



GOVERNMENT OF KERALA

ECONOMIC REVIEW
KERALA
1969

PRINTED BY THE S. G. P. AT THE GOVERNMENT PRESS,
TRIVANDRUM, 1970.



GOVERNMENT OF KERALA

ECONOMIC REVIEW
KERALA
1969

PRINTED BY THE S. G. P. AT THE GOVERNMENT PRESS,
TRIVANDRUM, 1970.

ECONOMIC REVIEW

KERALA—1969

PREPARED BY
THE STATE PLANNING BOARD
TRIVANDRUM
1970

P R E F A C E

1. An Economic Review of Kerala for the year 1969 is attempted in the following pages. Very often, Statistics pertaining to the current period become available only after a lag leaving many a gap in our knowledge of the working of the economy. It is, therefore, difficult to make any objective assessment of the economic developments of the year at the end of the year itself.

2. A synoptic picture of the State's economy is presented and its problems and potentialities are discussed, in some detail, within the broad framework of the developments in the Indian economy.

3. This review has been prepared in the State Planning Board with the active collaboration of the Bureau of Economics and Statistics.



CONTENTS

<i>Chapter</i>	<i>Pages</i>
1. General Review	1—6
2. Population and Income	7—11
3. Agriculture	12—22
4. Plantations	23—27
5. Industries and Power	28—40
6. Transport and Communications	41—43
7. Export—Import Trade	44—46
8. Prices and Cost of Living	47—53
9. Social Services	54—62
10. Employment and Manpower	63—66

Appendices (Statistical Tables)

CHAPTER 1

GENERAL REVIEW

On the Threshold of the Seventies

This year India completes two decades in her long range development programme, which aims at the transition of a backward economy into one of self-sustaining growth. The performance of the Third Five Year Plan which started with the avowed objective of reaching the take-off stage towards self-sustained growth, was far short of expectations. The subsequent three years (1966 to 1969) were more or less a period of plan-holiday. The year 1969, was in many respects, a year of expectations as well as fulfilment. By the end of 1968, all the sectors of the Indian economy had recovered from the disasters of two successive droughts and two years of industrial recession.

1.2 The recent performance of the developed countries as a group, in comparison, shows that they have raised their national out-put one and a half times as fast as India and their per capita out-put has grown at a rate seven times as high as that of India (vide Table 1). The tempo of growth of socialist countries has been even higher. A number of developing countries are better placed than India.

TABLE 1

Gross National Product of India vis-a-vis other Groups of Countries

(Average annual rate of growth 1960-66)

	<i>National income</i>	<i>Per capita income</i>
1. Developed Countries	5.2	3.8
2. U. S. S. R. & Eastern Europe	7.0	5.8
3. Developing Countries	4.4	1.8
4. India	2.9	0.5
5. World	5.7	3.5

Agriculture

1.3 Indian agriculture, notwithstanding the massive investments in the various Five Year Plans, continues to be a gamble in the monsoon. Two successive crop failures had thrown the country into a vortex of food crisis and a mounting import-bill on food account. The monsoon of 1969-70 has been fairly good in most parts of India and there is a promise of a good harvest in succession.

1.4 The later period of the sixties had witnessed the country taking big-strides towards self-sufficiency. The emphasis on high yielding varieties, multiple cropping and adoption of improved agricultural practices have paid rich dividends. The out-put was practically unchanged between 1960-61 to 1963-64. It reached 89 million tonnes in 1964-65. In the subsequent two years, there was a sharp fall in the production of food crops due to adverse seasonal factors. In 1967-68, food out-put increased to 95 million tonnes and in 1968-69, the out-put was almost the same. In 1969-70, the out-put has just crossed the 100 million mark. Consequently, India's dependence on imports of foodgrains has been drastically cut from 10.4 million tonnes in 1965-66 to 4.0 million tonnes in 1969-70.

1.5 Another welcome development has been the introduction of second crop in irrigated tracts where only one crop was grown hitherto. It was increased from 1.5 million hectares in 1967-68 to 3.3 million hectares in 1969-70. The area under irrigation has also registered a leap from 28 million hectares in 1960-61 to 36 million hectares in 1968-69, an increase of about 32%. Another outstanding development was the increasing use of chemical fertilizers. Consumption of fertilizers in terms of NPK rose from 3 lakh tonnes in 1960-61 to 20 lakh tonnes in 1969-70.

Industry

1.6 Industrial production which was stagnant in the recent past revived and 1968 and 1969 showed marked improvement and achieved a growth rate of 7.6 per cent per annum reflecting the impact of a good agricultural season and the easy availability of raw materials. The rise in the savings is also reflected in the higher levels of production in engineering industry.

1.7 As measured by the official index (1960=100) industrial production has risen by 47.3 per cent from the level of 109.2 in 1961 to 160.9 in 1968. Industrial production rose at the rate of about 8% a year from 1961 to 1964. In 1965, there was a slight fall (7.2%) and the growth rate declined to 1% in 1966 and it was still lower in 1967. These were really years of recession, 1968 again marked the up-trend at 6.3 per cent which is expected to go up to 9 per cent this year. This welcome development was caused by an expansion in domestic demand, increase in the out-put of raw materials, encouragement given to exports and liberalisation of credit. A large number

of basic and capital goods industries have grown up. In 1967-68 alone, machinery and components worth Rs. 500 crores were produced. The size of and the techniques used in the small sector have also registered commendable change. The public sector has assumed significant proportions and by March 1968, the investment by the Central Government amounted to Rs. 3500 crores against Rs. 920 crores in 1961.

1.8 This enormous growth did not very much reflect itself in the performance of the public sector judged by the reinvestible surpluses created. The public enterprises incurred a heavy loss of Rs. 35 crores in 1967-68. The gross profit as a percentage of total capital employed was around 2.5 as against 10.5 in the private sector. This to a large measure reflects a gross under-utilisation of capacity and excessive expenditure on overheads. Dominant feudal values, irrational leadership, management by an inept bureaucracy and anti-social work attitudes have all combined to produce this result.

1.9 Thanks to the good monsoon and good agricultural output, the prospects for the year 1969-70 are very encouraging. The aggregate real national income is likely to rise by about 7 per cent and the per capita real income by about 4.5 per cent.

Unemployment

1.10 Unemployment has become the most menacing problem today. At the end of the First Five Year Plan, we had 5.3 million unemployed which increased to 9.6 million at the end of the Third Plan. The three years of Plan holiday have added another 6 million. According to official estimates, new additions to the labour force during the Fourth Plan period will be 23 millions resulting in a much greater aggravation of this problem.

Fiscal Policy

1.11 The fiscal policy of the Government of India was marked by the twin objectives of containing inflation and raising sufficient resources for development activity. This conscious design of the fiscal policy resulted in an increase of money supply more than proportionately to the growth in real net national product and the adjustment of demand and supply was effortlessly effected at continuously rising price level. Perhaps this is the real measure of the failure of Indian planning and the capitalist nature of the development process. The average index of the wholesale prices increased from about 125 (with 1952-53 = 100) in 1960-61 to about 210 in 1968-69 recording an increase of about 68 per cent during the eight years. 1966-67 and 1967-68 were two years of acute inflation when the index numbers of whole-sale prices shot up by 14 per cent and 11 per cent respectively. But the bumper harvest of 1967-68 saved the situation and

the inflationary rise in prices was arrested. In 1968-69 prices fell nominally by one per cent. The price line has started moving up again in the current year.

1.12 The combined expenditure of Central and State Governments rose from Rs 2640 crores in 1960-61 to Rs 6907 crores in 1969-70 recording an increase of about 162 per cent. While development expenditure increased by 135 per cent, non-development expenditure recorded a higher rise of 197 per cent. Mounting non-developmental expenditure and continuously rising prices during the period ate up the size of the real resources available for economic growth. During the nine years from 1961-62 to 1969-70, the total combined budgetary deficit of the Centre and State Governments amounted to about Rs 2000 crores. This huge gap was filled by deficit financing.

1.13 The annual transfer of resources from the Centre to the States doubled itself indicating growing dependence of the States on the Centre. About 50% of the total transfers are by way of loans and the remaining 50% in the nature of grants and shared taxes. With mounting loans, the State's indebtedness to the Centre has increased and is now one of the main issues straining Centre-State relations. The federal system of financial adjustments super-imposed by centralised planning has broken down and it is high time for an agonising reappraisal by the losers and the dispensers in the game.

1.14 The annual payments deficit showed a continuous growth. The payments gap expanded from 855 million dollars in 1960-61 to 1384 million dollars in 1967-68. The gap widened partly because of the growing amortisation payments of debt incurred by India. Such payments amounted to 73 million dollars in 1960-61, 153 million dollars in 1965-66 and 223 million dollars in 1967-68.

1.15 Imports have fallen from the peak-level of Rs 2221 crores in 1965-66 to Rs 1786 crores in 1968-69 without impairing the revival of industrial production. The import bill for 1969-70 may be still lower, around Rs 1600 crores, though critical shortages are being felt.

1.16 Exports in 1968-69 reached an all time high of Rs. 1353 crores and is expected to be over Rs 1400 crores in 1969-70. The trade gap has thus been reduced to around Rs 200 crores. The prospects of a further shrinkage of foreign aid need not alarm us. The fast expansion of our engineering industry has created a degree of self-reliance in respect of capital equipments. Using these favourable factors, investment activity has revived both in industry and agriculture.

1.17 With the continuous increase in our reliance on foreign aid, our external debt liabilities are casting a heavy burden on the Central Exchequer. The percentage of repayments to fresh loans rose from about 19 during the First Plan to 27 during the Third Plan and is now around 35.

1.18 The past decade was one of successes and failures. On the food front, the country appears to have made an important breakthrough. The failure was mainly in the sphere of unemployment where the economy enters the seventies with a heavy back-log. A structural change has been brought about in the industrial sector measured by the degree of progress made in the production of most sophisticated types of equipment. A new dimension is given to the economy by the nationalisation of 14 major banks. The additional resources which this measure will place at the disposal of the Government will help implement a larger plan on a wider base if entrenched vested interests can be fought out successfully at their game of torpedoing the substance of this socially significant act of policy.

Kerala in 1969

1.19 The decade 1958-68 saw a 23 per cent increase in the total sown area in Kerala from 2240630 hectares to 2757440 hectares. Total agricultural production recorded an increase of about 27 per cent during the same period. The gross irrigated area in the State rose from 399304 hectares to 572200 hectares over the decade. There was a phenomenal increase in the consumption of chemical fertilizers and manures during the last few years. It rose from 50 thousand tonnes in 1960-61 to 263 thousand tonnes in 1968-69.

1.20 Taking the last one year alone, it is found that there has been considerable improvement in the agricultural front. Favourable rainfall and the increased use of modern methods of agriculture helped to raise the output of most of the major crops. Area under major crops has also increased. The State had a record production of 12.5 lakh tonnes of rice in 1968-69, increase of 11.3% over the year. The food situation improved considerably owing to the higher production of rice in the State and larger supplies made available by the Centre. The total quantity of rice available for consumption was 20.3 lakh tonnes in 1969 against 16.4 lakh tonnes in 1968. This meant an 21% increase in the per capita supply of rice over the year. The paddy procurement at 1.41 lakh tonnes in 1969 was an all time high.

1.21 The Kerala Land Reforms (Amendment) Bill, 1968, passed by the State Legislature received the assent of the President during the year. The Act came into force from 1-1-1970. Another major development in the agricultural sector is the setting up of the Agro-Industries Corporation which has started distribution of improved agricultural equipments like tractors, pump sets, power-sprayers and power tillers to the farmers on a hire-purchase basis.

1.22 The major plantation crops of Kerala are tea, coffee, rubber and cardamom. These account for about ten per cent of the cropped area and seven per cent of the gross value of the State's

agricultural produce. The production of all these crops increased during the year. However, the export earnings from tea, coffee and cardamom fell to Rs. 39.24 crores from Rs. 45.59 crores in the previous year.

1.23 While the progress in the agricultural front has been impressive the industrial sector did not show any significant improvement. Efforts have been mainly directed at the stabilisation of traditional industries such as cashew, coir, handloom and beedi during the year under review. The important factory units started during the year are the Hindustan Latex, Trivandrum; O.E.N. India Limited, Thiruvanniyoor, Ernakulam; Komalapuram Spinning Mills, Alleppey; and Shri Bagavathi Mills, Chittoor, Palghat district. The Cannanore Spinning Mills which remained closed for more than 6 months was reopened. In order to place the coir industry on a better footing the Government prepared a Rs. 15 crore Plan. Price control of husk has been imposed from 1st December 1969. A Coir Corporation, a Handloom Finance Corporation and a Cashew Corporation have been set up during the year. For rehabilitating the beedi workers thrown out of employment, the Government organised a beedi factory on Co-operative basis at Cannanore. A Handicrafts Corporation was also formed during the year in order to promote the manufacture and exports of handicrafts. The export earnings from cashew and marine products registered spectacular increase during the year. This was not reflected in the overall export earnings because of the set-back suffered by some of the export items like tea, coffee and coir.

