KERALA 1966

AN ECONOMIC REVIEW

BUREAU OF ECONOMICS & STATISTICS,
TRIVANDRUM.
1967
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INTRODUCTION

An Economic Review of Kerala outlining the broad features of the economy for the year 1966 is attempted in this report. It covers the major aspects such as population, industrial and agricultural production, prices and cost of living, exports and imports, employment situation etc., and aims at projecting a picture as to how the economy has fared during the year. This report has been prepared in the Bureau of Economics and Statistics, Trivandrum.
CHAPTER I

DEMOGRAPHIC FEATURES

Ever since the dawn of this century, Kerala has been experiencing a comparatively high rate of population growth. The problem has assumed added significance in recent years. The rapid growth of population tends to defeat the very objective of economic development viz., to provide a high standard of living for the people.

1.2 Kerala occupies only 1.27 per cent of the area of the Indian Union, but accommodates 3.85 per cent of the population of India. The density of population in Kerala is consequently very high, in fact the highest in India. According to the 1961 Census, 435 persons lived, on an average, in every square kilometre of area in this State, compared with only 144 persons for India as a whole. The density of population varied considerably among the districts. The relevant figures are given in Table 1.1.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of District</th>
<th>Population (lakhs)</th>
<th>Density (No. of persons per square kilometre)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Trivandrum</td>
<td>17.45</td>
<td>798</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Quilon</td>
<td>19.41</td>
<td>410</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Alleppey</td>
<td>18.11</td>
<td>988</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Kottayam</td>
<td>17.33</td>
<td>273</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Ernakulam</td>
<td>18.60</td>
<td>557</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Trichur</td>
<td>16.40</td>
<td>557</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Palghat</td>
<td>17.77</td>
<td>346</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Kozhikode</td>
<td>26.17</td>
<td>393</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Cannanore</td>
<td>17.80</td>
<td>314</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>State</strong></td>
<td><strong>169.04</strong></td>
<td><strong>435</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The population of the State in 1966 is estimated to be 191.37 lakhs consisting of 95.42 lakhs males and 95.95 lakhs females.
Rate of growth

1.3 During the decade 1951-61, the population of Kerala increased by 24.76 per cent, compared to 21.50 per cent at the all-India level. This high trend in population growth is being experienced since the beginning of the century. The population of Kerala has doubled itself during the last forty years. But for some fluctuations in the beginning of this century, the growth rate itself has been increasing rather steadily. The possibilities are that this trend will continue. Even if the present rate of growth continues unchanged Kerala is faced with the alarming prospect of another doubling of the population before the close of this century.

Birth and death rates

1.4 In the absence of migration on any significant scale, fertility and mortality are the two factors which influence population growth. The birth and death rates in the State were 38.9 and 16.1 respectively per thousand of population during the decade 1951-61. The death rate has been steadily decreasing during the past few years, while there has been no significant change in the birth rate. In the absence of a significant reduction in the birth rate, the population of Kerala is bound to increase much faster.

Age and Sex composition

1.5 The age composition of the population is an important indicator of the size of the labour force. It has been observed that in most countries in their early stages of economic development there is a high proportion of children. In Kerala, the high birth rate combined with significant reductions in infantile mortality has resulted in a high percentage of children. About 41 per cent of the population is below 15 years of age and are therefore dependent on others for their livelihood. The sex ratio in Kerala according to the 1961 Census was 1022 females for every 1000 males.

1.6 Under-developed economies are often characterised by a high proportion of their working force in agriculture and
allied activities which constitute the primary sector of production. It has also been observed, in the history of economic development of several countries, that this proportion decreases as the country achieves progress in industrialisation. The broad industrial classification obtained from the Censuses of 1951 and 1961 may be examined in this context. The main features observed are (i) a slight decrease in the proportion of cultivators and agricultural labourers, (ii) the group 'household industry' plus 'manufacture' in 1961 retains almost the same proportion of workers as in 1951 and (iii) an increase in the proportion in other services which almost matches the decrease observed in agriculture. This is perhaps indicative of the fact that the industrial sector has not helped to any significant extent in providing employment and that people instead of over-crowding more and more in the agricultural sector have tried to join the tertiary sector. It may be noted here that the procedure of classification adopted in the 1961 Census was slightly different from the one used in 1951 and that part of these changes may be due to the variation in concepts and procedures.

**TABLE—1.2**

Percentage of persons in each industrial category

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Industrial category</th>
<th>Percentage of population in each category</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1951</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Cultivator</td>
<td>7.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Agricultural labourer</td>
<td>8.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Mining, quarrying, livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting etc.</td>
<td>2.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Household industry</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Manufacturing other than household industry</td>
<td>6.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Construction</td>
<td>0.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Trade and Commerce</td>
<td>2.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Transport, storage and communication</td>
<td>1.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Other services</td>
<td>4.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Non-workers</td>
<td>67.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Economic implications of population trends

1.7 The regional income of the State during the past few years has hardly outpaced the growth of population and per capita income, in real terms, therefore increased very little.

1.8 The food-situation in the State is very grave. The internal production of rice in the State meets only about half the requirements. With increasing numbers this gap will only widen.

1.9 Additions to the income of the workers are immediately consumed by the additions to the population. Consequently very little is saved and invested.

1.10 Increasing numbers in the lower age-groups call for increased investment of the State's scarce resources in economic and social overheads, like provision of educational and health facilities, housing etc. These resources could, otherwise, be utilised for more productive industrial investments.

1.11 Increase in the standard of living of the people, i.e., the per capita income of the State, will depend largely on the efforts to reduce the rate of growth of population. It is therefore essential to intensify the already vigorous family planning campaign in the State.
AGRICULTURE

Agricultural production as a whole remained more or less static during 1965-66. This was due to a sharp fall in rice production, the winter and summer crops being seriously affected by drought. Almost all the other principal crops recorded a rise in production during the year. The fall in the internal supply of rice had its repercussions on the food situation. But the food grains ration could be maintained with the aid of increased overseas imports supplementing supplies from the surplus states. The value of marine fish production declined by 13% compared to the previous year owing to a diminution in the occurrence of the major species viz., oil sardine and mackerel. However export earnings from fisheries increased considerably. The revenue from forests recorded a substantial increase of 9% in 1965-66.

Rainfall

2.2 The annual rainfall which stood at 2,209 millimetres in 1965-66 was the lowest since 1960-61. As revealed by the following figures, the total rainfall showed a declining trend over the last six years except 1964-65. The failure of monsoon during the year had its impact on agricultural production, especially rice production.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Rainfall (mm)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1960-61</td>
<td>3734</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1961-62</td>
<td>3310</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1962-63</td>
<td>3125</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1963-64</td>
<td>2465</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1964-65</td>
<td>3146</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1965-66</td>
<td>2209</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The district-wise monthly rainfall in 1965-66 is given in Table 2.1.
### TABLE—2.1

Average monthly rainfall in Kerala 1965-66 (millimetres)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Trivandrum</td>
<td>175</td>
<td>167</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>402</td>
<td>129</td>
<td>249</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>148</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>1755</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quilon</td>
<td>225</td>
<td>321</td>
<td>121</td>
<td>258</td>
<td>192</td>
<td>198</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>128</td>
<td>441</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>472</td>
<td>2430</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alleppey</td>
<td>394</td>
<td>380</td>
<td>196</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>211</td>
<td>261</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>187</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>490</td>
<td>2302</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kottayam</td>
<td>336</td>
<td>242</td>
<td>141</td>
<td>221</td>
<td>157</td>
<td>174</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>261</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>424</td>
<td>2123</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ernakulam</td>
<td>432</td>
<td>340</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>197</td>
<td>190</td>
<td>234</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>209</td>
<td>116</td>
<td>625</td>
<td>2642</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trichur</td>
<td>441</td>
<td>322</td>
<td>185</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>143</td>
<td>129</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>582</td>
<td>2023</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Palghat</td>
<td>440</td>
<td>240</td>
<td>124</td>
<td>194</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>98</td>
<td>290</td>
<td>1681</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kozhikode</td>
<td>665</td>
<td>317</td>
<td>148</td>
<td>158</td>
<td>106</td>
<td>113</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>114</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>152</td>
<td>593</td>
<td>2426</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cannanore</td>
<td>758</td>
<td>414</td>
<td>169</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>113</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>132</td>
<td>2499</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State average</td>
<td>423</td>
<td>305</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>191</td>
<td>145</td>
<td>172</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>163</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>495</td>
<td>2209</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
TABLE—2.2

Total area and classification of area in each district of Kerala during the year ending 30th June 1966.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>District</th>
<th>Total Geographical area according to Village papers</th>
<th>Forest</th>
<th>Land put to non-agricultural uses</th>
<th>Barren and uncultivable land</th>
<th>Permanent pastures &amp; other grazing land</th>
<th>Land under miscellaneous crops not included in net area sown</th>
<th>Cultivable waste</th>
<th>Fallow land other than current fallow</th>
<th>Current fallow</th>
<th>Net area sown</th>
<th>Area sown more than once</th>
<th>Total cropped area</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(1)</td>
<td>(2)</td>
<td>(3)</td>
<td>(4)</td>
<td>(5)</td>
<td>(6)</td>
<td>(7)</td>
<td>(8)</td>
<td>(9)</td>
<td>(10)</td>
<td>(11)</td>
<td>(12)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Trivandrum</td>
<td>216096</td>
<td>44559</td>
<td>14290</td>
<td>545</td>
<td>550</td>
<td>800</td>
<td>790</td>
<td>1480</td>
<td>1085</td>
<td>151997</td>
<td>54147</td>
<td>206144</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Quilon</td>
<td>469051</td>
<td>210857</td>
<td>14040</td>
<td>12040</td>
<td>1300</td>
<td>3300</td>
<td>3000</td>
<td>1525</td>
<td>1570</td>
<td>221419</td>
<td>66103</td>
<td>287522</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Alleppey</td>
<td>186790</td>
<td>513</td>
<td>13115</td>
<td>1310</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>6150</td>
<td>2535</td>
<td>480</td>
<td>790</td>
<td>161647</td>
<td>60635</td>
<td>222282</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Kottayam</td>
<td>626225</td>
<td>251779</td>
<td>15905</td>
<td>17950</td>
<td>3500</td>
<td>14355</td>
<td>18380</td>
<td>980</td>
<td>2945</td>
<td>301031</td>
<td>33682</td>
<td>334713</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Ernakulam</td>
<td>317428</td>
<td>55212</td>
<td>21580</td>
<td>8530</td>
<td>2000</td>
<td>6980</td>
<td>8180</td>
<td>1460</td>
<td>1820</td>
<td>211666</td>
<td>35370</td>
<td>247056</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Trichur</td>
<td>294262</td>
<td>132805</td>
<td>15200</td>
<td>3155</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>1160</td>
<td>2620</td>
<td>605</td>
<td>1630</td>
<td>136587</td>
<td>71965</td>
<td>208552</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Palghat</td>
<td>510424</td>
<td>99663</td>
<td>61600</td>
<td>27800</td>
<td>5000</td>
<td>30995</td>
<td>20705</td>
<td>5115</td>
<td>8760</td>
<td>250786</td>
<td>87439</td>
<td>338225</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Kozhikode</td>
<td>661586</td>
<td>193756</td>
<td>29095</td>
<td>14040</td>
<td>2700</td>
<td>40075</td>
<td>23220</td>
<td>5795</td>
<td>8200</td>
<td>344705</td>
<td>39673</td>
<td>384378</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Cannanore</td>
<td>576661</td>
<td>65932</td>
<td>44005</td>
<td>24555</td>
<td>12000</td>
<td>96190</td>
<td>28520</td>
<td>14540</td>
<td>6420</td>
<td>284499</td>
<td>37993</td>
<td>322492</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STATE</td>
<td>3858523</td>
<td>1055076</td>
<td>228230</td>
<td>109925</td>
<td>27800</td>
<td>200050</td>
<td>107950</td>
<td>31980</td>
<td>33220</td>
<td>2064337</td>
<td>487007</td>
<td>2551344</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Area under crops

2.3 Despite the limitations for the expansion of the area under the plough, the total cropped area during 1965-66 increased by 61,897 hectares (2.5%) over the previous year. This has been made possible mainly by a spurt in the area sown more than once. Obviously, it indicates an intensive approach to agriculture in the State. The net area sown went up by 27,327 hectares. This was balanced by a reduction in the cultivable waste and fallow lands. Table 2.2 provides the district-wise area classification of Kerala for 1965-66.

2.4 Food crops accounted for 43% of the addition to cropped area. The area under tapioca and coconut showed considerable increase during the year, as against a nominal rise in respect of rice, cashew, banana, coffee and rubber.

Agricultural production

2.5 The unprecedented occurrence of drought hit foodgrains production worst during 1965-66. The production of rice was only 9.97 lakh tonnes in 1965-66 as against 11.21 lakh tonnes in the previous year, registering an 11% fall over the year. The production of sugarcane (gur) declined by over three thousand tonnes (about 7.3%). The out-turn of tea also declined from 42 thousand tonnes in 1964-65 to 39 thousand tonnes in 1965-66, the percentage fall in production being 7.7 The production of cashewnut, tapioca, betel nuts, banana, ground nut, coconut and rubber registered varying degrees of rise in production during the year. The increase was more pronounced in the case of betel nut, bananas, tapioca, groundnut and rubber. The data regarding acreage and production are set out in Table 2.3. The net effect, however, was a slight decline in agricultural production compared to 1964-65. The index numbers of agricultural production (base 1956-57=100) declined from 120.0 in 1964-65 to 119.3 in 1965-66.

2.6 The year 1965-66 marked the end of the Third Five Year Plan. It is therefore worthwhile to examine the progress of agricultural production over the past three plan periods.
Reliable data on the different aspects of agricultural production are available only from 1952-53 onwards. The relevant data on area under principal crops and production and productivity of the crops are presented in Tables 2.4 to 2.8.

2.7 Agricultural production is a function of the area under crops and the productivity of the crops per unit area. The gross area under all crops in the State increased from 2,089 thousand hectares in 1952-53 to 2,551 thousand hectares in 1965-66, the percentage increase being 22. This works out to an average annual increase of about 1.70%. This is a satisfactory rate of expansion considering the limited scope for extensive cultivation in the State. Taking the performance under each Plan separately, it is found that the rate of expansion was highest during the Second Plan period and lowest during the Third Plan period. The percentage increase in gross cultivated area for the last three years of the First Plan for which data are available was 4.56%. The increases during Second and Third Plan periods were 10.03% and 5.06% respectively. The average annual increases for the First, Second and Third Plans work out to 1.52%, 2.01% and 1.01% respectively. There has been a few exceptions to the general rising trend in the area under crops, such as tea, tapioca and ginger.

2.8 The main emphasis in the agricultural development programme of the State has all along been on intensive cultivation rather than extensive cultivation. The impact of the Plans, therefore, is likely to manifest itself more in an improvement in productivity than in extension of area under cultivation. The index number of productivity (average yield per hectare) for all crops (base 1956-57 = 100) rose from 94.6 in 1952-53 to 104.6 in 1965-66. The increase in productivity for the whole period is 10.57%, which works out to an annual average of 0.81% only. Considering the three plan periods separately, the rate of increase in productivity was highest during the First Plan period and lowest during the Third Plan period. The average annual increases for the First, Second and Third Plan periods are 1.86%, 0.66% and 0.27% respectively. Though the general trend in productivity has been an increasing one there are a number of individual crops which showed
### TABLE—2.3
Area and production of the various crops in Kerala

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Crops</th>
<th>1965-66</th>
<th>1964-65</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Area (hectares)</td>
<td>Production (tonnes)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(1)</td>
<td>(2)</td>
<td>(3)</td>
<td>(4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Rice</td>
<td>802329</td>
<td>997489</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Pulses</td>
<td>43312</td>
<td>16901</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Sugarcane (gur)</td>
<td>9193</td>
<td>40948</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Pepper</td>
<td>99695</td>
<td>21685</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Ginger</td>
<td>11847</td>
<td>11190</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Turmeric</td>
<td>4464</td>
<td>3766</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Cardamom</td>
<td>28684</td>
<td>1606</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Betel nuts</td>
<td>64478</td>
<td>9681*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Bananas &amp; other plantains</td>
<td>47779</td>
<td>361122</td>
</tr>
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* Million nuts

** 9851 bales of 180 Kg. each.
## Table 2.4

Change in area under over the past three plan periods

(Index numbers, base 1956-57 = 100)

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TABLE—2.7

Change in the production levels of crops over successive plan periods

(Index numbers, base 1956-57 = 100)

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<th>Average for the period 56-57 to 60-61</th>
<th>Percentage rise between the two periods</th>
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<th>Percentage rise between 57-61 and 62-66</th>
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<tr>
<td>Coffee</td>
<td>85.68</td>
<td>107.08</td>
<td>24.98</td>
<td>133.68</td>
<td>24.84</td>
<td>56.02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rubber</td>
<td>94.93</td>
<td>103.00</td>
<td>8.50</td>
<td>161.64</td>
<td>56.93</td>
<td>70.27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous crops</td>
<td>100.32</td>
<td>106.38</td>
<td>6.04</td>
<td>118.02</td>
<td>10.94</td>
<td>17.64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sugar cane</td>
<td>93.23</td>
<td>101.20</td>
<td>8.55</td>
<td>116.46</td>
<td>15.08</td>
<td>24.92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pepper</td>
<td>92.08</td>
<td>94.50</td>
<td>2.63</td>
<td>86.46</td>
<td>-8.51</td>
<td>6.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cardamom</td>
<td>95.27</td>
<td>101.24</td>
<td>6.27</td>
<td>100.28</td>
<td>-0.95</td>
<td>5.26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ginger</td>
<td>95.43</td>
<td>90.60</td>
<td>-5.06</td>
<td>104.08</td>
<td>14.88</td>
<td>9.06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turmeric</td>
<td>120.23</td>
<td>104.16</td>
<td>-13.37</td>
<td>96.52</td>
<td>-7.33</td>
<td>19.72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Areca nut</td>
<td>98.68</td>
<td>106.14</td>
<td>7.56</td>
<td>131.48</td>
<td>23.87</td>
<td>33.24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Banana</td>
<td>96.25</td>
<td>102.54</td>
<td>6.54</td>
<td>114.08</td>
<td>11.25</td>
<td>18.52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cashewnut</td>
<td>94.60</td>
<td>124.96</td>
<td>32.09</td>
<td>158.34</td>
<td>26.71</td>
<td>67.38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tapioca</td>
<td>107.77</td>
<td>108.40</td>
<td>0.58</td>
<td>108.82</td>
<td>0.39</td>
<td>0.97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name of crop</td>
<td>Average for the period 52-53 to 53-56</td>
<td>Average for the period 56-57 to 60-61</td>
<td>Percentage rise between the two periods</td>
<td>Average for the period 61-62 to 65-66</td>
<td>Percentage rise between 57-61 and 62-66</td>
<td>Percentage rise between 53-56 and 62-66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All crops</td>
<td>96.45</td>
<td>101.84</td>
<td>5.59</td>
<td>105.02</td>
<td>3.12</td>
<td>8.89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food grains</td>
<td>90.12</td>
<td>103.40</td>
<td>21.39</td>
<td>117.10</td>
<td>7.04</td>
<td>29.94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rice</td>
<td>90.12</td>
<td>108.80</td>
<td>20.73</td>
<td>115.96</td>
<td>6.58</td>
<td>28.67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pulses</td>
<td>101.05</td>
<td>101.64</td>
<td>0.58</td>
<td>100.66</td>
<td>-0.96</td>
<td>-0.39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non food grains</td>
<td>99.07</td>
<td>97.62</td>
<td>-1.46</td>
<td>98.20</td>
<td>0.59</td>
<td>-0.88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oil seeds</td>
<td>99.63</td>
<td>98.02</td>
<td>-1.62</td>
<td>93.12</td>
<td>-5.00</td>
<td>-6.53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coconut</td>
<td>99.95</td>
<td>98.78</td>
<td>-1.17</td>
<td>92.42</td>
<td>-6.44</td>
<td>-7.53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plantation crops</td>
<td>103.95</td>
<td>92.54</td>
<td>-10.98</td>
<td>88.42</td>
<td>-4.45</td>
<td>-14.94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tea</td>
<td>87.35</td>
<td>113.28</td>
<td>29.69</td>
<td>119.30</td>
<td>5.91</td>
<td>36.58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coffee</td>
<td>92.02</td>
<td>96.38</td>
<td>4.74</td>
<td>94.22</td>
<td>-2.24</td>
<td>2.39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rubber</td>
<td>122.12</td>
<td>82.14</td>
<td>-32.74</td>
<td>92.42</td>
<td>13.00</td>
<td>-23.99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous crops</td>
<td>98.90</td>
<td>98.12</td>
<td>-0.79</td>
<td>103.92</td>
<td>5.91</td>
<td>5.08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sugarcane</td>
<td>102.17</td>
<td>90.72</td>
<td>-11.21</td>
<td>96.42</td>
<td>6.28</td>
<td>-5.63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pepper</td>
<td>96.95</td>
<td>91.44</td>
<td>-5.68</td>
<td>75.56</td>
<td>-17.37</td>
<td>-22.06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cardamom</td>
<td>98.23</td>
<td>99.92</td>
<td>1.72</td>
<td>99.68</td>
<td>-0.24</td>
<td>1.48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ginger</td>
<td>91.30</td>
<td>89.48</td>
<td>-1.99</td>
<td>88.14</td>
<td>-1.50</td>
<td>-3.46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turmeric</td>
<td>125.00</td>
<td>99.96</td>
<td>-20.03</td>
<td>96.52</td>
<td>-3.44</td>
<td>-22.78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Areca nut</td>
<td>100.00</td>
<td>101.84</td>
<td>1.84</td>
<td>107.62</td>
<td>5.68</td>
<td>7.62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Banana</td>
<td>100.00</td>
<td>100.04</td>
<td>0.04</td>
<td>106.68</td>
<td>6.64</td>
<td>6.68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cashewnut</td>
<td>99.80</td>
<td>99.72</td>
<td>-0.08</td>
<td>109.16</td>
<td>9.47</td>
<td>9.98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tapioca</td>
<td>100.45</td>
<td>100.18</td>
<td>-0.27</td>
<td>104.72</td>
<td>4.53</td>
<td>4.25</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
a decline in productivity, especially since 1955-56. It is worth mentioning in this connection that the crops which have suffered a fall in productivity include some of the important crops of the State like coconut, pepper, sugarcane and coffee.

