.10
APL Rice (Subsidy) @ Rs.2/-	42.8	38,416	6900	2650.70
APL Wheat (Subsidy) @ Rs.2/-	42.8	9937	4700	467.04
TOTAL				5662.09
Annual Requirement				679,45.02

Source: Directorate Civil Supplies

National Food Security Act

14.296 The Government of India has decided to implement National Food Security Act in the country to ensure food security for all citizens. The National Food Security Bill proposes to classify people as Priority households and General households. The Central Government may, from time to time prescribe the guidelines for identification of Priority households, General households and exclusive criteria for the purpose of entitlement. Every person belonging to Priority households shall be entitled to receive 7 Kg. of food grains per person per month and General householders entitled to not less than 3 Kg. of food grains per person per month at subsidised prices. The entitlement of priority category and general category shall extend upto 75% of rural population and 50% of urban population

Antyodaya Anna Yojana Scheme (AAY)

14.297 This scheme for distributing 35 Kgs of rice to the poorest of the poor families under BPL per month, is being implemented since 25.02.2001. The number of beneficiaries under the scheme was initially fixed by the Government of India as 2,38,200 (15.33% BPL families). As part of tribal welfare measures, all the eligible tribal families have been included under the scheme as per G.O. (Rt) No.2853/2001/LSGD dated 13.09.2001. As decided by the Govt. of India during 2003 the number of beneficiaries under the Scheme has been enhanced to 3,57,400. As part of further expansion of the scheme, the Government of India has enhanced the target to 5,95,800 (1,14,400 during 2nd phase expansion and 1,24,000 during 3rd phase expansion). On completion of the 2nd and 3d phase of expansion the Government of India is allotting 20,855 MTs of rice per month at the rate of Rs. 3/- per Kg. The State Government is meeting the expenses towards transportation and handling charges. The expenditure on this account comes to around ₹12 crore per year.

Annapoorna Scheme

14.298 The scheme initiated since February 2001 is meant for distributing 10 Kg. of rice per month free of cost to the destitute who are of and above the age of 65 years. The Government of India has fixed the target as 44,980 individuals, being 20% of persons who are eligible for national old age pension but not getting the pension. From 2002-03 onwards the scheme has been transferred to the State. For implementing the scheme, an amount of Rs.334 lakh is required, out of which Rs.280 lakh is central Government share and Rs. 54 lakh State Government Share. Table 14.75 shows District wise distribution of food grains under AAY & ANP schemes for the year 2010-11. Monthly distribution of food grains under AAY & ANP Schemes is given in Appendix 14.50

Table 14.75

District wise Distribution of Food Grains under AAY and ANP Schemes 2010-11

Sl.No	Name of District	RICE (in Mt)							
		AAY				ANP			
		Allotment	Lifting	Off-take	% of off-take against allotment	Allotment	Lifting	Off-take	% of off-take against allotment
1	TVPM	27540	27540	28034	102	380	380	404	106
2	Kollam	21565	21565	22443	104	236	236	202	85
3	PTA	10843	10843	11426	105	259	259	297	115
4	Alappuzha	19347	19347	18746	97	126	126	140	111
5	Kottayam	14958	14958	15261	102	207	207	218	106
6	Idukki	13916	13916	13326	96	125	125	136	109
7	Ernakulam	16896	16896	17249	102	338	338	317	94

Sl.No	Name of District	RICE (in Mt)							
		AAY				ANP			
		Allotment	Lifting	Off-take	% of off-take against allotment	Allotment	Lifting	Off-take	% of off-take against allotment
8	Thrissur	24274	24274	24849	102	156	156	150	96
9	Palakkad	20626	20626	20529	100	270	270	308	114
10	Malappuram	23387	23387	23410	100	390	390	307	79
11	Kozhikode	17281	17281	18094	105	289	289	251	87
12	Wayanad	15675	15675	16321	104	279	279	286	102
13	Kannur	15467	15467	15684	101	254	254	276	109
14	Kasaragod	8485	8485	8954	106	291	291	290	100
	TOTAL	250260	250260	254327	102	3600	3600	3581	99

Source: Directorate of Civil Supplies 2011

14.299 At present the number of Annapoorna card holders is only 33709. The main problem of the implementing the scheme is finding up of beneficiaries. In Kerala almost all the people are covered under any of the pension scheme. No one will forgo pension for 10Kg. of rice per month. Eligibility criteria for indentifying Annapoorna beneficiaries at to be relaxed so as to include more people in this scheme.

Issue of ration cards to families without house number

14.300 With the objective of bringing all the families under TPDS and to ensure food security, it has been decided to issue ration cards to all families residing without house number on the strength of residential certificates issued by the member concerned of local bodies. Issue of renewed ration cards affixing photo of head of family with laminated cover pages and barcode was completed by 31-3-2010. Thereafter, applications for new ration cards have been accepted. Facility for submission of online application for ration card also started with effect from 2-9-10.

Central Allotment of Sugar and Kerosene

14.301 Central allotment of sugar was restricted to BPL card holders alone from February 2001 onwards. During the year 2011-12 the allotment of sugar to Kerala was 20,567.50 MT (up to August 2011). In the case of Kerosene the central allocation to the State is reducing year by year. During the year 2010-11 the allotment of Kerosene to Kerala was 2,25,096 KL (up to August 2011). Monthly distribution of Sugar and Kerosene from 2006-07 to 2010-11 is given in Appendix 14.51

Fig.14.13

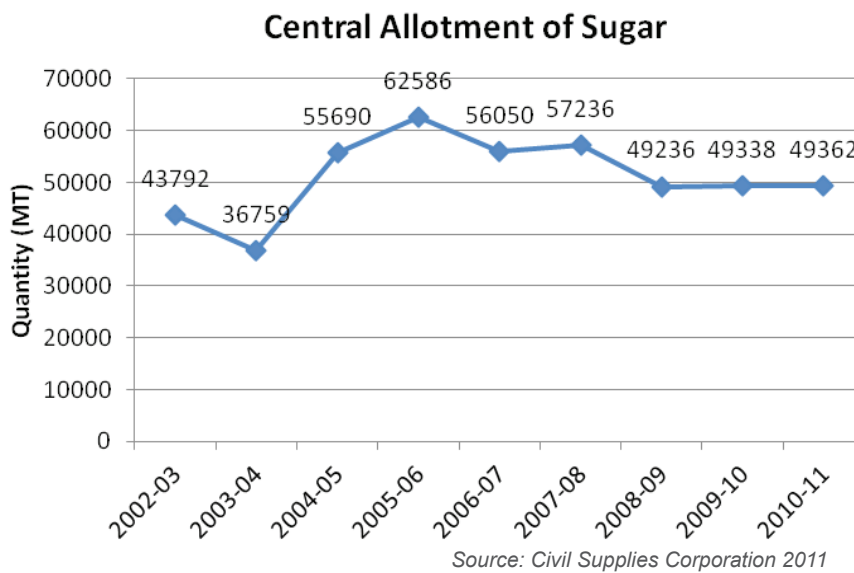
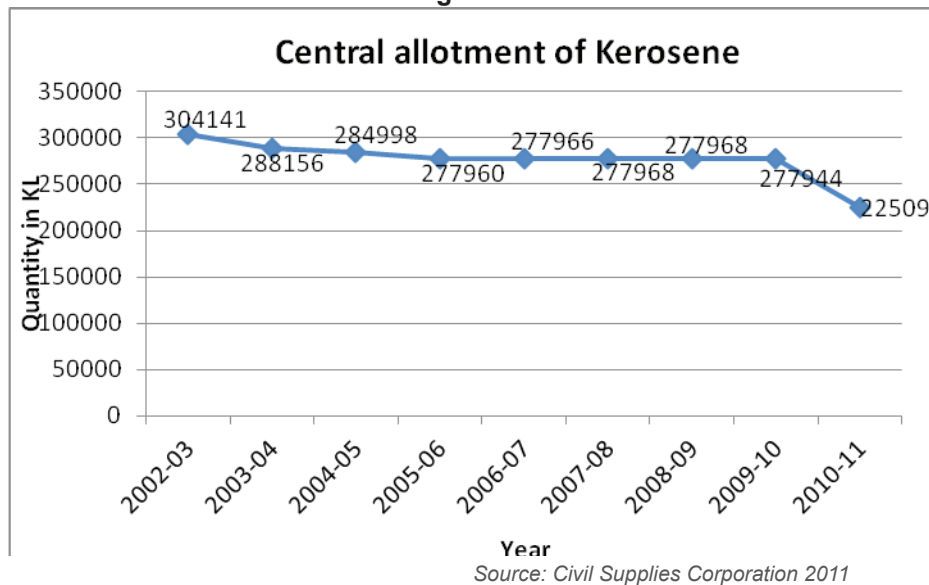


Fig.14.14



Kerala State Civil Supplies Corporation

14.302 The Kerala State Civil Supplies Corporation (SupplyCo) was set up in the state in 1974 with a mission of "food security for Kerala" and acts as a second line of PDS in the State by distributing essential commodities like rice, sugar, pulses and spices at reduced prices through a network of 3063 outlets spread all over the State. Prices of essential items distributed by SupplyCo, on an average, is 30% to 60% less than open market prices. The intervention of SupplyCo in the market in respect of essential commodities is of immense relief to the people of the State. The number of customers visiting the SupplyCo outlets, which was 52 lakh in 2006 has gone up to above one crore per month during

2009-10. As per the SupplyCo report, the number of outlets has increased from 2997 in 2009-10 to 3049 in 2010-11 (See Table 14.76)

Table 14.76
Details of Outlets under the SUPPLYCO from 2006-07 to 2010-11

Sl.No	Outlets	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-2010	2010-2011
1	Maveli Stores	874	865	847	858	889
2	Super Markets	236	262	313	335	347
3	People's Bazar		2	10	13	13
4	Medical Stores	53	72	90	92	92
5	Petrol Bunks	11	11	12	13	13
6	LPG Outlets	3	3	3	3	3
7	ARD Sabari Stores	1636	1659	1672	1672	1672
8	Mobile Maveli Stores			8	8	17
9	Premium Stores			0	1	1
10	Hyper Markets			0	1	1
11	Apana Bazar			0	1	1
Total		2813	2874	2955	2997	3049

Source: Directorate of Civil Supplies 2011

Box 14.9
Electronic Purchase For SupplyCo

From the year 2007-08, the Corporation has been implementing a system of e-purchase based on transportation model of linear programming. The system ensures total transparency, fairness and the least cost for purchases. Under the system there is no need for physical submission of tender by the suppliers. Any person or firm or company interested in making supply to the Corporation can access the web site from any corner of the world, fill in the online tender which prevents any physical contact with the staff of the Corporation. In order to prevent the binami persons applying, digital signatures are insisted upon along with the bank details.