1.24 Employment situation in the State continues to be grave and the pressure on employment opportunities by the educated category of unemployed is mounting. The number of graduates and post-graduates in the live register of employment exchanges showed an increase of about 30 per cent during 1968-69. Though there was increase in the employment opportunities created in the public and private sector, this could not make any significant impact on the magnitude of unemployment prevailing in the State.

1.25 Though 1969 was another year of rising prices, there was a slackening in the tempo of price increase owing to the improvement in the supply position of rice. However, prices of some of the essential consumer goods like coconut, coconut oil, chillies and coriander ruled high during the year.

1.26 After a spell of bad harvests and recession, production in agriculture and industry has regained the lost momentum especially during the year under review. To the producer the year has been good though the terms of trade have been unfavourable to the non-ownership classes. On the whole, the climate is favourable for solving the major economic problems like food shortage and unemployment.

POPULATION AND INCOME

Population

The population of Kerala in 1969 has been estimated at 207 lakhs, which is more than three times the population at the beginning of the current century. During the eight years since 1961 the population has recorded an increase of about 22.5%. The rate of growth itself was rising till 1965-1966, but it has shown signs of decline during the two succeeding years. The accelerated pace of population growth in the past was due mainly to the rapid decline in death rate not accompanied by a proportionate fall in birth rate. It is expected that the State's population will rise to 212 lakhs in 1970. Density of population works out to 532 per sq. km. in 1969 and 545 per sq. km. in 1970 as against 435 in 1961. The district-wise break up of the estimated population and density of population for 1969 and 1970 is given in table 2.1.

TABLE 2.1

**District-wise distribution of population in 1961 and estimates
of population and density for 1969 and 1970**

<i>Name of District</i>	<i>Population in 1961 (in lakhs)</i>	<i>Estimated population in</i>		<i>Density per Sq. km.</i>	
		1969	1970	1969	1970
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Trivandrum	17.45	22.20	22.85	1016	1045
Quilon	19.41	24.75	25.48	523	538
Alleppey	18.11	21.26	21.68	1159	1182
Kottayam	17.33	21.94	22.57	345	355
Ernakulam	18.60	22.22	22.71	665	680
Trichur	16.88	20.14	20.59	673	688
Palghat	13.41	16.00	16.35	389	397
Malappuram	14.16	16.90	17.27	432	442
Kozhikode	15.89	18.95	19.37	511	522
Cannanore	17.80	22.38	23.00	394	405
STATE	169.04	206.74	211.87	532	545

Birth and Death rates

2.2 The birth rate in the State stood at 38.9 per 1000 during 1951-1960. It declined to 37.9 by 1965-66. The fall in birth rate over the next two years was quite significant as revealed by estimates from Sample Registration. The estimates for 1966-67 and 1967-68 are 37.2 and 35.4 respectively. The marked fall in birth rate clearly indicates that the State's intensive effort for population control has started yielding dividends.

2.3 Death rate has been exhibiting a steady declining trend over the past several years. It fell from 16.1 per thousand during 1951-1960 to 10.1 during the period 1965-68. The death rate has, however, remained more or less static in recent years.

Natural increase

2.4 The fall in birth rate combined with an almost static death rate has resulted in a slight fall in the rate of natural increase of population. The natural increase which was 2.24% per annum during 1951-1960 rose to 2.78% in 1965-66, but showed a downward trend thereafter. The rates of growth in 1966-67 and 1967-68 were 2.67% per annum and 2.53% per annum respectively.

The birth rate, death rate and the rate of natural increase of population are provided in Table 2.2.

TABLE 2.2

Birth rate, death rate and natural growth rate of population

<i>Year</i>	<i>Birth rate (per 1000 population)</i>	<i>Death rate (per 1000 population)</i>	<i>Natural growth (percent per annum)</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1965-66	37.91	10.11	2.78
1966-67	37.19	10.40	2.67
1967-68	35.40	10.13	2.53

INCOME

Growth of State Income

2.5 The State income of Kerala at current prices has been estimated at Rs. 1,002 crores in 1967-68 while at 1960-61 prices this has been placed at Rs. 590 crores. The corresponding per capita State income works out to Rs. 503 at current prices and Rs. 297 at 1960-61 prices.

2.6 Between 1960-61 and 1967-68 the domestic product of Kerala at 1960-61 prices increased by 27.6 per cent from Rs. 462 crores in 1960-61 to Rs. 590 crores in 1967-68; the corresponding increase in All India domestic product was 22.4 per cent. At current prices State income increased by 116.9 per cent during this period and the All India domestic product by 108.5 per cent. The annual rate of growth of domestic product at constant prices was 3.1 per cent for the State and 2.6 per cent for India as a whole.

2.7 The contribution of agriculture sector to State income (at constant prices) decreased from 55.0 per cent in 1960-61 to 53.0 per cent in 1966-67. Industries and mining sector accounted for 17.0 per cent of the State income in 1960-61 and 16.7 per cent in 1966-67. The share of the services sector increased from 28.0 per cent to 30.3 per cent during the period.

2.8 At the all India level the percentage contribution of agriculture sector to the national income has declined from 51.4 in 1960-61 to 42.2 in 1966-67. The share of Industries and mining sector has at the same time increased from 19.9 per cent to 23.5 per cent. The contribution of services sector has also increased from 28.7 per cent to 34.3 per cent.

The percentage distribution of domestic product of Kerala and India at constant prices by Industry of origin is presented in Table 2.3.

TABLE 2.3

Domestic Product by Industry of Origin at Constant Prices
(Percentage distribution)

<i>Sector</i>	<i>Kerala</i>			<i>India</i>		
	1960-61	1965-66	1966-67	1960-61	1965-66	1966-67
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1. Agriculture	55.0	52.0	53.0	51.4	43.0	42.2
2. Industries and Mining	17.0	17.5	16.7	19.9	23.4	23.5
3. Services	28.0	30.5	30.3	28.7	33.6	34.3
4. Domestic Product	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Sector-wise Growth rates

2.9 The average annual growth rate of income at constant prices from agriculture sector during the period 1960-61 to 1967-68 for Kerala is 2.6 per cent while that for India is 1.1 per cent. The contribution to all India domestic product from agriculture sector declined from Rs. 7,761 crores in 1964-65 to Rs. 6,704 crores in 1965-66. During 1966-67 and 1967-68 the contribution from the sector was lower than that in 1964-65. This accounts for the lower rate of growth of income from the agriculture sector in respect of India. The rates of growth of income from Industries and mining sector and services sector are however lower for Kerala when compared with all India.

The sector-wise average annual rates of growth during 1960-61 to 1967-68 are given in Table 2.4.

TABLE 2.4

Average annual growth rates (Percentage)

Sector	Kerala		India	
	Current Prices	Constant (1960-61) prices	Current prices	Constant (1960-61) prices
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1. Agriculture	11.3	2.6	10.1	1.1
2. Industries and Mining	5.5	2.7	8.3	3.4*
3. Services	10.2	4.4	9.7	5.0*
4. Domestic Product	10.1	3.1	9.6	2.6

* Growth rate during 1960-61 to 1966-67.

Per capita income

2.10 The per capita income at constant prices in Kerala was Rs. 276 in 1960-61. This rose by 7.5 per cent to Rs. 297 in 1967-68. The All India per capita income in real terms (constant prices) increased by 3.9 per cent from Rs. 310 to Rs. 322 during the same period.

Comparison of per capita income at constant prices in Kerala and the whole of India for the years 1960-61 to 1967-68 is presented in Table 2.5.

TABLE 2.5

Per Capita Income

<i>Year</i>	<i>Per Capita Income (1960-61 prices) (Rs.)</i>		
	<i>India</i>	<i>Kerala</i>	<i>Income difference</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1960-61	310.0	276.3	33.7
1961-62	316.0	272.4	43.6
1962-63	314.2	275.5	38.7
1963-64	323.4	282.8	40.6
1964-65	339.2	285.3	53.9
1965-66	315.3	284.4	30.9
1966-67	313.1	289.4	23.7
1967-68	322.0	297.1	24.9

2.11 The per capita income has shown an increasing trend during the years 1960-61 to 1964-65 both in respect of India and Kerala, except for the year 1962-63 for India and 1961-62 for Kerala. There has been a marked decline in the per capita income of India during 1965-66. The per capita income has further declined during 1966-67. Although in 1967-68 the per capita income has registered an increase it is still below the 1964-65 level. The per capita income in Kerala registered a slight decline in 1965-66. It has risen since then and reached a level substantially higher than that in 1965-66.

(Vide Appendices 2.1 to 2.10 for detailed statistics on State income).

CHAPTER 3

AGRICULTURE

The agricultural economy of the State witnessed appreciable progress during the year under review. The total cropped area went up by 3.48 per cent. The output of major crops like rice, arecanut, coconut, bananas, tea, coffee, and rubber increased considerably. A most welcome aspect of the growth in the sector has been the 11.3% increase achieved in the production of rice. This has, to a great extent, helped the easing of the food situation in the State. Fish landings recorded a remarkable increase of 45% during the year. The market trend was favourable for most of the State's agricultural exports throughout 1969.

Land Utilisation

3.2 The total cropped area of the State which stood at 27.57 lakh hectares in 1967-68 increased to 28.53 lakh hectares in 1968-69, recording an increase of 0.96 lakh hectares (3.48%). The area sown more than once accounted for 74% of this increase which, by the way, reveals a healthy tendency towards multiple cropping of the existing cultivated area. The rest of the increase in area was the result of the new land reclaimed from areas under miscellaneous tree crops, cultivable wastes and fallow lands. The classification of land for the years 1968-69 and 1967-68 is given in Table 3.1.

TABLE 3.1

Land use pattern in Kerala

<i>Classification of land</i>	<i>Area (in thousand hectares)</i>		
	1968-69	1967-68	<i>Changes over 1967-68</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Total Geographical area	3859	3859	..
1. Forest	1056	1056	..
2. Land put to non-agricultural uses	251	241	+10
3. Barren & Uncultivable land	80	92	-12

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
4. Permanent pastures & other grazing land		28	28	..
5. Land under miscellaneous tree crops not included in net area sown		150	162	-12
6. Cultivable waste		89	98	-9
7. Fallow land other than current fallow		28	30	-2
8. Current fallow		23	23	..
9. Net area sown		2154	2129	+25
Area sown more than once		669	628	+71
Total cropped area		2853	2757	+96

District-wise classification of area for the year 1968-69 is given in Appendix 3.1.

Area under crops

3.3 Area under almost all the major crops increased considerably during 1968-69. The increase was most remarkable in the case of rice, coconut and arecanut. The area under rice rose by 64.4 thousand hectares (8%), coconut by 47.4 thousand hectares (7.4%) and arecanut by 5.2 thousand hectares (6.8%). In respect of banana and other plantations, the increase in cropped area was 2.2 thousand hectares (4.5%). Sugarcane and tapioca, however, registered some decrease in cropped area, the former to the extent of 1.3% and the latter 0.3%. The reduction in the area under sugarcane may be attributed to the substitution of the crop by rice which yields higher returns now. In the case of tapioca the fall in the area under the crop must be due to the unfavourable trend of tapioca prices during the year.

The area under major crops in Kerala and the changes therein between 1967-68 and 1968-69 are shown in Table 3.2.

TABLE 3.2

Area under Principal Crops

	<i>Area (in thousand hectares)</i>			
	1968-69	1967-68	<i>Changes over 1967-68</i>	
			<i>Actual</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
1. Rice	873.9	809.5	+64.4	+8.0
2. Sugarcane	7.9	8.0	-0.1	-1.3
3. Banana and other Plantain	51.6	49.4	+2.2	+4.5
4. Arecanut	81.2	76.0	+5.2	+6.8
5. Cashewnut	96.0	95.0	+1.0	+1.1
6. Tapioca	296.7	297.6	-0.9	-0.3
7. Coconut	686.1	638.7	+47.4	+7.4
8. Tea	41.2	39.3	+1.9	+4.8
9. Coffee	27.7	26.5	+1.2	+4.5
10. Rubber	168.5	162.9	+5.6	+3.4

3.4 The percentage area covered by all food crops continued to be 64% as in the previous year. However, the total area covered by rice, pulses, tapioca and fruits and vegetables increased to 54% of the total cropped area as against 50% in 1967-68. Rice and tapioca occupied 30.6% and 10.4% respectively of the area.

Agricultural Production

3.5 A large number of food and cash crops are grown in Kerala, of which rice, coconut, tapioca, arecanut, pepper, banana and other plantains, cashewnut, rubber, tea and coffee account for 80% of the gross agricultural income of the State. About 50% of the total income of the State is contributed by agriculture. The variations in the output of the major crops will, therefore, have visible impact on the State's economy.

Data relating to the production of major crops for the last few years are presented in Table 3.3.