2.9 Agricultural production being affected to a great extent by natural conditions, it would be more realistic to compare the change in yield levels between successive plan periods. Adopting this method it is found that the level of productivity has increased by 5.59% between the First and Second Plan periods and by 3.12% between the Second and Third Plan periods. Considering the principal crops separately, the increase has been more pronounced in the case of rice, arecanut, tea, banana and cashewnut. The crops which have witnessed a considerable fall in productivity are coconut, pepper, ginger, turmeric and sugarcane. An apparently sharp decline in productivity during the Second Plan period is recorded in the case of rubber, but this apparent fall is the result of a spurt in newly planted area during the period. The productivity per hectare of tappable area has really maintained an increasing trend all through the period in question.

2.10 The combined effect of the increase in area under cultivation and productivity is reflected in a comparatively higher rate of growth in agricultural production. The index number of agricultural production (base 1956-57 = 100) rose from 89.3 in 1952-53 to 119.3 in 1965-66 recording a percentage increase of 33.65. The average annual rate of growth has been about 2.58% over the period. The year 1965-66 is considered to have been an abnormal year so far as agricultural production is concerned. If 1964-65, a more or less normal year, is taken as the end point the average annual rate of growth would be slightly higher, at 2.64%. Taking the three plan periods separately, the average annual rate of growth is found to be 3.51%, 2.72% and 1.28% respectively for the First, Second and Third Plan periods. The rice crop of 1965-66 was markedly poor with the result that production in this year fell below the 1960-61 level. This was mainly responsible for bringing down the production index for the year 1965-66. The crops which exhibited a somewhat sustained declining trend in production over the period under review
were pulses, pepper, ginger and turmeric. In contrast with this the crops that contributed substantially to the expansion in production over the period were rice, coconut, tea, coffee, rubber, arecanut, banana, cashewnut and tapioca.

2.11 If it is assumed that the average production for each plan period represents the level of production for that period, it is found that the production level in general rose by 12.14% between the First and Second Plan periods and by 10.16% between the Second and Third Plan periods. The notable exceptions to this general rising trend in the level of production between the successive plan periods are pepper and turmeric only.

Food Situation

2.12 Internal production of rice in the State suffered a setback in 1965-66. The production in 1965-66 was only 9.97 lakh tonnes as against 11.21 lakh tonnes in 1964-65. It is to be noted that the production in 1965-66 which was the last year of the Third Plan period was even lower than the production figure of 10.50 lakh tonnes at the end of the Second Plan period, 1960-61. The drastic fall in production in 1965-66 was due to the severe drought that affected the winter and summer crops of the year. While the autumn crop registered an increase of about 27 thousand tonnes over the previous year the winter crop witnessed a fall of 120 thousand tonnes and the summer crop 31 thousand tonnes. The net result was a fall in production of 124 thousand tonnes.

2.13 The rice crop for the calendar year 1966 comprises the winter and summer crops of 1965-66 and the autumn crop of 1966-67. Adding together the production figures for the above three seasons the production for 1966 is found to be only 9.74 lakh tonnes. Deducting 10% for seed, wastage, etc., the quantity available for consumption in 1966 was about 8.77 lakh tonnes. The total availability for the year can be worked out by adding the imports to the above figure of internal availability. Rice imports during 1966 amounted to 7.52 lakh tonnes. This, along with the internal supply of 8.77 lakh tonnes, makes up a total availability of 16.29 lakh tonnes.
which in turn works out to a daily per capita availability of 234 gm. (8.25 oz.). The minimum dietary requirement of cereals is 14 oz. per adult per day which is equivalent to about 12 oz. per capita per day.

2.14 The total requirement of cereals worked out at the rate of 12 oz. per capita per day for 1966 would be 23.70 lakh tonnes. Against this the total availability of all cereals for consumption in 1966 was only 19.42 lakh tonnes made up as follows:—

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Internal supply</th>
<th>Lakh tonnes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rice</td>
<td>8.77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other cereals</td>
<td>0.10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Imports—                      |             |
| Rice                          | 7.52        |
| Wheat (quantity distributed through ration shops) | 3.03        |
| Total                         | 19.42       |

There was thus a shortage of over 4 lakh tonnes of cereals in 1966 which explains the high prices of rice in the open market. This shortage, however, is made good to a great extent by tapioca.

2.15 Statutory rationing was introduced in the State from 24-10-1965. The number of ration cards issued till October 1966 was 3,319,544 comprising 32,488,704 units. Besides this, 17087 permits comprising 6,936,657 units were also issued. The total number of units covered by the ration cards and permits together is 39,425,361. The present scale of ration is 80 gm. rice and 45 gm. wheat per day per unit. The total requirements for distribution at the above rate are 11.51 lakh tonnes of rice and 6.48 lakh tonnes of wheat. The actual off-take of rice and wheat during 1966 was considerably less, at 8.49 lakh tonnes and 3.03 lakh tonnes respectively. The data on monthly off-take of rice and wheat are given in Table 2.9.
19

The total receipts of rice into the stock for distribution during 1966 were only 8.05 lakh tonnes consisting of imports 7.52 lakh tonnes and internal procurements 0.53 lakh tonnes. The deficit of about 0.44 lakh tonnes was met from previous stocks.

TABLE—2.9

Monthly off-take of rice and wheat during 1966

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Rice (Tonnes)</th>
<th>Wheat (Tonnes)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>January</td>
<td>60950</td>
<td>31837</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February</td>
<td>55799</td>
<td>21412</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March</td>
<td>66816</td>
<td>20816</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April</td>
<td>71833</td>
<td>18881</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May</td>
<td>75612</td>
<td>21896</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June</td>
<td>74790</td>
<td>27965</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July</td>
<td>78607</td>
<td>32816</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August</td>
<td>78750</td>
<td>33477</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September</td>
<td>73153</td>
<td>26913</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October</td>
<td>72937</td>
<td>23376</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November</td>
<td>71986</td>
<td>20829</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>December</td>
<td>67273</td>
<td>23448</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>848506</td>
<td>302556</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2.16 The main sources of external supplies of rice to the State are the neighbouring surplus States of Andhra Pradesh and Madras. The supplies from both these sources dwindled during 1966 compared to 1965. The imports from Andhra Pradesh was 2.13 lakh tonnes against 2.77 lakh tonnes in 1965 and from Madras 0.93 lakh tonnes against 1.31 lakh tonnes in 1965. The source-wise break-up of the imports of rice to the State during 1966 is given below:

- **Overseas** 3.99 lakh tonnes
- **Andhra Pradesh** 2.13 lakh tonnes
- **Madras** 0.93 lakh tonnes
- **Other States** 0.47 lakh tonnes

**Total** 7.52 lakh tonnes
The monthly figures of imports from Andhra Pradesh and Madras in 1966 are given in Table 2.10.

**TABLE—2.10**

Monthly imports of rice into Kerala from Andhra Pradesh and Madras (1966)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Andhra Pradesh (Tonnes)</th>
<th>Madras (Tonnes)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(1)</td>
<td>(2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>January</td>
<td></td>
<td>40296</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February</td>
<td></td>
<td>16583</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March</td>
<td></td>
<td>13570</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April</td>
<td></td>
<td>7268</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May</td>
<td></td>
<td>3289</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June</td>
<td></td>
<td>19803</td>
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<tr>
<td>July</td>
<td></td>
<td>20357</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August</td>
<td></td>
<td>17536</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September</td>
<td></td>
<td>10029</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October</td>
<td></td>
<td>13334</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November</td>
<td></td>
<td>16311</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>December</td>
<td></td>
<td>34968</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>213344</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2.17 The above facts and figures point to the hazards of the heavy dependence of the State on external sources for the minimum requirements of food and the necessity for stepping up internal production. The supply position in the current year itself is reported to be very tight. The prospects for the State achieving self-sufficiency in food grains in the immediate future are not bright. In view of the increasing domestic demand for foodgrains in the present surplus States as a result of the growth of population and income it might not be safe to expect their exportable surplus to expand. Therefore it is imperative that Kerala steps up her production at least to prevent further widening of the gap between production and consumption within the State and in fact to reduce the gap slowly but surely by increasing productivity. To achieve an increase in production equal to the requirements of the additions to population every year, the average rate of
increase in production per annum required would be 5.4%. This is a fairly high rate of growth to aim at in agriculture, but the burden will become lighter if population growth slows down as a result of family planning measures. Even if the above goal is achieved the State will have to continue to depend on the Centre for supplies from outside at the present rate. A vigorous effort is being made to boost up rice production in the State by the use of high-yielding strains of seed like Tainan-3 to reduce the food gap. Table 2.11 gives the requirements of cereals worked out at the rates of 12 oz. and 14 oz. per adult per day for the years 1965-66 to 1970-71.

**TABLE—2.11**

The requirement of cereals for Kerala  

(lakh tonnes)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Agricultural year (July-June)</th>
<th>Requirement at the daily rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>12 oz./adult</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(1)</td>
<td>(2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1965-66</td>
<td>19.85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1966-67</td>
<td>20.30</td>
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<tr>
<td>1967-68</td>
<td>20.75</td>
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<tr>
<td>1968-69</td>
<td>21.21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1969-70</td>
<td>21.69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1970-71</td>
<td>22.18</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note:** Adult equivalent is worked out as 85% of the population.

2.18 The high yielding variety programme which was ushered in during 1966-67 on a large scale is the only hope for this State to effect a break through in food-grains production. There is need for vigorous action to implement the programme successfully. Adequate supporting measures like provision of assured water supply through irrigation facilities, supply of adequate quantity of fertiliser and granting of sufficient credit facilities in time should be undertaken.

**Irrigation**

2.19 Irrigation aims at meeting the twin objectives of adequate and timely water supply which is a 'must' for the success of 4/535.
agriculture. The net irrigated area was about 362 thousand hectares in 1965-66 as against 352 thousand hectares in 1964-65, the additional area brought under irrigation being 10 thousand hectares (3%). Of the different sources, Government canal formed the major source contributing about 47% of the net irrigated area in the State. The ratio of net irrigated area to net area sown was 17.54% in 1965-66 as against 17.26% in 1964-65.

2.20 The gross irrigated area was 509 thousand hectares during the year as against 494 thousand hectares in the previous year. The irrigated area under paddy was 406 thousand hectares, i.e., about 80% of the gross irrigated area. The ratio of the gross irrigated area to total cropped area was 19.95% in 1965-66 compared to 19.85% in 1964-65. The irrigation statistics are provided in Tables 2.12 and 2.13.

### TABLE—2.12

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Area in '000 hectares</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1965-66</td>
<td>1964-65</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(1)</td>
<td>(2)</td>
<td>(3)</td>
<td>(4)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Government canal</td>
<td>168.98</td>
<td>162.33</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Private canal</td>
<td>7.69</td>
<td>7.82</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Tank</td>
<td>59.73</td>
<td>55.72</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Well</td>
<td>4.03</td>
<td>4.03</td>
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<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Other sources</td>
<td>121.41</td>
<td>121.74</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>361.84</td>
<td>351.64</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

### TABLE—2.13

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Crop</th>
<th>Area in '000 hectares</th>
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<th></th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
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<td>1965-66</td>
<td>1964-65</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(1)</td>
<td>(2)</td>
<td>(3)</td>
<td>(4)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Paddy</td>
<td>405.92</td>
<td>390.68</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Sugarcane</td>
<td>4.30</td>
<td>4.30</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Other foodcrops</td>
<td>56.05</td>
<td>56.43</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Total food crops</td>
<td>466.27</td>
<td>451.41</td>
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<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Non-food crops</td>
<td>42.69</td>
<td>42.69</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>All crops</td>
<td>508.96</td>
<td>494.10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Animal Husbandry

2.21 Table 2.14 gives a comparative picture of the livestock population in Kerala in 1966 and 1961. The cattle stock increased from 2.69 millions in 1961 to 2.86 millions in 1966, the average rate of increase being 1.26% per annum. Whereas

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S. No.</th>
<th>Item</th>
<th>1966* census</th>
<th>1961 census</th>
<th>Percentage increase or decrease</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(1)</td>
<td></td>
<td>(2)</td>
<td>(3)</td>
<td>(4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(a) Males over 3 years</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(i)</td>
<td>used for breeding only</td>
<td>6913</td>
<td>11213</td>
<td>-38.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ii)</td>
<td>used both for breeding and work</td>
<td>12474</td>
<td>27613</td>
<td>-34.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iii)</td>
<td>used for work only</td>
<td>491281</td>
<td>504270</td>
<td>-2.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iv)</td>
<td>others</td>
<td>8855</td>
<td>26132</td>
<td>-66.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>519523</td>
<td>569228</td>
<td>-8.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(b) Females over 3 years</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(i)</td>
<td>Breeding (a) In milk</td>
<td>483419</td>
<td>434541</td>
<td>+11.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(b) Dry and not calved even once</td>
<td>726971</td>
<td>644614</td>
<td>+12.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ii)</td>
<td>Working</td>
<td>3605</td>
<td>14253</td>
<td>-74.7</td>
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<tr>
<td>(iii)</td>
<td>Others</td>
<td>5247</td>
<td>39354</td>
<td>-36.7</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>1219242</td>
<td>1132762</td>
<td>+7.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(c) Young stock</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>2856727</td>
<td>2686442</td>
<td>+6.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Buffaloes:

(a) Males over 3 years

| (i)   | used for breeding only              | 1087         | 3082        | -64.7                           |                                  |
| (ii)  | used both for breeding and work     | 5019         | 11398       | -56.0                           |                                  |
| (iii) | used for work only                  | 241048       | 256848      | -6.2                            |                                  |
| (iv)  | Others                              | 6696         | 6567        | +2.0                            |                                  |
|       | Total                               | 253850       | 277895      | -8.7                            |                                  |

(b) Females over 3 years

| (i)   | Breeding (a) in milk                | 66705        | 60584       | +10.1                           |                                  |
|       | (b) Dry & not calved even once      | 61896        | 61627       | +0.4                            |                                  |
| (ii)  | Working                             | 4589         | 8253        | -44.4                           |                                  |
| (iii) | Others                              | 1580         | 5784        | -72.7                           |                                  |
|       | Total                               | 134770       | 136248      | -1.1                            |                                  |

* Provisional
TABLE 2.14—Contd.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Item</th>
<th>1966* census</th>
<th>1961* census</th>
<th>Percentage increase or decrease</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(3)</td>
<td>(4)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 (c)</td>
<td>Young stock</td>
<td>82615</td>
<td>71285</td>
<td>+15.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Total Buffaloes</strong></td>
<td>471235</td>
<td>485428</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Sheep</td>
<td>11519</td>
<td>36217</td>
<td>—68.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Goats</td>
<td>1189218</td>
<td>1252138</td>
<td>—5.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Horses</td>
<td>426</td>
<td>10258</td>
<td>—95.8</td>
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<td>6</td>
<td>Other livestock</td>
<td>112250</td>
<td>136288</td>
<td>—17.6</td>
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<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Total livestock</td>
<td>4641375</td>
<td>4606771</td>
<td>+ 0.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Poultry</td>
<td>9908987</td>
<td>9600903</td>
<td>— 3.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Provisional

The number of male cattle decreased by 8.7% over the quinquennium, the female cattle population increased by 7.6% and young stock by 13.6%. The number of buffaloes decreased by 2.9% during the five year period, the rate of decrease being more pronounced in the case of male buffaloes. However, the young stock increased by 15.9% during the period. The bovine population as a whole registered a growth rate of 0.6% per annum over the years.

2.22 The 1966 Livestock Census reveals some encouraging trends in the development of animal husbandry in the State. The policy of the Government has been to eliminate the scrub bulls and propagate artificial insemination instead. The impact of this is vividly seen in the 1966 figures. Despite the increased demand for breeding bulls consequent on the increase in the number of breeding female cattle, their number has dwindled considerably over the last five years. The number of bulls used only for breeding decreased by 7.7% per annum since 1961 while the number of those used for both breeding and work dwindled by 11.0% per annum. Similarly in respect of the buffaloes, the male animals used for breeding only shrank in number at the rate of 13% per annum. Those used for both breeding and work went down by 11.2% per annum during the period.