The Earnest Money Deposit and Security Deposit can also be made online. The selection of suppliers is made automatically by the computer software which leaves no scope for any arbitrariness in deciding the supply source. The receipt of goods is also entered in the computer and posted to Head Office online by all depots. This prevents any delay on the part of depots at the delivery points.

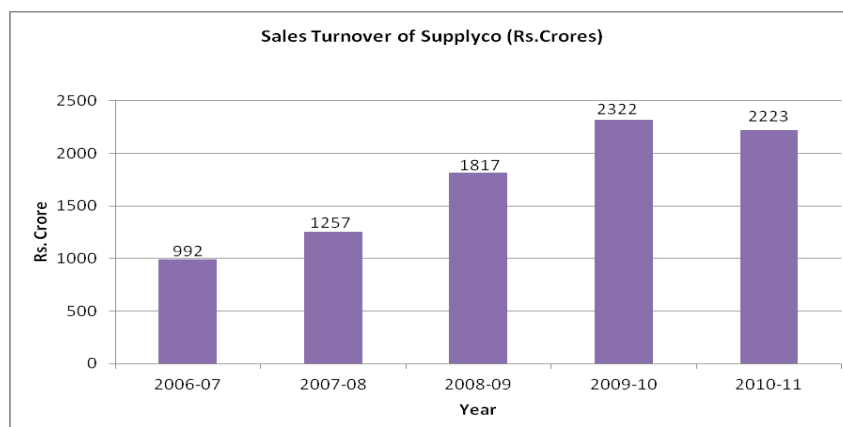
The payment to suppliers is also made through RTGS/NEFT directly into the bank accounts. Also there is an integrated scientific inventory management system with e-purchases to ensure optimum level of stocks at all times.

The impact of the reforms is obvious from the four fold increase in turnover and the Corporation is earning profit for the first time in its history. All the depots have been converted into profit centres.

Source: Directorate of Civil Supplies, 2011

14.303 The sales turnover of the Corporation during 2010-11 was Rs. 2223 crore. It was Rs. 2322 crore in the year ago period. The level of turnover from 2006 -07 to 2010-11 is shown in figure 14.15

Fig.14.15



Source: SupplyCO

14.304 Table 14.77 reveals the profit and loss account of the Corporation from 2006-07 to 2010-11. While the income accrued from various sources increased from Rs 1,022.91 crores in 2006-07 to Rs 2,264.16 crores in 2010-11, the expenditure also increased from Rs 1,041.35 crores to Rs. 2,256.03 crores. The Corporation earned a profit of Rs.18.25 crore during 2007-08 and it continued in the financial year 2008-09 also by accruing a profit around Rs 22.62 crore. Corporation earned a profit of Rs 17.29 crore in the year 2009-10, and Rs 8.13 crore in the year 2010-11

Table 14.77

Profit & Loss account of SupplyCo during the year 2006-07 to 2010-11 (in Rs. Crores)

	Name of District	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11 (Prov)
Income						
	Sales/Gov.Grant	1,001.60	1,241.36	1,855.31	2,322.09	2222.90
	Other Income	8.46	11.01	27.41	42.62	31.48
	Increase in Stock in Trade	12.85	24.95	24.42	46.17	9.78
	Total	1,022.91	1,277.32	1,907.14	2410.88	2264.16
Expenditure						
	Material consumed	143.26	207.71	324.41	564.64	551.09
	Purchase of Trading goods	786.47	908.51	1352.96	1585.06	1455.19
	Manufacturing and other Expenses	106.86	135.88	190.35	226.18	229.45
	Interest and Bank charges	2.15	3.55	13.35	14.26	16.62
	Depreciation	2.61	3.42	3.45	3.45	3.68
	Total	1,041.35	1,259.07	1,884.52	2,393.58	2,256.03
Profit/(Loss)		(18.44)	18.25	22.62	17.29	8.13

Source: Directorate of Civil Supplies 2011

Box No. 14.10**Achievements of SupplyCo during 2010-11**

- Extended annual benefits of Rs.375 crores to the consumers of the State.
- Sales turnover is Rs. 2223 crores.
- SupplyCo holds more than 1 crore potential customers.
- For extending the price benefit to more people, 52 outlets including 9 mobile maveli stores were opened.
- Introduced Web based e-paddy procurement of SupplyCo by which the Payments are made directly to farmers Bank Accounts, with no scope for any middlemen.
- Lowest purchase cost in the country is ensured through efficient e-purchase system.
- The State is included one among in the list of States where the consumer price index is the lowest.
- Modernized all outlets with computer, electronic weighing scales, etc
- Ensured an amount of Rs 150 crores to the Exchequer as various taxes.
- Introduced a scientific inventory, financial and purchase management system and segmental accounting.
- Outlets made customer friendly by introducing a system of returning stocks purchased if a customer is not satisfied with the quality.
- Ensured availability of all items at the optimum requirement through better indenting and inventory management by fixing economic order quantity, reorder level etc.
- Converted supermarkets with sales above Rs. 25 lakhs per month to People's Bazaar to enable the customers to fetch their life essentials under one roof with modern facilities.
- Hypermarkets with ultra modern facilities are developed at Ernakulam, Thiruvananthapuram and Kottayam


Source: Directorate of Civil Supplies, 2011

Mid-Day Meal Programme

14.305 The Mid-day Meal Programme, aimed at providing nutritional support to primary school going children and to give boost to universalisation of primary education by increasing enrolment, retention and attendance was introduced in 1995 by the Ministry of Human Resource Development. The centrally sponsored scheme originally covered the children of primary classes, I to V in Government/ Local bodies/Government aided schools. The scheme was further extended to the children studying the Education Guarantee Scheme and Alternative Innovative Education centre's also in October 2002. During 2008-09 Government of India has extended the scheme to UP section (Std VI to VIII). The Mid Day Meal Scheme is being implemented in the state with the financial support of State Government in addition to the Central assistance. The Government of India provides 100 grams of rice to primary children and 150 grams of rice to upper primary students per day. Government of India provides cooking cost also @ Rs.1.58 for primary and Rs.2.10 for upper primary students per day.

14.306 The supply of commodities to schools for Noon-Meal scheme in Kerala is entrusted to SupplyCo. The required quantity of rice has been taken from FCI and the pulses from their own stock. The cost of food grains is met by Education Department. During 2010-11 the Corporation supplied 4,86,669 Qtls of rice and 1,19,354 Qtls of pulses to 12198 schools and about Rs. 27.79 lakh children got the benefit of the scheme. Details of mid-day Meal Programme in the state during the last five years are given in the Table 14.78

Table 14.78
Mid-Day Meal Programme 2006-07 to 2010-11



Sl. no	Year	No. of Schools	Children benefited	Supply of food grains (in Qtl)		
				Rice	Special Rice	Pulses
1	2006-07	11480	2682644	227994.00	128523.97	110285.40
2	2007-08	11480	2682644	235546.20	208916.12	117107.78
3	2008-09	12457	3087558	272394.36	234095.77	135942.26
4	2009-10	12198	2902204	278531.67	289995.71	135421.76
5	2010-11	12198	2779118	486668.85	141675.31	119354.44

Source: Directorate of Civil Supplies 2011

Consumer Welfare Fund

14.307 As per G.O (P) no. 9/07/FCS&CA dated 07/03/2007 the State Government constituted a State Consumer Welfare Fund similar to the Central Consumer Welfare Fund created as per the Consumer Fund Rule 1992. The State Consumer Welfare Fund has taken voluntary efforts for promoting consumer movement and strengthening the awareness activities through financial support, particularly in rural backward areas.

14.308 The major percentage of population is not aware of the Consumer Protection Act and Consumer rights. But the awareness campaign launched by the Government through electronic and print media has been effective especially in rural areas. With a view to create awareness among the consumers, it is decided to produce documentary films of short duration to telecast in various visual medias, through the Information & Public Relation Department.

Housing

14.309 Housing as a shelter, is one of the basic needs of mankind. Housing is a significant component of the local, regional and national economy. Investment in housing is necessary as it serves to fulfil several national policy objectives. It has the potential of becoming an engine of economic growth and good housing ensures healthy life and safety to all people and helps in economic progress.

14.310 The state government is providing support through its various programmes to fill the gap between demand and supply of houses with special focus on weaker sections of the society. Kerala has been a pioneer in the housing sector with the historic one lakh housing programme launched in 1972. This was followed by the programmes such as Single-family Affordable Solar Housing (SASH), Maithri, Kairali, Thanal, Suraksha etc which became support and shelter for poor.