TABLE 3.3

Production of Major Crops

Sl. No.	Crops	Unit	Production Changes over 1967-68			
			1968-69	1967-68	Actual	Percentage
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1	Rice	'000 tonnes	1251	1124	+127	+11.30
2	Coconut	Million nuts	3834	3593	+241	+6.71
3	Tapioca	'000 tonnes	4081	4198	-117	-2.79
4	Arecanut	Million nuts	12289	11473	+816	+7.11
5	Pepper	'000 tonnes	20	21	-1	-4.76
6	Tea	do.	45	43	+2	+4.65
7	Banana & other plantains	do.	390	374	+16	+4.28
8	Cashewnut	do.	108	107	+1	+0.93
9	Rubber	do.	66	60	+6	+2.67
10	Coffee	do.	12	11	+1	+9.09

3.6 The production of all the major crops except tapioca and pepper increased considerably during 1968-69. In respect of rice Kerala had a record production of 12.51 lakh tonnes in 1968-69. The increase over the year was of the order of 127 thousand tonnes (11.3%). The production of coconut and arecanut went up by 6.7% and 7.1% respectively during 1968-69. Banana and other plantains registered an increase of 4.3%, cashewnut 1.1% and sugarcane 0.7% over the year. The production of pepper and tapioca declined by 3% and 2.8% respectively.

The area and production of the various crops in Kerala are given in Appendix 3.2.

Rice Production

3.7 The highlight of the progress achieved in agriculture in 1969 has been the record production of rice during the year. The State Government, faced with a critical food situation in the State, has been doing everything within its power to step up rice production. The green revolution ushered in by the advent of the high yielding varieties of seeds represents the fruition of the State's promotional and directional efforts in this sphere.

3.8 The phenomenal increase in the production of rice during 1969 was the result of extension of cropped area as well as adoption of modern techniques of cultivation. The area under paddy increased by 8% over the year. The expansion of area was brought about mainly by multiple cropping as is evident from the fact that it has been confined to the winter and summer crops. Productivity rose for all the three crops but this again was more marked in the case of the winter and summer crops. The overall increase in productivity during 1968-69 compared to the previous year was 3.25.

The season-wise data on area, production and productivity are presented in Table 3.4.

TABLE 3.4

Acreage, Production and Productivity of Rice

<i>Season</i>	1968-69			1967-68		
	<i>Area (Hects)</i>	<i>Produc- tion (tonnes.)</i>	<i>Produc- tivity kg/Hect.</i>	<i>Area (Hects)</i>	<i>Produc- tion (tonnes.)</i>	<i>Produc- tivity kg/Hect.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Virippu (Autumn)	394879	521258	1320	398993	521023	1306
Mundakan (Winter)	380620	571748	1502	327409	470101	1436
Punja (Summer)	98372	158348	1610	83142	132773	1597
Total	873871	1231354	1432	809544	1123897	1388

Rainfall

3.9 Compared to the last few years, Kerala had heavy rainfall during 1968-69. The average rainfall for the State was estimated to be 3250 mm. in 1968-69 as against 2746 mm. in 1967-68. The increase in rainfall was mainly due to the very heavy down-pour from South-west monsoon in July 1968, which resulted in one of the worst floods of recent years causing considerable damage to crops and property.

TABLE 3.5

Month-wise statistics of Rainfall

<i>Month</i>	<i>Rainfall (mm)</i>			
	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
July	423	538	746	1276
August	305	185	498	372
September	150	309	156	337
October	191	408	187	189
November	145	250	73	124
December	172	53	37	40
January	3	17	10	4
February	7	..	32	6
March	69	26	95	18
April	163	70	133	113
May	86	274	96	232
June	493	552	683	538
Total	2209	2682	2746	3250

The district-wise details of monthly rainfall are given in appendix 3.3.

Food Situation

3.10. The food situation in the State which had assumed serious dimensions in the past showed signs of improvement during the year under review. This welcome change was brought about by the comparatively high production of rice in the State during the year and the larger supplies made available by the Centre. The internal supplies available for consumption amounted to 11.26 lakh tonnes which was supplemented by imports which amounted to 9.05 lakh tonnes in 1969. Accordingly, the total quantity of rice available for consumption was 20.31 lakh tonnes as against 16.36 lakh tonnes in the previous year. The per capita availability of rice from internal production was 148 gm. per day in 1969 compared to 137 gm. per day in 1968. Taking the imports also into account the daily per capita availability of rice was 267 gm. in the year under review as against

221 gm. in the previous year. The continued supply of wheat by the Centre helped to improve further the supply position of cereals in the State.

The imports of rice into the State since 1965 have been as follows:

<i>Year or month</i>	<i>Quantity of rice imported</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)
1965	8.88 lakh tonnes	
1966	7.52	„
1967	5.41	„
1968	6.24	„
1969	9.05	„
January	42879 tonnes	
February	80664	„
March	118128	„
April	83449	„
May	59595	„
June	39104	„
July	62449	„
August	86753	„
September	94912	„
October	79938	„
November	83896	„
December	73199	„
Total (for 1969)	905166	„

The data regarding the month-wise off-take of rice and wheat for the past few years are given in Appendix 3.4.

Procurement of paddy

3.11 Till the end of December 1969, the total quantity of paddy procured was of the order of 140,829 tonnes. This was 23,837 tonnes more than the quantity procured during the previous year.

The month-wise details of procurement of paddy since 1965 are provided in Table 3.5.

TABLE 3.5

Procurement of paddy*

(Quantity in tonnes)

<i>Month</i>	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
January	1834	4314	4404	8091	14973
February	15452	18198	19428	24578	31253
March	11181	14183	17369	15760	22918
April	8928	7465	8765	4932	6968
May	4518	5102	7560	2859	2901
June	340	397	671	2544	1673
July	160	148	352	1550	460
August	..	15	1587	1400	742
September	9488	10046	19523	16996	21014
October	14232	15082	27597@	24667	28346
November	6642	6907	6576	10727	6275
December	3321	2524	1442@	2888	3306
Total	76096	84381	115274	116992	140829

*Source: Civil Supplies Department, Government of Kerala.

@ Including the paddy purchased under requisition and voluntary sale.

3.12 The Kerala Land Reforms (Amendment) Bill 1968 passed by the Assembly received the President's assent during the year. The Act has come into force from the 1st of January 1970. Steps are being taken for the quick and effective implementation of the provisions of the Act.

3.13 The Agro-Industries Corporation established in 1968 has started distribution of improved agricultural implements like tractors, power tillers, pump sets and power sprayers to farmers on hire purchase basis. Also the Corporation is implementing a major scheme to reclaim over 10,000 hectares in Cannanore District with the help of tractor. An area of over 6,000 hectares have already been reclaimed.

3.14 In order to facilitate the orderly development of the co-operative movement in the State, "The Kerala Co-operative Societies Act 1969" was also enacted during the year under review.

Irrigation

3.15 The net area under irrigation increased from 4.11 lakh hectares in 1967-68 to 4.18 lakh hectares in 1968-69. The gross irrigated area rose from 5.72 lakh hectares to 5.83 lakh hectares. Paddy,

covering 4.70 lakh hectares had the main benefit of the increase. In 1968-69 54% of the gross area under paddy was irrigated as against 57% in 1967-68. The percentage fall in the area irrigated was only due to a more than proportionate increase in the total area under paddy during the year. The source-wise and crop-wise distribution of area irrigated are shown in Table 3.7.

TABLE 3.7

Irrigation statistics

(a) Source-wise Irrigation

(area in '000 hectares)

Sl. No.	Source	1967-68	1968-69	
		Net area	Net area	Gross area
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	Government Canals	182.96	189.29	321.61
2	Private Canals	10.16	10.16	12.26
3	Tanks	70.50	71.36	83.55
4	Wells	5.46	5.46	5.46
5	Other Sources	141.43	141.79	159.98
	Total	410.51	418.06	882.86

(b) Crop-wise Irrigation (Gross area in '000 hectares)

Sl. No.	Name of crop	1967-68	1968-69
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	Paddy	459.72	470.11
2	Sugar cane	4.29	4.29
3	Other food crops	55.69	55.69
4	Non-food crops	52.50	52.77
	Total	572.20	582.86

Fisheries

3.16 The total fish production in the State registered an increase of 45 per cent in 1968-69. From 2.53 lakh tonnes valued at Rs. 10.2 crores in 1967-68 it went up to 3.66 lakh tonnes valued at Rs. 13.2

crores in 1968-69. The marine fish landings were 3.56 lakh tonnes as against 2.44 lakh tonnes in the previous year.

3.17 The increase in Marine fish production during 1968-69 was on account of unusually large catches of oil sardine. Oil sardine landings were 250.4 thousand tonnes in 1968-69 as against 114.3 thousand tonnes in 1967-68. This fishery contributed 70.3% of the total marine fish production in the year. Prawns increased from 33.3 thousand tonnes to 36.6 thousand tonnes while mackerel declined from 3.8 thousand tonnes to 2.8 thousand tonnes over the year. (for details vide Appendix 3.5).

3.18 During 1968-69, 272 boats were constructed as against 112 in 1967-68. 150 boats were got constructed by private boat builders and 110 were built by the Kerala Fisheries Corporation. The remaining 12 were built at the State's Boat Building Yard at Cannanore. Out of the 272 boats 128 were of 30 ft. size, 102 of 32 ft., 40 of 36 ft. and 2 of 40 ft.

3.19 At the beginning of 1968-69 there were 747 fishermen co-operative societies in the State, comprising 194 Credit Societies, 536 Producer Societies, 15 Regional Marketing Societies and 2 Marketing Federations. Over the year, the number of Producer Societies increased to 623 raising the total number of fishermen societies in the State to 834. The total membership increased from 78,847 in 1967-68 to 103,360 in 1968-69 recording a 31% increase. The total paid up share capital went up from Rs. 12.45 lakhs in 1967-68 to Rs. 16.60 lakhs in 1968-69, registering an increase of 33%.

3.20 A total quantity of 18482 tonnes of fish products valued at Rs. 20.25 crores was exported from Kerala in 1968-69 compared to 15242 tonnes worth Rs. 16.75 crores exported in 1967-68.

Animal husbandry

3.21 The Intensive Cattle Development Project with four Regional Centres at Alwaye, Mavelikara, Vaikom and Kanjirappally started functioning during the year. The production of more and better types of cattle within the shortest time possible for supporting economic milk production and elimination of all unwanted 'stock' are the twin objectives of this scheme. The Bacon Factory at Koothattukulam was commissioned and 2303 kg. of pork products were processed and sold out during the year.

3.22 The Central Hatchery Chengannur, produced and distributed 2.54 lakh chicks as against 2.06 lakh chicks in the previous year. The total number of eggs produced in all the Poultry and Duck farms together was 16.66 lakhs in 1968-69 compared to 10.32 lakhs in 1967-68.

Forests

3.23 Forests occupy 27 per cent of the total area of the State. During the year under review, extensive planting of eucalyptus, teak, softwood and fuel wood species was carried out. 2732 hectares were

put under different species of eucalyptus, 1899 hectares under teak, 1151 hectares under softwood and 601 hectares under fuel wood. (Appendix 3.6).

3.24 The out-turn of Round logs of Teak was 6.4% less than that in the previous year. However, logs, of other varieties registered an increase of 98%. The quantity of firewood removed was considerably higher than that in 1967-68. (Appendix 3.7).

3.25 The revenue from the sale of timber amounted to Rs. 751.6 lakhs, recording an increase of Rs. 70.1 lakhs (10.3%) over that in the previous year. The gross receipts from the sale of major and minor forest produce came to Rs. 832.6 lakhs which exceeded the previous year's receipts by Rs. 84.1 lakhs (11.7%) (Appendix 3.8).

PLANTATIONS

The chief plantation crops of Kerala are tea, coffee, rubber and cardamom. They together account for about 10 per cent of the total cropped area and 7 per cent of the gross value of its agricultural produce of the State. The export earnings from tea, coffee and cardamom amounted to Rs. 45.59 crores (i.e. 31 per cent of the total foreign export earnings) in 1967-68 and Rs. 39.24 crores (i.e. 25 per cent) in 1968-69.

Tea

4.2 Tea occupied an area of 41,158 hectares in 1968-69. In the previous year, it was 38,860 hectares covering 11 per cent of the total area under the crop in India. The total number of tea estates in Kerala in March 1968 was 2551 of which 2306 were estates of area less than 5 hectares each. These small holdings, making up 90% of the number of estates, accounted for less than 4 per cent of the total area under tea. The very large estates of 200 hectares and above numbering only 86 (3 per cent) shared as much as 75 per cent of the planted area. The distribution of the tea estates in Kerala according to size is given in Appendix 4.1.

4.3 Kerala accounts for 10 per cent of the total quantity of tea produced in the country. In 1969, production stood at 44781 tonnes as against 40806 tonnes in 1968. There was an increase in production of 9.7 per cent over the year, but it helped only to bring production nearly to the 1966 level of 44882 tonnes. The average yield per hectare in 1969 was 1088 kg. as against 1050 kg. in 1968, 1074 kg. in 1967 and 1133 kg. in 1966.

The area under cultivation, total production and average yield per hectare of tea in each State of India during 1966 to 1968 are given in Appendix 4.2.