2.23 The district-wise break up of the number of livestock and poultry in Kerala in 1966 is given in Table 2.15.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Trivandrum</th>
<th>Quilon</th>
<th>Alleppey</th>
<th>Kottayam</th>
<th>Ernakulam</th>
<th>Trichur</th>
<th>Palghat</th>
<th>Kozhikode</th>
<th>Cannanore</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
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<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td><strong>Cattle</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(a) Males over 3 years</td>
<td>18273</td>
<td>51958</td>
<td>18294</td>
<td>33561</td>
<td>82824</td>
<td>56566</td>
<td>83082</td>
<td>101195</td>
<td>73770</td>
<td>519523</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(b) Females over 3 years</td>
<td>66414</td>
<td>159746</td>
<td>166861</td>
<td>183532</td>
<td>109766</td>
<td>78702</td>
<td>123837</td>
<td>158053</td>
<td>172331</td>
<td>1219242</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(c) Young stock</td>
<td>63897</td>
<td>148507</td>
<td>140938</td>
<td>165177</td>
<td>110441</td>
<td>86576</td>
<td>115980</td>
<td>132511</td>
<td>153935</td>
<td>1117962</td>
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<td><strong>Total cattle</strong></td>
<td>148584</td>
<td>360211</td>
<td>326093</td>
<td>382270</td>
<td>303031</td>
<td>221844</td>
<td>322899</td>
<td>391759</td>
<td>400036</td>
<td>2856727</td>
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<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td><strong>Buffaloes</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(a) Males over 3 years</td>
<td>16225</td>
<td>11773</td>
<td>8439</td>
<td>5799</td>
<td>11184</td>
<td>35347</td>
<td>115534</td>
<td>30510</td>
<td>19039</td>
<td>253850</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(b) Females over 3 years</td>
<td>17645</td>
<td>10095</td>
<td>5252</td>
<td>7911</td>
<td>6785</td>
<td>18949</td>
<td>27544</td>
<td>22866</td>
<td>17723</td>
<td>134770</td>
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<td>25199</td>
<td>12799</td>
<td>9336</td>
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<td>15604</td>
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<td>66039</td>
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<td>66175</td>
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<td>471235</td>
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<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td><strong>Sheep</strong></td>
<td>727</td>
<td>2579</td>
<td>1170</td>
<td>813</td>
<td>583</td>
<td>112</td>
<td>4780</td>
<td>108</td>
<td>647</td>
<td>11519</td>
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<td>4</td>
<td><strong>Goats</strong></td>
<td>128290</td>
<td>137144</td>
<td>80234</td>
<td>160023</td>
<td>143415</td>
<td>158317</td>
<td>163979</td>
<td>102075</td>
<td>1189218</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td><strong>Horses</strong></td>
<td>64</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>144</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>425</td>
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<td>6</td>
<td><strong>Other livestock</strong></td>
<td>3810</td>
<td>598</td>
<td>172</td>
<td>63634</td>
<td>37473</td>
<td>1453</td>
<td>552</td>
<td>1298</td>
<td>3320</td>
<td>112250</td>
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<td>625028</td>
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<td>623297</td>
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<tr>
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<td><strong>Poultry</strong></td>
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<td>1368603</td>
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<td>1021536</td>
<td>944337</td>
<td>1520394</td>
<td>826434</td>
<td>9908987</td>
</tr>
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</table>
Forests

2.24 With regard to the outturn of major forest products, the year 1965-66 was comparatively better than 1964-65. The production of timber and firewood went up considerably during the year. The round logs registered an increase of 54% despite the fact that the outturn of teak logs was lower by 8%. The outturn of round poles increased by 6% and firewood by 19% compared to the previous year. The production of sandalwood went up by 34% while that of ivory registered a drastic fall during the year. The statistics regarding the outturn of timber and firewood since 1960-61 are given in Table 2.16.

2.25 The net receipts from forests amounted to Rs. 5.70 crores in 1965-66 as against Rs. 5.24 crores in the previous year, the increase being of the order of 9%. The receipts from the sale of timber constituted as much as 92% of the gross revenue received. Details regarding the revenue receipts from forests are given in Table 2.17.

Fisheries

2.26 Kerala in 1965 accounted for 25% of the total fish production and 41% of the marine fish production in the country. The marine fish landings in 1965-66 were 2.16 lakh tonnes valued at Rs. 5.49 crores as against 3.60 lakh tonnes valued at Rs. 6.28 crores in 1964-65. The regional income from fisheries at 1960-61 prices was Rs. 3.78 crores (i.e. 0.70% of the total income) during the year compared to Rs. 5.09 crores (0.96%) in the previous year. Though the year under review was not very good with regard to fish production the export earnings from fisheries products steadily increased to Rs. 6.01 crores which constituted as much as 85% of the country's marine exports.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
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<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
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<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>A  Round Logs</td>
<td>Cm.</td>
<td>223158</td>
<td>237867</td>
<td>213592</td>
<td>271601</td>
<td>284662</td>
<td>437677</td>
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<tr>
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<td>(i) Teak</td>
<td>Cm.</td>
<td>33587</td>
<td>37623</td>
<td>26456</td>
<td>33989</td>
<td>30346</td>
<td>27875</td>
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<td>(ii) Others</td>
<td>Cm.</td>
<td>189571</td>
<td>200244</td>
<td>187136</td>
<td>237612</td>
<td>254316</td>
<td>409802</td>
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<tr>
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<td>B. Sawn &amp; squared Timber</td>
<td>Cm.</td>
<td>151</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>126</td>
<td>4347</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>3474</td>
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<tr>
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<td>(i) Teak</td>
<td>Cm.</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>(ii) Others</td>
<td>Cm.</td>
<td>105</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>4338</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>3463</td>
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<td>2</td>
<td>Round poles</td>
<td>Nos.</td>
<td>252340</td>
<td>376650</td>
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<td>152755</td>
<td>249581</td>
<td>251019</td>
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<td>3</td>
<td>Fire wood</td>
<td>Tonnes</td>
<td>182253</td>
<td>197037</td>
<td>121691</td>
<td>85877</td>
<td>137570</td>
<td>163255</td>
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<td>4</td>
<td>Sandal wood</td>
<td>Kgs.</td>
<td>7380</td>
<td>23084</td>
<td>34212</td>
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<td>57137</td>
<td>76427</td>
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<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Outer slabs</td>
<td>Nos.</td>
<td>112</td>
<td>1092</td>
<td>102</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>102</td>
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<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Teak kappukals</td>
<td>Nos.</td>
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<td>2260</td>
<td>458</td>
<td>1000</td>
<td>350</td>
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<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Ivory</td>
<td>Kgs.</td>
<td>709.9</td>
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<td>361.3</td>
<td>.773.1</td>
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<td>Receipts from the sale of</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Timber</td>
<td>Fuel</td>
<td>Minor produce</td>
<td>Other receipts</td>
<td>Gross receipts</td>
<td>Refunds</td>
<td>Net receipts</td>
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<td>(2)</td>
<td>(3)</td>
<td>(4)</td>
<td>(5)</td>
<td>(6)</td>
<td>(7)</td>
<td>(8)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1960-61</td>
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<td>5.1</td>
<td>15.1</td>
<td>12.0</td>
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<td>6.3</td>
<td>432.0</td>
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<td>1961-62</td>
<td>359.9</td>
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<td>11.6</td>
<td>14.4</td>
<td>396.8</td>
<td>4.3</td>
<td>392.5</td>
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<td>1962-63</td>
<td>452.4</td>
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<td>17.0</td>
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<td>5.4</td>
<td>7.4</td>
<td>17.4</td>
<td>487.1</td>
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<td>483.7</td>
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<td>482.7</td>
<td>6.9</td>
<td>10.7</td>
<td>26.9</td>
<td>527.2</td>
<td>3.6</td>
<td>523.6</td>
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<td>1965-66</td>
<td>525.2</td>
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<td>12.7</td>
<td>29.0</td>
<td>573.9</td>
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<td>570.4</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
2.27 The species-wise details of marine fish landings in Kerala in 1965-66 compared to 1964-65 are provided in Table 2.18.

### TABLE—2.18

Marine Fish landings in Kerala (1965-66)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>1965-66</th>
<th></th>
<th>1964-65</th>
<th></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
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<td></td>
<td>Quantity (in '000 tonnes)</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>Quantity (in '000 tonnes)</td>
<td>%</td>
</tr>
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<td>1 Oil sardine</td>
<td>121.7</td>
<td>56.4</td>
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<td>69.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Other sardine</td>
<td>8.2</td>
<td>3.8</td>
<td>4.2</td>
<td>1.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 Mackerel</td>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>11.9</td>
<td>3.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 Prawns</td>
<td>18.3</td>
<td>8.5</td>
<td>21.3</td>
<td>5.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 Shark &amp; dogfish</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>2.9</td>
<td>0.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 Skates and rays</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>0.3</td>
</tr>
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<td>7 Cat fish</td>
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<td>1.5</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>0.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 Seer fish</td>
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<td>0.8</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>0.5</td>
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<td>9 Silver bellies</td>
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<td>8.4</td>
<td>2.3</td>
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<tr>
<td>10 White bait</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>3.3</td>
<td>0.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 Soles</td>
<td>7.1</td>
<td>3.3</td>
<td>3.8</td>
<td>1.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 Bonito or tunny</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>0.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13 Pomfrets</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14 Lactarius</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>0.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15 Ribbon fish</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>0.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16 Others</td>
<td>37.0</td>
<td>17.2</td>
<td>47.0</td>
<td>13.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>215.6</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>359.3</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2.28 Oil sardines and other sardines together accounted for 60.3% of the total fish catches in 1965-66 as against 70.4% in 1964-65. Though the percentage of prawn catches went up from 5.9% in 1964-65 to 8.5% in 1965-66, in absolute terms there was actually a reduction in the landings of prawns from 21.3 thousand tonnes to 18.3 thousand tonnes over the year.

2.29 At the end of the Third Plan, there were about 680 mechanised boats operating off the coast of Kerala. Mechanisation of fishing crafts has paved way for the industrial growth in the processing of fish for export. The availability of exportable species like prawns and shrimps and the existence of a lucrative and stable market abroad provided a fillip to the
### TABLE 2.17

Revenue from Forests

(All in lakhs)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Receipts from the sale of</th>
<th></th>
<th>Other receipts</th>
<th>Gross receipts</th>
<th>Refunds</th>
<th>Net receipts</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Timber</td>
<td>Fuel</td>
<td>Minor produce</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(1)</td>
<td>(2)</td>
<td>(3)</td>
<td>(4)</td>
<td>(5)</td>
<td>(6)</td>
<td>(7)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1960-61</td>
<td>406.1</td>
<td>5.1</td>
<td>15.1</td>
<td>12.0</td>
<td>438.3</td>
<td>6.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1961-62</td>
<td>359.9</td>
<td>10.9</td>
<td>11.6</td>
<td>14.4</td>
<td>396.8</td>
<td>4.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1962-63</td>
<td>452.4</td>
<td>4.3</td>
<td>17.0</td>
<td>9.6</td>
<td>483.3</td>
<td>3.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1963-64</td>
<td>456.8</td>
<td>5.4</td>
<td>7.4</td>
<td>17.4</td>
<td>487.1</td>
<td>3.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1964-65</td>
<td>482.7</td>
<td>6.9</td>
<td>10.7</td>
<td>26.9</td>
<td>527.2</td>
<td>3.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1965-66</td>
<td>525.2</td>
<td>7.0</td>
<td>12.7</td>
<td>29.0</td>
<td>573.9</td>
<td>3.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The species-wise details of marine fish landings in Kerala in 1965-66 compared to 1964-65 are provided in Table 2.18.

**Table 2.18**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>1965-66 Quantity (in '000 tonnes)</th>
<th>1964-65 Quantity (in '000 tonnes)</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(1)</td>
<td>(2)</td>
<td>(3)</td>
<td>(4)</td>
<td>(5)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Oil sardine</td>
<td>121.7</td>
<td>249.0</td>
<td>56.4</td>
<td>69.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Other sardine</td>
<td>8.2</td>
<td>4.2</td>
<td>3.8</td>
<td>1.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 Mackerel</td>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>11.9</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>3.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 Prawns</td>
<td>18.3</td>
<td>21.3</td>
<td>8.5</td>
<td>5.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 Shark &amp; dogfish</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>2.9</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>0.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 Skates and rays</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>0.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 Cat fish</td>
<td>3.3</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>0.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 Seer fish</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>0.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 Silver bellies</td>
<td>5.4</td>
<td>8.4</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>2.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 White bait</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>3.3</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>0.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 Soles</td>
<td>7.1</td>
<td>3.8</td>
<td>3.3</td>
<td>1.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 Bonito or tunny</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>0.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13 Pomfrets</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>0.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14 Lactarius</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>0.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15 Ribbon fish</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>0.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16 Others</td>
<td>37.0</td>
<td>47.0</td>
<td>17.2</td>
<td>13.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>215.6</strong></td>
<td><strong>359.3</strong></td>
<td><strong>100.0</strong></td>
<td><strong>100.0</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Oil sardines and other sardines together accounted for 60.3% of the total fish catches in 1965-66 as against 70.4% in 1964-65. Though the percentage of prawn catches went up from 5.9% in 1964-65 to 8.5% in 1965-66, in absolute terms there was actually a reduction in the landings of prawns from 21.3 thousand tonnes to 18.3 thousand tonnes over the year.

At the end of the Third Plan, there were about 680 mechanised boats operating off the coast of Kerala. Mechanisation of fishing crafts has paved way for the industrial growth in the processing of fish for export. The availability of exportable species like prawns and shrimps and the existence of a lucrative and stable market abroad provided a fillip to the
development of fish processing industries in the State. At the end of the Third Plan, there were 47 ice plants and cold storages in the public sector and the private sector together and 5 more ice plants in the public sector and 21 in the private sector were under various stages of construction. When these plants are completed, the total ice production capacity would be 550 tonnes per day.

2.30 Fourteen freezing factories and 10 canning factories functioned in the private sector. With the 4 freezing plants in the public sector, the total freezing capacity has reached 183 tonnes per day and canning capacity 40 tonnes per day.

2.30 There are 14 freezing factories and 10 canning factories in the foreign trade in fisheries products of the country. Her share of the export trade of the country in fisheries products was 63% in respect of quantity exported and 85% in respect of foreign exchange earnings in 1965-66. The export earning from fisheries products was only Rs. 0.51 crore at the end of the First Five Year Plan. This went up to Rs. 1.79 crores by the end of the Second Plan and to Rs. 6.01 crores at the end of the Third Plan. Thanks to the devaluation of the rupee and the growing demand abroad for the prawn products the export earning has registered a phenomenal increase in recent months. The export value for the calendar year 1966 is placed at Rs. 14.4 crores. Table 2.20 provides the details of the fish products exported from the Port of Cochin since 1957-58.

2.32 The indices of marine fish production for Kerala for the years 1957-58 to 1965-66 are presented in Table 2.21. As indicated by the index numbers, the performance of the fisheries sector during the Third Plan period was not very encouraging compared to the Second Plan period. The periodic fluctuation in the occurrence of oil sardine which forms the bulk of the sea fish production, has introduced an element of uncertainty in the fisheries sector of the economy. Sardine and mackerel are still the fisheries of non-mechanised crafts. The introduction of power vessels to catch them in the off shore waters would reduce the fluctuations in the annual landings of these species and thereby steadily increase the total fish production in the State.
### TABLE—2.19

Export trade of Kerala vis-a-vis India in fish products

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Kerala</th>
<th>India</th>
<th>Percentage share of Kerala to India</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Quantity (Tonnes)</td>
<td>Value (Rs. crores)</td>
<td>Quantity (Tonnes)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1955-56</td>
<td>2974</td>
<td>0.51</td>
<td>24067</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1960-61</td>
<td>6113</td>
<td>1.79</td>
<td>19991</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1961-62</td>
<td>6889</td>
<td>2.41</td>
<td>15733</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1962-63</td>
<td>6727</td>
<td>3.30</td>
<td>10874</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1963-64</td>
<td>8249</td>
<td>3.94</td>
<td>19057</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1964-65</td>
<td>9750</td>
<td>5.04</td>
<td>21122</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1965-66</td>
<td>9561</td>
<td>6.01</td>
<td>15295</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td>---------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(1)</td>
<td>Frozen products (Shrimps, lobster tails and frog legs)</td>
<td>638</td>
<td>810</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2)</td>
<td>Dried prawns, pulp etc.</td>
<td>4117</td>
<td>1191</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(3)</td>
<td>Prawn powder and fish meal</td>
<td>1325</td>
<td>859</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(4)</td>
<td>Canned prawns</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>6080</td>
<td>2975</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------</td>
<td>-----------------------------</td>
<td>--------</td>
<td>---------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Oil sardine</td>
<td>39.43</td>
<td>130</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Other sardine</td>
<td>1.83</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Mackerel</td>
<td>7.58</td>
<td>942</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Prawns</td>
<td>10.90</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Shark and dog fish</td>
<td>2.16</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Skates and rays</td>
<td>0.83</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Cat fish</td>
<td>3.59</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Seer fish</td>
<td>2.45</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Silver bellies</td>
<td>3.49</td>
<td>121</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>White bait</td>
<td>1.80</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Soles</td>
<td>2.02</td>
<td>62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Bonito or tunny</td>
<td>2.52</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Pomfret</td>
<td>0.54</td>
<td>62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Lactarius</td>
<td>1.09</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Ribbon fish</td>
<td>2.71</td>
<td>107</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Others</td>
<td>17.07</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>100.00</strong></td>
<td><strong>140</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2.33 The landings of prawns, the most important species for export, have shown a falling trend since 1962-63. With hardly 2 mechanised boats per mile of sea coast, as against 55 in Japan and 21 in Norway, this declining trend cannot be attributed to over fishing. Expert view is that the breeding of prawn fisheries is being seriously affected as a result of the bunding and reclamation of backwaters. The long stretch of backwaters connected with sea provides facilities for the intermigration of prawns which is essential for their breeding and multiplication. Anything affecting the inshore fisheries will spell danger to the economy of the fisherfolk and to the marine export industries of the State.
CHAPTER III

PLANTATIONS

Rubber, tea and coffee are the three important plantation crops of Kerala. The State occupies a unique position with regard to the production of natural rubber in the country—contributing as much as 93% of it. Her shares of tea and coffee are 12% and 16% respectively. Whereas India accounted for nearly 33% of the world production of tea in 1965, her contribution to the world production of coffee was as low as 1.3%.

Rubber

3.2 There has been a growing demand for rubber since 1955-56. The consumption of rubber increased from 31,553 tonnes in 1955-56 to 60,998 tonnes in 1960-61 and 95,092 tonnes in 1965-66, the average annual rate of increase being 5.9 thousand tonnes during the Second Plan period compared to 6.8 thousand tonnes during the Third Plan period. Though the production of natural rubber showed a steady uptrend during the last one decade, it could meet only 53% of the total consumption requirements. The gap was met partly through import of natural rubber and partly by synthetic and reclaimed rubber. The trend in the consumption of rubber and production of natural rubber is shown in Table 3.1.

3.3 The area under rubber reached 165 thousand hectares in 1965-66 as against 147 thousand hectares in 1964-65. It was 123 thousand hectares in 1960-61 and 65 thousand hectares in 1955-56. The pace of progress in the area under rubber was 8.2 thousand hectares per annum during the Third Plan period compared to 11.6 thousand hectares per annum in the Second Plan period. The small growers' holdings comprised
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Consumption of natural rubber</th>
<th>Consumption of synthetic rubber</th>
<th>Consumption of reclaimed rubber</th>
<th>Total consumption</th>
<th>Production of natural rubber</th>
<th>Gap between total consumption and production of natural rubber</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1955-56</td>
<td>28445</td>
<td>461</td>
<td>2647</td>
<td>31553</td>
<td>23730</td>
<td>7823</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1960-61</td>
<td>48148</td>
<td>7397</td>
<td>5453</td>
<td>60998</td>
<td>25697</td>
<td>35301</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1961-62</td>
<td>48410</td>
<td>10186</td>
<td>6046</td>
<td>64642</td>
<td>27446</td>
<td>37196</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1962-63</td>
<td>53553</td>
<td>10723</td>
<td>6850</td>
<td>71126</td>
<td>32239</td>
<td>38887</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1963-64</td>
<td>61155</td>
<td>11959</td>
<td>7982</td>
<td>81096</td>
<td>37487</td>
<td>43609</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1964-65</td>
<td>61057</td>
<td>15285</td>
<td>9369</td>
<td>85711</td>
<td>45616</td>
<td>40095</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1965-66</td>
<td>63765</td>
<td>21553</td>
<td>9774</td>
<td>95092</td>
<td>50530</td>
<td>44562</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sl. No.</td>
<td>States</td>
<td>Small growers holding</td>
<td>Large growers (estates)</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------</td>
<td>-----------------</td>
<td>-----------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Number of units</td>
<td>Area</td>
<td>Average area of a unit</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(1)</td>
<td></td>
<td>(3)</td>
<td>(4)</td>
<td>(5)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Kerala</td>
<td>74445</td>
<td>98992</td>
<td>1.33</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Madras</td>
<td>1032</td>
<td>2691</td>
<td>2.61</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Mysore</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>158</td>
<td>6.32</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Andamans and others</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>12.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>75504</td>
<td>101865</td>
<td>1.35</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Number of units</th>
<th>Area</th>
<th>Average area of a unit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(6)</td>
<td>636</td>
<td>62848</td>
<td>98.82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(7)</td>
<td>76140</td>
<td>164713</td>
<td>2.16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(8)</td>
<td>75026</td>
<td>154878</td>
<td>2.06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(9)</td>
<td>1073</td>
<td>7821</td>
<td>7.29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(10)</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>1754</td>
<td>48.72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(11)</td>
<td>.5</td>
<td>260</td>
<td>52.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
75,504 units covering an area of 101,865 hectares (i.e., 62% of the total area under rubber). The rest was occupied by 636 units of large estates. The state-wise distribution of rubber holdings and estates at the end of 1965-66 is presented in Table 3.2.