Demand for Housing

14.311 The housing situation in Kerala is far better than in the rest of the country, but growing population in state demands more housing facilities in future. As per the Provisional census report 2011 population density of our state is 859 per square kilometer, three times the national average. Kerala is one of the densest states in the country and it recorded a decadal population growth of +4.86. As per census 2011 the population of Kerala is 3,33,87,677, the rural and urban population split up being 1,74,55,506 and 1,59,32,171, respectively. In other words, the rural population constitutes 52.28%, and urban 47.72% of the entire population. The decadal percentage of urban population has increased from 29.96% in 2001 to 47.72% in 2011. This shows the high rate of urbanization taking place in Kerala which is the third among the States in India having the highest share of urban population. Housing situation in our state has become a very important issue to be solved in future. The state's remarkable

achievement in the sphere of social sector and human development are well reflected in the general housing situation of its mainstream society. But the housing problem of very poor household remains unsolved. Considering the present trend in increase in population and housing, the population in 2011 is projected to be around 3.38 crore and number of households 83.42 lakh. It is also estimated that housing need for the additional requirement for new population during the 12th plan period is as 6.5 lakh. In addition to this there is a need for reconstruction of 5.5 lakh units of dilapidated houses. The state has to undertake a task of completing 12 lakh Housing units, of which around sixty percent are the needs of the economically weaker sections of the society

Government Agencies in Housing Sector

14.312 Several agencies which are implementing housing schemes in the State include Kerala State Housing Board, Kerala State Co-operative Housing Federation, Kerala State Development Corporation for SC/ST, SC/ST Development Department, Rural Development Department including Kudumbashree which implements 'Ashraya' housing scheme for the destitute etc. Non-governmental agencies such as COSTFORD and Habitat Technology Group, Co-operative Societies and Corporations such as Kerala State Co-operative Housing Federation, Kerala Police Housing and Construction Corporation etc. have also helped in constructing houses. In the recent government effort to rebuild damaged houses for those who have been affected by Tsunami along the coast, several NGOs also have contributed significantly. These agencies / departments have provided assistance to construct 5.32 lakh houses during the period from 2007-08 to 2011-12 upto 30.09.2011. Year-wise details are given in Table 14.79

Table 14.79
Houses constructed by various agencies 2007-2011

Year	Houses constructed
2007-08	130600
2008-09	140007
2009-10	121788
2010-11	92334
2011-12(up to 30.09.2011)	47321
TOTAL	532050

Source: Technical cell, Housing Department

Kerala State Nirmithi Kendra

14.313 Kerala State Nirmithi Kendra (KESNIK) was established in 1989 to actively engage in the field of housing and habitat development through the propagation of Cost Effective and Environment Friendly (CEEF) technology. The objectives of Kerala State Nirmithi Kendra are transfer of technology from lab to land, dissemination of CEEF technologies, training in alternative housing and building material technologies, implementing/demonstrating CEEF technologies by undertaking construction and consultancy projects. 'Kalavara' a building material fair price shop launched during 2007-08 is a novel venture in the field of marketing building materials to curb the ever increasing price of building materials in the State.

14.314 Schemes like Kalavara, CEEF production units and testing labs provide employment to labourer in the local level. During 2010-11, 50 Artisan training programmes were conducted through 14 centres of KESNIK benefiting 1950 beneficiaries. 658 women were benefited by artisan training in various trades like masonry, horticulture, building material production, painting, carpentry, plumbing, home art and terracotta. Government has introduced 15% subsidy scheme to BPL beneficiaries and materials were distributed through 3 Kalavaras at Trivandrum, Ernakulam and Kozhikode. Women

production centre for building materials was completed and made operational at RNK Vattiyookavu.

14.315 Laurie Baker International School of Habitat Studies (LaBISHaS) was established on 09.09.2009 as a research and academic initiative renaming the Laurie Baker Nirmithi Research Institute (LBNTRI). The objectives of LaBISHaS include research based academic courses, training programmes, exchange of habitat culture and Post Graduate course in Habitat Technology. During 2010-11 LaBISHaS organised three training programmes in Cost Effective And Environment Friendly Technologies in the construction field to students of various Engineering colleges. A two day technical training for the technical staff of District Nirmithi Kendra & Kerala State Nirmithi Kendra was also organised

Kerala Police Housing and Construction Corporation (KPHCC)

14.316 The Kerala Police Housing & Construction Corporation Ltd was established in 1990 with the objective of taking up construction and maintenance of houses and offices for the Departments of Police, Fire & Rescue Services, Prisons, Vigilance and Anti-Corruption Bureau using government funds, concerned department funds and raising loans from financial institutions. For the Police Department, major projects that are presently being undertaken by the Corporation utilizing state funds are Police Headquarters Complex at Thiruvananthapuram, Women Police Cells, Community Police Resources Centres, repairs and maintenance of existing police office buildings and police quarters, Police Complex at Kochi etc. The details of projects completed upto 31.03.2011 are furnished in the following Table 14.80

Table 14.80
Projects completed by the KPHCC during 2010-11

Sl. No	Projects	Completed
1	Electronic Networking/computerization	2
2	Lower Subordinate Quarters	55
3	Upper Subordinate Quarters	31
4	Commissioner office and control room	1
5	Extension to Police Stations	5
6	Visitors Room	8
7	Works of other departments/PSUs	11
8	Kennels	6
9	Upgrading Dormitories at PTC/SBCID	2
10	Vanitha cell	2
11	District Police line	1
12	Prison Department Works	19
13	Police Aid Post/Out post	3
14	Safe house	1
15	Mess hall	1
16	Repair works	42
17	Coastal Security Police Station	5
18	Other Miscellaneous works	10

Source: KPHCC

14.317 The Corporation also undertakes works of other departments/ PSUs like Kerala Medical Services Corporation, Tourism department, Kerala Livestock Development Board, KMML etc. The amount of funds raised by the Kerala Police Housing & Construction Corporation for the last five years is given in the Table 14.81

Table 14.81
Funds raised by KPHCC
(Figures in Rs. lakh)

Year	State budget	
	Plan	Non Plan
2007-08	350.00	155.34
2008-09	450.00	160.00
2009-10	510.00	176.00
2010-11	600.00	193.60
2011-12 (Up to 30.09.11)	750.00	213.00

Source: KPHCC

Kerala State Housing Board

14.318 Kerala State Housing Board established in 1971 with a view to the objective of formulating and implementing various housing schemes and housing loan schemes has been acting as the nodal agency of Govt. of Kerala for implementing housing schemes, in particular for the Economically Weaker Sections (EWS). The Board also undertakes schemes such as government directed schemes, slum improvement schemes, construction works of other agencies, commercial cum office complexes etc. Major schemes undertaken by KSHB during 2010-11 and up to 30-09-2011 are given below.

a) Suraksha Housing Scheme

14.319 The Scheme is to give financial assistance for construction of houses to the economically weaker houseless sections of people in both urban and rural areas. A Government subsidy of Rs 25000/- per house is granted for constructing a house with the help of voluntary organisations or NGOs. The Board has constructed 279 houses during 2010-11 and 190 houses during 2011-12 (up to 30/09/2011). The voluntary organizations/NGOs shall give assistance to the beneficiary to build the structure upto roof level and the government subsidy shall be disbursed on completion of the roof. The financial pattern of the scheme is as follows:

Share of beneficiary	: Rs 25000/-
Share of voluntary organization	: Rs 50000/-
Government subsidy	: Rs 25000/-
Total	: Rs 100000/-

b) M.N. Lakshamveedu Punarnirmana Padhathi

14.320 The one lakh housing scheme was launched in 1972 and a substantial number of houses are in need of renovation/reconstruction. The scheme which has been renamed as MN Lakshamveedu Punarnirmana Padhathi on 19.09.08 was envisaged for the reconstruction of houses constructed under one lakh housing scheme of 1972-76 period. During 2010-11, 3134 houses were completed, for which an amount of Rs 1286.66 lakh was spent. The estimated cost of renovation of one house has been revised to Rs 1.25 lakh. The subsidy rates are also revised @ Rs 1.25 lakh, Rs 1 lakh and Rs 75,000/- to ST, SC and general category respectively, of which 50% of the subsidy is the government share.

14.321 The balance amount required for satisfactory completion of the houses shall be met by the Local Bodies / voluntary organizations/ philanthropic individuals/beneficiary. During 2011-12, upto 30-9-2011, the Board has renovated 479 units and an amount of Rs 3.76 crore has been spent for the scheme.

c) Innovative Housing Scheme

14.322 The scheme was envisaged in 2008-09 to provide residential flats in Government land to poor

urban workers who are forced to stay far away from their workplace. Housing would be in the nature of flats with necessary infrastructure and community facilities. A minimum of one third of the dwelling units constructed would be allotted to women headed families who are single, deserted, divorced or widowed. During 2010-11 board has constructed 24 flats at Kuttanelloor and 24 flats at Poojappura . An amount of Rs 400.00 lakh is allocated during 2011-12 for implementing the scheme at Kuttanelloor (Thrissur) and Kozhikode near Medical college. The year-wise details of financial assistance from State Government are given below.

Table 14.82
Financial Assistance to KSHB from State Government
(Figures in Rs. lakh)

Year	Assistance from State Govt
2007-08	1858
2008-09	750
2009-10	1700
2010-11	1972

Source: KSHB

Kerala State Co-operative Housing Federation

14.323 Kerala State Co-operative Housing Federation Ltd., registered on 23.09.1970 is the apex body for financing the Primary Co-operative Housing Societies in the State. At present 206 Primary Housing Co-operative Societies are affiliated to the Federation. The main sources of funds to the Federation are share capital contribution from member societies and State government and borrowings from LIC, National Housing Bank and Housing and Urban Development Corporation. The main objective of the Federation is to provide financing facilities for the affiliated Primary Co-operative Housing Societies for the construction of houses.