Foreign Tea Plantation Companies

4.4 One striking feature of Kerala's tea plantation industry is that, 27892 hectares constituting 72 per cent of the area under tea are owned by nine foreign plantation companies. These foreign companies together account for a capital investment of Rs. 18.39 crores. The total paid up capital of the companies (excluding one company for which the information is not available) is £73.15 lakhs. The particulars relating to these companies are given in Table 4.1.

TABLE 4.1

Particulars relating to the foreign owned plantation companies in Kerala

<i>Name of Company</i>	<i>Paid up capital</i> (£ lakhs)	<i>Area under plantation</i> (hectare)		<i>Total</i>	<i>Employment in</i> (‘000)
		<i>Tea</i>	<i>Others</i>		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1 Kannan Devan Hills Produce Company, Munnar	13.00	8509	13835	22344	19.72
2 The Anglo American Direct Tea Trading Co., Munnar	11.62	2403	603	3006	2.61
3 Malayalam Plantations Ltd., Cochin	27.00	8285	10399	18684	20.55
4 Travancore Tea Estates Co., Ltd., Vandiperiyar	3.04	2108	26	2134	5.96
5 Southern India Tea Estate Co., Peermedu	2.66	990	..	990	2.83
6 The Co-operative Tea Society Ltd., Calicut	N.A.	4130	181	4311	3.39
7 The Amalgamated Tea Estate Co., Ltd., Munnar	13.76	911	72	983	1.04
8 Vagaman Tea Co., Ltd., Cochin	0.40	326	..	326	0.54
9 The Ponmudi Tea & Rubber Co., Ltd., Coonoor	1.47	230	..	230	1.49
Total	73.15	27892	25116	53008	58.13

4.5 The Kannan Devan Hills Produce Company possesses 55040 hectares of which 22344 hectares are cultivated. The rest has been remaining uncultivated. Between 1963 and 1968, the area under tea has registered a 10 per cent fall. The total workforce engaged by the K.D.H.P. has also declined by 20 per cent over the period. The Malayalam Plantations Ltd., has a total area of 27,162 hectares of which 18684 hectares are under plantations. This Company has started conversion of tea estates into rubber plantations wherever possible.

4.6 Apart from tea, which is the main crop, the other crops grown by these foreign concerns to a limited extent are rubber, coffee and cardamom. The K.D.H.P. has recently brought a sizeable area under eucalyptus.

4.7 The economic life of a tea bush is roughly 50 years. The tea bushes managed by the foreign Companies are old and uneconomic. Despite of handsome subsidy of Rs. 4,500 per hectare offered by the Tea Board, the Companies have not taken steps to replant the area under old bushes. The neglect of replanting operations by the foreign plantation companies has been pointed out even in the Plantation Enquiry Commission Report of 1954-56. In the note of dissent, Shri K. G. Sivaswamy has pointed out that 44 per cent of the tea areas in India represented by the non Indian sector would cease to exist if atleast two thirds of it were not immediately replanted. Replanting will lead to considerable increase in production as there are improved varieties now capable of yielding almost twice as much as the old varieties.

4.8 Tea is at present a major foreign exchange earner of the country. It is likely to continue to be so despite the stiff competition faced by Indian tea in the international market from other producers like Ceylon. In any case the tea industry has bright prospects for development in the context of an expanding domestic market. Any lapse in the replacement and replenishment of capital investment in this field will therefore have serious repercussions on the economy. Unless timely steps are taken for replacement of superannuated bushes with improved varieties the State will one day be faced with an abrupt drop in supplies leading to acute shortage of the commodity. Such a situation, if allowed to arise, cannot be remedied over-night as the generation of additional production in the case of a commodity like tea will take a number of years.

Rubber

4.9 Both area and production of rubber in Kerala showed notable advance during the year under review; the former rose by 3 per cent while the latter by 11 per cent. The State, with 1.75 lakh hectares under rubber accounted for 93 per cent of the area under the crop in India in 1968-69. The small holdings numbering 97,760 units covered 1.19 lakh hectares. The large estates comprised 584 units and covered 0.56 lakh hectares. The average area of an estate is 96.08 hectares while that of a holding is 1.21 hectares. The State-wise distribution of rubber holdings and estates at the end of 1968-69 is furnished in Appendix 4.3.

4.10 A commendable aspect of the development of rubber plantation has been the steady increase in the proportion of the area under high yielding varieties. This proportion increased from 36% in 1960-61 to 55% in 1966-67 and 60% in 1968-69. The trend in this for the last three years is shown in Table 4.2.

TABLE 4.2

Area under improved varieties of Rubber in India

<i>Year</i>	<i>Total area under rubber (’000 hectares)</i>	<i>Area under improved varieties (’000 hectares)</i>	<i>Percentage of Col. 3 to Col. 2</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1966-67	171.33	93.63	55
1967-68	181.59	105.32	58
1968-69	187.51	113.14	60

4.11 The production of natural rubber increased from 64468 tonnes in 1967-68 to 71054 tonnes in 1968-69 at the all India level, recording an increase of 10 per cent. In Kerala the production increased from 59978 tonnes to 66473 tonnes, over the year the percentage increase being 11. The productivity in the State moved up by 7 per cent, from 368 kg. to 394 kg. per hectare.

4.12 The aggregate consumption of rubber in India recorded a phenomenal rise from 1.10 lakh tonnes in 1967-68 to 1.28 lakh tonnes in 1968-69, recording an increase of more than 16 per cent over the year. Despite a substantial increase in the production of natural rubber in the country, the gap between total consumption and production of natural rubber rose from 45,236 tonnes in 1967-68 to 56968 tonnes in 1968-69. The consumption particulars of rubber in India are provided in Appendix

Coffee

4.13 The total area under coffee cultivation in Kerala during the year under review was 27678 hectares as against 26468 hectares in 1967-68, the percentage increase being 4.4. Kozhikode, Cannanore and Palghat districts constitute the major coffee growing region in the State.

4.14 Coffee production continued to be on the increase. In 1968-69 it reached 11.99 thousand tonnes recording an increase of 4.3 per cent over that in the previous year. The average yield remained unchanged at 433 kg. per hectare. Table 4.3 shows the district-wise area and production of coffee for the last few years.

TABLE 4.3

**District-wise area and production of coffee during
1966-67, 1967-68 and 1968-69**

<i>District</i>	1966-67		1967-68		1968-69	
	<i>Area in hectares</i>	<i>Production in tonnes</i>	<i>Area in hectares</i>	<i>Production in tonnes</i>	<i>Area in hectares</i>	<i>Production in tonnes</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Trivandrum	3	2	3	2	3	2
Quilon	127	3	127	16	127	16
Alleppey	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kottayam	2039	551	2041	943	2085	963
Ernakulam	246	57	252	59	261	61
Trichur	..	..	..	..	..	..
Palghat	3330	1974	3351	1986	3547	2102
Kozhikode	16335	6662	17253	7036	18073	7370
Cannanore	3072	1264	3441	1416	3582	1474
Total	25152	10513	26468	11458	27678	11988

CHAPTER 5

INDUSTRIES AND POWER

Industries

Kerala's industrial structure has not undergone any significant change over the past 18 years of planning. Traditional industries such as cashew, coir, bricks and tiles, oil milling, handloom and timber continue to dominate the industrial scene in Kerala. These industries employ nearly 83% of the workforce in the industries sector. As far as factory sector is concerned, 52% of the factory employment is in a single industry viz., cashew. All the food processing industries together employ 60% of the total factory labour. The total employment in the factory sector is of the order of 2.1 lakhs.

5.2 According to provisional estimates the number of factories in Kerala as on 30-6-1969 was 3087 as against 3078 at the end of September 1968. During the course of the 9 months 34 new factories were registered and the registration of 25 factories was cancelled. The important factories started during the year were the Hindustan Latex, Trivandrum, O/E/N India Ltd., Thiruvaniyoor, Ernakulam District, Komalapuram Spinning Mills, Alleppey and Shri Bhagavathi Mills, Chittoor, Palghat District. Industry-wise distribution of factories in Kerala as on 30-6-1969 is given in Appendix 5.1.

5.3 The predominance of traditional industries with a low level of technology exerts a down-ward pressure on the factory wages in Kerala. The average earnings of factory workers is lower in Kerala than in any other State (vide Appendix 5.2).

5.4 The production figures relating to some of the important industrial products in Kerala like cement, coffee, salt, ply-wood, yarn, cloth, etc., for the past few years are given in Table 5.1. A noticeable fall is seen in the production of sugar, tea, coffee, yarn, cloth and cement.

TABLE 5.1
Production figures in Selected Industries in Kerala

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of Product</i>	<i>Unit</i>	1965	1966	1967	1968 (Jan. to Sept.)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1	Sugar (Crop year, Nov. to Oct.)	Tonnes	27314	23405	8354	7222
2	Hydrogenated oil (Vanaspathi)	do.	17249	17295	22021	24499
3	Tea	do.	43612	40001	40468	27190
4	Coffee	do.	10143	12834	17833	7991
5	Yarn (Cotton)	do.	12003	11160	13133	6243
6	Cloth	000 Metres	19118	16930	19488	7944
7	Plywood	Sq. Metres	2368124	2385593	2487390	2166380
8	Rectified spirit	kilo litres	2339	1351	1530	1600
9	Sulphuric acid	Tonnes	95736	115156	149540	110307
10	Soap	do.	12406	14545	14365	11220
11	Refractories	do.	413	535	1410	883
12	Pipes	do.	1122	1058	770	1226
13	Whitewares (crocery)	do.	832	531	670	649
14	Cement	do.	43492	46886	51068	33630
15	Electric light power generation etc.	Million KWH	903658	926359	1366365	1132502

Joint Stock Companies

5.5 The number of public limited companies increased from 349 to 366 and private limited companies from 625 to 708 between 1967-68 and 1968-69. This indicates a reversal of the earlier trend, for during the three years ending 1967-68 the number of companies showed a declining trend (vide Table 5.2). A steadily increasing trend is seen in the paid up capital of the companies. (vide Table 5.3).

TABLE 5.1
Number of Joint Stock Companies (1965-66 to 1968-69)

	<i>Public</i>	<i>Private</i>	<i>Total</i>
1965-66	379	631	1010
1966-67	356	634	990
1967-68	349	625	974
1968-69	366	708	1074

TABLE 5.3

**Authorised and Paid up capital in the Joint Stock Companies
(1965-66, 1966-67 and 1968-69)**

Year	Authorised Capital (Rs. lakhs)			Paid up Capital (Rs. lakhs)		
	Public	Private	Total	Public	Private	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1965-66	16836.56	4107.81	20944.37	3352.67	963.06	4315.73
1966-67	17060.56	4164.51	21225.07	3508.86	974.44	4483.30
1968-69	15773.67	4539.95	20313.62	4541.58	1563.86	6105.44

Incentives for Industries

5.6 The State Government has all along followed a progressive industrial policy. Industries of all categories need various types of assistance or concessions. The Industrial Policy Statement of the Government of Kerala offers several incentives for the intending entrepreneurs. For instance, developed land with all facilities like water, cheap power etc., is made available for setting up industrial units. In the case of large scale industries the Government policy is to assist in obtaining licences and in procuring raw materials besides meeting 75% of the cost of the project report. Financial participation either directly by investment in shares or by way of loans, guarantees, etc., is being effected in suitable cases. Financial assistance is extended through the institutions such as Kerala Small Industries Corporation, Kerala State Industrial Development Corporation, Kerala Financial Corporation and the Department of Industries and Commerce.

Government Owned Industries

5.7 Most of the major industrial concerns existing in the State owe their origin to the active participation of the Government in these ventures. The Government owned factories are the Trivandrum Rubber Works Ltd., the Kerala Soaps and Oils Ltd., the Trivandrum Spinning Mills Ltd., the Travancore Plywood Industries Ltd., Kerala Ceramics Ltd., and the Kerala Electricals and Allied Engineering Co., Ltd. Some of the major industries in which the Government has substantial shares are the Travancore Rayons, Travancore-Cochin Chemicals, Transformers and Electricals, Travancore Titanium Products, Traco Cables, United Electrical Industries,

Pallathra Bricks and Tiles, Forest Industries (Travancore), Fertilizers and Chemicals, Indian Aluminium Company, Punalur Paper Mills, Travancore Cements and the Indian Rare Earths. Currently the industrial programme under the State sector envisages the expansion and modernisation of the existing industrial units. The working results of the Government-owned concerns for the past few years have been unsatisfactory. Excepting the Travancore Plywood industries and the Trivandrum Rubber Works, all these concerns are incurring losses every year.

5.8 Among the industries in which the Government has majority shares, Travancore Titanium Products Ltd., and Forest Industries (Travancore) Ltd., show steady increase in profits while Pallathra Bricks, and Transformers and Electricals are regularly incurring losses. The Traco Cable Company incurred a loss of Rs. 1.89 lakhs in 1967-68 after making profits (Rs. 0.98 and Rs. 0.88 lakhs) in 1965-66 and 1966-67. The profit and loss figures for the Travancore Cochin Chemicals Ltd., for 1963 to 1968 indicate that this firm made a profit of Rs. 16.09 lakhs in 1963-64 but thereafter there was a gradual fall in the profit. In 1967-68 the unit worked at a loss of Rs. 16.88 lakhs.