3.4 The area under improved varieties of rubber has kept up the steadily increasing trend during 1965-66 also. The percentage of area under improved varieties increased from 45 as at the end of 1964-65 to 50 at the end of 1965-66. Table 3.3 shows the trend in the proportion of the area under improved varieties for the last few years.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Area under improved varieties ('000 hectares)</th>
<th>Total area under rubber ('000 hectares)</th>
<th>Percentage of col. 2 to col. 3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1956-57</td>
<td>23.06</td>
<td>98.84</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1960-61</td>
<td>46.56</td>
<td>129.91</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1961-62</td>
<td>54.26</td>
<td>140.88</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1962-63</td>
<td>58.71</td>
<td>146.15</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1963-64</td>
<td>66.32</td>
<td>152.95</td>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1964-65</td>
<td>70.19</td>
<td>155.33</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1965-66</td>
<td>82.61</td>
<td>164.71</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3.5 The tappable area under rubber in 1964-65 was 108.50 thousand hectares which formed 69.86% of the total area of 155.32 thousand hectares. In 1965-66 the tappable area increased to 112.70 thousand hectares but it formed only 68.43% of the total area under rubber. The average yield per hectare of tappable area has maintained a steady increasing trend over the last several years. It was 448 kg. per hectare in 1965-66 as against 420 in 1964-65 and 360 in 1960-61.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Name of State</th>
<th>Total area (hectares)</th>
<th>Tappable area (hectares)</th>
<th>Percentage of tappable area to total area</th>
<th>Production (tonnes)</th>
<th>Average yield per hectare of tappable area (Kgs.)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(1)</td>
<td>Kerala</td>
<td>154878</td>
<td>106623</td>
<td>68.8</td>
<td>46953</td>
<td>440</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2)</td>
<td>Madras</td>
<td>7821</td>
<td>4721</td>
<td>60.4</td>
<td>3195</td>
<td>677</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(3)</td>
<td>Mysore</td>
<td>1754</td>
<td>1365</td>
<td>77.7</td>
<td>382</td>
<td>280</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(4)</td>
<td>Andamans and others</td>
<td>260</td>
<td>171</td>
<td>65.8</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td></td>
<td>164713</td>
<td>112880</td>
<td>68.5</td>
<td>50530</td>
<td>448</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Among the different rubber growing States it is Madras which has the highest average yield per hectare, next comes Kerala followed by Mysore. The State-wise data on tappable area and average yield are set out in Table 3.4.

3.6 India’s production of natural rubber forms only a little over 2 per cent of the world output of the commodity. The large scale substitution of natural rubber by synthetic rubber had cast a shadow on the prospects of natural rubber. But world trends in recent times show that consumption of natural rubber is keeping pace with its production. The world output of the commodity in 1965 was 23.65 lakh tonnes, while consumption during the year was a little higher at 23.93 lakh tonnes. Against this the world production and consumption of synthetic rubber in 1965 were 30.63 lakh tonnes and 30.23 lakh tonnes respectively. In spite of the commissioning of a synthetic rubber plant in India in 1963-64 and the remarkable increase in the production of natural rubber, there is still a sizeable deficit which is being met by imports from abroad. The import of natural rubber in 1965-66 was over 16 thousand tonnes. The total consumption of all types of rubber in the country increased by about 300 per cent over the last decade, i.e., at an average rate of 30 per cent per annum. If this trend continues, there is no reason to be sceptical about the future of the natural rubber industry in the country.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Area in '000 hectares</th>
<th>Production in '000 Kg.</th>
<th>Average yield per hectare in Kg.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(1)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assam</td>
<td>163874</td>
<td>166251</td>
<td>169659</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Bengal</td>
<td>83615</td>
<td>84830</td>
<td>85031</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tripura</td>
<td>5125</td>
<td>5288</td>
<td>5502</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bihar</td>
<td>534</td>
<td>534</td>
<td>476</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uttar Pradesh</td>
<td>2070</td>
<td>2012</td>
<td>1972</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Punjab (Kangara)</td>
<td>3763</td>
<td>3763</td>
<td>3763</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Himachal Pradesh</td>
<td>420</td>
<td>420</td>
<td>420</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Madras</td>
<td>32931</td>
<td>33029</td>
<td>33153</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mysore</td>
<td>1782</td>
<td>1789</td>
<td>1795</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kerala</td>
<td>39921</td>
<td>39958</td>
<td>39863</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>334036</td>
<td>337874</td>
<td>341634</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Tea

3.7 The production of tea at the all India level registered a slight fall in 1965 compared to 1964. This was due to a fall in the yield rate. The tea crop of 1965 was better in all the southern States compared to the previous year but the trend was in the opposite direction in all the north Indian States. As the northern region accounts for a major part of the output the net result was an overall decline in production. The total output of tea in 1965 was estimated at 365 thousand tonnes as against 372 thousand tonnes in 1964. The area under the crop showed a slight increase from 1964 to 1965 while the productivity suffered a more than proportionate fall, leading to a fall in the output. The State-wise figures of area, production and productivity for the three years ending 1965 are given in Table 3.5.

3.8 There are quite a large number of small holdings under tea cultivation in Kerala but the area covered by such holdings forms only an insignificant proportion of the total area under the crop. There were 2108 holdings of area upto 5 hectares in 1964-65 but they accounted for only 3.38 per cent of the total area. Big estates of over 200 hectares in extent were only 87 in number but they constituted as much as 75.40 per cent of the total area (vide table 3.6). It may be noted that the average yield per hectare increases as the size of the estate increases upto the last but one size group of 200-400 hectares. As the estate becomes bigger in size (above 400 hectares) the average yield shows a tendency to fall. This pattern of correlation between the size of estate and productivity is not a peculiar feature of the year under review but is observed invariably over the past years.
**TABLE—3.6**

Area and production of tea according to the sizes of estates in Kerala during 1964-65

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Size of estate (hectares)</th>
<th>No. of estates</th>
<th>Area in hectares</th>
<th>Production in Kg.</th>
<th>Average yield per hectare (Kg.)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(1)</td>
<td>(2)</td>
<td>(3)</td>
<td>(4)</td>
<td>(5)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Upto 5 hectares</td>
<td>..</td>
<td>2108</td>
<td>1341</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Above 5 hectares and below 50 hectares</td>
<td>..</td>
<td>98</td>
<td>1503</td>
<td>432801</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 Above 50 hectares and below 100 hectares</td>
<td>..</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>2100</td>
<td>1128286</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 Above 100 hectares and below 200 hectares</td>
<td>..</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>4804</td>
<td>4705685</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 Above 200 hectares and below 400 hectares</td>
<td>..</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>18206</td>
<td>19951752</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 Above 400 hectares</td>
<td>..</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>11669</td>
<td>11521246</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All</td>
<td>..</td>
<td>2355</td>
<td>39623</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Note*: 1. No. of estates and area in hectares relate to those on 31st March 1965.
2. Production in kilogram relate to calendar year 1964.
3. NA—Not available.
**TABLE—3.7**

Disposal of Indian tea during 1955-56 and 1960-61 to 1964-65

(Figures are in thousand Kg.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Opening stock as on 1st April</th>
<th>Production during the year</th>
<th>Import during the calendar year</th>
<th>Export during the financial year</th>
<th>Closing stock at the end of the financial year</th>
<th>Estimated internal consumption</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1955-56</td>
<td>39652</td>
<td>307704</td>
<td>222</td>
<td>183769</td>
<td>63367</td>
<td>100442</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1960-61</td>
<td>60559</td>
<td>322429</td>
<td>..</td>
<td>196473</td>
<td>59709</td>
<td>126806</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1961-62</td>
<td>59709</td>
<td>355493</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>205329</td>
<td>70231</td>
<td>139646</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1962-63</td>
<td>70231</td>
<td>344551</td>
<td>..</td>
<td>220800</td>
<td>58268</td>
<td>135714</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1963-64</td>
<td>58268</td>
<td>344705</td>
<td>..</td>
<td>209328</td>
<td>52978</td>
<td>140667</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1964-65</td>
<td>52978</td>
<td>372984</td>
<td>..</td>
<td>212255</td>
<td>64701</td>
<td>149006</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3.9 Tea forms one of the most important items of export for Kerala as also at the all India level. India ranked first among the exporters of tea in the international market but, of late, Ceylon has wrested the first rank from India. While Ceylon doubled her pre-war exports by 1965, India achieved only an increase of about 25% over the same period. The comparatively high cost of production of Indian tea, the existence of an expanding domestic market and the rather sluggish growth of output are the main causes for this show down. The details of disposal of Indian tea for the last few years are provided in Table 3.7. It can be seen that internal consumption of tea increased by about 50% over the period 1955-56 to 1964-65 while exports increased by only about 18% over the same period.

Coffee

3.10 The all India production of coffee declined from 70 thousand tonnes in 1963-64 to 60 thousand tonnes in 1964-65. The production for 1965-66 is however estimated at 63 thousand tonnes. In Kerala, on the other hand, the trend in production for the last few years is one of steady increase. The production which stood at 8.57 thousand tonnes in 1963-64 went upto 9.69 thousand tonnes in 1964-65 and 9.88 thousand tonnes in 1965-66.

3.11 Palghat, Kozhikode and Cannanore are the major coffee producing districts of the State. These three districts together account for about 90% of the area under coffee and 94% of the coffee production in the State. The total area under coffee in the State was 23.60 thousand hectares in 1965-66 compared to 21.73 thousand hectares in the previous year. The statistics relating to the area and production of coffee in Kerala are presented in Table 3.8.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>District</th>
<th>Area (hectares)</th>
<th>Production (tonnes)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Trivandrum</td>
<td>(1)</td>
<td>(2)  (3)  (4)  (5)  (6)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quilon</td>
<td>237 193 237 127 127</td>
<td>6 6 6 3 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kottayam</td>
<td>80 160 244 246 245</td>
<td>39 40 57 57 57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ernakulam</td>
<td>2035 2021 2055 2369 3285</td>
<td>1723 1733 1710 1947 1947</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Palghat</td>
<td>12901 13150 13706 14852 15306</td>
<td>5169 5333 5402 6061 6242</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kozhikode</td>
<td>1747 1734 1789 2185 2645</td>
<td>846 854 858 1088 1088</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cannanore</td>
<td>18798 19130 20022 21733 23602</td>
<td>8271 8480 8568 9685 9678</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
CHAPTER IV

INDUSTRY AND MINING

The 1961 Census puts the employment in the industries and mining sector in Kerala at 11.22 lakhs as against 9.63 lakhs in 1951. But the percentage of industrial employment to total work force decreased from 20.48 in 1951 to 18.38 in 1961. During the 15 years of planning, State income (at 60-61 prices) in Kerala increased by 61.75%. Industrial income during the same period increased only by 44.69%. The percentage share of industrial income to State income also decreased from 16.17% in 1950-61 to 14.47% in 1965-66.

4.2 The number of working factories at the end of the year 1965 was 2820. The number of new registrations during the year 1966 was 182 and the number of cancellations 84. Thus the number of factories as on 31-12-1966 was 2918. This rate of increase in the number of factories (98) is only normal. The increase in 1965 was however slightly higher at 113. During the year 1966 saw mills registered the largest increase in number (14) followed by printing and binding industry (13) and oil mills (10), while the number of factory units in industries like rice milling and cotton textiles showed a decrease. Table 4.1 gives the details of new registrations and cancellations by industry group.

4.3 The number of working factories in the State increased from 2707 in 1964 to 2820 in 1965 and the employment increased from 1.86 lakhs to 1.95 lakhs during the period. Table 4.2 gives the details regarding the number of factories and employment by industrial sections for the period 1963-65.

4.4 The average daily earnings of the factory workers in Kerala is the lowest in India. Table 4.3 gives the State-wise comparison of the average earnings for 2 groups of workers viz.—

(i) those earning less than Rs. 200 p.m., and

(ii) those earning less than Rs. 400 p.m.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Name of Industry</th>
<th>No. of factories as on 31-12-1965</th>
<th>No. of factories opened during 1966</th>
<th>No. of factories removed during 1966</th>
<th>No. of factories working as on 31-12-1966</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Canning and preservation of fruits and vegetables</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>..</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Canning and preservation of fish and other sea foods</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>24</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Rice and flour mills</td>
<td>112</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>107</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Sugar</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>..</td>
<td>..</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Oil mills</td>
<td>272</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>282</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Tea factories</td>
<td>124</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>..</td>
<td>125</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Cashew factories</td>
<td>209</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>213</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Starch and other food articles except beverages</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>..</td>
<td>36</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Beedi and cigar</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>68</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Cotton textiles</td>
<td>242</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>239</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Knitting</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>..</td>
<td>..</td>
<td>12</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Coir</td>
<td>139</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>145</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Other textiles</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>..</td>
<td>..</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Umbrellas</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>..</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>17</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Saw mills</td>
<td>222</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>236</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Plywood</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>..</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>13</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Other timber industries including splints and veneers</td>
<td>207</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>214</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Paper mills</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>..</td>
<td>..</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Paper board, straw board and other paper products</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>..</td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Industry</td>
<td>194</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>207</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----</td>
<td>----</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>-----</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Printing and binding</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rubber products including tyre retraining</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>131</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Artificial manures</td>
<td>9</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>9</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pharmaceuticals</td>
<td>20</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>20</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soap</td>
<td>31</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>31</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other chemicals including matches</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
<td>32</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Petroleum refineries</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td>9</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bricks and tiles</td>
<td>221</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>224</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glass</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pottery, China and earthen ware</td>
<td>9</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>8</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cement</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Basic metal industries</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>33</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Metal products except machinery/transport equipment</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>96</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agricultural implements</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td>9</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General and jobbing engineering</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>77</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other machinery except electrical machinery</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>22</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electrical machinery</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
<td>27</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marine engine building and repairing</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td>9</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Repair of motor vehicles</td>
<td>132</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>141</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manufacture of bicycles</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other industries not classified above</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>74</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>2820</td>
<td>182</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>2918</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
TABLE—4.2

Registered factories and employment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>No. of Registered Factories</th>
<th>Employment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(1)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>1449</td>
<td>1563</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>456</td>
<td>443</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>466</td>
<td>484</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>236</td>
<td>217</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>2607</td>
<td>2707</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
4.5 Table 4.4 gives the distribution of working factories in Kerala by employment and average daily earnings for 1965. Out of 2820 working factories as many as 2100 employ less than 50 workers; only 11 factories employ more than 1000 workers. Seven out of the eleven units employing more than 1000 workers are in cashew industry. Cashew industry alone accounts for nearly 45% of the total factory employment and handloom for about 9%.

4.6 The prevalence of industries like cashew and handloom employing a very low level of technology has brought down the average daily wages. The fact that most of the establishments are small employing less than 50 workers is also partly responsible for the low level of wages.

4.7 The district-wise distribution of factories is presented in Table 4.5. Trichur district has the largest number of factories but Quilon district tops the list in factory employment. The number of factory workers in Quilon is about 82 thousand which forms nearly 42% of the total factory employment in the State. This high employment figure is a result of the concentration of cashew factories in Quilon.

4.8 Table 4.6 shows the production of selected industrial goods in Kerala and Table 4.7 gives the indices of industrial production. The production in almost all industries has registered an increase during the year 1965-66.
## TABLE—4.3

Earnings of Factory workers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Average per capita daily earnings for workers earning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Less than Rs. 200 p. m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1963 (Rs.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(1)</td>
<td>(2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Andhra Pradesh</td>
<td>..</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Assam</td>
<td>..</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 Bihar</td>
<td>..</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 Gujarat</td>
<td>..</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 Kerala</td>
<td>..</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 Madhya Pradesh</td>
<td>..</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 Madras</td>
<td>..</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 Maharashtra</td>
<td>..</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 Mysore</td>
<td>..</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 Orissa</td>
<td>..</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 Punjab</td>
<td>..</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 Rajasthan</td>
<td>..</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13 Uttar Pradesh</td>
<td>..</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14 West Bengal</td>
<td>..</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15 Delhi</td>
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</table>

Figures relating to 1964 are provisional.
### TABLE—4.4

Distribution of working Factories in Kerala according to employment as on 31st December 1965

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Name of Industry</th>
<th>1 to 49</th>
<th>50 to 99</th>
<th>100 to 499</th>
<th>500 to 999</th>
<th>1000 and above</th>
<th>State</th>
<th>Average earnings per day</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(1)</td>
<td>Canning and preservation of fruits and vegetables</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>165</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>276</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2)</td>
<td>Canning and preservation of fish and other sea foods</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>222</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>394</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>923</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(3)</td>
<td>Rice and other flour mills</td>
<td>108</td>
<td>1210</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>202</td>
<td>112</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(4)</td>
<td>Sugar</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>668</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>524</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(5)</td>
<td>Oil mills</td>
<td>269</td>
<td>1971</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>152</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>272</td>
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<tr>
<td>(6)</td>
<td>Tea</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>2068</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>3244</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>462</td>
<td>124</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(7)</td>
<td>Cashew</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>363</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>828</td>
<td>103</td>
<td>32021</td>
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<td>Starch and other food articles except beverages</td>
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<td></td>
<td>21</td>
<td>380</td>
<td>3</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Beedi and Cigar</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>1088</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>539</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>69</td>
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<td>23</td>
<td>1454</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>6200</td>
<td>6</td>
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<td>8</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>128</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>294</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(11)</td>
<td>Coir</td>
<td>109</td>
<td>1860</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>1327</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>3221</td>
<td>138</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(12)</td>
<td>Other textiles</td>
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<td>9</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>814</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1165</td>
</tr>
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<td>(13)</td>
<td>Umbrellas</td>
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<td>312</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>234</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(14)</td>
<td>Saw mills</td>
<td>203</td>
<td>2887</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>954</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>323</td>
<td>222</td>
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<td>Plywood</td>
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<td>82</td>
<td></td>
<td>10</td>
<td>1594</td>
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<td>14</td>
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<td>Other timber industries including splints and veneers</td>
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<td>3617</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>1636</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>1265</td>
<td>207</td>
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<td>1</td>
<td>655</td>
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<td>Paper board straw, board and other paper products</td>
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<td>37</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>50</td>
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<td>276</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
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<td>Printing and binding</td>
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<td>2423</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>612</td>
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<td>50 to 99</td>
<td>100 to 499</td>
<td>500 to 999</td>
<td>1000 and above</td>
<td>State</td>
<td>Average earnings per day</td>
</tr>
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<td>B</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
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<td>Rubber and rubber products including rubber retreading</td>
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<td>1560</td>
<td>9</td>
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<td>7</td>
<td>1342</td>
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<td>131</td>
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<td>75</td>
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<td>...</td>
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<td>65</td>
<td>4159</td>
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<td>129</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>237</td>
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<td>687</td>
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<td>133</td>
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<td>107</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>122</td>
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<td>54</td>
<td>973</td>
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<td>455</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1114</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35</td>
<td>Other machinery except electrical machinery</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>236</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>225</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36</td>
<td>Electrical machinery</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>234</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>348</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>420</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37</td>
<td>Marine engines, building and repairing</td>
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<td>3</td>
<td>163</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td>38</td>
<td>Repair of motor vehicles</td>
<td>113</td>
<td>1623</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>978</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1066</td>
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<tr>
<td>39</td>
<td>Manufacture of bicycles</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>152</td>
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<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
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<td>Other industries not classified above</td>
<td>59</td>
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<td>5</td>
<td>336</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>850</td>
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<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
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<td>2100</td>
<td>35890</td>
<td>351</td>
<td>22917</td>
<td>277</td>
<td>64816</td>
<td>81</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