14.324 The Federation has received Rs 2518.08 lakh as share capital contribution from government till 30.09.2011 leaving an outstanding balance of Rs 1696.62 lakh. The share capital contribution from the members of the Federation was Rs 2383.90 lakh as on 31.03.2011 and a contribution of Rs 70.30 lakh was received from the members as on 30.09.2011. The outstanding balance to the members as on date is Rs 2449.39 lakh. The details of borrowings from various sources of fund are given in Table 14.83

Table 14.83
Borrowings of Kerala State Co-operative Housing Federation
(Figures in Rs. lakh)

Source of Fund	O.B as on 3/2011	Receipt up to 09/2011	Repayment up to 9/2011	Balance as on 9/2011
LIC	21441.62	4000.00	1631.76	23809.86
HUDCO	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Debenture	75.00	NIL	NIL	75.00
State Govt.	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
NHB	5133.68	NIL	473.26	4660.42
Canara Bank	8625.16	3000.00	515.12	11110.04
Federal Bank	3202.03	NIL	162.13	3039.90

Source: KSCHF

14.325 During 2010-11 up to 30-09-2011, an amount of Rs.149.13crore has been disbursed for constructing 6392 housing units among EWS, LIG, MIG sections and others. Of this, MIG is the largest beneficiary group (2974 units). Details are given in Appendix 14.52

Central Government Schemes on Housing

14.326 The government of India has targeted social housing as one of its primary focus areas and stressed the need special attention to the needs of the slum dwellers and housing for the weaker sections. Rural housing is one of the components of Bharath Nirman, launched in 2005-06 for building infrastructure and basic amenities in rural areas. Under Phase one of the rural housing component of Bharat Nirman 60 lakh houses were envisaged through the Indira Awas Yojana all over the country. In order to stimulate housing and urban development in the country, the government of India has come out with major policy initiatives like the National Urban Housing and Habitat Policy (NHHUP) 2007, Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM), Interest Subsidy Scheme for Housing the Urban Poor (ISHUP), Affordable housing in partnership scheme, Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) and the recently announced Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY).

Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY)

14.327 IAY was launched as a sub-scheme of RLEGP and from April 1989, it became a sub-scheme of the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY). On January 1st, 1996, IAY was finally delinked from JRY and made an independent scheme. IAY is a cash subsidy based programme, under which assistance is provided to rural BPL families for constructing dwelling units on their own using their own design and technology. The present per unit assistance is Rs. 25,000 in plain areas and Rs. 27,500 in hilly and difficult areas. Funding under IAY is provided by the Centre and the State in the ratio of 75:25.

VAMBAY Housing Scheme

14.328 VAMBAY, a Centrally Sponsored Scheme, is implemented to ameliorate the housing problems of the urban slum dwellers. The objective of the scheme is primarily to provide shelter or upgrade the existing shelter for the BPL people in urban slums. The expenditure is shared as 50:50 ratio by the Central and State Government. The allocation per house under the scheme is Rs. 40,000/- for ordinary towns, where the population is below 1 million, of which 50% of the cost is from the Central Government. In the State of Kerala, the State Government and the concerned Urban Local Body equally contribute 50% of the cost

Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM)

14.329 JNNURM was launched by the government of India with the objective to give focused attention to integrated development of urban infrastructure and with the emphasis on urban poor and slum improvement. The focus of JNNURM is on holistic development of slum areas.

Housing Scheme under JNNURM

14.330 The JNNURM was launched by the Central Government in December 2005 with two sub-missions Basic Services for Urban Poor (BSUP) and Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) under housing category. HUDCO has authorised to conduct the appraisal of schemes in Kerala under BSUP and IHSDP. Kudumbasree is the state nodal agency for the schemes.

Interest Subsidy Scheme for Housing the Urban Poor (ISHUP)

14.331 Interest Subsidy Scheme for Housing the Urban Poor (ISHUP), launched with a view to enable access of urban poor to long term institutional finance is an additional instrument for addressing the needs of the Economically Weaker Section (EWS) and low income group segment in the urban areas. The scheme seeks to provide interest subsidy to the EWS/LIG beneficiaries on availing loans from banks /housing finance companies to enhance affordability of these income segments.



Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY)

14.332 The lessons of JNNURM have led to the announcement of the vision of a slum free India by encouraging states/Union territories to tackle the problem of slums in a definitive manner .It calls for a multi-pronged approach focusing on: Rajiv Awas Yojana which is a new scheme under JNNURM aiming “Slum Free Cities” in India. Each State has to prepare a Slum-Free City Plan of Action (SFCPoA). The preparatory phase of Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY) that is preparing SFCPoA has been launched by Kerala Government and Kudumbashree Mission has been nominated as State Level Nodal Agency.

14.333 Government of India had given sanction to prepare Slum-Free City Plan of Action for 5 Corporations (Trivandrum, Kollam, Kochi, Trichur and Kozhikode) of Kerala. At present the main work in Kudumbashree under RAY is Preparation of Slum Free City Plan by conducting detailed MIS based socio-economic survey, GIS based geo-referenced mapping including total station survey

Financial Institutions

14.334 A large number of financial institutions have been providing assistance for house construction along with the government agencies in the State. The financial institutions in this respect are Nationalized Banks, HUDCO, HDFC, LIC Housing Finance Ltd, Sundaram Home Finance, GIC Housing Finance, HOUSEFED, Dewan Housing Finance, Canfin Homes, BOB Housing Finance, Kerala State Co-operative Bank, Kerala State Co-operative Agricultural and Rural Development Bank Ltd, and HSBC. Consequent to the growing competition among these agencies in bank deposit rate and lending rates, the rates of housing loans are also changing within short spells of time. However counter cyclical policies announced by the GOI and the Reserve Bank of India are likely to stabilize the effective interest rates on housing loans.

14.335 The interest rates of various financial institutions on housing loan as on 30-11-2011 are furnished in Appendix 14.53. Among the lending agencies, HUDCO gives loans for the EWS housing and LIG housing projects with low interest rate, i.e. 9% and 9.50% respectively. The interest rate of housing projects for widows, SC/STs, legally handicapped, single woman above 35 years of age and beneficiaries of natural calamity affected areas is the lowest, i.e. only 9 per cent

HUDCO

14.336 HUDCO has been extending financial assistance for housing and urban infrastructure schemes all over India. HUDCO Niwas Home Loans units extended loan assistance to individuals for housing. HUDCO also functioned as an appraisal agency for extending Central Govt. grant assistance in housing sector under BSUP, IHSDP, JNNURM, ILCS etc. HUDCO is one of the Central Nodal Agencies for ISHUP launched by Central Government and has signed MoU with SBT for implementation of the scheme in the State. Assistance was provided under HUDCO Niwas Home Loans to 124 applicants for construction or improvement of houses. There are 53 projects running in Kerala coming under the purview of IHSDP schemes. The IHSDP projects sanctioned during 2009-10 and 2010-11 are given in Table 14.84.

Table 14.84
IHSDP proposals sanctioned in Kerala
(Figures in Rs. lakh)

Year	No. of proposals from Local Bodies	Project cost ('Rs. lakh)	Grant form GOI (Rs. lakh)
2009-10	17	8059	5529
2010-11	Nil	Nil	Nil

Source: HUDCO

14.337 Under Integrated Low Cost Sanitation Scheme, subsidy was extended by Central Government to various Urban Local Bodies for individual sanitation schemes with Kerala Suchitwa Mission as Nodal Agency. The ILCS schemes sanctioned during the last two years are given in Table.14.85.

Table 14.85
ILCS proposals sanctioned in Kerala
(Figures in Rs. lakh)

Year	No. of proposals from ULBs	Project cost ('Rs. lakh)	Grant form GOI (Rs. lakh)
2009-10	6	667	500
2010-11	Nil	Nil	Nil

Source: HUDCO

LIC Housing Finance Limited

14.338 During the year ended March 2011, the Company sanctioned and disbursed loans totalling Rs 22603 crores, & Rs 19912 crores, registering a growth of 25% & 34% respectively over the previous year. Out of the total, Individual loan sanctions & disbursements were Rs 20227 crore & Rs 17512 crore, registering growth of 43% & 41%. For the year ended March 2011, the Company's total income was Rs.4869 crores as against Rs.3469 crores during the same period last year, registering a growth of 40%. Net profit during this period was Rs.974.49 crores as compared to Rs.662.18 crores in the corresponding period last year, showing a growth of 47%. The total income included Rs.168.81cr as income from sale of investments. The Outstanding Mortgage Portfolio as on March 31, 2011 was Rs.51090 crores as against Rs.38081 crores on March 31, 2010, thus registering a growth of 34%.

14.339 LIC Housing Finance Ltd. is one of the largest housing finance companies in India, having one of the widest networks of 205 offices across the country and representative offices at Dubai and Kuwait. In Kerala, LIC Housing Finance Ltd. has five branches located at Kochi, Kottayam, Kozhikode, Thiruvananthapuram and Thrissur. The performance highlights of LIC Housing Finance Ltd. for the year 2010-11 is indicated in the Table 14.86

Table 14.86

LIC Housing Finance - Performance Highlights

(Figures in Rs. crores)

Items	Year ended March 2011	Year ended March 2010	Variation
Individual Loan Sanctions	20227	14151	Up by 43%
Individual Loan Disbursements	17512	12448	Up by 41%
Interest Income on Housing Loans	4470	3283	Up by 36%
Net Interest Income	1372	887	Up by 55%
Total Income including other income	4869	3469	Up by 40%
Net Interest Margins	3.08%	2.70%	
Profit before tax	1294.16	911.27	Up by 42%
Net Profit after Tax	974.49	662.18	Up by 47%
Dividend	175%	150%	
Gross NPA	242	263	
Gross NPA%	0.47%	0.69%	
Net NPA	15	46	
Net NPA%	0.03%	0.12%	
Outstanding Mortgage Portfolio	51090	38081	Up by 34%
EPS (Rs 2 paid-up)	20.53	14.69	

1 crore =10 million

Source: LIC Housing Finance Ltd

15 CHAPTER

Local Self Governments and Decentralised Planning in Kerala



Local Self Governments and Decentralised Planning in Kerala

Kerala's relative success in empowering local bodies following the 73rd and 74th amendments of the Constitution in 1993 has been a recurring theme in any national discussion on decentralized governance. There has been one too many enabling factors for the perceived good performance, not the least being the socio-political milieu so typical of the State and the enactment of two legislations, the Kerala Panchayati Raj Act of 1994 and the Kerala Municipalities Act of 1994. What they, in essence, aimed at was a paradigm shift from partisan democracy to participatory democracy and from centralized governance to decentralized governance.