Traditional Industries

5.9 The Government are taking certain steps to rehabilitate the traditional industries of the State, viz., cashew, coir, handloom, beedi and bricks and tiles.

Coir

5.10 Coir industry provides employment to about 4 lakhs of workers. Another 8 to 10 lakhs of persons are dependent on the industry. About 581,660 quintals of coir and coir products valued at Rs. 13.27 crores were exported in 1967-68. During 1968-69 the exports increased by 35,330 quintals (6.07%) in terms of quantity and Rs. 122.74 lakhs (9.25%) in terms of value as compared to 1967-68. According to information so far available for 1969-70, the exports of coir and coir products are exhibiting a declining trend.

5.11 The number of coir co-operatives increased to 552 in 1968-69 from 547 in 1967-68 and 543 in 1966-67. Total number of workers employed by these societies stood at 370,073 on 31-12-1968. The amounts invested by the Government by way of loans and grants in these societies in 1967-68 and 1968-69 were Rs. 4.84 lakhs and Rs. 5.85 lakhs respectively. The amount spent so far in coir development by the State and the Centre together is Rs. 302.9 lakhs.

5.12 Workers employed in defibering of husk and spinning of yarn earn only less than a rupee per day. In order to place the industry on a better footing the Government have drawn up a Rs. 16 crore plan for the reorganisation of coir industry. As a modest

beginning an amount of Rs. 25 lakhs has already been allotted for revitalising certain selected primary societies. Efforts are being made to get the reorganisation scheme approved by the Centre. The control of price of husk which is included as a part of the reorganisation scheme has been enforced from 1-12-1969. A Coir Corporation has already been set up with a capital of Rs. 50 lakhs. The Corporation will enter the fields of manufacturing and marketing of coir and coir products. The setting up of an Export House for coir is also under active consideration.

Handloom

5.13 The estimated number of handlooms in the State based on the registrations made in 1960 was 129,818. But the results of a recent census conducted by the Department of Industries and Commerce show that there are only 71,325 looms in the State. The number of looms in the co-operative fold is 21,353 and that in the private sector is 49,972. The wide variation between the recent census figures and the 1960 figures is attributed to the following:—

- (i) Many handloom societies having become defunct since 1960.
- (ii) Duplication in registration of looms.
- (iii) Members of the same family registering in different Co-operative Societies with the same set of looms.

5.14 The recent handloom census has revealed that only 30% of the looms in the State are in the co-operative sector as against 45% according to the earlier estimates. The sector-wise break-up of the total number of handlooms and powerlooms in the State is given below:—

	<i>Co-operatives</i>	<i>Private sector</i>	<i>Total</i>
Handlooms	21353	49972	71325
Powerlooms	1000	431	1431

5.15 District-wise analysis of the figures shows that Cannanore District has the largest number of looms (34.8% of the total). Trivandrum District with 16.3% of the total stands second. The District-wise distribution of looms in the Co-operative and Private sectors is given in Table 5.4.

TABLE 5.4

District-wise Distribution of Handlooms in Kerala

Sl. No.	District	Number of looms					
		Co-operative fold		Private sector		Total	
		Existing	Working	Existing	Working	Existing	Working
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1	Trivandrum	6250	4721	11650	9031	17900	13752
2	Quilon	2953	1933	3224	1957	6177	3890
3	Alleppey	476	337	938	555	1414	892
4	Kottayam	568	451	619	547	1187	998
5	Ernakulam	1791	1641	1133	848	2924	2489
6	Trichur	765	684	1352	1073	2117	1757
7	Palghat	3898	3225	1617	1431	5515	4656
8	Calicut	1991	1750	4608	3904	6599	5654
9	Cannanore	2661	1766	24831	15922	27492	17688
	Total	21353	16508	49972	35268	71325	51776

Source: Kerala Commerce and Industry (November 1969)

5.16 It can be seen from the Table that out of the 71,325 looms in the State 19,549 (27.41%) are idle. The proportion of idle looms is very high in the districts of Quilon, Alleppey and Cannanore. The total employment in the field of handloom weaving in the State is 85,069. Out of this 50,627 persons are engaged in weaving and others in preparatory work. The district-wise break-up of employment is given in Table 5.5.

TABLE 5.5

District-wise Break-up of Employment in Handloom

<i>District</i>	<i>Weaving</i>			<i>Preparatory</i>			<i>Grand Total</i>
	<i>Household</i>	<i>Outside</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Household</i>	<i>Outside</i>	<i>Total</i>	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Trivandrum	6388	7679	14067	3927	3515	7442	21509
Quilon	2585	855	3440	2307	476	2783	6223
Alleppey	527	222	749	326	165	491	1240
Kottayam	595	411	1006	444	297	741	1747
Ernakulam	1709	756	2465	1418	1361	2779	5244
Trichur	1267	434	1701	605	371	976	2677
Palghat	4727	382	5109	5533	1678	7211	12320
Calicut	3322	1404	4726	3079	489	3568	8294
Cannanore	5850	11519	17369	4640	3811	8451	25820
Total	26970	23662	50632	22279	12163	34442	85074

5.17 The handloom industry is facing problems of low productivity, low wages and sluggish demand for the products. Introduction of powerlooms under a phased programme has been taken up as a means to making the industry economically viable. It is hoped that the Handloom Finance Corporation set up by the State will help to solve the problems facing the industry.

Cashew

5.18 Cashew industry provides employment for over a lakh of workers and earns foreign exchange to the tune of Rs. 60 crores annually. Exports of Cashew kernels alone during 1968-69 amounted to 64,536 tonnes valued at Rs. 61.90 crores as compared to 51,039 tonnes valued at Rs. 43.03 crores in 1967-68. Cashewnut shell liquid exports increased in quantity from 9,444 tonnes in 1967-68 to 10,450 tonnes in 1968-69 but in value there was a fall from Rs. 1.39 crores

to Rs 1.28 crores. The major problem facing the industry is the inadequacy of raw-nuts. About 75% of the State's rawnut requirements is now met by imports. There is a growing tendency to close down organised industrial units in order to avoid granting of certain benefits to the workers. With a view to protecting the workers against exploitation by unscrupulous cashew traders and manufacturers and enabling the industry to tide over the manifold problems in the production and export fronts the State Government has entered the field through the formation of a Cashew Corporation having a capital of Rs 50 lakhs. The Corporation has decided to trade in the raw materials and start a few cashew processing units at Quilon and Tellicherry.

Beedi

5.19 The beedi industry provides employment to about one lakh workers in the State. Some large units in Cannanore District were wound up recently and many of the workers were thrown out of employment. Government adopted quick steps to meet the situation and organised the Cannanore Beedi Factory on Co-operative basis which now has within its fold more than 5000 workers.

Handicrafts Corporation

5.20 The formation of the Handicrafts Corporation is yet another development in the field of traditional industries of the State. This is envisaged as a body for the promotion of manufacture and marketing of our handicrafts products on a large scale.

Kerala Small Industries Corporation

5.21 The Kerala Small Industries Corporation continued the distribution of raw materials, supply of machinery on hire purchase basis and running of production and service units. The operation of these units which claims most of the managerial time, finance and effort of the Corporation has turned out to be unprofitable and ineffective. The Corporation is therefore thinking of diverting the money and effort to other activities like the running of the industrial estates, collection and distribution of raw materials and supply of machinery on hire purchase basis.

The Kerala Financial Corporation

5.22 Loans to medium and small scale industries are given from the Corporation's funds. In addition to this loans up to Rs. 1 lakh are given to small scale industries out of funds provided by Government under an agency arrangement. A statement showing the transactions during the last 3 years is given in Table 5.6.

TABLE 5.6

Details of Loans issued by the Kerala Finance Corporation

(Rs. in lakhs)

	1966-67		1967-68		1968-69	
	<i>No.</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Amount</i>
A. Corporation Loans						
Applications received	19	147.81	33	168.19	28	154.14
Applications sanctioned	10	97.08	21	102.34	19	114.62
B. Agency Loans						
Applications received	52	27.88	74	36.21	72	33.75
Applications sanctioned	30	17.39	61	31.88	62	31.00
Amount disbursed	27	14.98	31	16.23	53	27.98
Total disbursement (A) + (B)	32	73.53	46	94.68	69	129.14

5.23 The Corporation now gives assistance to a wide range of industries. The principal industries assisted are textile, tea, steel rolling mills, rubber products, chemicals, hotels, coir mats, printing, motion picture production etc. Statements showing industry-wise distribution of financial assistance are given in Appendix 5.3.

Kerala State Industrial Development Corporation

5.24 The Corporation has assisted 28 companies during the period 1962 to 1969. Seventeen of them have gone into production before 31-3-1968. During 1968-69 three more companies went into production thus bringing the total number of companies under production to twenty. The financial assistance given to industries by the Corporation during 1968-69 is indicated in Table 5.7.

TABLE 5.7

**Details of Financial Assistance given by the K. S. I. D. C.
during 1968-69**

<i>Nature of assistance</i>	<i>Number of applications received during the year</i>	<i>Amount of financial assistance</i>	
		<i>Requested during the year</i>	<i>Sanctioned during the year</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Loans	6	37.00	17.50
Underwriting	1	7.00	7.00
Direct subscription	2	16.00	16.00
Guarantee	4	31.04	11.00
Total	13	91.04	51.50

Khadi and Village Industries

5.25 During the year 1967-68 the Kerala Khadi and Village Industries Board continued to provide financial assistance for the development of village industries including khadi, bamboo and reed, screw-pine, kora grass and cane and rattan works.

5.26 The implementation of khadi and village industries schemes has provided employment to not less than 52,209 persons. The aided institutions under the Board have produced Rs 2.56 crores worth of village industry products and Rs 3.81 crores worth of khadi. The total sales of khadi and village industries products during the financial year amounted to Rs 3.34 crores.

Mining

5.27 The only minerals now produced on a large scale in the State are clays, limeshell and mineral sands. Table 5.8 and 5.9 indicate the quantity of clays, limeshell sand and mineral sands produced and sold during the year 1968-69.

TABLE 5.8

Production and Sale of Clays and Limeshell (1968-69)

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>Production (M. T.)</i>		<i>Sale (M. T.)</i>	
	<i>Raw</i>	<i>Processed</i>	<i>Raw</i>	<i>Processed</i>
1	Glass & White quartz	15326.8	15223.7	
2	China Clay	42041.8	16102.3	2755.4
3	Fire Clay	326.0		346.4
4	Ball Clay	293.0		263.0
5	Limeshell	84605.3		85695.0

TABLE 5.9

Production and Sales of Mineral Sands (1968-69)

		<i>Production (M.T.)</i>	<i>Sales (M.T.)</i>
1	Illmenite	13089.0	24005.8
2	Brown Illmenite	26.7	74.4
3	Rutile	1336.0	1180.6
4	Monazite	151.6	160.0
5	Zircon	305.3	306.6
6	Sillimanite	44.5	64.5

Power

5.28 The most outstanding achievement of planning in Kerala has been the tremendous expansion in the generation of hydro-electric power. The total installed capacity of the State's power system increased from 28.5 M.W. in 1950-51 to 546.5 M.W. in 1968-69. The increase in the installed capacity during 1968-69 alone was 18.0 M.W. The installed capacities of the various projects in operation are shown in Table 5.10.

TABLE 5.10

Installed Capacity of the Projects in Operation

<i>Project</i>	<i>Basin</i>	<i>Installed Capacity (M.W.) as on</i>		
		31-3-1968	31-3-1969	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	
1	Pallivasal	Mudirapuzha	37.5	37.5
2	Sengulam	do.	48.0	48.0
3	Neriamangalam	do.	45.0	45.0
4	Panniar	do.	30.0	30.0
5	Peringalkuthu	Chalakydy	32.0	32.0
6	Sholayar	do.	36.0	54.0
7	Sabarigiri	Pamba	300.0	300.0
	Total		528.5	546.5

5.29 A balanced investment pattern in the generation, transmission and distribution of power is to be stressed. Though Kerala became self-sufficient in power generation with the commissioning of the Sabarigiri Project, for want of sufficient transmission and distribution arrangements the State had to purchase power from Mysore State for Kozhikode and Cannanore Districts. During the year 1968-69 Kerala purchased 18.90 M.W. and sold 28.17 M.W. of power.

Table 5.11 shows the quantity of power generated, purchased and sold by Kerala since 1965-66.

TABLE 5.11
Power Position

	<i>Unit</i>	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
(a) Installed Capacity	M.W.	192.5	360.5	528.5	546.5
(b) Electricity generated in the State	Million K.W.H.	841.94	1083.11	1407.00	1623.00
(c) Electricity purchased from neighbouring States	do.	116.48	77.99	31.64	18.90
(d) Electricity sold to neighbouring States	do.	7.50	8.61	12.06	28.17

5.30 The actual generation of power during the year 1968-69 was 1623 Million Units. In a hydel system major portion of the generation expenditure depends on the installed capacity and if it is utilised to the maximum extent possible, the unit cost could be considerably reduced. In Kerala, the generating capacity is not fully utilised. Measures to exploit the idle capacity will go a long way in improving the financial position of the Electricity Board.