A. No. of Factories  
B. Employment
TABLE—4.5

District wise distribution of working factories as on 31st December 1965

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Industry</th>
<th>Trivandrum</th>
<th>Quilon</th>
<th>Alleppey</th>
<th>Kottayam</th>
<th>Ernakulam</th>
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<td>A  B</td>
<td>A  B</td>
<td>A  B</td>
<td>A  B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Canning and preservation of fruits and vegetables</td>
<td>1  59</td>
<td></td>
<td>1  50</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Canning and preservation of fish and other sea foods</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>14 1265</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Rice and flour mills</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>5  93</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Sugar</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Oil mills</td>
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<td>18 155</td>
<td>14 77</td>
<td>36 270</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Tea</td>
<td>5 195</td>
<td>9 284</td>
<td>4127</td>
<td>1 10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Cashew</td>
<td>3476 177</td>
<td>72648</td>
<td>6 6564</td>
<td>4 1431</td>
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<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Starch and other food articles except beverages</td>
<td>2 32</td>
<td>5 249</td>
<td>8 133</td>
<td>1 10</td>
<td>2 84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Beedi and Cigar</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>5 108</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Cotton textiles</td>
<td>81200</td>
<td>1 940</td>
<td></td>
<td>7 1542</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Knitting</td>
<td>1 5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Coir</td>
<td>1 15</td>
<td>1 20</td>
<td>112 3984</td>
<td>1 16</td>
<td>13 1488</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Other textiles</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1 814</td>
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</tr>
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<td>Umbrellas</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3 33</td>
<td>1 17</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
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<td>15</td>
<td>Saw mills</td>
<td>1 3</td>
<td>19 420</td>
<td>1 3</td>
<td>36 541</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Plywood</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>5 396</td>
<td>1 21</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Other timber industries including splints and veneers</td>
<td>8 478</td>
<td>38 964</td>
<td>9 223</td>
<td>14 372</td>
<td>21 709</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Paper board, straw board and other paper products</td>
<td>31 1288</td>
<td>11 394</td>
<td>17 156</td>
<td>31 731</td>
<td>98 768</td>
</tr>
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<td>Palghat</td>
<td>Kochikode</td>
<td>Cunnanore</td>
<td>State</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------</td>
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<td>A</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
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<td>(1)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Canning and preservation of fruits and vegetables</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>332</td>
<td>..</td>
<td>..</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>Canning and preservation of fish and other sea foods</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>..</td>
<td>..</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>Rice and flour mills</td>
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<td>583</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>625</td>
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</tr>
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<td>1</td>
<td>344</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Oil mills</td>
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<td>532</td>
<td>7</td>
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<td>6</td>
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<td>86</td>
<td>3</td>
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<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
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<td>1810</td>
<td>..</td>
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<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>17</td>
<td>..</td>
<td>..</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Beedi and cigar</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>270</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>1069</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Cotton textiles</td>
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<td>2693</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>277</td>
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<td>167</td>
<td>..</td>
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<td>2</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Coir</td>
<td>..</td>
<td>..</td>
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A. No. of Factories  
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<th>State</th>
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<td>B</td>
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<td>Rubber products including tyre re-trading</td>
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<td>..</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Repair of motor vehicles</td>
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### TABLE—4.6

Production of selected industrial goods in Kerala

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<td>1</td>
<td>Sugar</td>
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<td>12671</td>
<td>8500</td>
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<td>2</td>
<td>Coffee</td>
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<td>12810</td>
<td>7395</td>
<td>10322</td>
<td>11989</td>
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<td>Tea</td>
<td>1000 kg.</td>
<td>38775</td>
<td>38056</td>
<td>42107</td>
<td>38597</td>
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<td>4</td>
<td>Salt</td>
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<td>6</td>
<td>4</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Vegetable oil products</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>20530</td>
<td>18358</td>
<td>16772</td>
<td>20975</td>
<td>17249</td>
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<td>6</td>
<td>Yarn</td>
<td>1000 kg.</td>
<td>10190</td>
<td>9925</td>
<td>10296</td>
<td>10922</td>
<td>12003</td>
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<td>7</td>
<td>Cloth</td>
<td>1000 metres</td>
<td>17239</td>
<td>15327</td>
<td>17334</td>
<td>20221</td>
<td>19118</td>
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<td>8</td>
<td>Plywood</td>
<td>Sq. metres</td>
<td>1573723</td>
<td>1798004</td>
<td>2169408</td>
<td>2167624</td>
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<td>Dipped rubber goods</td>
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<td>54655</td>
<td>52410</td>
<td>61106</td>
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<td>Whitewares (crockery)</td>
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<td>409</td>
<td>568</td>
<td>697</td>
<td>807</td>
<td>869</td>
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<td>12</td>
<td>Sanitary wares</td>
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<td>630</td>
<td>533</td>
<td>542</td>
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<td>Year</td>
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<td>Coffee</td>
<td>Tea</td>
<td>Salt</td>
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<td>Cloth</td>
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<td>57</td>
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<td>79</td>
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<td>1963</td>
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<td>113</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>109</td>
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<td>118</td>
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<td>1964</td>
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<td>57</td>
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<td>N.A.</td>
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<td>133</td>
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</table>

A.—Index of production  
B.—Percentage change over the previous year
Minerals

4.9 Kerala State accounts for less than 1% (by value) of the minerals produced in the country. The important minerals of the State are ilmenite, monazite, rutile, sillimanite, zircon, quartz, chinaclay and mica.

4.10. In 1949 nearly 90% of the world production of ilmenite was accounted for by India and the country had thus a virtual monopoly in the world market in regard to this mineral. But now there is stiff competition from foreign countries like Australia, Canada and Malaya and our production has dwindled to about 14000 tonnes in 1966 from 313000 tonnes in 1949. Kerala being the main producer of this mineral, the breakdown of the industry has hit the State hard by aggravating the already acute unemployment situation. The fact that the industry has its location in the coastal region where unemployment is particularly severe adds to the seriousness of the problem. The ilmenite processed in the State has a titanium dioxide content of 55 to 60% compared to 45% for the Malayan ilmenite. It is a pity that in spite of this inherent advantage, the Indian product has lost its world market.

4.11 The details regarding production and sale of rutile, ilmenite and monazite are given in Tables 4.8, 4.9 and 4.10

**TABLE—4.8**

<table>
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<th>Year</th>
<th>Production (Tonnes)</th>
<th>Export (Tonnes)</th>
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<tr>
<td>(1)</td>
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<tr>
<td>1960</td>
<td>982</td>
<td>1053</td>
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<td>1961</td>
<td>818</td>
<td>775</td>
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<td>1962</td>
<td>1603</td>
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<td>1963</td>
<td>1990</td>
<td>1722</td>
</tr>
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<td>1964</td>
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<td>1893</td>
</tr>
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<td>1965</td>
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<td>1966</td>
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TABLE—4.9
Production and sale of ilmenite

<table>
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<th>Production (Tonnes)</th>
<th>Export (Tonnes)</th>
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<td>238875</td>
<td>228697</td>
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<td>1961</td>
<td>168677</td>
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<td>1962</td>
<td>138007</td>
<td>104486</td>
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<td>1963</td>
<td>26537</td>
<td>77747</td>
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<td>1964</td>
<td>4409</td>
<td>31162</td>
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<td>1965</td>
<td>2941</td>
<td>11753</td>
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<tr>
<td>1966</td>
<td>5917</td>
<td>13609</td>
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TABLE—4.10
Production and export of monazite

<table>
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<th>Year</th>
<th>Production (Tonnes)</th>
<th>Export (Tonnes)</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1960</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1961</td>
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<td>1962</td>
<td>86</td>
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<td>1964</td>
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<tr>
<td>1965</td>
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<td>201</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1966</td>
<td>208</td>
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</table>

4.12 The main use of ilmenite is in the production of titanium di-oxide white pigment. Travancore Titanium Products started producing rutile grade titanium di-oxide in 1962. This factory has an installed capacity of 18 tonnes per day and has been recently allowed to increase its output by an additional 50 tonnes a day. It is expected that the shortage of titanium di-oxide in the country would be eased with the increase in production of Travancore Titanium Products.

4.13 The next important mineral is china clay. The state produced over 52 thousand tonnes of raw china clay in 1966. The Electro Diesel Equipment Company started producing china clay in 1965, but the Kerala Producers discontinued their production during 1966.
4.14 The production of raw quartz in 1966 was about 15 thousand tonnes. The Pallathra Bricks and Tile Works, who are the main consumers of quartz remained closed from 1-5-1966 owing to a conflict between the management and the workers. Details regarding production and sale of quartz, china clay, tile clay, etc., are given in Table 4.11.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Production (tonnes)</th>
<th>Sales (tonnes)</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quartz</td>
<td>14817</td>
<td>6320</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>China Clay</td>
<td>52149</td>
<td>458</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tile Clay</td>
<td>24640</td>
<td>10515</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fire Clay</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ball Clay</td>
<td>444</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4.15 A geological survey of limited scope was carried out in 1966 and it gave the following results.

(a) The survey on the deposit of iron ore in Kozhikode and Kottayam Districts shows that the mining of ore is not economical.

(b) The survey on the deposit of china clay shows that there is a possible reserve of 12.5 to 14.5 million tonnes of china clay, ball clay and fire clay in the State.

(c) The investigation conducted during the year shows that there is a deposit of 400 tonnes of graphite in Ernakulam District.
CHAPTER V

POWER

Kerala is in an advantageous position having been favoured with abundant water resources which could be tapped for the generation of cheap electric power. The hydro electric potential of the State is estimated at 2.2 million K.W. at 60% load factor as against 40 million K.W. for all India.

5.2 The installed capacity of the State system as on 31-12-1966 is 360,500 K.W. The details of the projects in operation and the projects in execution are given below:

A. Projects in operation as on 31-12-1966

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project</th>
<th>Basin</th>
<th>Power Capacity (K.W.)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Pallivasal</td>
<td>Periyar</td>
<td>37,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Senkulam</td>
<td>do.</td>
<td>48,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Neriamangalam</td>
<td>do.</td>
<td>45,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Peringalkuthu (left bank)</td>
<td>Chalakudy</td>
<td>32,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Panniyar</td>
<td>Periyar</td>
<td>30,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Sholayar</td>
<td>Chalakudy</td>
<td>18,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Sabarigiri</td>
<td>Pamba</td>
<td>150,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

360,500

B. Projects under execution

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project</th>
<th>Basin</th>
<th>Power Capacity (K.W.)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8. Sabarigiri</td>
<td>Pamba</td>
<td>150,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Sholayar</td>
<td>Chalakudy</td>
<td>36,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Kuttiyadi</td>
<td>Kuttiyadi</td>
<td>75,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. Idikki Stage I</td>
<td>Periyar</td>
<td>390,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

651,000

5.3 The 2nd unit of Sholayar and 3rd unit of Sabarigiri will be commissioned during the year 1967-68 and the first stage of Idikki and Kuttiyadi projects are expected to start commercial production towards the close of the Fourth Plan.
5.4 During the year 1965-66, 841.94 million units of electricity were generated in the State and 116.48 million K.W. of electricity was purchased from neighbouring States. Even after the purchase, power cuts had to be imposed during summer months. The details regarding generation and purchase of electricity are given in Table 5.1.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Electricity generated in the State</td>
<td>694.38</td>
<td>715.55</td>
<td>762.88</td>
<td>795.10</td>
<td>841.94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purchase from neighbouring States</td>
<td>56.76</td>
<td>59.56</td>
<td>78.89</td>
<td>97.20</td>
<td>116.48</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5.5 Table 5.2 gives the details of connected load and number of consumers as on 31-3-1966 and Table 5.3 gives the percentage distribution of consumption of energy and revenue collected from different categories of consumers.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>No. of consumers</th>
<th>Connected load (KW)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Light and fans</td>
<td>296809</td>
<td>152296</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Domestic heat and small power</td>
<td>10502</td>
<td>19287</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(commercial)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Industrial power L. T.</td>
<td>9900</td>
<td>106896</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Industrial power H. T.</td>
<td>293</td>
<td>164918</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Irrigation and agriculture</td>
<td>6957</td>
<td>38208</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Water works and sewage pumping</td>
<td>245</td>
<td>4078</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Bulk supplies to licencees and export</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>20555</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>32411</td>
<td>505640</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public lighting (No. of lights)</td>
<td>106996</td>
<td>4211</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
TABLE—5.3
Percentage distribution of consumption of energy and receipts (1965-66)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category of consumers</th>
<th>Energy consumed (%)</th>
<th>Revenue collected (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Domestic heat and small power</td>
<td>1.32</td>
<td>40.29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Light and fans</td>
<td>8.78</td>
<td>3.42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Commercial heat</td>
<td>1.65</td>
<td>3.79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Industrial power L. T.</td>
<td>9.86</td>
<td>11.78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Industrial power H. T.</td>
<td>66.34</td>
<td>30.42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Public lighting</td>
<td>1.18</td>
<td>4.34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Irrigation and agriculture</td>
<td>3.20</td>
<td>2.62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Water works and sewage pumping</td>
<td>1.05</td>
<td>0.68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Bulk supplies to licencees and export</td>
<td>6.62</td>
<td>2.66</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total                                  100.00               100.00

5.6 The number of centres electrified as on 31-3-1966 was 1935 and the number of consumers 324,111 while the corresponding numbers for 31-3-1965 were 1875 and 280,015. Table 5.4 gives the statistics relating to Kerala power system.

TABLE—5.4
Statistics relating to Kerala power system as on 31-3-1966

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>At the beginning of</th>
<th>Achievement during 65-66</th>
<th>Target for fourth Plan 70-71</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>First Plan</td>
<td>Second Plan</td>
<td>Third Plan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(1)</td>
<td>(2)</td>
<td>(3)</td>
<td>(4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Centres electrified</td>
<td>158</td>
<td>902</td>
<td>1849</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Consumers</td>
<td>28119</td>
<td>79575</td>
<td>174993</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Street lights installed</td>
<td>7905</td>
<td>25489</td>
<td>82645</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Generation capacity (kw)</td>
<td>28500</td>
<td>85500</td>
<td>147500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Maximum demand (kw)</td>
<td>24400</td>
<td>62900</td>
<td>125700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 Units generated (million units per annum)</td>
<td>150.98</td>
<td>349.78</td>
<td>581.82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Units purchased</td>
<td>16.84</td>
<td>1.46</td>
<td>50.34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Puncha load (kw)</td>
<td>8700</td>
<td>12057</td>
<td>20111</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Total connected load (kw)</td>
<td>69569</td>
<td>142353</td>
<td>308015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Per capita consumption per annum (units)</td>
<td>13.00</td>
<td>18.50</td>
<td>30.10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
CHAPTER VI

TRANSPORT

An efficient and well developed system of transport and communications is the keystone of economic development of a country. The transport system of the State consists of 892 K.M. of railways, 17182 K.M. of roads, 1885 K.M. of inland waterways, 111 statute miles of airways and 13 ports including the major port of Cochin and two intermediate ports of Alleppey and Calicut. Though there is an effective net work of road transport, not much development could be recorded in the fields of railways, waterways and airways. The State has an average road length of 44 K.M. per 100 sq. K.M., as against the all-India average of 23 and the rail length per lakh of population (1961) in Kerala is only 5 K.M. while that of India is 15 K.M.

6.2 Under road transport the private sector possesses 3445 buses and public sector 921 buses and these help to link the district head quarters with important market places, ports and railway stations. Receipts under M. V. Act increased from Rs. 391 lakhs in 1964-65 to Rs. 416 lakhs in 1965-66. The details are given in Table 6.1.

Road Transport

6.3 The nationalisation of the road transport system is fast taking its roots in the State. The private sector is allowed a limited overlapping running in the nationalised routes.

The important centres of neighbouring States like Madurai and Mysore are linked by express services. The cheap and quick fast passenger system has proved to be a considerable success. However services so far introduced have not been sufficient to make the public in the northern parts of the State feel the
### TABLE—6.1

Receipts under Motor Vehicles Act

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Head</th>
<th>1964-65</th>
<th>1965-66</th>
<th>1966-67 (Budget Estimates)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(1)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Receipts under the Indian Motor Vehicles Act</td>
<td>27.77</td>
<td>18.40</td>
<td>56.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Receipts under provincial Motor Vehicles Tax Act</td>
<td>363.05</td>
<td>397.40</td>
<td>412.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Receipts under non-motor vehicles</td>
<td>0.29</td>
<td>0.12</td>
<td>0.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Other receipts</td>
<td>0.35</td>
<td>0.20</td>
<td>1.95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>391.46</td>
<td>416.12</td>
<td>470.50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

existence and availability of a reliable system of nationalised bus services.

6.4 The State Transport Corporation was formed with effect from 1-4-1965. The capital requirement of the Corporation is being met by the contribution of State and Central Governments in the proportion 4:1. The total assets of the Corporation as on 31-3-1966 amounted to Rs. 579.04 lakhs.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>District</th>
<th>No. of routes as on</th>
<th>Route k.m. as on</th>
<th>Gross distance operated during</th>
<th>No. of passengers carried as ('000)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>31-3-1965 31-3-1966</td>
<td>31-3-1965 1964-65 (000 k. m.)</td>
<td>1965-66 (000 k. m.)</td>
<td>1964-65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trivandrum Central</td>
<td>136 152</td>
<td>5945</td>
<td>6013</td>
<td>15222686</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trivandrum City</td>
<td>248 252</td>
<td>2854</td>
<td>2806</td>
<td>6589106</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quilon</td>
<td>24 28</td>
<td>1384</td>
<td>1545</td>
<td>4978125</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kottarakara</td>
<td>29 35</td>
<td>1099</td>
<td>1199</td>
<td>3339688</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kottayam</td>
<td>35 41</td>
<td>1519</td>
<td>2193</td>
<td>6600854</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alleppey</td>
<td>31 32</td>
<td>1325</td>
<td>1426</td>
<td>6143944</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ernakulam</td>
<td>16 21</td>
<td>1137</td>
<td>1196</td>
<td>3844568</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alwaye</td>
<td>27 32</td>
<td>816</td>
<td>681</td>
<td>4946451</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trichur</td>
<td>12 12</td>
<td>1117</td>
<td>1045</td>
<td>3807116</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kozhikode</td>
<td>12 13</td>
<td>2310</td>
<td>2427</td>
<td>5123784</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Workshops and other offices | ... | ... | ... | 242111 | 281429 | ... | ...

| TOTAL               | 553 600 17832 | 19678 60860556 64181873 | 139905495 | 158529958 |
6.5 At the end of the Third Plan the Corporation had a fleet strength of 1011 vehicles (including 921 buses, 53 lorries and 16 other vehicles) with a seating capacity of 40,524. The details regarding number of routes and distance covered and number of passengers carried are presented in Table 6.2. The distance operated and the earnings for the year 1964-65 and 1965-66 are shown in Table 6.3.