15.2 In a broader sense, this is part of a process to make governance more responsive and caring in tune with the changing aspirations of a highly informed and, hence, demanding, society. Which is why modern-day governance is about serving the people more than the conventional beneficiaries, Ceasars and the Gods. No less importantly, it also focuses as much on good decision making as timely delivery. "The exercise initiated by the State needs to be viewed in this broader context."

15.3 Three Five-Year Plans (1Xth, Xth and XIth) later, the experiment is well set on its course, though, admittedly, there still remain many grey areas which, indeed, are looked into. But there has been impressive progress, particularly in people's participation in decision-making on crucial issues. And they have had their advantages. The process of implementation has been in phases spread over the three Plans. While evolving a working methodology for participatory planning was one of the major priorities in IX Plan, in the Xth Plan the focus was on institutionalizing the methodology of decentralized planning evolved during the previous Plan. In the XIth Plan, the Government revamped the entire process with a view to completing the process.

Some of the major achievements under the decentralized dispensation need special mention. For one, it encouraged participatory methodology at various stages of planning process, implementation, monitoring etc. For another, it initiated the transfer of about 25% of the Annual Plan allocation of the State Plan to the LSGs in the form of untied Plan grant for implementing projects for local development according to the wishes of the people. For yet another, it enabled the transfer of powers, functions and personnel to LSGs. It also helped the people and their elected representatives understand and identify planning priorities. And, finally, it ensured transparency in the selection of individual beneficiaries of schemes based on some fixed criteria. Not to be overlooked were the improved management systems and accountability that became part of governance and initiation of poverty reduction programmes like Ashraya.

15.4 Relevantly, the XIth Plan too had envisaged enhanced social justice, quality of public service and good governance to be achieved through LSGs. Towards this end, the Plan had fixed the following priorities.

- Revival of agriculture and allied sectors, traditional and small-scale industries and promotion of micro enterprises with special emphasis on employment generation and poverty reduction
- Enhancement of the quality of special component plan, tribal sub-plan, women component



plan, anti-poverty sub-plan, etc. to bring greater social justice, especially to the socially and economically marginalised and excluded groups.

15.5 Accordingly, the XIth Plan brought about significant changes in fund allocation and methodologies as listed below

- The minimum ceiling prescribed to productive sector from the general sector Plan grant was increased from 30% in the Xth plan to 40% in the XIth Plan.
- For beneficiary-oriented projects, it was prescribed that 3% of beneficiaries would be disabled people with a view to ensuring social security to them.
- The Anti-poverty Sub-Plan, as per the methodology developed by Kudumbashree, was included in the LSGs.
- The Asraya project for destitute was extended to both rural and urban areas.
- The Total Energy Security Mission was launched for implementing energy security through integrated energy plans of LSGs.
- The integrated housing programme, viz, the EMS Housing Programme was introduced for providing shelter to all poor families having no shelter.

Grant-in-Aid to LSGs

15.6 The Third State Finance Commission had recommended certain reforms on the devolution of grant-in-aid (Plan fund) to LSGs from 2006-07 to 2010-11 and the quantum of funds to be utilized by LSGs from their own revenue for development purpose. As per the recommendation, the Rs 1400-crore earmarked as grant-in-aid for LSGs during 2006-07 would be increased by 10% per annum in the succeeding years. Similarly, an anticipated amount of Rs. 803.29 crore had also been earmarked in the State Plan budget from 2007-08 to 2010-11 as contribution of LSGs from their own revenue in addition to the Plan grant from the Government. Thus, the total Plan share of LSGs during 2007-08 to 2010-11 totalled Rs.7950.29 crore. As a percentage of the total State Plan outlay during this period, the share of LSGs came to 23.68%. In reality, however, it worked out a wee-bit less in view of the mismatch in the incremental growth in annual Plan outlays of the State and the LSGs. In the event, the grant-in-aid to LSGs, as a percentage of the outlays, declined from 25.76% in 2007-08 to 21.98% in 2010-11. The details of State Plan outlay and grant-in-aid to LSGs are given in table 15.2.1

Table 15.1
State Plan Outlay and Grant-in-Aid to LSGs (₹ In crore)

Annual Plan	State Plan Outlay	Grant-in-Aid to LSGs	Own Contribution of LSGs	Total Plan Share of LSGs (3+4)	% to State Plan Outlay
1	2	3	4	5	6
2007-08	6950.00	1540.00	250.00	1790.00	25.76
2008-09	7700.47	1694.00	183.51	1877.51	24.38
2009-10	8920.00	1863.00	222.13	2085.13	23.38
2010-11	10000.00	2050.00	147.65	2197.65	21.98
Total	33570.47	7147.00	803.29	7950.29	23.68

Source: Budget documents

Distribution of Grant-in-Aid

15.7 The budgetary provision of grant-in-aid to LSGs has three categories, viz, General Sector, Special Component Plan (SCSP) and Tribal Sub Plan (TSP). For the intra-tier distribution of grant-in-aid to different tiers of LSGs, a criterion was evolved. According to the recommendation of the 3rd SFC, the amount earmarked for LSGs during 2009-10 was Rs.1863 crore. This was increased by 10% to fix the total outlay in 2010-11. Accordingly, the share under each tier of LSGs for the three categories was also increased by the same percentage from the amount given in 2009-10. Thus, the total Plan fund allocated in the Annual Plan 2010-11 to LSGs for the three categories was Rs.2275.90 crore which was what the 3rd SFC had recommended. In addition to this an amount of Rs.147.65 crore was anticipated as contribution of LSGs from their own revenue. Consequently, the total Plan share of LSGs during 2010-11 increased to Rs. 2197.65 crore which was only 21.98 % of total State Plan outlay.

Category-wise Allocation of Grant-in-Aid to LSGs

15.8 The details of category-wise allocation of Plan fund in 2010-11 are given in table 15.22.

Table 15.2
Category wise Allocation of Grant-in-Aid to LSGs during 2010-11 (₹ In crore)

Type of LSGs	General	SCP	TSP	Total
1	2	5	6	5
Grama Panchayats	79730.77	31310.34	4375.56	115416.67
Block Panchayats	17068.79	10435.72	1748.57	29253.08
District Panchayats	17068.79	10435.72	2624.42	30128.93
Municipalities	13015.40	3656.17	98.02	16769.59
Corporations	10320.27	3111.46	0.00	13431.73
Total	137204.02	58949.41	8846.57	205000.00

Note:- Additional fund for Road renovation programmes is also included

Source: Appendix IV of the Budget 2010-11

Performance of LSGs in 2010-11

15.9 The grant-in-aid actually received by LSGs during 2010-11 was Rs. 2050 crore. As per the Government decision, those LSGs which had attained 70% and above expenditure in 2009-10 were permitted to retain the unspent balance of Plan fund remaining in their account of 2009-10 as opening

balance. Thus, the total Plan fund available with the LSGs for allocating funds to various development sectors during 2010-11 was Rs. 2882.50 crore. Of this, Rs.1917.04 crore was utilized, which at 66.51% was in sharp contrast to the 85 % touched 2009-10. The block panchayats, on the other hand, utilized 67.96% during 2010-11. Compared to the performance in 2009-10, district panchayats and corporations recorded less utilization of Plan funds during 2010-11. The Plan expenditure of district panchayaths decreased from 70.79% to 54.12% and that of corporation from 66.15% to 61.59%. The tier-wise details of outlay and expenditure of Plan fund during 2010-11 are given in Table 15.2.3.

Table No. 15.3
Grant-in-Aid to LSGs - Outlay and Expenditure during 2010-11
(₹ In lakhs)

Type of LSGs	Budget Outlay	Fund Available	Expenditure	% w.r.t col. 5
1	2	5	6	7
Grama Panchayats	112880.21	148018.83	104685.18	70.72
Block Panchayats	37662.37	42351.53	28782.24	67.96
District Panchayats	43611.99	54348.23	29415.18	54.12
Municipalities	18551.09	23029.34	16194.90	70.32
Corporations	14884.55	20502.65	12626.80	61.59
Total	227590.21	288250.58	191704.30	66.51

Source: IKM and appendix IV of the Budget 2010-11

15.10 By comparison, grama panchayats recorded the highest expenditure at 70.72% during 2010-11. Next came municipalities and block panchayats with 70.32% and 67.96%, respectively. As for utilization of funds under SCSP and TSP, block panchayats reported 70.12% expenditure in SCSP and 72.56% in TSP. Compared to the performance in general sector, the LSGs did not attain the desired level in SCP in 2010-11. During this period, the LSGs utilized 71.34% of funds of the outlay provided in general sector while in SCSP it was only 56.08%. This shortfall in expenditure of SCSP was a common phenomenon for all tiers of LSGs in 2010-11. The shortfall was comparatively high in the case of corporations and grama panchayats. In 2006-07, the percentage of utilization of SCP was 80 and it declined to 74 in 2007-08 and to 64 in 2008-09. In the following year, 2009-10, a small increase in utilization of SCP funds was seen.