The present daily average distribution of power is given below:—

<i>Category</i>	<i>Units (in lakhs)</i>
1. Lights, fans, etc. (Commercial and Domestic)	3.73
2. Industrial (Low & Medium Voltage)	3.23
3. Industrial (High Voltage)	31.92
4. Irrigation	1.41
5. Licences	2.68
6. Miscellaneous	1.53
Total	44.50

5.31 In 1968-69, 15 villages have been newly electrified and 48927 new connections have been given. Street lights newly installed during the year numbered 22690. (Vide Appendix 5.1) Average generation cost per unit of current is calculated to be 3.37 ps. The cost at meter per unit of E.H.T. current is 4.76 ps., for L.T. 7.73 ps. and for medium and low voltage current 28.12 ps. per K.W.H.

5.32 The financial position of the Kerala State Electricity Board has not been sound for some years. Though there was some increase in gross revenue, there was similar increase in expenditure as well. During 1968-69 the total operating revenue was Rs. 11.65 crores as against Rs. 9.42 crores for the previous year. Revenue expenditure for these years was Rs. 8.26 crores and Rs. 6.65 crores respectively. Net operating income for the year 1968-69 was Rs. 3.39 crores. The interest liability to Government at the end of 1968-69 was Rs. 2.76 crores and the contingent liability was Rs. 9.82 crores (inclusive of the interest liability). However there was some improvement in the return on the capital base of the Board during the year under reference. It increased from 2.4% in 1967-68 to 3.8% in 1968-69.

5.33 Domestic consumption of electricity was only 4.54% of the total while the revenue collected from that sector formed 17.37% of the total revenue collected. Industrial concerns consumed bulk of the energy (79%) while their share to the total revenue accounted only 47.66% (Vide Appendix 5.2).

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

Road Transport

The number of motor vehicles having valid registration increased by 9293 from 60544 in 1967-68 to 69837 in 1968-69. The registration of goods vehicles, taxi cabs, cars and motor cycles has increased substantially while the increase in new stage carriages was only 371. A statement showing the number of vehicles having valid registration as on 31-3-1969 is given in Appendix 6.1.

Kerala State Road Transport Corporation

6.2 The Kerala State Road Transport Corporation was formed on 1-4-1965. The capital investment of the Corporation as on 1-4-1968 stood at Rs. 684.04 lakhs. During 1968-69 an additional contribution of Rs. 60 lakhs towards share capital was made by the State Government raising the State's total capital contribution to Rs. 608.04 lakhs. The matching contribution due from the Railways amounting to Rs. 15 lakhs was received only in April 1969. Hence the Railway's total contribution for 1968-69 remained stationary at Rs. 136 lakhs. Thus at the close of the year 1968-69, the capital investment of the Corporation stood at Rs. 744.04 lakhs.

6.3 During the year under review no new routes were nationalised. The Corporation introduced new services in many routes depending on the requests from the travelling public. Inter-State services were also introduced during the year in the following routes:—

- (i) Cochin-Bangalore from 2-6-1969.
- (ii) Guruvayoor-Coimbatore from 6-7-1969.

6.4 There was a net addition of 193 buses and 8 other vehicles to the operating fleet of the Corporation. The number of lorries decreased by six. The operating fleet at the close of 1968-69 consisted of 1304 buses, 58 lorries and 64 other vehicles, thus making a total of 1426 as against 1231 vehicles in the previous year.

6.5 The revenue receipt of the Corporation for 1968-69 was Rs. 1,017.77 lakhs while for the previous year it was only Rs. 887.93 lakhs. The revenue expenditure increased to Rs. 1,029.93 lakhs from Rs. 758.49 lakhs in 1967-68. Thus the working of the Corporation during 1968-69 resulted in a gross deficit of Rs. 12.16 lakhs. The overall deficit after providing an amount of Rs. 64.08 lakhs for depreciation, Rs. 44.79 lakhs for the payment of interest

at 6¼ per cent to the participating Governments and Rs. 32.08 lakhs for bonus, development rebate etc., has reached an alarming figure of Rs. 153.11 lakhs as against a nominal deficit of Rs. 4.08 lakhs in the previous year (vide Appendix 6.2).

Railways

6.6 The railway system of the State is made up of 553 km. of broad gauge and 339 km. of meter gauge lines. The total railway mileage in the State has been remaining stationary ever since the Ernakulam-Quilon line was completed in 1958. The length of railway per lakh of population for all India was 12.8 km. in 1966 while it was only 4.64 km. for Kerala. The present railway system is mainly coastal and does not reach the major agricultural and plantation areas of the State.

Inland Navigation

6.7 The State has a total length of 1885 km. of inland waterways comprising navigable rivers, canals and lakes. The State Water Transport Department now operates 49 schedules in 32 routes having a route distance of 1344 km. The operating fleet of the department consists of 69 boats of which only 41 are available for operation. The number of passengers carried during the year under report was 54.21 lakhs. The revenue receipt of the department was Rs. 25.31 lakhs and expenditure Rs. 26.98 lakhs, leaving a net loss of Rs. 1.67 lakhs.

6.8 The Kerala Water Transport Corporation which took over the entire boat service formerly operated by private boat owners in erstwhile Travancore area went into liquidation due to heavy recurring loss. In its place the State inland water transport service was formed by the Government on 5-1-1966. This service earned a profit of Rs. 2.99 lakhs in 1966-67 and Rs. 1.86 lakhs in 1967-68. The State Water Transport Department formed in the place of inland water transport service in 1968-69 incurred a loss of Rs. 1.67 lakhs in the first year of operation itself.

6.9 The working of the water transport section of the Road Transport Corporation also resulted in a loss in 1968-69. While the expenditure was Rs. 16.22 lakhs the receipts were only Rs. 10.37 lakhs, the net deficit being Rs. 5.85 lakhs (vide Appendix 6.3).

Ports and Harbours

6.10 The coastal and foreign traffic of the State is handled at the major ports of Cochin, the intermediate ports of Calicut and Alleppey and ten other minor ports.

6.11 During the year 1968-69, 280 steamers and 1503 sailing vessels with an aggregate gross tonnage of 9.92 lakh tonnes touched at the intermediate and minor ports of Kerala as against 364 steamers

and 1500 sailing vessels in the previous year. The total cargo handled by these ships and sailing vessels was 4.46 lakh tonnes of which 2.19 lakh tonnes were imports and 2.27 lakh tonnes exports. The cargo handled at these ports has decreased from 4.79 lakh tonnes in the previous year to 4.46 lakh tonnes in 1968-69. The decrease occurred in imports especially foreign imports. Exports have increased considerably from 1.80 lakh tonnes in 1967-68 to 2.27 lakh tonnes in 1968-69. The revenue receipts from the intermediate and minor ports during 1968-69 was Rs. 11.30 lakhs as against Rs. 9.69 lakhs in the previous year. The number and tonnage of steamers and sailing vessels that called at the intermediate and minor ports of Kerala, along with the import and export tonnage of cargo and the revenue receipts for the year 1968-69 are given in Appendix 6.4, 6.5 and 6.6.

6.12 The normal and economic functioning of Cochin harbour is still being jeopardised by inadequate facilities and inefficient maintenance. The number of vessels that entered the port decreased from 1305 of the previous year to 1168 during 1968-69. Exports also decreased from 16.92 lakh tonnes of the previous year to 14.07 lakh tonnes in 1968-69. Imports increased nominally from 37.32 lakh tonnes to 37.82 lakh tonnes. The value of export trade that passed through the port has increased from Rs. 185.74 crores in 1967-68 to Rs. 209.40 crores in 1968-69, and that of imports from Rs. 135.21 crores to 142.33 crores.

6.13 The income of Cochin port has decreased from Rs. 3.93 crores of the previous year to Rs. 3.88 crores during 1968-69 while the expenditure has increased from Rs. 3.05 crores to Rs. 3.93 crores. Thus during the year the Cochin port has incurred a net loss of about Rs. 0.05 crores. Statements showing the commodity-wise exports and imports from the port along with their percentage share to the total during 1967-68 and 1968-69 are given in Appendix 6.7 and 6.8.

EXPORT-IMPORT TRADE

Foreign exports of Kerala during the year 1968-69 stood at Rs. 159.73 crores, recording an increase of Rs. 1.39 crores compared to the previous year (vide Appendix 7.1). This increase in export earnings was mainly the result of increased exports of cashew kernels and marine products. Other traditional items of export from the State viz., coffee, coir products, tea and pepper suffered a setback during the current year. A brief review of the export performance of Kerala's major export products is attempted in the following paragraphs.

Cashew Kernels

7.2 During the year 1968-69 Kerala exported cashew kernels worth Rs. 58 crores which was Rs. 7 crores in excess of the last year's exports. The quantity exported also increased to 61560 tonnes from 56220 tonnes last year. U.S.A., U.S.S.R., U.K., East Germany, Australia and Canada are some of the leading buyers of cashew which is exported to more than 50 countries throughout the world. The changing pattern in the export trade of cashew offers an example of the diversification of trade. During the 1950's nearly 85% of our export trade in cashew was with the United States. In recent years, new markets have been developed and the total share of our trade with Countries other than the U.S.A. have increased. The U.S.A. with an import of more than 26,000 tonnes continued to be our main buyer, but there has been an increase in the exports to the U.S.S.R. and other East European countries. During the year 1968-69, export of cashew kernels to U.K. declined but the exports to other countries in the sterling area had increased. Similarly, in the hard currency area, exports to the U.S.A. dwindled to 26,000 tonnes from 30,000 tonnes exported last year, but the exports of cashew kernels to other countries in the hard currency area showed an increasing trend. Among countries in the soft currency area, West Germany alone imported more of the Indian product during the year. Export to U.S.S.R. showed phenomenal increase during 1968-69. The exports to U.S.S.R. increased from 13,000 tonnes in 1967-68 to over 20,000 tonnes in 1968-69. The setback in the U.S. market has however to be viewed with concern. The import of raw cashewnuts also increased to 190,159 tonnes during the current year compared to the previous year's figure of 171,858 tonnes.

Marine Products

7.3 Kerala's export earnings from marine products have been steadily increasing over the last few years. The State's exports of marine products in 1968-69 were worth Rs. 21 crores compared to 16 crores in the previous year. A significant development during the last few years was the rapid expansion in the exports of frozen and canned seafoods in contrast with the traditional items. Now these products are marketed in as many as 35 foreign countries. The U.S.A. is our biggest buyer of marine products closely followed by Japan. In recent years the Government of India and the Marine Products Export Promotion Council have been bestowing serious attention on the integrated development of the sea food industry. Progressive mechanisation of fishing, fish processing and packaging have been the hallmark of development in this field.

7.4 The increase in the export of marine products during 1968-69 was mainly the result of increased trade with U.S.A. in the hard currency area and West Germany in the soft currency region. Export trade with other countries during the year 1968-69 was not impressive as far as the marine products are concerned.

Pepper

7.5 Export of pepper during 1968-69 had suffered a set-back and the quantity exported exhibited a fall of 7,329 tonnes resulting in a loss of Rs. 380 lakhs in export earnings. Pepper market is highly sensitive and subject to wide fluctuations. Kerala's pepper exports are to a large extent conditioned by American demand and the supply position in Indonesia, which is our main competitor in the world market. Indonesian pepper has a price advantage over the Indian commodity and this is the major factor affecting our exports to the U.S.A. Active U.S. interest in Indian pepper comes only when there is a shortfall in Indonesian production. At present, pepper from Kerala is exported to more than 60 countries in the world. Among these U.S.A. and Russia account for more than 50% of our exports of pepper.

Coir and Coir Products

7.6 Exports of coir and coir products have also exhibited a decline in volume during the year 1968-69. Consequently the fall in export earnings was to the tune of Rs. 28 lakhs. Important buyers of Kerala's coir products are U.K., U.S.A., and West European countries. The future of the coir industry depends mainly on its ability to sustain and expand the foreign markets for its products. The coir industry has to adopt modern technology to improve its performance in foreign markets.

Other Commodities

7.7 During 1968-69, other traditional items of exports viz., cardamom, coffee, lemongrass oil, ginger and tea also suffered a set-back. Compared to the previous year the loss in earnings in the case of coffee was Rs. 86 lakhs while in the case of tea it was as high as Rs. 567 lakhs.

7.8 Total import during 1968-69 amounted to Rs. 136 crores compared to Rs. 135.5 crores during the previous year (vide Appendix 7.2). Items whose imports have gone up during the current year are foodgrains, metals, minerals and ores.

CHAPTER 8

PRICES AND COST OF LIVING

The rising trend in prices continued in 1969. The tempo of price increase has however been slightly weaker compared to the previous year. The main factor that led to the slackening of price rise was the improvement in the supply position of rice. The availability of sugar at reasonable rates thanks to the bumper production and relatively large carry over stock also contributed to this tendency. These advantages were set off to some extent by the unexpected rise in the price of certain essential consumer goods like coconut, coconut oil, chillies, coriander, etc. Still the year ended with a relieving note because of the comfortable supply position of rice partly as a result of the lifting of the Civil Supplies checkposts and partly through the import of rice on the basis of no-objection certificates issued by Government.