**TABLE 6.3**

Distance operated and earnings by type of service

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of service</th>
<th>1964-65</th>
<th>1965-66</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Distance operated in lakhs of k.m.</td>
<td>Earnings in lakhs of Rs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(1)</td>
<td>(2)</td>
<td>(3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Deluxe and express services</td>
<td>8.4</td>
<td>7.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Fast passenger services and ordinary services</td>
<td>511.9</td>
<td>459.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. City services</td>
<td>64.6</td>
<td>46.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Parcel services</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>2.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Goods services</td>
<td>7.7</td>
<td>10.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Private hire</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>3.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Others (non remunerative distances)</td>
<td>11.84</td>
<td>24.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>609.6</td>
<td>553.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 6.4 gives the revenue expenditure and profits of the Corporation from 1956-67. There is a regular increase in the profits from 1960 onwards. In 1965-66 there is 14.2% increase in earnings and 76.6% increase in profits over 1964-65.
TABLE—6.4

Revenue expenditure and profit or loss

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Revenue</th>
<th>Expenditure</th>
<th>Profit (+) or loss (—)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1956-57</td>
<td>194.84</td>
<td>171.03</td>
<td>+23.81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1960-61</td>
<td>294.18</td>
<td>284.01</td>
<td>+10.17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1961-62</td>
<td>361.95</td>
<td>330.39</td>
<td>+31.56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1962-63</td>
<td>434.20</td>
<td>394.70</td>
<td>+39.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1963-64</td>
<td>476.90</td>
<td>449.26</td>
<td>+28.64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1964-65</td>
<td>553.88</td>
<td>529.68</td>
<td>+24.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1965-66</td>
<td>631.21</td>
<td>590.66</td>
<td>+40.55</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

6.6 The number of buses in each district, average earnings per seat, passengers carried etc. are provided in Table 6.5.

6.7 The number of permanent and temporary employees on the rolls of the undertaking increased from 5840 as at the beginning of the Third Plan period to 7212 on 31-3-1966. The growth in service operation during Third Plan period is evident from Table 6.6.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>District</th>
<th>No. of buses held on</th>
<th>Average earnings passengers (in paisa)</th>
<th>Total earnings in Rs.</th>
<th>Earnings/ vehicle on road/day Rs.</th>
<th>Earnings/ effective bus k.m.(paisa)</th>
<th>Earnings/ seat k.m. (paisa)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Trivandrum Central</td>
<td>194</td>
<td>180</td>
<td>45.0</td>
<td>33.7</td>
<td>14197962</td>
<td>222.17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trivandrum City</td>
<td>141</td>
<td>140</td>
<td>19.7</td>
<td>14.4</td>
<td>4982327</td>
<td>103.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quilon</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>37.3</td>
<td>35.9</td>
<td>5294710</td>
<td>259.24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kottarakara</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>34.3</td>
<td>34.1</td>
<td>3250877</td>
<td>229.14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kottayam</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>104</td>
<td>46.4</td>
<td>44.8</td>
<td>8427521</td>
<td>267.83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alleppey</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>39.3</td>
<td>37.2</td>
<td>6431819</td>
<td>250.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ernakulam</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>51.0</td>
<td>47.7</td>
<td>4021434</td>
<td>250.24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alwaye</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>29.8</td>
<td>29.0</td>
<td>4745389</td>
<td>212.54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trichur</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>53.9</td>
<td>60.9</td>
<td>4062617</td>
<td>266.59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kozhikode</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>94.2</td>
<td>110.8</td>
<td>4940900</td>
<td>327.87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>829</td>
<td>817</td>
<td>36.8</td>
<td>37.0</td>
<td>63121144*</td>
<td>229.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* It includes the miscellaneous revenue of Rs. 2765588.


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Items</th>
<th>As on 1-4-1961</th>
<th>As on the last day of the year</th>
<th>As on 31-3-1966</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(2)</td>
<td>(3)</td>
<td>(4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. No. of routes under operation (No.)</td>
<td>358</td>
<td>433</td>
<td>448</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Route distance under operation (k.m.)</td>
<td>9923</td>
<td>12194</td>
<td>13891</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Schedules under operation</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buses</td>
<td>464</td>
<td>554</td>
<td>614</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lorries</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>499</td>
<td>588</td>
<td>649</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 Daily scheduled distance (k.m.)</td>
<td>113290</td>
<td>136072</td>
<td>158936</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 Receipts per day (average for the year)</td>
<td>80598</td>
<td>99165</td>
<td>118958</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 No. of passengers carried daily (average for year)</td>
<td>264832</td>
<td>314678</td>
<td>366404</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Inland Navigation

6.8 The inland navigation system of Kerala includes navigable rivers, canals and back waters. Kerala State has a total navigable length of 1885 k.m. of waterways which is roughly 20% of the total water transport mileage of India. The west coast canal system starts from Trivandrum and stretches upto Hosdurg with a length of 555 k.m. Some portion of this canal at north Malabar is under construction. About 25000 country crafts with a registered tonnage of nearly 2 lakhs, 500 motor boats and 1300 other crafts ply in the inland waters of the State.

6.9 The water transport section of State Transport Corporation has a fleet of 11 boats with a seating capacity of 1571. This section incurred a loss of Rs. 51475.90. The earnings and expenditure of the water transport section is given in Table 6.7.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Revenue (Rs. in lakhs)</th>
<th>Expenditure (Rs. in lakhs)</th>
<th>Profit (+) or loss (—)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1956-57</td>
<td>4.57</td>
<td>4.77</td>
<td>(—) 0.17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1960-61</td>
<td>5.80</td>
<td>7.50</td>
<td>(—) 1.70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1961-62</td>
<td>5.96</td>
<td>7.90</td>
<td>(—) 1.94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1962-63</td>
<td>5.83</td>
<td>7.55</td>
<td>(—) 1.72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1963-64</td>
<td>6.06</td>
<td>7.86</td>
<td>(—) 1.80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1964-65</td>
<td>6.92</td>
<td>9.45</td>
<td>(—) 2.53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1965-66</td>
<td>8.78</td>
<td>9.30</td>
<td>(—) 0.51</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Railway Transport

6.10 The system of railways in the State is made up of 553 k.m. of broad-gauge lines and 339 k.m. of metre-gauge lines. The details of route mileage in the State are given in Table 6.8. The major harbour of Cochin is served by broad and metre-gauge lines. But the flow of goods from south to north of Kerala is not smooth, owing to the change of gauge at Ernakulam.
### Table 6.3

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Division</th>
<th>Broadgauge</th>
<th>Metre gauge</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(1)</td>
<td>(2)</td>
<td>(3)</td>
<td>(4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Madurai</td>
<td></td>
<td>333</td>
<td>333</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Olavakkode</td>
<td>553</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>559</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>553</td>
<td>339</td>
<td>892</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

6.11 The production of cash crops in the State and lack of a developed railway system enhance the importance of road transport. There is heavy passenger traffic in the industrial centres of Kerala. There is no broad-gauge railway South of Ernakulam and the change of gauge at Ernakulam is a great hindrance to the economic development of the State.
CHAPTER VII

EXPORT-IMPORT TRADE

Kerala's earnings from foreign exports registered an increase of about 15% during 1964-65 compared to the previous year. The total value of exports to foreign countries during 1965-66 was about Rs. 91.30 crores as against Rs. 90.61 crores for the previous year.

Cashew Kernels

7.2 There has been a steady increase in the export of cashew kernels from the State over the past few years though it declined slightly in 1965-66. Cashew Kernels occupy an important place in Kerala's foreign trade. Out of the total foreign export earnings of Rs. 90.61 crores in 1964-65 cashew kernels accounted for Rs. 27.94 crores. The exports of cashew kernels registered an increase of 27% in value in 1964-65 over the previous year. A subsidiary item of export which is a bye product of the cashew industry is cashew shell liquid. Commencing from 1960, our exports of cashew shell liquid have steadily grown over the years, the exports being valued at Rs. 204 lakhs in 1964-65. During the period January to October 1966 exports of cashew kernels and shell liquid were valued at Rs. 32.98 crores as against Rs. 26.17 crores during the corresponding period of 1965. The quantity of kernels exported declined from 45.78 thousand tonnes in January-October 1965 to 42.30 thousand tonnes in January-October 1966. Obviously the gain in earnings during the period has to be traced to the favourable price factor caused by the devaluation of the rupee. The prices for quality kernels ruled higher in the past devaluation period. The slight fall in the quantity exported from India during 1966 is mainly due to increasing competition from African countries and Brazil. The principal problem hindering the growth of the industry is the heavy reliance on imports for requirements of raw nuts.
Kerala imported 1.61 lakh tonnes of raw nuts valued at Rs. 14.48 crores during 1964-65. The solution lies in stepping up indigenous production of cashew nuts so that undue dependence on imports of raw nuts may be avoided.

Coir and Coir Products

7.3 Coir industry now earns about 10 to 11 crores of rupees worth of foreign exchange. The overall trend of coir yarn exports has not been quite satisfactory. The last two years have recorded a decline in export earnings as compared to 1963-64 which showed an increase of 6.8% in earnings over the previous year. The primary reason for the static trend in external demand for coir and coir products is competition from sial in foreign countries and from jute carpets within the country.

Pepper

7.4 Kerala produces over 95% of the country's total output of pepper. Pepper is primarily an export commodity 75% of the produce being sent out of India. Exports of pepper have been subject to considerable fluctuations from year to year. Exports declined in 1963-64 but during the last two years they have registered substantial increase. Pepper exports accounted for Rs. 7.51 crores in 1964-65 and Rs. 10.35 crores in 1965-66. From an annual average of about 13 thousand tonnes during the period 1951-55 exports of pepper rose to 18 thousand tonnes in 1964-65. During 1965-66 there has been a further rise in the quantum as well as value of pepper exports. Soon after devaluation, our business transactions with U.S.A. and other Western Countries increased. Our two principal competitors in the field are Indonesia and Malaysia. The future trend of pepper prices will depend on the buying policy of U.S.A. and U.S.S.R. and the selling policy of Indonesian exporters.

Coffee

7.5 Foreign exports for 1965-66 have increased as compared to the previous year. The earnings rose to Rs. 5.02 crores from Rs. 4.42 crores in 1964-65.
7.6 Tea exports accounted for Rs. 23.14 crores in 1965-66 while they were of the value of 21.78 crores during the previous year.

7.7 During 1965-66 exports of ginger, lemongrass oil and oil-cake have registered a decline. Export of rubber manufactures improved. Foreign exports of cardamom from the ports of Kerala also increased. The quantity of cardamom exported during 1965-66 from our ports was about 310 tonnes valued at nearly Rs. 67 lakhs as compared to 260 tonnes valued at Rs. 47 lakhs during the previous year. Superior varieties have been in good demand with overseas buyers.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Qty.</td>
<td>Value (Rs. lakhs)</td>
<td>Qty. Value (Rs. lakhs)</td>
<td>Qty. Value (Rs. lakhs)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Cardamom</td>
<td>Tonnes</td>
<td>369.90</td>
<td>76.28</td>
<td>405.49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Cashew kernel</td>
<td>Tonnes</td>
<td>36278.93</td>
<td>1691.44</td>
<td>41637.65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Cashew shell liquid</td>
<td>Tonnes</td>
<td>5182.91</td>
<td>48.53</td>
<td>5953.64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Coffee</td>
<td>Tonnes</td>
<td>6233.10</td>
<td>178.89</td>
<td>5630.02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Coir &amp; coir products</td>
<td>Tonnes</td>
<td>64782.00</td>
<td>854.98</td>
<td>75277.62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Fish and meal</td>
<td>Tonnes</td>
<td>5789.91</td>
<td>193.13</td>
<td>6498.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Ginger</td>
<td>Tonnes</td>
<td>4513.04</td>
<td>68.47</td>
<td>5214.83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Lemongrass oil</td>
<td>'000 lts.</td>
<td>1147.67</td>
<td>200.76</td>
<td>995.61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Pepper</td>
<td>Tonnes</td>
<td>15745.70</td>
<td>713.87</td>
<td>20928.26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Tea</td>
<td>Tonnes</td>
<td>36528.70</td>
<td>2069.29</td>
<td>36007.42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Betel nuts</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Cocoa nuts</td>
<td>Lakhs</td>
<td>0.10</td>
<td>0.04</td>
<td>0.21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Cocoa nut oil</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Oil cake</td>
<td>Tonnes</td>
<td>1477.00</td>
<td>4.75</td>
<td>1398.80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Copra</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Rubber raw</td>
<td></td>
<td>0.19</td>
<td>0.01</td>
<td>0.41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Rubber manufactures</td>
<td></td>
<td>9.60</td>
<td>0.39</td>
<td>0.18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Wood &amp; timber</td>
<td></td>
<td>N.A.</td>
<td>142.18</td>
<td>N.A.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Sundries</td>
<td></td>
<td>500.93</td>
<td></td>
<td>882.39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>6749.93</td>
<td></td>
<td>7549.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St. No.</td>
<td>Commodity</td>
<td>Unit</td>
<td>1963-64 Qty.</td>
<td>1963-64 Value (Rs. lakhs)</td>
<td>1964-65 Qty.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------</td>
<td>----------------------------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>---------------------------</td>
<td>--------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Cardamom</td>
<td>Tonnes</td>
<td>440.00</td>
<td>69.45</td>
<td>260.89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Cashew kernel</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>51703.56</td>
<td>2198.38</td>
<td>51625.17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Cashew shell liquid</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>10457.77</td>
<td>142.47</td>
<td>13019.99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Coffee</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>11912.52</td>
<td>445.27</td>
<td>10496.45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Coir &amp; Coir products</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>75871.49</td>
<td>1117.83</td>
<td>71552.63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Fish and meal</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>7972.80</td>
<td>379.50</td>
<td>10680.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Ginger</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>3206.22</td>
<td>99.64</td>
<td>2683.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Lemongrass oil</td>
<td>'000 ltrs.</td>
<td>864.61</td>
<td>128.64</td>
<td>1109.19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Pepper</td>
<td>Tonnes</td>
<td>16898.63</td>
<td>537.15</td>
<td>18417.91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Tea</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>39975.20</td>
<td>2106.53</td>
<td>40377.37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Betel nuts</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>0.02</td>
<td>0.05</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Cacao nuts</td>
<td>Lakhs</td>
<td>0.02</td>
<td>0.05</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Cacao nut oil</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Oil cake</td>
<td>Tonnes</td>
<td>1862.60</td>
<td>5.87</td>
<td>3865.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Copra</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Rubber raw</td>
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<td>41.40</td>
<td>2.15</td>
<td>19.74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Rubber manufactures</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Wood &amp; timber</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Sundries</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>7907.14</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>9060.70</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Provisional figures.
TABLE—7.2
Value or Imports through the Ports of Kerala

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<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(1)</td>
<td>(2)</td>
<td>(3)</td>
<td>(4)</td>
<td>(5)</td>
<td>(6)</td>
<td>(7)</td>
<td>(8)</td>
<td>(9)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Cotton</td>
<td>Tonnes</td>
<td>27444.10</td>
<td>1033.34</td>
<td>26687.74</td>
<td>965.09</td>
<td>27634.14</td>
<td>1045.02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Cotton piece goods</td>
<td>'000 metres</td>
<td>16750.66</td>
<td>237.81</td>
<td>17176.52</td>
<td>261.76</td>
<td>13761.18</td>
<td>241.69</td>
</tr>
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<td>3</td>
<td>Building &amp; engineering materials</td>
<td>Tonnes</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>126.11</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>129.87</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>140.50</td>
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<td>Copra</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>20720.91</td>
<td>223.43</td>
<td>19778.26</td>
<td>187.58</td>
<td>18328.22</td>
<td>171.52</td>
</tr>
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<td>5</td>
<td>Fruits &amp; vegetables including cashew nuts</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>891.05</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>593.45</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>877.06</td>
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<td>6</td>
<td>Grains, pulses etc.</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>37920.43</td>
<td>215.85</td>
<td>126593.54</td>
<td>646.90</td>
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<td>Soap</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
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<td>87.29</td>
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<td>20101.56</td>
<td>222.38</td>
<td>29294.61</td>
<td>324.39</td>
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<td>9</td>
<td>Drugs &amp; medicines</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>17.53</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>18.43</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>16.88</td>
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<td>10</td>
<td>Manure</td>
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<td>94.76</td>
<td>74460.99</td>
<td>120.90</td>
<td>100943.13</td>
<td>154.89</td>
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<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Metals</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
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<td>38879.60</td>
<td>503.17</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Mineral oil</td>
<td>lakh litres</td>
<td>5086.23</td>
<td>746.70</td>
<td>6081.65</td>
<td>751.23</td>
<td>3627.57</td>
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<td>13</td>
<td>Vegetable oil</td>
<td>'000 litres</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>67.72</td>
<td>N.A.</td>
<td>104.55</td>
<td>N.A.</td>
<td>65.63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Beedt leaves</td>
<td>Tonnes</td>
<td>1435.23</td>
<td>29.91</td>
<td>2191.21</td>
<td>37.50</td>
<td>608.90</td>
<td>18.69</td>
</tr>
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<td>15</td>
<td>Chemicals</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>N.A.</td>
<td>125.53</td>
<td>N.A.</td>
<td>136.12</td>
<td>N.A.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Coal, coke &amp; pitch</td>
<td>'000 Tonnes</td>
<td>385.05</td>
<td>373.17</td>
<td>402.92</td>
<td>272.82</td>
<td>390.26</td>
<td>357.16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Liquors</td>
<td>'000 litres</td>
<td>143.97</td>
<td>20.12</td>
<td>86.36</td>
<td>10.50</td>
<td>117.30</td>
<td>12.70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Paper and paste board</td>
<td>Tonnes</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>59.02</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>82.44</td>
<td>9369.76</td>
<td>87.99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Silk manufactures</td>
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<td>...</td>
<td>59.21</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>56.83</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>58.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Sulphur</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>55.51</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>44.62</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>72.29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Tobacco (Manuf. &amp; Unmanuf.)</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>3549.82</td>
<td>138.88</td>
<td>2672.56</td>
<td>104.24</td>
<td>3012.51</td>
<td>121.91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Wood pulp</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>8210.50</td>
<td>78.86</td>
<td>8953.50</td>
<td>79.22</td>
<td>12400.80</td>
<td>113.74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>Sundries</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>2143.01</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>1757.60</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>2169.18</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total                                      ... | 7444.39 | ... | 7168.49 | ... | 8146.15 |
## TABLE 7.2—(Contd.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Commodity</th>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Qty. 1963-64</th>
<th>Value 1963-64</th>
<th>Qty. 1964-65</th>
<th>Value 1964-65</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Cotton</td>
<td>Tonnes</td>
<td>24970.25</td>
<td>1421.62</td>
<td>19568.56</td>
<td>951.03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Cotton piece goods</td>
<td>'000 metres</td>
<td>12628.94</td>
<td>233.36</td>
<td>9614.22</td>
<td>209.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Building &amp; engineering materials</td>
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<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Fruits &amp; vegetables including cashew nuts</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>1227.73</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>1462.86</td>
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<td>6</td>
<td>Grains, pulses etc.</td>
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<td>9</td>
<td>Drugs &amp; medicines</td>
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<td>...</td>
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<td>...</td>
<td>22.36</td>
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<td>30477.62</td>
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<td>Mineral oil</td>
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<td>Vegetable oil</td>
<td>'000 litres</td>
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<td>13.18</td>
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<td>76.29</td>
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<td>Coal, coke &amp; pitch</td>
<td>'000 Tonnes</td>
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<td>334.06</td>
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<td>Liquors</td>
<td>'000 litres</td>
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<td>5.48</td>
<td>94.50</td>
<td>10.07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Paper and paste board</td>
<td>Tonnes</td>
<td>7671.10</td>
<td>58.90</td>
<td>7381.89</td>
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<td>26.41</td>
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<td>79.53</td>
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<td>21</td>
<td>Tobacco-Manufactured &amp; Unmanufactured</td>
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<td>2638.55</td>
<td>108.01</td>
<td>6263.67</td>
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<td>22</td>
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<td>118.08</td>
<td>8185.39</td>
<td>80.81</td>
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<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>Sundries</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>2830.08</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>4667.15</td>
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</tr>
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Total: 8603.91 10223.52
CHAPTER VIII

PRICES AND COST OF LIVING

While reviewing the economic situation in Kerala, it can be said that as in the previous five years, the year 1966 also recorded an all round rise in prices. This had resulted in the upward movement of the consumer price index numbers too.