15.11 The poor utilization of SCP funds by LSGs is a serious matter that requires immediate intervention since one of the major objectives of decentralised planning is to improve the socio-economic status of SCs and STs by enhancing the quality of SCP and TSP through LSGs. In other words, the Government ought to gear itself up to ensure effective implementation of these two plans. The category-wise outlay and expenditure during 2010-11 are given in Table 15.2.4 and category-wise outlay and expenditure during 2009-10 are given in Appendix 15.2.1.

Table 15.4
Grant-in-Aid to LSGIs - Category wise Outlay and Expenditure during 2010-11
 (₹ In lakhs)

Type of LSGIs	General				SCP			
	Budgeted outlay	Fund available	Expenditure	%	Budgeted outlay	Fund available	Expenditure	%
1	2	5	6	7	8	11	12	13
Grama Pts	112880.21	148018.83	104685.18	70.72	31310.34	47370.79	25339.54	53.49
Block Pts	37662.37	42351.53	28782.24	67.96	10435.72	12699.53	8904.50	70.12
District Pts	43611.99	54348.23	29415.18	54.12	10435.72	15052.87	8192.19	54.42
Municipality	18551.09	23029.34	16194.90	70.32	3656.17	5471.90	3143.70	57.45
Corporation	14884.55	20502.65	12626.80	61.59	3111.46	5719.76	2823.27	49.36
Total	227590.21	288250.58	191704.30	66.51	58949.41	86314.85	48403.20	56.08

Source: IKM and appendix IV of the Budget 2010-11

Type of LSGIs	TSP				Total			
	Budgeted outlay	Fund available	Expenditure	%	Budgeted outlay	Fund available	Expenditure	%
1	11	13	14	15	16	18	19	20
Grama Pts	4375.56	6171.08	3961.23	64.19	112880.21	148018.83	104685.18	70.72
Block Pts	1748.57	2133.56	1548.21	72.56	37662.37	42351.53	28782.23	67.96
District Pts	2624.42	3561.75	2199.71	61.76	43611.99	54348.23	29415.18	54.12
Municipality	98.02	164.95	118.78	72.01	18551.09	23029.34	16194.91	70.32
Corporation	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	14884.55	20502.65	12626.80	61.59
Total	8846.57	12031.34	7827.93	65.06	227590.21	288250.58	191704.30	66.51

Source: IKM and appendix IV of the Budget 2010-11

1. Sector-wise performance

15.12 The total Plan fund available with LSGs during 2010-11 for allocation to the three sectors, viz, productive, service and infrastructure, was Rs. 2882.50 crore. Of this, the allocation to productive sector constituted 15.46%, service sector 33.68% and infrastructure sector 23.23%. In addition to this, the LSGs allocated 27.62% of their plan funds as mandatory provision to the implementation of schemes/projects stipulated by the Government according to guidelines. The projects/schemes included under this category belonged to service sector. Further, the share of the productive sector (15.46%) declined in 2010-11 as compared to 2009-10 (19%). Also, the percentage of utilization in productive sector declined from 69% in 2009-10 to 59.95% in 2010-11. This limited performance in the productive sector during 2010-11 covered all the tiers of LSGs.

The role of LSGs in eradicating poverty at the local level by achieving local production, income and employment is all too obvious. But their poor performance in the productive sector betrays their inability to live up to this objective. This calls for a reshuffling of priorities and strategies of LSGs particularly with regard to programmes relating to the productive sector.

The sector wise allocation and expenditure details in 2010-11 are given in Table 15.2.5. The detailed figures in 2009-10 are given in Appendix 15.2.2

Table No. 15.5
Grant – in - Aid to LSGs – Sector- wise Allocation & Expenditure during 2010-11
(₹ in lakhs)

Type of LSGs	Productive			Service			Infrastructure		
	Fund Allocated	Expenditure	%	Fund Allocated	Expenditure	%	Fund Allocated	Expenditure	%
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Grama Pts	26006.21	16786.74	64.55	52453.26	31389.54	59.84	20664.38	15813.26	76.52
Block Pts	6316.64	3978.61	62.99	11701.24	7439.92	63.58	11903.55	6695.76	56.25
District Pts	7981.79	4101.87	51.39	17669.89	9626.04	54.48	21992.02	9679.82	44.02
Municipalities	2088.66	1018.99	48.79	7765.36	4802.25	61.84	6581.72	4469.41	67.91
Corporations	2187.44	841.90	38.49	7501.43	3849.13	51.31	5830.27	2623.47	45.00
Total	44580.74	26728.11	59.95	97091.18	57106.88	58.82	66971.94	39281.72	58.65

Type of LSGs	Projects excluded from sectoral ceilings			Total		
	Fund Allocated	Expenditure	%	Fund Allocated	Expenditure	%
1	11	12	13	14	15	16
Grama Pts	48894.98	40695.65	83.23	148018.83	104685.18	70.72
Block Pts	12430.11	10667.97	85.82	42351.53	28782.24	67.96
District Pts	6704.55	6007.45	89.60	54348.23	29415.18	54.12
Municipalities	6593.60	5904.25	89.55	23029.34	16194.90	70.32
Corporations	4983.53	5312.31	106.60	20502.65	12626.80	61.59
Total	79606.77	68587.63	86.16	288250.58	191704.30	66.51

Figure 15.1

Source: IKM

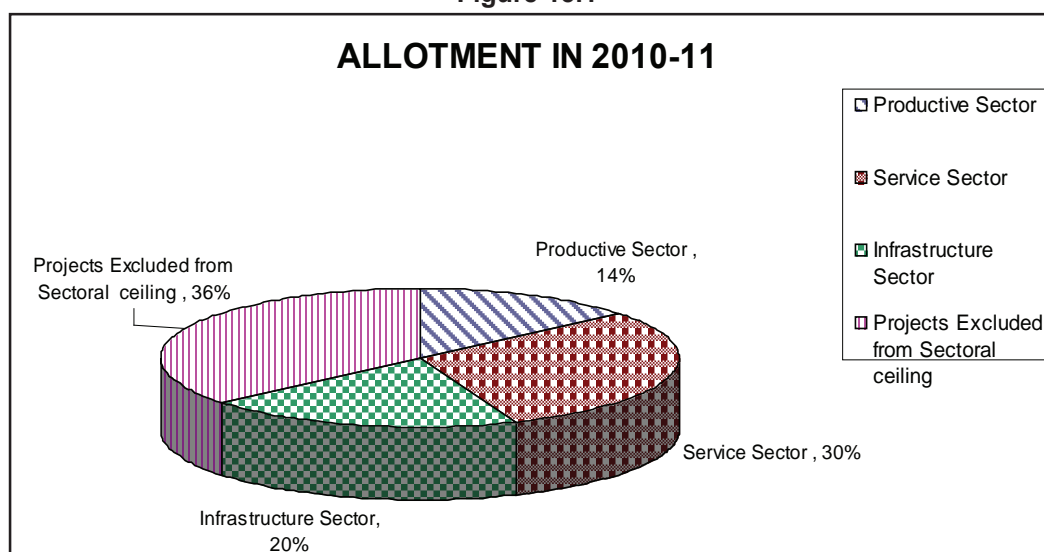
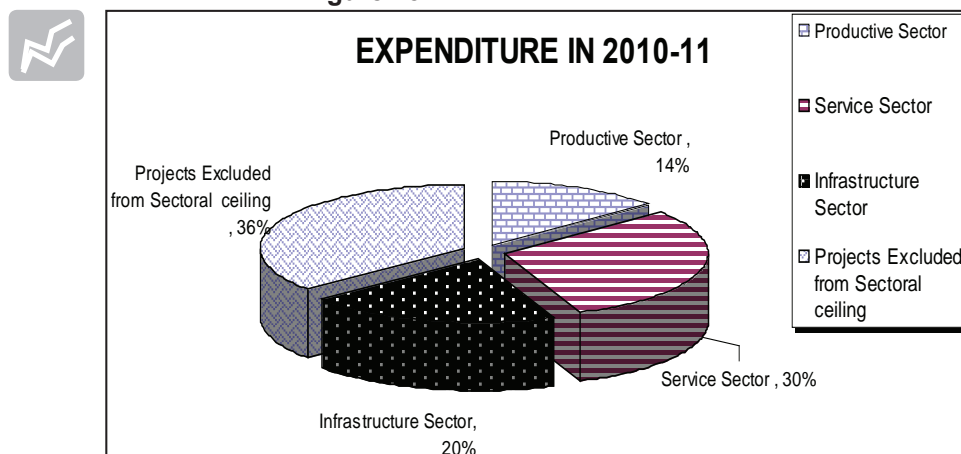


Figure 15.2



1.1 Productive Sector

15.13 A discernible trend in all the tiers of LSGs is the priority given to the revival of agriculture and allied sectors that include paddy cultivation, animal husbandry, dairy development, fisheries etc. Out of the total Plan fund made available to the productive sector by LSGs, as much as 65.48% had been earmarked for the implementation of various schemes under agriculture and allied sectors. In fact, LSGs had given more weightage to the cultivation of paddy and other food crops. Of the total fund earmarked for agriculture and allied sectors, paddy and other food crops alone accounted for 51% in 2009-10. There was a significant increase in allotment during 2008-09 and 2009-10 as the State was facing food security problems. The second priority was given to enhancement of industries by earmarking 19% funds meant for productive sector. The emphasis was on promoting co-operative and industrial sector which together accounted for as much as 62% of the allotted funds. Under the industrial sector, employment training schemes were given importance and grama panchayats were asked to give major attention to their implementation.

15.14 During 2010-11, the percentage of utilization of LSGs in the productive sector was only 66.5% which was lower than in 2009-10. The performance of grama panchayats was better in the productive sector since they spent 72% of funds in this sector. At 72.26%, it was slightly higher in the case of agriculture and allied sectors. The details of achievements during 2010-11 are given in Table 15.2.6. The details of achievements during 2009-10 are given in Appendix 15.2.3.