8.2 The wholesale price Index of agricultural commodities gained nearly 7 points over a period of one year which reflected an overall rise in the price of the cash crops in the State. Pepper recorded only nominal gains while ginger, lemongrass oil and rubber exhibited appreciable rise in their price levels.

8.3 The prosperity of the farmer as evidenced by the movement of the Parity Index did not show any marked improvement over the period 1961-69. Eventhough the index of prices received by the farmer moved up from 1965 onwards the domestic expenditure and farm cultivation cost also went up nearly to the same extent keeping the Index at the 1961 position.

Consumer Price Index Numbers

8.4 The average working class consumer price index numbers for Kerala rose from 783 in 1968 to 815 in 1969 recording an increase of 32 points. It can be seen that the rate of increase has been less pronounced than in the previous years. This was mainly due to the lower prices of rice which represents the major constituent of the consumer expenditure of the class. The supply position of rice in the open market was comparatively satisfactory and full quota of ration rice (160 gm.) was being distributed continuously from 22-6-1969 onwards. The items which were responsible for the uptrend of the index were condiments especially chillies and coriander, coconut oil and coconuts. From 478 in 1961 the index has risen to 815 in 1969 recording an increase of 71%. Average annual rate of increase works out to 9%. The consumer price

index numbers for the various selected centres and the average index for the State for the period 1961 to 1969 are given in Appendix 8.1.

8.5 January and February 1969 saw a decline in the average index for the State to the extent of 10 and 8 points respectively (Vide Appendix 8.2). Thereafter, a continuous upward movement was observed and the index reached its highest level during July 1969. From 791 in March the average index for the State attained its peak level of 841 by July recording an increase of 50 points. The increase recorded in June 1969 was significant; the rise was as much as 26 points at Changanacherry and Alwaye and 19 points at Munnar. Increase in the price of rice (Open market), coconut, coconut oil and condiments was mainly responsible for the rise in the index. August and September exhibited a decline to the extent of 5 and 12 points but the index began to move up again in October and November 1969 eventhough the price of rice (O.M.) maintained lower levels. Since January 1969 the average index for the State recorded an increase of 45 points till November 1969. Going down to the groups, the rise recorded by the foodgroup index, viz., 70 points, deserves special mention. The increase was of the order of 5, 15 and 13 points respectively in the case of housing, clothing and miscellaneous groups.

8.6 The All India Working Class Consumer Price Index Numbers (base 1949 = 100) for the last few years are furnished below. The average index for the period January to July 1969 works out to 210 as against 215 for the corresponding period of the previous year. This decline was the result of the low levels maintained by the index during January to May 1969 compared to its position a year back. However, the index in July 1969 was 5 points higher than that in July 1968.

The Average working Class Consumer Price Index for India

(Base 1949=100)

<i>Year</i>	<i>Average Index</i>
1961	126
1962	130
1963	134
1964	153
1965	166
1966	184
1967	209
1968 (upto July)	215
1969 (upto July)	210

Appendix 8.3 gives the index numbers for industrial workers for selected centres in India for the year under review.

Retail Prices of Essential Commodities

The retail prices of selected essential commodities of daily use as in December 1968 and November 1969 are given in Appendix 8.4.

8.7 The food position in the State has been comparatively satisfactory during the year under review. The distribution of rice and wheat through the fair price shops was continued. Three fourths of the prescribed quota of rice was issued till 22-2-1969. Full ration was given during the two subsequent weeks. Thereafter it was again reduced to 75% till 29-3-1969. In connection with Easter, Vishu and May Day full ration was supplied during the weeks ending 5-4-1969, 19-4-1969 and 3-5-1969. From 4-5-1969 to 21-6-1969, the ration quota of rice was kept at 120 gm. The full quantum of rice ration was issued from 22-6-1969 to the end of the year. There was a revision in the price of rice distributed through the fair price shops from 4-5-1969. The wholesale issue prices of rice before and after the revision were as follows:—

Variety	Unit	Before 4-5-1969	After 4-5-1969
		Rs.	Rs.
Coarse	Qtl.	96	100
Medium	"	102	111
Fine	"	110	120
Superfine II	"	115	120
Superfine I	"	125	128

8.8 Eventhough there was an increase in the wholesale issue price of coarse rice, corresponding rise was not given effect to in the case of retail sale. The price viz., Rs. 1.03/Kg. remained unchanged. The Government revised the price of wheat also to Rs. 82.50 per quintal from the 1st week of May. Earlier, the price of the two varieties (red and white) of wheat were Rs. 74.50 and Rs. 89.50 respectively.

8.9 Though there was a decline in the price of rice in the open market during January and February, a continuous upward trend was displayed by the commodity from February to July 1969. Compared to February levels, the prices during July 69 were higher by 75 ps. at Trivandrum, 51 ps. at Quilon, 58 ps. at Alleppey and 67 ps. at Ernakulam and Trichur. The remaining months saw a steep decline in the price level. At Trivandrum the decline was to the extent of 48 ps./Kg. while at Trichur and Kozhikode it was of the order of 58 and 43 ps. respectively. With the start of the harvest season in August the arrival of rice in the market improved. Issue of no objection certificates contributed to an increase in the inflow of rice from the neighbouring States. Reports

received indicate considerable arrivals of Nepal rice also in the market. Moreover, the production of paddy this year has been comparatively high. All these factors resulted in the low price of rice towards the latter part of the year. The average price for December 69 was Rs. 1.53 per kg. compared to Rs. 1.77 per kg. in December 1968.

Other food articles

8.10 As rice became cheaper the demand for tapioca dwindled and the prices declined. Redgram was the only item among the pulses which hardened by 16%. In the condiments group, chillies and coriander moved up considerably by 140% and 30% respectively while onions suffered a loss. The supply of chillies from Tamilnad is not sufficient to meet our requirements and hence has no decisive control over the market. A large quantity of the commodity usually arrives from Andhra Pradesh. It is reported that the crop has been damaged to a considerable extent by the recent cyclone and flood which resulted in a virtual stoppage of the supplies. The situation further deteriorated because of the tenders of large supplies to Ceylon. The price of chillies will decline only when the inflow of the commodity from Andhra resumes. The partial control of sugar continued this year too. During the 1st week of January the issue rate was revised from Rs. 1.70 to Rs. 1.75/kg. and then to Rs. 1.78 from the 3rd week of March 1969. The rate was further enhanced to Rs. 1.80 from the 4th week of August 1969. From Rs. 3.43 kg. in January 1969, the open market price of sugar declined to Rs. 1.92 by November. The trend in sugar price was bearish consequent on the prospects of a bumper crop this year and a large carry-over stock. The production of sugar was quite sufficient to meet the normal requirements of the country. The gap between the levy and free market price of sugar narrowed following the liberal release of sugar quota by the Centre. Moreover there was selling pressure coupled with comfortable supply position. Coconut and coconut oil too attained new peak during the year under report. The percentage increase was of the order of 32 and 34 respectively. The production of oil was not enough to meet the existing demand. Better demand from Bombay and Calcutta was also responsible for the upward movement. Tea and Coffee recorded only nominal rise during the year.

Wholesale Price Index of Agricultural Commodities

8.11 The average index of wholesale prices for the year 1969 works out to 211 (average upto November 1969). This shows an increase of 7 points compared to the previous year's average which stood at 204. The commodity groups which registered an increase during the current year are foodgrains (rice), condiments and

spices and plantation crops. The indices of various commodities for the current year and the percentage variation compared to the previous year are given in Table 8.1.

TABLE 8.

Wholesale Price Index of Agricultural Commodities

(Base=1952-53—100)

Sl. No.	Items	Indices for		Percentage variation
		1968	1969 (upto Nov.)	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	Foodgrains (rice)	181	208	14.9
2	Sugar (molasses)	289	176	—39.1
3	Condiments & Spices	179	213	19.0
4	Fruits & Vegetables	214	195	—8.9
5	Food crops	190	205	7.9
6	Oil seeds	273	259	—5.1
7	Plantation crops	123	134	8.9
8	Non-food crops	228	221	—3.1
9	All crops	204	211	3.4

8.12 There has been an appreciable increase in the average index for rice. The index for molasses fell considerably consequent on the fall in price of open market sugar and gur. In the condiments and spices group, all the items recorded gains. Pepper staged only a nominal recovery. The export business in pepper continued to face a stalemate. The overseas buyers were not eager to place orders, in anticipation of the removal of the export duty. The hopes of the foreign buyers that the Budget would contain proposals to remove the export duty had been belied. A slight increase noticed in the case of pepper prices was mainly based on these hopes. The abnormal rise in the price of dry ginger was the result of the fall in the production of the commodity coupled with good demand from Aden and Persian Gulf countries. Poor supply position also brought about a steep rise in the price of turmeric. Arecanut and Cardamom prices also have gone up during the current year. The fall in the index in respect of fruits and vegetables is attributed to the fall in the prices of tapioca and cashew-nut. The index of oil seeds fell by 13 points. Index of plantation crops gained 11 points during the current year owing to the increase in price of coffee and rubber.

8.13 The average wholesale price index of agricultural commodities for the state from 1961 to 1969 is given in Appendix 8.5. The indices for both food crops and non-food crops rose steeply during the period 1961-69. The general index which stood at 126 in 1961 rose up to 211 in 1969.

8.14 The All India Index Numbers of wholesale prices from 1961 to 1969 are also given in Appendix 8.6. Any comparison of the All India and the State indices of wholesale prices would be subject to the limitation that the commodities covered in the two series are not identical. The general index (All-India) during the period 1961 to 1969 exhibited an increase of 71% while the index for the State showed an increase of 67% during the same period. The index for food (All India) exhibited a gain of 91% during 1961-69 whereas the increase in the case of the State index for food during the same period was 68%. The low percentage increase for food in the State series is mainly due to the fact that unlike in the case of All India Index, the wholesale price fixed by the Government for rice is utilised for the computation of the index.

Parity Index

8.15 The index number of parity between prices received and prices paid by farmers indicates the level of their prosperity. The index of parity is composed of two constituent parts, prices received and prices paid by farmers. Index of prices received exhibited a rise of 94%, during the period 1961 to 1969. This is mainly the result of rise in the price of paddy, coconut, pepper, ginger, arecanut and banana. But the index of prices received during the current year showed a fall compared to the corresponding period of the previous year. The downward movement is attributed to the fall in the price of paddy and pepper.

8.16 The index of prices paid by farmers also showed an increase during the period 1961-69 and the index of parity thus did not show any improvement over the period. The index of prices paid which stood at 232 in the current year is 90% higher than that in 1961. In respect of domestic expenditure and farm cultivation cost, the two constituent parts in the index of prices paid, the increase was of the order of 70% and 102% respectively. The index numbers of parity between prices received and paid by farmers for the period 1961 to 1969 are given in Appendix 8.7.

Commodity Review

(1) *Black Pepper*

8.17 Black pepper recorded only nominal gains during the year at important centres like Nedumangad, Alleppey, Cochin and Kozhikode. The supply position was satisfactory. The slight increase

in price noticed was mainly the result of brisk buying by the shippers partly against their past commitments and partly on hopes of export deals with the communist countries.

(2) *Ginger*

8.18 An abnormal rise in the price of ginger occurred during the year mainly because of the shortage of supply, though the export demand was stated to be the immediate provocation. Even at present there is shortage of supply caused by the virtual absence of carry-over stocks from the previous season. Besides, there was good demand for ginger from Jeddah and other Persian Gulf countries.

(3) *Lemongrass oil*

8.19 An upward movement in the lemongrass oil prices was noticed in all the important markets viz., Cochin, Alwaye and Kozhikode. The production of the commodity was low during the current year and the enquiries from overseas buyers were impressive and persistent. These were the contributing factors to the increase in the price of lemongrass oil during the current year.

(4) *Cardamom*

8.20 Cardamom staged a moderate recovery during the year following the spate of orders from the traditional buyers like Jeddah and Kuwait. The production dwindled this year, which also contributed to the rise in the price of cardamom. Another factor was the lower cardamom output in Guatemala, an important competitor where production has declined sharply.

(5) *Rubber*

8.21 Rubber prices sought a higher level during 1969 in the important markets like Punalur, Kottayam and Kozhikode. There was good demand for this commodity from big manufacturers during the year. The import of rubber was low compared to the previous year and this kept the price of natural rubber at a higher level during the reporting period.

(6) *Coir*

8.22 Coir prices displayed only a nominal recovery during the current year. Anjengo, Parur (thin) and Quilandy varieties exhibited a nominal rise compared to the previous year. Aratory and Beypore varieties fell, but the loss suffered by these varieties was not significant.