8.2 The working class consumer price index numbers for selected centres in Kerala during the last six years are furnished in Table 8.1. Trivandrum, Alleppey, Changanacherry and Trichur are some of the centres where the rise was very high. Compared to 1965, the indices in these centres rose by 70, 70, 67 and 71 points respectively. The rise was minimum at Punalur being 46 points only. During the year under report, the average index for the State rose by 59 points as against a rise of 54 points during the previous year. The index which stood at 478 during 1961 has risen to 673 in 1966, recording an increase of 40.80%.

8.3 Table 8.2 gives the consumer price index numbers for selected centres (towns) in India in 1965 and 1966. The all India index (base '49=100) has registered a marked rise between January and September 1966. From 173 in January 1966, the index rose to 191 by September 1966 registering an increase of 10.40% while the rise during the corresponding period in 1965 was 4.24%. Mysore recorded the maximum rise of 39 points followed by Ludhiana with 26 points and Guwahati by 24 points.

8.4 The cost of living index numbers in India and some foreign countries are furnished in Table 8.3. It is clear that the movement of the index in India has been faster than in those countries. During the period January to October 1966, the all India index has recorded a rise of 10.98% while that of U.K. and U.S.A. rose by only 2.69% and 2.99% respectively.

8.5 Table 8.4 gives the consumer price index numbers for selected towns in Kerala during certain months of 1965 and
1966. In each centre, the indices for different months in 1966 were higher than those for corresponding months in 1965. After a slight fall during February and March, the indices recovered to the same level as at the beginning of the year in April. The index number rose steadily except for a slight fall in September and attained the peak level in December 1966. The average index for the State was 701 in December 1966 as against 652 in December 1965, the increase being 7.5%.

8.6 The maximum percentage rise in different centres during 1965 and 1966 is given in Table 8.5. Most of the centres have recorded an increase ranging from 7% to 9%.

8.7 As is evident from Table 8.6, the percentage increase in the index in Kerala during the year under report was comparatively less than that in the previous year while the index for India recorded a marked increase compared to the situation a year ago.

8.8 The all India index of rice prices for the last three years is furnished in Table 8.7. The rate of increase was high compared to that during 1965. The index rose by 14% between January and October 1966, while the rise was only 11% during the corresponding period of the previous year. The rise in prices even during the peak marketing periods was an unusual feature which could be attributed to the decline in rice production. The production suffered a set back as a result of the unprecedented drought in many parts of the country.

8.9 Table 8.8 gives the index numbers of wholesale prices of agricultural commodities in Kerala. Molasses registered a subdued trend in 1965, but by 1966, it recovered to the level of 1964. The prices of condiments and spices in general were dull during the year under report. The index which stood at 178 in 1965 declined to 158 in 1966 registering a fall of 11.24%. The price of fruits and vegetables continued its upward movement. A similar trend was seen in the prices of non-food crops too. From 142 in 1964, the index rose to 209 by 1966, recording an increase of 47.18%.
8.10 The index numbers of wholesale prices in India are furnished in Table 8.9. The index rose from 169.9 in January 1966 to 190.2 by November 1966 recording an increase of 11.95%. This upward movement was mainly due to the rise in prices of food articles and industrial raw materials where the order of increase was 16.74% and 10.60% respectively.

8.11 Index numbers of wholesale prices in India and some important foreign countries are given in Table 8.10. It is evident that the rise in the wholesale prices is much higher in India than in the developed countries. When the index for India rose by 39%, the indices for U.S.A., Canada and Australia rose by less than 10%, during the period 1959-65.

8.12 Table 8.11 gives the wholesale prices of some selected commodities including export commodities at selected centres in Kerala. After an irregular movement upto May, the price of pepper rose steadily till August 1966 to decline again during the succeeding months. Eventhough the average price of pepper was high compared to the level in 1965, the increase was not significant. Ginger and turmeric markets were dull and the commodities were cheaper compared to the situation a year ago. The supply of natural rubber during the year was short of demand and the prices, therefore, ruled high. The prices in 1966 were 59.0% higher compared to those in 1965. The prices of coconut and coconut products also ruled high during the year.

8.13. Retail prices of essential commodities are given in Table 8.12. The prices of corriander, chillies, pulses, coconut oil, jaggery and firewood rose while arecanut and tapioca declined. The rise in prices of chillies, blackgram and firewood was more pronounced than in the previous year.

8.14 The prosperity of the farmers is to some extent measured by the trend in parity indices which indicate the ratio between the prices received by farmers and those paid by them. A comparison of the parity indices for the last 13 years leads us to conclude that the rate of increase in respect of domestic expenditure and cultivation cost is much faster than that in the index of prices received by farmers (vide Table 8.13). But
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Centres</th>
<th>1965</th>
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</tr>
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<td></td>
<td>January</td>
<td>April</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(1)</td>
<td>165</td>
<td>160</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. All India</td>
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<td>160</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Cuttack</td>
<td>189</td>
<td>181</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Madras</td>
<td>189</td>
<td>187</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Mysore</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>192</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Gauhati</td>
<td>132</td>
<td>131</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Ludhiana</td>
<td>139</td>
<td>136</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Ernakulam</td>
<td>165</td>
<td>168</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Trichur</td>
<td>166</td>
<td>173</td>
</tr>
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Base 1949 = 100.
### Table 8.3

Index numbers of cost of living in India and some principal foreign Countries

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year/Month</th>
<th>All India</th>
<th>Ceylon/Colombo</th>
<th>United Kingdom</th>
<th>U.S.A.</th>
</tr>
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<tr>
<td>1960</td>
<td>124</td>
<td>113</td>
<td>153</td>
<td>124</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1961</td>
<td>126</td>
<td>114</td>
<td>159</td>
<td>126</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1962</td>
<td>130</td>
<td>116</td>
<td>165</td>
<td>127</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1963</td>
<td>134</td>
<td>119</td>
<td>169</td>
<td>129</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1964</td>
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<td>February</td>
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<td>April</td>
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<td>123</td>
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<td>May</td>
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<td>190</td>
<td>136</td>
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<td>June</td>
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<td>122</td>
<td>191</td>
<td>136</td>
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<td>October</td>
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Base 1949 = 100.
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</tr>
</thead>
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<td>595</td>
<td>606</td>
<td>601</td>
<td>633</td>
<td>649</td>
<td>654</td>
<td>650</td>
<td>682</td>
<td>701</td>
<td>697</td>
<td>705</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Quilon</td>
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<td>628</td>
<td>637</td>
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<td>669</td>
<td>678</td>
<td>676</td>
<td>677</td>
<td>693</td>
<td>697</td>
<td>692</td>
<td>699</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>591</td>
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<td>616</td>
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<td>651</td>
<td>646</td>
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<td>Alleppey</td>
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<td>604</td>
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<td>643</td>
<td>646</td>
<td>650</td>
<td>682</td>
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<td>630</td>
<td>649</td>
<td>663</td>
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<td>632</td>
<td>653</td>
<td>667</td>
<td>668</td>
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<td>626</td>
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<td>654</td>
<td>655</td>
<td>652</td>
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<td>665</td>
<td>677</td>
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<td>732</td>
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<td>625</td>
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<td>663</td>
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<td>664</td>
<td>671</td>
<td>688</td>
<td>704</td>
<td>711</td>
<td>716</td>
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<td>684</td>
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<td>714</td>
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<td>728</td>
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Base for Kozhikode is average prices for the year ended June 1936 = 100

*Average of the centres excluding Kozhikode

Base for other centres August, 39 = 100
### TABLE 8.5

Trend of working class consumer price index numbers in Kerala

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Centre</th>
<th>Maximum rise reached from the beginning of the year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1965(%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Trivandrum</td>
<td>10.37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Quilon</td>
<td>10.97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Punalur</td>
<td>7.14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Alleppey</td>
<td>12.02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Changanacherry</td>
<td>11.06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Kottayam</td>
<td>11.17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Alwaye</td>
<td>7.55</td>
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<tr>
<td>8. Ernakulam</td>
<td>11.72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Trichur</td>
<td>13.47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Chalakudy</td>
<td>10.08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. Munnar</td>
<td>7.42</td>
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<tr>
<td>12. Shertalai</td>
<td>11.36</td>
</tr>
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<td>13. Kozhikode</td>
<td>10.87</td>
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</table>

### TABLE 8.6

Trend of working class cost of living index in India and Kerala

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Maximum rise reached</th>
<th>Kerala %</th>
<th>India %</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1963</td>
<td></td>
<td>7.72</td>
<td>6.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1964</td>
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<td>14.15</td>
<td>17.14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1965</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>1966</td>
<td></td>
<td>7.35</td>
<td>10.40 (Sep.)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### TABLE 8.7

All India price index for rice

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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1963</td>
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<td>108</td>
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<td>117</td>
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Base: 1952-53 = 100

### TABLE 8.8

Index numbers of wholesale prices of agricultural commodities in Kerala* for 1966

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Base: 1952-53 = 100

* Provisional subject to revision.
TABLE 8.9
All India Index Number of Wholesale Prices
(Revised Series)
(Base: 1952-53—100)

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<td>1965</td>
<td>161.3</td>
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<td>169.9</td>
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<tr>
<td>&quot; February</td>
<td>169.5</td>
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<td>&quot; June</td>
<td>186.1</td>
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<td>&quot; July</td>
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<td>&quot; August</td>
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<td>&quot; September</td>
<td>187.5</td>
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<td>&quot; October</td>
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<td>&quot; November</td>
<td>190.2</td>
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TABLE 8.10
Index numbers of wholesale prices in India and some principal foreign countries

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<td>1964</td>
<td>134</td>
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<td>105</td>
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<tr>
<td>1965</td>
<td>145</td>
<td>102</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>108</td>
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Weighted by the value of Home consumption of foodstuffs and industrial raw materials
Base: 1958—100
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<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>Alleppey</td>
<td>Qtl.</td>
<td>Sundried</td>
<td>191.40</td>
<td>184.90</td>
<td>285.46</td>
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<td>338.75</td>
<td>316.25</td>
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<td>411.63</td>
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<td>467.50</td>
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<td>Coir</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>Parur thin</td>
<td>103.67</td>
<td>109.64</td>
<td>106.02</td>
<td>108.78</td>
<td>101.50</td>
<td>101.25</td>
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<td>Palai</td>
<td>268.13</td>
<td>319.02</td>
<td>378.79</td>
<td>382.94</td>
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<td>357.78</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td>&quot;</td>
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<td>383.79</td>
<td>397.21</td>
<td>364.38</td>
<td>363.25</td>
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### TABLE 8.12

Retail price of some important commodities at selected centres in Kerala during 1965 and 1966

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</thead>
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<td>0.70</td>
<td>0.76</td>
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<td>2.77</td>
<td>2.39</td>
<td>2.85</td>
<td>2.48</td>
<td>3.06</td>
<td>2.46</td>
<td>3.12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 Chillies</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>2.96</td>
<td>5.18</td>
<td>2.71</td>
<td>5.03</td>
<td>2.60</td>
<td>5.01</td>
<td>2.71</td>
<td>5.28</td>
<td>2.93</td>
<td>5.36</td>
<td>2.58</td>
<td>4.96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 Tapioca</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>0.28</td>
<td>0.24</td>
<td>0.26</td>
<td>0.29</td>
<td>0.28</td>
<td>0.28</td>
<td>0.26</td>
<td>0.24</td>
<td>0.23</td>
<td>0.21</td>
<td>0.29</td>
<td>0.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 Greengram</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>1.36</td>
<td>1.39</td>
<td>1.37</td>
<td>1.43</td>
<td>1.33</td>
<td>1.40</td>
<td>1.32</td>
<td>1.39</td>
<td>1.59</td>
<td>1.63</td>
<td>1.15</td>
<td>1.32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 Blackgram</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>1.21</td>
<td>1.32</td>
<td>0.96</td>
<td>1.27</td>
<td>0.94</td>
<td>1.25</td>
<td>0.93</td>
<td>1.26</td>
<td>1.04</td>
<td>1.29</td>
<td>0.93</td>
<td>1.24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 Sugar</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>1.33</td>
<td>1.43</td>
<td>1.33</td>
<td>1.42</td>
<td>1.34</td>
<td>1.44</td>
<td>1.33</td>
<td>1.43</td>
<td>1.31</td>
<td>1.41</td>
<td>1.32</td>
<td>1.42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 Jaggery</td>
<td>Kg.</td>
<td>1.06</td>
<td>1.19</td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td>1.23</td>
<td>1.15</td>
<td>1.29</td>
<td>0.64</td>
<td>0.87</td>
<td>0.88</td>
<td>1.23</td>
<td>0.88</td>
<td>1.13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 Mundu</td>
<td>Each</td>
<td>3.20</td>
<td>3.20</td>
<td>3.79</td>
<td>3.73</td>
<td>2.87</td>
<td>3.88</td>
<td>3.48</td>
<td>3.54</td>
<td>3.03</td>
<td>3.26</td>
<td>3.55</td>
<td>2.70v</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 Firewood</td>
<td>Qtl.</td>
<td>6.57</td>
<td>7.34</td>
<td>6.15</td>
<td>6.91</td>
<td>3.57</td>
<td>4.05</td>
<td>7.00</td>
<td>7.23</td>
<td>6.25</td>
<td>6.45</td>
<td>6.17</td>
<td>7.41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 Arecanut</td>
<td>100 Nos.</td>
<td>4.99</td>
<td>3.60</td>
<td>4.79</td>
<td>3.60</td>
<td>5.38</td>
<td>3.60</td>
<td>3.87</td>
<td>3.47</td>
<td>5.26</td>
<td>4.14</td>
<td>4.61</td>
<td>3.17</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

V = Change in variety.
TABLE 8.13

Index numbers of parity between prices received and prices paid by farmers
in Kerala

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Agricultural Year</th>
<th>Index Numbers of</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Prices received</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1953-54</td>
<td>95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1954-55</td>
<td>76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1955-56</td>
<td>74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1956-57</td>
<td>82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1957-58</td>
<td>83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1958-59</td>
<td>87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1959-60</td>
<td>104</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1960-61</td>
<td>108</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1961-62</td>
<td>112</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1962-63</td>
<td>112</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1963-64</td>
<td>113</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1964-65</td>
<td>149</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1965-66</td>
<td>183</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
CHAPTER IX

SOCIAL SERVICES

Kerala has the distinction of being the most literate State in India. The percentage of literacy in the State stood at 46.8 in 1961 as against the all-India average of 24.0. The ratio between literate women and men is also fairly high when compared to that in other States. The programmes undertaken during the Third Plan have contributed to the increase in percentage of literacy in the State which is estimated at 50.9% in 1966. Literacy rate in the various States of the Indian Union is given in Table 9.1.

TABLE 9.1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>States</th>
<th>Percentage of literates</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Men</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Andhra Pradesh</td>
<td>30.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Assam</td>
<td>37.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Bihar</td>
<td>29.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Gujarat</td>
<td>41.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Jammu &amp; Kashmir</td>
<td>17.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Kerala</td>
<td>55.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Madhya Pradesh</td>
<td>27.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Madras</td>
<td>44.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Maharashtra</td>
<td>42.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Mysore</td>
<td>36.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Orissa</td>
<td>34.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Punjab</td>
<td>33.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Rajasthan</td>
<td>23.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Uttar Pradesh</td>
<td>27.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>West Bengal</td>
<td>40.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>INDIA</td>
<td>34.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

9.2 The per capita Government expenditure on education during 1965-66 in the State is estimated to be Rs. 15.19 which is the highest in the country (Table 9.2). It increased from Rs. 6.36 in 1957-58 to Rs. 15.19 in 1965-66.
TABLE 9.2

Percapita Government expenditure on Education (1965-66)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>State</th>
<th>Percapita expenditure on education (in Rs.)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Andhra Pradesh</td>
<td>7.67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Assam</td>
<td>10.82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Bihar</td>
<td>3.89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Gujarat</td>
<td>8.44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Jammu &amp; Kashmir</td>
<td>11.48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Kerala</td>
<td>15.19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Madhya Pradesh</td>
<td>8.49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Madras</td>
<td>10.77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Maharashtra</td>
<td>8.58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Mysore</td>
<td>9.53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Orissa</td>
<td>5.83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Punjab</td>
<td>9.63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Rajasthan</td>
<td>8.27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Uttar Pradesh</td>
<td>5.68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>West Bengal</td>
<td>7.04</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

General Education (School standard)

9.3 The number of high schools in the State increased from 1146 in 1964-65 to 1151 in 1965-66, upper primary schools from 2438 to 2447 and lower primary schools from 6930 to 6954. 62.35% of the schools for general education were managed by private agencies (Table 9.3).

TABLE 9.3

Distribution of schools for general education by type of management—1965-66

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Type of Schools</th>
<th>Govt.</th>
<th>Private</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>High schools</td>
<td>345</td>
<td>803</td>
<td>1148</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Post-basic schools</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Upper primary schools</td>
<td>761</td>
<td>1686</td>
<td>2447</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Lower primary schools</td>
<td>2904</td>
<td>4050</td>
<td>6954</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Teachers’ training schools</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>105</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Nursery training schools</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Preprimary schools</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>126</td>
<td>149</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Schools for handicapped</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>4072</td>
<td>6744</td>
<td>10816</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Percentage</td>
<td>37.65</td>
<td>62.35</td>
<td>100.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
9.4 The total admission in standards I to X increased from 40.10 to 41.68 lakhs during 1965-66, the percentage of increase being 3.9 over the previous year. The enrolment of students has been steadily increasing in the recent past (Table 9.4).

**TABLE 9.4**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Number of pupils (in lakhs)</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Boys</td>
<td>Girls</td>
<td>Total</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(1)</td>
<td>(2)</td>
<td>(3)</td>
<td>(4)</td>
<td>(5)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>1957-58</td>
<td>15.91</td>
<td>12.51</td>
<td>28.42</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>1959-60</td>
<td>17.11</td>
<td>14.03</td>
<td>31.14</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>1960-61</td>
<td>17.87</td>
<td>14.79</td>
<td>32.66</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>1961-62</td>
<td>18.88</td>
<td>15.74</td>
<td>34.62</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>1962-63</td>
<td>19.68</td>
<td>16.54</td>
<td>36.22</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>1963-64</td>
<td>20.74</td>
<td>17.45</td>
<td>38.19</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>1964-65</td>
<td>21.73</td>
<td>18.37</td>
<td>40.10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>1965-66</td>
<td>22.58</td>
<td>19.10</td>
<td>41.68</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

9.5 Standard-wise strength of students (boys and girls separately) in schools for general education in 1965-66 is given in Table 9.5.

**TABLE 9.5**

Standard-wise strength in schools for general education in Kerala 1965-66

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Standards</th>
<th>Boys</th>
<th>Girls</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(1)</td>
<td>(2)</td>
<td>(3)</td>
<td>(4)</td>
<td>(5)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>399777</td>
<td>356960</td>
<td>756737</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>II</td>
<td>353968</td>
<td>315221</td>
<td>669189</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>III</td>
<td>307428</td>
<td>267503</td>
<td>574931</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>IV</td>
<td>280946</td>
<td>239779</td>
<td>520725</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Total (I-IV)</td>
<td>1341719</td>
<td>1179463</td>
<td>2521182</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>V</td>
<td>224122</td>
<td>181547</td>
<td>405669</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>VI</td>
<td>187630</td>
<td>147193</td>
<td>334823</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>VII</td>
<td>163252</td>
<td>127767</td>
<td>291019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Total (V-VII)</td>
<td>575004</td>
<td>456507</td>
<td>1031511</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>VIII</td>
<td>197440</td>
<td>110687</td>
<td>248127</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>IX</td>
<td>116697</td>
<td>94063</td>
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</tr>
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<td>12</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>86912</td>
<td>69344</td>
<td>156256</td>
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<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Total (VIII-X)</td>
<td>341049</td>
<td>274094</td>
<td>615143</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Grand total (I-X)</td>
<td>225772</td>
<td>1910064</td>
<td>4167896</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
9.6 922941 students in 2977 schools received instruction through shift system during 1965-66. In order to overcome the difficulties of accommodation and other facilities, some schools were allowed to work in sessions. The total number of students who studied under sessional system in 169 schools was 167337.