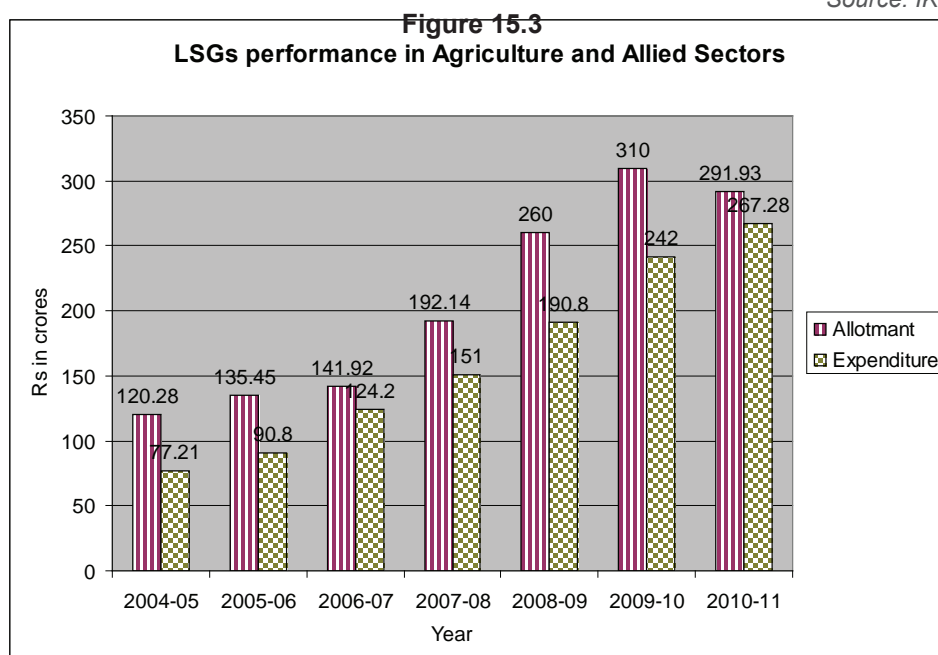
Table No. 15.6
Productive Sector - Development Sector wise Allocation & Expenditure during 2010-11
 (₹ in lakhs)

Development Sector	Grama Panchayats			Block Panchayats			District Panchayats		
	Allocation	Expr.	%	Allocation	Expr.	%	Allocation	Expr.	%
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Agriculture & Allied sectors	18986.42	13719.90	72.26	3118.27	2225.12	71.36	4550.37	2796.39	61.45
Soil and Water Conservation, Irrigation	2634.03	1251.72	47.52	1989.45	1092.25	54.90	1726.14	751.20	43.52
Industries	4217.87	1768.35	41.93	1207.11	659.59	54.64	1702.71	552.27	32.43
Environment	167.88	46.78	27.86	1.81	1.65	91.27	2.57	2.01	77.93
Total	26006.20	16786.75	64.55	6316.64	3978.61	62.99	7981.79	4101.87	51.39



Development Sector	Municipalities			Corporations			Total		
	Allocation	Expr.	%	Allocation	Expr.	%	Allocation	Expr.	%
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Agriculture & Allied sectors	1467.64	831.63	56.66	1070.82	603.37	56.35	29193.53	20176.42	69.11
Soil and Water Conservation, Irrigation	151.04	62.54	41.41	87.98	11.59	13.17	6588.64	3169.29	48.10
Industries	455.71	113.50	24.91	1023.74	225.92	22.07	8607.14	3319.63	38.57
Environment	14.28	11.32	79.25	4.90	1.02	20.84	191.44	62.77	32.79
Total	2088.67	1018.99	48.79	2187.44	841.90	38.49	44580.75	26728.11	59.95

Source: IKM



Source: IKM

1.1 Service Sector

15.15 A review of the sub-sector-wise allocation under service sector showed that LSGs had shown more attention to enhance the quality of basic services given to public through welfare-oriented programmes with special emphasis on health and education. However, despite higher allocation, actual expenditure on all major sub-sectors declined during 2010-11 as compared to 2009-10. As for utilization of fund, the block panchayats performed well by achieving 63.58% of expenditure. Among the developmental sectors in the service sector, education and allied services accounted for nearly 65% expenditure. As in the case of previous years, a major share of funds of LSGs in the sector was earmarked for the implementation of programmes under social welfare for SCs and STs. Against the total outlay in service sector, 63% of funds was earmarked for social welfare activities in which the development of SC and ST development accounted for 37% and 7% respectively. Both rural and urban local bodies gave more weightage to the implementation of housing scheme by earmarking 34% funds provided under social welfare. The achievement in housing sector was 67%. Though there was paucity of resources, the initiative shown by the Government to provide house to all the

houseless among the weaker sections of the population through LSG plans was commendable. Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), a flagship programme of the Union Government for universalisation of elementary education was being implemented in the State through LSG by earmarking 20% of the outlay for programmes related to education and allied services. During 2009-10, LSGs achieved 98% expenditure in SSA. It was increased to 98.7% in 2010-11. The intervention of LSGs towards this programme resulted in the creation of infrastructure facilities in Government schools.

15.16 Under the decentralized planning process, the LSGs had a major role in maintaining good health status of the local community by improving the delivery of public health services. It was noted that during 2010-11, 71.89% of the funds set aside for health and allied services was allotted for upgrading drinking water facilities and sanitation system at local level and was nearly fully utilized. The allocation and expenditure details in 2010-11 are given in Table 15.2.7. The detailed figures in 2009-10 are given in Appendix 15.2.4.

Table No. 15.7
Service Sector - Development Sector wise Allocation & Expenditure during 2010-11
(₹ in lakhs)

Development Sector	Grama Panchayats			Block Panchayats			District Panchayats		
	Allocation	Expr.	%	Allocation	Expr.	%	Allocation	Expr.	%
Education, Culture, Arts, Youth, Sports	3106.24	2151.73	69.27	644.75	448.23	69.52	3542.18	2198.97	62.08
Health & Allied Services	9798.20	6124.87	62.51	2973.80	1584.45	53.28	3906.51	1896.18	48.54
Social Welfare	34571.77	19993.86	57.83	6837.33	4636.76	67.82	9107.33	5049.38	55.44
Women & Children Development	2756.00	1809.30	65.65	810.29	464.04	57.27	901.17	374.34	41.54
Labour & Labour Welfare	281.37	99.17	35.25	21.09	26.08	123.69	20.00	9.73	48.66
Other Economic Services	1939.67	1210.61	62.41	413.99	280.36	67.72	192.70	97.44	50.56
Total	52453.25	31389.54	59.84	11701.25	7439.92	63.58	17669.89	9626.04	54.48

Source: IKM

Development Sector	Municipalities			Corporations			Total		
	Allocation	Expr.	%	Allocation	Expr.	%	Allocation	Expr.	%
Education, Culture, Arts, Youth, Sports	672.69	402.38	59.82	835.73	508.01	60.79	8801.58	5709.32	64.87
Health & Allied Services	1087.95	763.12	70.14	830.65	603.93	72.71	18597.11	10972.55	59.00
Social Welfare	5039.91	3042.18	60.36	5190.38	2361.89	45.51	60746.71	35084.07	57.75
Women & Children Development	444.70	226.17	50.86	349.70	142.12	40.64	5261.86	3015.97	57.32
Labour & Labour Welfare	15.71	14.77	94.05	71.12	71.10	99.98	409.28	220.87	53.96
Other Economic Services	504.40	353.64	70.11	223.84	162.08	72.41	3274.64	2104.10	64.25
Total	7765.36	4802.26	61.84	7501.42	3849.13	51.31	97091.18	57106.88	58.82

Source: IKM

1.3 Infrastructure Sector

15.17 Out of the total outlay in the Annual Plan 2010-11, 23% of funds had been earmarked for infrastructure sector as against 10.8% in 2009-10. The expenditure during 2010-11 dipped to 59% from 73% in 2009-10. But block panchayats and municipalities could utilise only 56.25% and 68% respectively. Schemes aimed at energy security had a much better record with 68 per cent of the allotted money having been spent. During 2010-11, all tiers of LSGs gave high priority to strengthening transportation facilities by earmarking and spending more amounts than in the previous year. Against the total allotment made in the infrastructure sector, 94.5% of the fund was earmarked for this purpose and the corresponding achievement was 58.5%. For transportation and building sectors, LSGs had earmarked 98% of the total outlay meant for the infrastructure sector. Many assets were created during the last decade of decentralization. But the tendency of LSGs to focus on creation of new assets without considering their up-keep called for correction. The allocation and expenditure details in 2010-11 are given in Table 15.2.8 and the figures in 2009-10 are given in Appendix 15.2.5.

Table No. 15.8

Infrastructure Sector- Development Sector wise Allocation & Expenditure during 2010-11
(₹ in lakhs)

Development Sector	Grama Panchayat			Block Panchayat			District Panchayat		
	Alloca-tion	Expr.	%	Alloca-tion	Expr.	%	Alloca-tion	Expr.	%
Energy	660.54	536.52	81.22	34.71	32.53	93.70	23.62	16.20	68.57
Transportation	19101.62	14715.48	77.04	11641.16	6524.30	56.05	21797.67	9624.97	44.16
Building	902.23	561.26	62.21	227.68	138.93	61.02	170.74	38.65	22.64
Total	20664.39	15813.26	76.52	11903.55	6695.76	56.25	21992.03	9679.82	44.01
Projects ex-cluded from sectoral ceiling	48894.98	40695.65	83.23	12430.11	10667.97	85.82	6704.55	6007.45	89.60

Development Sector	Municipalities			Corporation			Total		
	Alloca-tion	Expr.	%	Alloca-tion	Expr.	%	Alloca-tion	Expr.	%
Energy	186.89	152.20	81.44	487.54	208.85	42.84	1393.30	946.30	67.92
Transportation	5807.52	3907.41	67.28	4927.72	2258.87	45.84	63275.69	37031.03	58.52
Building	587.30	409.80	69.78	415.01	155.75	37.53	2302.96	1304.39	56.64
Total	6581.71	4469.41	67.90	5830.27	2623.47	45.00	66971.95	39281.72	58.65
Projects excluded from sectoral ceiling	6593.60	5904.25	89.55	4983.53	5312.31	106.60	79606.77	68587.63	86.16

Source: IKM

2. Performance Under Special Sector Plans

15.18 Implementation of special programmes like the Women Component Plan and Plan for Disadvantaged Groups (aged, children and disabled) since the Xth Plan had been a refreshing feature of the State's experiment with decentralization. According to the guidelines, LSGs were to earmark a minimum of 10% of their total Plan outlay exclusively for projects which addressed the special problems of women and 5% for disadvantaged groups. In the year 2010-11 also, LSGs adhered to it. They



earmarked 17% for WCP and 10.9% for disadvantaged groups. The expenditure in WCP declined from 72% in 2009-10 to 58% during 2010-11 and from 82 to 76% in the case of disadvantaged groups. There had been other welfare-oriented schemes, like the “Anti-poverty Sub Plan,” meant for BPL families. A review of the money spent on them showed that rural local bodies performed much better than their urban counterparts during the period under review. Though Kerala achieved a breakthrough in participatory poverty reduction programme through kudumbasree under the leadership of LSGs, the benefits of anti-poverty policies and programmes did not reach the absolutely poor. So the mission had to sensitize LSGs about their new role in poverty eradication. “Ashraya” was another innovative project introduced under LSGs plan during Xth Plan period. It was a package for the destitute families so as to avoid their social exclusion by improving their capacity and confidence. During 2010-11, an amount of Rs. `1436.61 lakh was earmarked for this programme of which 70% of the share was that of grama panchayats. Except for slum development and Ashraya, an increasing trend in spending during 2010-11 was noticed in all the sectoral plans and projects listed in the table below. The expenditure in solid waste management increased from 54.13% in 2009-10 to 56.35% in 2010-11. As far as LSGs were concerned, the implementation of solid waste management system was one of their prime responsibilities in providing quality service. Therefore, conscious efforts had to be made at the level of each local self-government for effective implementation of the system. The EMS housing programme was a new initiative of the Government in the XIth Five-Year Plan of LSGs to provide shelter to all houseless poor families. According to the figures furnished by IKM, `422.79 crore was allocated in the Annual Plan 2010-11, for this purpose of which as much as 83.5% was spent. Detailed figures of allocation and expenditure during 2010-11 are given in Table 15.2.9 and the figures in 2009-10 are given in Appendix 15.2.6

Table No. 15.9
Grant-in-Aid to LSGIs - Allocation & Expenditure of special sector plans during 2010-11
 (₹ in lakhs)

Development Sector	Grama Pts			Block Pts			District Pts		
	Allcn.	Exp.	%	Allcn.	Exp.	%	Allcn.	Exp.	%
Women Component Plan	20651.10	12477.34	60.42	6744.08	5289.13	78.43	5213.27	2182.22	41.86
Aged	2469.74	1590.10	64.38	531.66	319.08	60.02	664.95	138.33	20.80
Children	8298.61	7503.67	90.42	2708.58	2460.03	90.82	1523.26	878.94	57.70





Development Sector	Grama Pts			Block Pts			District Pts		
	Allcn.	Exp.	%	Allcn.	Exp.	%	Allcn.	Exp.	%
Disabled	2595.34	1725.68	66.49	562.31	392.61	69.82	1013.69	434.64	42.88
Anti poverty sub plan	16202.25	10975.79	67.74	5942.93	4696.54	79.03	4674.91	3164.34	67.69
Ashraya	1010.78	561.55	55.56	85.27	59.15	69.37	110.00	85.90	78.09
Solid Waste Management	136.83	64.31	47.00	8.60	2.88	33.49	135.31	95.45	70.54
Slum development	290.29	149.15	51.38	87.26	28.00	32.09	345.16	162.49	47.08
E.M.S. Housing	24164.86	19161.81	79.30	8808.67	7683.62	87.23	3248.07	2876.78	88.57



Sectors	Municipalities			Corporations			Total		
	Allcn.	Exp.	%	Allcn.	Exp.	%	Allcn.	Exp.	%
Women Component Plan	3200.12	1750.32	54.70	2875.66	659.51	22.93	38684.23	22358.52	57.80
Aged	180.90	112.85	62.38	236.96	82.22	34.70	4084.21	2242.58	54.91
Children	1316.31	1154.56	87.71	1251.50	1004.46	80.26	15098.26	13001.66	86.11
Disabled	302.63	263.02	86.91	469.95	230.98	49.15	4943.92	3046.93	61.63
Anti poverty sub plan	1770.73	1081.67	61.09	1348.50	613.11	45.47	29939.32	20531.45	68.58
Ashraya	124.12	77.14	62.15	106.44	35.00	32.88	1436.61	818.74	56.99
Solid Waste Management	53.15	25.50	47.98	0.00	0.00	0.00	333.89	188.14	56.35
Slum development	3658.18	2715.00	74.22	2556.60	996.06	38.96	6937.49	4050.70	58.39
E.M.S. Housing	3729.22	3376.72	90.55	2328.22	2226.67	95.64	42279.04	35325.60	83.55

Source: IKM

Financing of LSGs plans

15.19 The total Plan size of LSGs during 2010-11 was `8220.27 crore of which the Plan grant from the Government constituted 35%. LSG own contribution constituted 11% and the contribution of the State/Central, including externally aided source, came to 10%. LSGs mobilized the balance 44% of funds as voluntary contribution, loan, beneficiary contribution etc. There was an increase in the total Plan size during 2010-11. LSGs took initiative to mobilize resources through other components, especially from own funds. The quantum of own fund increased from Rs.878 crore in 2009-10 to Rs. 914 crore in 2010-11, which was 43% of the expenditure against 51% in 2008-09. The break-up showed of the total expenditure, Plan grant share was 54%, own fund share 9%, sponsored schemes together with externally aided source 6% and the balance from other sources. Even though there was a 10% hike in Plan grant to LSGs in the Annual Plan 2010-11, no proportionate increase was noticed in the Plan grant utilization. There is need to strengthen and enable the local government to evolve a realistic development vision and prepare a perspective plan to realize the vision. Source wise funding details in 2010-11 are given in Table 15.2.10. The figures in 2009-10 are given in Appendix 15.2.7.

Table No. 15.8
Infrastructure Sector- Development Sector wise Allocation & Expenditure during 2010-11
 (₹ in lakhs)

Name of LSGIs	Grama Pts			Block Pts			District Pts		
	Allocation	Expn.	%	Allocation	Expn.	%	Allocation	Expn.	%
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Developmentfund	148018.83	104685.18	70.72	42351.53	28782.24	67.96	54348.23	29415.18	54.12
Own fund	75402.27	29654.11	39.33	1690.22	908.91	53.77	2886.89	819.31	28.38
State Sponsored	18494.12	2048.35	11.08	765.48	121.73	15.90	804.85	161.99	20.13
Centrally Sponsored	11571.49	3295.75	28.48	28862.72	14751.55	51.11	4105.04	633.77	15.44
Loan from Co-Operative	52929.09	16365.07	30.92	6622.08	1011.05	15.27	7588.64	569.93	7.51
Externally Aided	5618.07	724.17	12.89	484.76	153.41	31.65	909.17	46.82	5.15
Institutional Finance	41723.65	10134.83	24.29	8777.58	3733.43	42.53	7161.30	4.50	0.06
Voluntary Contribution	1377.77	211.71	15.37	12.63	4.69	37.13	92.91	2.86	3.08
Beneficiary contribution	19295.09	8026.44	41.60	2127.59	755.36	35.50	3295.96	1030.85	31.28
Others	126630.88	38519.29	30.42	23148.70	10307.53	44.53	15451.38	6403.86	41.45
Total	501061.26	213664.90	42.64	114843.29	60529.90	52.71	96644.37	39089.07	40.45

Name of LSGIs	Municipalities			Corporations			Total		
	Allocation	Expn.	%	Allocation	Expn.	%	Allocation	Expn.	%
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Developmentfund	23029.34	16194.90	70.32	20502.65	12626.80	61.59	288250.58	191704.30	66.51
Own fund	5241.34	771.84	14.73	6221.15	264.95	4.26	91441.87	32419.12	35.45
State Sponsored	1674.68	36.06	2.15	868.58	0.00	0.00	22607.71	2368.13	10.47
Centrally Sponsored	5066.32	133.05	2.63	2384.64	104.94	4.40	51990.21	18919.06	36.39
Loan from Co-Operative	6892.78	153.40	2.23	13262.61	0.00	0.00	87295.20	18099.45	20.73
Externally Aided	597.36	16.23	2.72	92.60	0.00	0.00	7701.96	940.63	12.21
Institutional Finance	3968.29	1.00	0.03	443.71	0.00	0.00	62074.53	13873.76	22.35

Name of LSGIs	Municipalities			Corporations			Total		
	Allocation	Expn.	%	Allocation	Expn.	%	Allocation	Expn.	%
Voluntary Contribution	124.79	1.38	1.11	668.85	0.00	0.00	2276.95	220.64	9.69
Beneficiary contribution	886.60	146.12	16.48	723.25	20.65	2.86	26328.49	9979.42	37.90
Others	6527.84	4598.22	70.44	10301.02	3928.66	38.14	182059.82	63757.56	35.02
Total	54009.34	22052.20	40.83	55469.06	16946.00	30.55	822027.32	352282.07	42.86

Source: IKM

The sub sector wise allocation and expenditure under productive and service sector during 2010-11 are given in Appendix 15.2.8 & 15.2.9 respectively.