9.7 The total number of teachers in schools for general education increased from 84,185 in 1957-58 to 1,25,497 in 1965-66. The number of teachers in primary section increased from 100,106 in 1964-65 to 102,326 in 1965-66 and that in high school section from 21,192 to 22,496. The average school strength increased from 295 in 1957-58 to 300 in 1965-66.

9.8 The number of students appeared for and passed in the S.S.L.C. examination is given Table 9.6. The percentage of pass in March 1966 decreased by 4.7% when compared to the pass percentage in March 1965.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Appeared</th>
<th>Passed</th>
<th>% passed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
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<td>1</td>
<td>March 1966</td>
<td>173805</td>
<td>64835</td>
<td>37.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>September 1966</td>
<td>76478</td>
<td>25366</td>
<td>33.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Professional and Special Education

9.9 The annual intake capacity of the existing 17 polytechnics (including 3 women polytechnics) in the State during 1965-66 was 2478 and that of the 20 Junior Technical Schools 1200. There were 29 Industrial Training Institutes. Of these 10 are managed by Government. During the year 1965-66 there were 5 survey training schools and 7 schools for physically handicapped. The number of teachers, training schools and nursery training schools was 105 and 3 respectively. District-wise distribution of the institutions for professional and special education in Kerala 1965-66 is indicated in Table 9.7.

4535.
TABLE—9.7
Institution for professional and special education in Kerala 1965-66

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>District</th>
<th>Poly technics</th>
<th>Junior Technical Schools</th>
<th>Industrial Training Institute</th>
<th>Survey Training Schools</th>
<th>Teachers, Training Schools</th>
<th>Nursery Training Schools</th>
<th>Schools for handicapped</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>G</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>T</td>
<td>G</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>T</td>
<td>G</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Trivandrum</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Quilon</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
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<td>Alleppey</td>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>Kottayam</td>
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<td>1</td>
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<td>1</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>1</td>
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<td>2</td>
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<td>1</td>
</tr>
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<td>4</td>
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<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
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<td>Palghat</td>
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<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Kozhikode</td>
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<td>1</td>
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<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>Kannanore</td>
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<td>4</td>
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<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>State</td>
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<td>6</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Higher Education

9.10 The number of colleges for general and professional education during 1965-66 was 106 and 34 respectively. (Tables 9.8 and 9.9). New colleges were opened in all the revenue districts except Palghat. The students' enrolment in colleges for general education increased from 73655 in 1964-65 to 105184 in 1965-66. The percentage enrolment of girls to total students increased from 37.03% to 38.79% in 1965-66. The total admissions in professional colleges increased from 9645 in 1964-65 to 10833 in 1965-66. The percentage of enrolment of girls to the total students decreased from 22.20% to 20.67% in 1965-66.

### TABLE 9.8

Colleges for general education in Kerala

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>District</th>
<th>No. of Colleges 64-65</th>
<th>No. of Colleges 65-66</th>
<th>No. of students Boys 64-65</th>
<th>No. of students Girls 64-65</th>
<th>No. of students Boys 65-66</th>
<th>No. of students Girls 65-66</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(1)</td>
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<td>(4)</td>
<td>(5)</td>
<td>(6)</td>
<td>(7)</td>
<td>(8)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Trivandrum</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>716</td>
<td>4414</td>
<td>9262</td>
<td>6653</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Quilon</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>6806</td>
<td>4253</td>
<td>9452</td>
<td>6196</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Allepey</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>4459</td>
<td>3320</td>
<td>5174</td>
<td>4318</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Kottayam</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>6819</td>
<td>4725</td>
<td>12303</td>
<td>9250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Ernakulam</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>7216</td>
<td>4077</td>
<td>8619</td>
<td>5148</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Trichur</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>4517</td>
<td>3193</td>
<td>5949</td>
<td>4260</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Palghat</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>2367</td>
<td>954</td>
<td>3248</td>
<td>1440</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Kozhikode</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>4430</td>
<td>1296</td>
<td>6029</td>
<td>1902</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Cannanore</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>2650</td>
<td>1043</td>
<td>4342</td>
<td>1639</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>STATE</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>106</td>
<td>46380</td>
<td>27275</td>
<td>64878</td>
<td>40806</td>
</tr>
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</table>

### TABLE 9.9

Colleges for professional education in Kerala

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>District</th>
<th>No. of Institutions 64-65</th>
<th>No. of Institutions 65-66</th>
<th>No. of students Boys 64-65</th>
<th>No. of students Girls 64-65</th>
<th>No. of students Boys 65-66</th>
<th>No. of students Girls 65-66</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(1)</td>
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<td>(3)</td>
<td>(4)</td>
<td>(5)</td>
<td>(6)</td>
<td>(7)</td>
<td>(8)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Trivandrum</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>2589</td>
<td>742</td>
<td>2860</td>
<td>758</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Quilon</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>740</td>
<td>190</td>
<td>859</td>
<td>140</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Allepey</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>258</td>
<td>221</td>
<td>355</td>
<td>339</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Kottayam</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>474</td>
<td>381</td>
<td>407</td>
<td>264</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Ernakulam</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>670</td>
<td>153</td>
<td>791</td>
<td>217</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Trichur</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>888</td>
<td>135</td>
<td>1003</td>
<td>125</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Palghat</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>499</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>647</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Kozhikode</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1311</td>
<td>293</td>
<td>1590</td>
<td>292</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Cannanore</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>STATE</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>7504</td>
<td>2141</td>
<td>8594</td>
<td>2239</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
9.11 During 1965-66 there were 6 engineering colleges with an intake capacity of 1160 and 4 medical colleges and one dental college with an annual intake capacity of 505 and 30 respectively. The annual intake capacity of Agricultural college at Vellayani and veterinary college at Trichur is 80 each. Faculty-wise distribution of students in 1964-65 and 1965-66 is given in Table 9.10. The total enrolment in Agriculture and Veterinary colleges has decreased.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Type of institution</th>
<th>No. of Students</th>
<th>% change in 1965-66 over 64-65</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1964-65 Boys</td>
<td>Girls</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(1)</td>
<td></td>
<td>(2)</td>
<td>(3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Arts, Science and Oriental Studies</td>
<td>45767</td>
<td>26966</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Law</td>
<td>493</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Education</td>
<td>1068</td>
<td>1275</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Engineering</td>
<td>3870</td>
<td>215</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Commerce</td>
<td>3261</td>
<td>110</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Medicine</td>
<td>1860</td>
<td>631</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Ayurveda</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Agriculture</td>
<td>258</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Veterinary Science</td>
<td>230</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Health Services

9.12 Excluding Jammu and Kashmir, the per-capita Government expenditure on Health Services is highest in Kerala and it is estimated at Rs. 4.49 (Table 9.11),
### TABLE 9.11

Per capita Government Expenditure on Health Services 1965-66

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>State</th>
<th>Estimated per capita expenditure (Rs.)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Andhra Pradesh</td>
<td>3.21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Assam</td>
<td>3.78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Bihar</td>
<td>2.09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Gujarat</td>
<td>3.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Jammu and Kashmir</td>
<td>6.52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Kerala</td>
<td>4.49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Madhya Pradesh</td>
<td>2.89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Madras</td>
<td>3.71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Maharashtra</td>
<td>4.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Mysore</td>
<td>3.03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Orissa</td>
<td>2.94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Punjab</td>
<td>3.64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Rajasthan</td>
<td>4.24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Uttar Pradesh</td>
<td>2.07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>West Bengal</td>
<td>3.44</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

9.13 There were 491 institutions coming under the modern system of medicine with a bed strength of 14932. Table 9.12 indicates the distribution of institutions and availability of beds.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>District</th>
<th>Hospitals</th>
<th>Secondary health centres</th>
<th>Primary health centres</th>
<th>Dispensaries and T.B. Clinics</th>
<th>Maternity and child welfare centre</th>
<th>Mobile dental clinic</th>
<th>Grand-in-aid institutions</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Trivandrum</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>3503</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>193</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Quilon</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>872</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Alleppey</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>1760</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Kottayam</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>1017</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Ernakulam</td>
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<td>1787</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Trichur</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>2405</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td>9</td>
<td>717</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Kozhikode</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>1860</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Cannanore</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>1011</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>STATE</td>
<td>101</td>
<td>14932</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Table 9.2**

District-wise distribution of medical and public health institutions in Kerala as on 31-3-1966.
9.14 The number of medical and public health institutions increased from 363 in 1957-58 to 491 in 1965-66 and the number of beds increased from 11954 in 1957-58 to 18526 in 1965-66 (Table 9.13).

**TABLE 9.13**

Growth in the number of medical institutions and beds in Kerala

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>No. of Institutions</th>
<th>No. of beds</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(1)</td>
<td>(2)</td>
<td>(3)</td>
<td>(4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>1957-58</td>
<td>363</td>
<td>11954</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>1958-59</td>
<td>382</td>
<td>12352</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>1959-60</td>
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<td>12810</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>1960-61</td>
<td>397</td>
<td>13978</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>1961-62</td>
<td>422</td>
<td>14108</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>1962-63</td>
<td>437</td>
<td>15753</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>1963-64</td>
<td>455</td>
<td>16151</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>1964-65</td>
<td>467</td>
<td>16567</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>1965-66</td>
<td>491</td>
<td>18526</td>
</tr>
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</table>

9.15 The number of beds available per lakh of population during 1965-66 was 98.08 and the norm suggested by Mudaliar Committee (one bed per 1000 population) has been almost achieved. The bed population ratio is below the State average in the Districts of Quilon, Kottayam, Palghat, Kozhikode and Cannanore (Table 9.14).

**TABLE 9.14**

Number of beds available per lakh of population in the districts of Kerala 1965-66.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>District</th>
<th>Total No. of Beds</th>
<th>Population (in lakhs)</th>
<th>No. of beds available per lakh of population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(1)</td>
<td>(2)</td>
<td>(3)</td>
<td>(4)</td>
<td>(5)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Trivandrum</td>
<td>4144</td>
<td>20.01</td>
<td>207.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Quilon</td>
<td>1166</td>
<td>22.26</td>
<td>52.38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Alleppey</td>
<td>2221</td>
<td>19.76</td>
<td>112.40</td>
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<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Kottayam</td>
<td>1332</td>
<td>19.81</td>
<td>67.24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Ernakulam</td>
<td>2397</td>
<td>20.51</td>
<td>116.87</td>
</tr>
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<td>Trichur</td>
<td>2802</td>
<td>17.88</td>
<td>156.71</td>
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<td>Palghat</td>
<td>984</td>
<td>18.97</td>
<td>51.87</td>
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<td>29.45</td>
<td>76.91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Cannanore</td>
<td>1215</td>
<td>20.24</td>
<td>60.08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>KERALA</td>
<td>18526</td>
<td>188.89</td>
<td>98.08</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
9.16 In the field of indigenous medicine, there are 5 Ayurveda colleges in the State. There are 38 hospitals with a total bed strength of 471 and 199 dispensaries in the State (Table 9.15).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>District</th>
<th>No. of hospitals</th>
<th>No. of Beds</th>
<th>No. of dispensaries</th>
<th>No. of patients treated in hospitals</th>
<th>No. of patients treated in dispensaries</th>
<th>Total No. of patients treated</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Trivandrum</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>242938</td>
<td>749882</td>
<td>992820</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>Quilon</td>
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<td>40</td>
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<td>212638</td>
<td>1052010</td>
<td>1264648</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Alleppey</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>374836</td>
<td>1240648</td>
<td>1615484</td>
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<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Kottayam</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>434310</td>
<td>664438</td>
<td>1098748</td>
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<td>456768</td>
<td>1066713</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Trichur</td>
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<td>41</td>
<td>380235</td>
<td>1101727</td>
<td>1481962</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Palghat</td>
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<td>50</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>158671</td>
<td>383971</td>
<td>542642</td>
</tr>
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<td>20</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>118375</td>
<td>578800</td>
<td>697175</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>30</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>159498</td>
<td>455803</td>
<td>615301</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>STATE</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>471</td>
<td>199</td>
<td>2538269</td>
<td>7293992</td>
<td>9832261</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Family Planning

9.17 The people are aware of the need to limit family size; but there is no significant change yet in the birth rate. The Family Planning Programme was introduced in the State in 1955. By the end of 1965-66 there were 1446 Family Planning Centres in the State. Facilities are available for sterilisation and I.U.C.D. insertion in all the 143 Primary Health Centres. In addition to this there were 18 Mobile Units which attended exclusively to this work in 1965-66. The total number of sterilisation operations conducted during 1966 is 39398 (Table 9.16).
TABLE 9.16
Details of sterilisation operation conducted in Kerala

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Men</th>
<th>Women</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(1)</td>
<td>(2)</td>
<td>(3)</td>
<td>(4)</td>
<td>(5)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>1957</td>
<td>521</td>
<td>158</td>
<td>679</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>1958</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>1959</td>
<td>4132</td>
<td>2236</td>
<td>6368</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>1960</td>
<td>3079</td>
<td>1953</td>
<td>5032</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>1961</td>
<td>3578</td>
<td>2939</td>
<td>6517</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>1962</td>
<td>4182</td>
<td>2916</td>
<td>7098</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>1963</td>
<td>10395</td>
<td>2830</td>
<td>13225</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>1964</td>
<td>17938</td>
<td>3966</td>
<td>21904</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>1965</td>
<td>36102</td>
<td>6532</td>
<td>42634</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>1966</td>
<td>33256</td>
<td>6142</td>
<td>39398</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

9.18 The programme of the I.U.C.D. insertion was started in the State in July 1965. Details of I.U.C.D. insertion are furnished in Table 9.17.

TABLE 9.17
Details of I.U.C.D. insertion in Kerala

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>No. of I.U.C.D. insertions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(1)</td>
<td>(2)</td>
<td>(3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>1965</td>
<td>23062</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>1966</td>
<td>43517</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Welfare of Backward Classes

9.19 According to the Census of 1961, Scheduled castes and Tribes population numbered 14,22,057 and 2,07,996 respectively. They form 8.4% and 1.2% of the State's population. The activities of the Government for the welfare of Backward classes relate mainly to educational concessions, housing, water supply and medical service.

9.20 Lumpsum grant ranging from Rs. 3 to Rs. 40 in pre-matric classes and Rs. 60 to Rs. 200 in post-matric classes for the purchase of books was given during the year under review. Details of educational concessions given to Scheduled castes, Scheduled tribes and other backward communities during 1965-66 are given in Table 9.18.
TABLE 9.18
Details of Educational Concession to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, other Backward Communities—1965-1966

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Item</th>
<th>No. of students benefited</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>S.C.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(1)</td>
<td>Lumpsum Grant/Stipend in pre-matric classes</td>
<td>248033</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Monthly stipend/Boarding Grants in post matric classes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(a) In arts and science classes</td>
<td>5991</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(b) Vocational institutions</td>
<td>4223</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(c) Technical institutions</td>
<td>1329</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Government of India Scholarships</td>
<td>439</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

9.21 During 1965-66, 39 residential basic schools were run for Scheduled Tribes students. There were 22 night schools functioning for the benefit of harijan adults. 82 libraries were also functioning in the localities where harijans predominate. 45 welfare hostels, 5 cosmopolitan and 22 subsidised hostels were run for the benefit of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes students. 10% of the seats in the welfare hostels and 25% of the seats in the cosmopolitan and subsidised hostels were reserved to students belonging to other communities. Other welfare activities included provision for medical help grants for house construction, and purchase of agricultural implements, colonisation and water supply scheme.

9.22 Scheduled Castes and Tribes who are desirous of starting small scale industries are being given financial assistance in the form of interest free loans. During 1965-66 an amount of Rs. 13,000 was distributed to 7 persons as loans for this purpose. A sum of Rs. 4,600 was given as subsidy to 22 technically trained personnel belonging to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes for starting industries.

9.23 The candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes who attended coaching classes for I.A.S., I.P.S., etc., examinations are granted a monthly stipend of Rs. 60.
Water Supply and Sanitation

9.24 During the Third Plan period 6 spill-over and 9 new Urban Water Supply Schemes were taken up for execution and five of the Spill-over Schemes (Quilon, Kottayam, Palghat, Trichur and Ottapalam) were completed. Trivandrum Water Supply Scheme (interim augmentation), Ernakulam, Mattancherry and Shertallai Water Supply Schemes were partially completed.
CHAPTER X

EMPLOYMENT SITUATION

Unemployment constitutes the most difficult problem facing the State’s economy. Lack of an organised industrial sector to mop up the additions to labour force makes the problem more acute. New industrial units have no doubt sprung up but they have made only an insignificant impact on the massive problem of unemployment. A State-wide survey on unemployment undertaken in 1965 reveals that 5.5 lakh persons or 9% of the labour force were openly unemployed on the eve of the Fourth Plan. 1.4 lakh of these are educated persons of atleast matriculation standard. This does not fully reveal the seriousness of the problem. Underemployment which is widely prevalent in the rural areas of the State is an equally menacing problem.

10.2 Another source of information on employment is the National Employment Service. Though the employment exchange statistics lack wide coverage they are reliable and serve as an indicator of the present employment situation. The Live Register of unemployed is rather bulky in Kerala compared to other States in the Indian Union.

10.3 At the end of December 1966, 1.57 lakh applicants including 0.50 lakh women were outstanding on the registers of the Employment Exchanges in Kerala as against only 1.42 lakhs at the end of the previous year. This increase in the number of registered employment seekers was probably due to the increased output of educational institutions. Table 10.1 shows the distribution of the employment seekers by occupational category.
TABLE 10.1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Occupational Division</th>
<th>No. of persons</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Men</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Professional, Technical and related workers</td>
<td>7059</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Administrative, Executive and Managerial Workers</td>
<td>367</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Clerical and related workers</td>
<td>5251</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Sales workers</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Farmers, Fishermen and related workers</td>
<td>900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Miners, Quarrymen and related workers</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Workers in Transport and communication occupations</td>
<td>4383</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Craftsmen, Production, Process workers and workers not elsewhere classified</td>
<td>10823</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Service, Sport and Recreation workers</td>
<td>3568</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Workers not classifiable by occupation</td>
<td>75131</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>107514</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

10.4 The number of employment seekers classified district-wise is provided in Table 10.2.

TABLE 10.2

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>District</th>
<th>No. of candidates on Live Register as on 31-12-1966</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Trivandrum</td>
<td>.. 38768</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quilon</td>
<td>.. 19398</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alleppey</td>
<td>.. 12948</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kottayam</td>
<td>.. 13070</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ernakulam</td>
<td>.. 23313</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trichur</td>
<td>.. 12000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Palghat</td>
<td>.. 9001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kozhikode</td>
<td>.. 19513</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cannanore</td>
<td>.. 9205</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>.. 157156</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
10.5 More employers have utilised the services of the employment exchange during 1966 compared to the previous years. But the number of applicants placed in employment through the Employment Exchanges has decreased from 18378 in 1965 to 16904 in 1966. The number of employment seekers who newly got registered in the Exchanges during the year was 137030 as against 140350 in 1965 (vide Table 10.3).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. No. of registrations in Employment Exchanges</td>
<td>151883</td>
<td>141878</td>
<td>137379</td>
<td>140350</td>
<td>137030</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. No. of placings effected by the Employment Exchanges</td>
<td>18822</td>
<td>18187</td>
<td>14024</td>
<td>18378</td>
<td>16904</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

During the year 1966, 24941 vacancies were notified to the Employment Exchanges in Kerala as against 24744 in 1965.