CHAPTER 9

SOCIAL SERVICES

Education

Kerala spends a substantial part of its revenue on education. The lion's share of this expenditure goes to general education. In the year 1967-68, 88.5% of the Rs. 41.48 crores expended on education was spent for general education. The per capita expenditure on education during the year 1968-69 in Kerala was Rs. 22.86 which was higher than that in the previous year. (Vide Appendix 9.1). Among Indian States, Kerala stood first in per capita Government expenditure on education followed by Jammu and Kashmir whose per capita expenditure was Rs. 18.40.

9.2 The general nature of the re-distributive effects of the prevailing method of financing public education has been disturbing. No doubt the low income bracket of the population has benefited substantially from the availability of subsidised education. But the effect of subsidies on higher education in the State has been to promote greater inequality among people of various social and economic background. This has resulted from the fact that the available opportunities cannot be made use of by families in the lowest level of income. This is also because other social disabilities and constraints associated with the peculiarities of the present class and caste stratification in Kerala.

9.3 To overcome the defects of social fragmentation and stratification a substantial overhaul of the pricing system in higher education, a re-alignment of the tax structure and a broadening of the eligibility base of the public expenditure programme in education would be required. The eligibility for public subsidies might well be expanded so as to embrace the economically backward sections of the upper castes and poorer sections of the backward classes as well as the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. It is clear that whatever be the degree to which our current higher education programmes are routed in the search for equality of opportunity, the results still leave much to be desired.

9.4 At the end of the First Five Year Plan there were 762 High Schools, 1589 Middle Schools and 6699 Primary Schools. By the year 1969-70, they have increased to 1384 High Schools, 2612 Upper Primary Schools and 7026 Lower Primary Schools.

General Education (School Standard)

9.5 Kerala has already achieved the target of cent per cent enrolment in schools in the age group 6-11 years. During the year 1968-69, the total enrolment in Primary Schools was 27.37 lakhs, in Middle schools 11.76 lakhs and in High schools 7.02 lakhs making a total of 46.15 lakhs. Shift system is in force in many of the schools of the State. Appendix 9.2 shows the growth of schools in Kerala from 1965-66 to 1969-70. Of the number of 11,022 schools in the State in 1969-70, the number of schools under private management was 6,888. (62.5%).

9.6 In the case of general education, the enrolment in schools is increasing. There was 2.15% increase in enrolment during 1968-69. It can be seen from Table 9.1 that there has been increase in school enrolment during the period 1965-66 to 1968-69 (Vide Appendix 9.3 for Standard-wise strength in schools).

TABLE 9.1

Enrolment in Schools for General Education 1965-66 to 1968-69

Year	No. of Students (in lakhs)			% increase over the year
	Boys	Girls	Total	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1965-66	22.58	19.10	41.68	3.94
1966-67	23.71	20.34	44.05	5.69
1967-68	24.22	20.96	45.18	2.57
1968-69	24.57	21.58	46.15	2.15

9.7 There were 131,477 teachers working in standards I to X during 1968-69 as against 129,389 teachers during 1967-68.

9.8 For the S.S.L.C. examination in March 1969 174,612 students appeared out of whom 71,472 passed. The percentage of pass was only about 41.

9.9 There were 24 District Educational Offices in the State. Three new District Educational Offices were started recently at Cannanore, Tirur and Neyyattinkara.

9.10 The "Work Experience Programme" is being introduced to give training to about 25,000 boys and girls studying in the VIII standard in selected schools in the State.

Professional and Special Education

9.11 There were 104 Teachers' Training Schools during 1968-69 out of which 74 were managed by private agencies. The total intake capacity of all the schools was 4,980. The district-wise details regarding the number of Teachers' Training Schools, intake capacity, etc., are given in Appendix 9.4. Three Nursery Training Schools are also functioning in the State with an intake capacity of 120.

9.12 There were 17 general Polytechnics with an intake capacity of 1806 in the State during 1969-70. Because of the widespread unemployment of diploma holders, the intake has been slightly reduced from the previous year. District-wise distribution of Polytechnics and sanctioned intake are furnished in Appendix 9.5.

9.13 During the year 1969-70, there were 3 Women's Polytechnics functioning in the State with an intake capacity of 200. The students were given training in Secretariat practice and stenography, draughtsmanship in Civil Engineering, electronics and costume designing and dress making.

9.14 There were 36 Industrial Training Institutes with an intake capacity of 5,360 functioning in the State during the year 1969-70. Of these 26 institutes with an intake capacity of 1976 were under Private Management. District-wise distribution of institutes is shown in Appendix 9.6.

9.15 In order to provide employment to the I.T.I. trained personnel and to make the functioning of the I.T.Is more economical and effective a scheme of "Production Centres attached to I.T.Is" was taken up during 1968-69. As an experimental measure a carpentry Unit engaging ten I.T.I. trained workmen was started at the I.T.I., Kalamassery. The Unit could supply some school furniture required by the Education Department in the Ernakulam District. As the scheme proved to be a success, it has been decided to introduce fullfledged production units in all the I.T.Is. in a phased manner.

9.16 There were 21 Junior Technical Schools with an intake capacity of 1260 in the State during 1968-69. The 5 Survey Training Schools, one each in the districts of Trivandrum, Kottayam, Trichur, Kozhikode and Cannanore impart training in Chain Survey, Higher Survey, etc. There were 7 schools for handicapped children, 5 departmental and 2 private, during 1968-69.

Higher Education

9.17 In the field of higher education, the establishment of more and more arts and science colleges became inevitable as the number of students seeking college education increased steadily over the

years. There were 115 Arts and Science Colleges during 1968-69 compared to 104 during 1967-68. The enrolment in the Arts and Science Colleges increased from 1,26,651 in 1967-68 to 1,39,761 in 1968-69. The number of colleges and students admitted during 1968-69 in each district is given in Appendix 9.7.

9.18 As the number of colleges and the number of students on the rolls increased considerably, the administration of the different colleges under one University became very difficult. Therefore, the Calicut University was established on 23-7-1968 and the colleges situated in the four districts of Cannanore, Kozhikode, Palghat and Trichur were affiliated to it.

9.19 There are 6 Engineering colleges in the State during 1968-69 out of which 3 are run by private agencies. There were 5094 students during 1968-69 in these colleges. The unemployment position of the engineering graduates remained acute.

9.20 In the field of health education, steady progress has been maintained. The total enrolment in the 4 Medical Colleges in the State during 1968-69 was 2422 boys and 831 girls as against 2146 boys and 786 girls in 1967-68. There is only one Dental College in the State. The sanctioned intake of the Dental College (30) was fully utilised during 1968-69.

9.21 In the Agricultural College the number of students in the rolls recorded a fall during the year 1968-69. The total enrolment in the Agricultural College was 265 boys and 41 girls in 1968-69 as against 282 boys and 51 girls in 1967-68. In the Veterinary College there were 216 boys and 12 girls on the rolls in 1968-69 as against 221 boys and 15 girls in 1967-68.

9.22 There were 19 Teachers' Training Colleges in the State in 1968-69 of which 4 were departmental and the rest run by private agencies. In these colleges the enrolment during 1968-69 was 1148 boys and 1344 girls. The District-wise distribution of Training Colleges is given in Appendix 9.8.

9.23 There were three law Colleges in the State during 1968-69. The enrolment during the year was 515 boys and 31 girls in all the three colleges together.

9.24 There were 299 boys and 102 girls studying in the Ayurveda College, Trivandrum during the year 1968-69 as against 280 boys and 108 girls in 1967-68. Besides this institution, there is a Government Ayurveda College at Trippunithura and a Private College at Kottakkal. The Homoeo Colleges at Kurichi (Kottayam) is imparting training in the Homoeo system of medicine.

Health

9.25 Kerala stands foremost among the Indian States in the matter of medical and public health services. Except for Jammu

and Kashmir the per capita expenditure on health services is estimated to be the highest in Kerala. It is Rs. 6.82 in the State as against Rs. 4.30 in India as a whole. Between 1967-68 and 1968-69 the per capita expenditure on health services in Kerala increased by nearly Re. 1 (Vide Appendix 9.9) As regards bed-population ratio Kerala ranks third among the States, first and second being Nagaland and Jammu and Kashmir. One bed is available for every thousand population in Kerala as against only 0.57 in India as a whole. The higher bed-population ratio in Nagaland and Jammu and Kashmir is due to the low density of population in those States. The average number of beds available per thousand population in the different Indian States during 1967-68 is furnished in Appendix 9.10.

9.26 At the end of March 1969 there were 529 Medical and Public Health Institutions in Kerala with a total bed strength of 20,279. Of these 15 were grant-in-aid institutions having 1,194 beds. The number of medical institutions and the number of beds available in the different districts of Kerala during 1967-68 and 1968-69 is furnished in Appendix 9.11. The total number of medical institutions and the number of beds available in the different districts of Kerala during 1967-68 and 1968-69 is furnished in Appendix 9.11. The total number of medical institutions and beds in Kerala during the last four years has been as shown in Table 9.2.

TABLE 9.2

Medical Institutions and Beds in Kerala

<i>Year</i>	<i>Total number of Medical & Public Health Institutions</i>	<i>Total Number of beds</i>	<i>Number of beds available per lakh of population</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1965-66	491	18526	98
1966-67	503	19850	101
1967-68	518	20166	100
1968-69	529	20279	98

9.27 The district-wise distribution of medical institutions and beds in Kerala shows that the number of institutions is the highest in Ernakulam district while the maximum number of beds is in Trivandrum district (Vide Appendix 9.12 for district-wise details of

the different types of medical institutions in the State as on 31-3-1969). The bed-population ratio is the highest in Trivandrum followed by Trichur and Alleppey as can be seen from Table 9.3.

TABLE 9.3

Bed-Population Ratio

<i>District</i>	<i>Number of beds available per lakh of population</i>	
	1967-68	1968-69
(1)	(2)	(3)
Trivandrum	199	194
Quilon	53	53
Alleppey	120	119
Kottayam	66	64
Ernakulam	112	110
Trichur	150	142
Palghat	60	58
Kozhikode	89	87
Cannanore	65	63
KERALA	100	98

9.28 Apart from these allopathic institutions, there were 283 Ayurvedic and Homoeo Institutions in the State during 1968-69 (excluding the Ayurveda Colleges at Trivandrum and Trippunithura). Of these 41 were hospitals and 242 were dispensaries. There were altogether 607 beds in these hospitals. One dispensary is functioning in Trivandrum District under the Siddha system of treatment. The district-wise distribution of Ayurveda and Homoeo institutions is furnished in Appendix 9.13.

Family Planning

9.29 Since its inception in 1955, the Family Planning Programme has made remarkable progress in Kerala. By 1967-68, 1.68% of the State population was covered by sterilisation and IUCD. This achievement is commendable when compared to many other Indian States. The details of coverage of population by sterilisation and IUCD in the various Indian States are given in Appendix 9.14.

9.30 The total expenditure on family planning activities in Kerala increased by 52% in 1967-68 over that in the previous year. The expenditure on this item for the three years ending 1967-68 has been as follows:

<i>Year</i>	<i>Total expenditure on Family Planning (Rs. in lakhs)</i>
1965-66	61.29
1966-67	86.58
1967-68	131.84

Among the Indian States Kerala holds the fifth rank as regards per capita expenditure on family planning (Vide Appendix 9.15). During 1967-68 the per capita expenditure on Family Planning was 61 ps. in Kerala as against 46 ps. in India as a whole.

9.31 The total number of sterilisation operations conducted in Kerala increased from sixty thousand in 1967 to seventy eight thousand in 1968. Achievement in family planning during the last few years is given in Table 9.4.

TABLE 9.4

Achievements in Family Planning

<i>Year</i>	<i>Number of</i>	
	<i>Sterilisations</i>	<i>IUCD insertions</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)
1965	42634	23062
1966	39398	43517
1967	59993	36887
1968	78147	39742

Altogether 2.94 lakhs sterilisation operations were conducted in Kerala upto March 1969 as against 53.18 lakhs in the whole of India upto January 1969. During the same period IUCD insertions numbered 1.49 lakhs in Kerala and 26.90 lakhs in the country as a whole. Within Kerala the maximum number of sterilisation operations were done in Trivandrum district and the minimum in Palghat district. As regards IUCD also Trivandrum holds the first rank followed by Quilon. Achievements under the family planning programme in the different districts of the State during 1967-68 and 1968-69 are furnished in Appendix 9.16.

Water Supply

9.32 As regards rural water supply, eighteen new schemes were commissioned in Kerala during 1969. The district-wise break up of rural water supply schemes commissioned during the last four years is given in Table 9.5.

TABLE 9.5

Rural Water Supply Schemes

<i>District</i>	<i>Number of Schemes Commissioned during</i>			
	1966	1967	1968	1969
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Trivandrum	2	..	2	..
Quilon	6	..	1	3
Alleppey	2	4	3	2
Kottayam	13	4	4	3
Ernakulam	2	..	1	..
Trichur	8	2	5	..
Palghat	2	2	3	1
Kozhikode	3	4	1	6
Cannanore	2	2	3	3
KERALA	40	18	23	18

Welfare of Backward Classes

9.33 The proportion of backward class population to total population is the highest in Orissa followed by Madhya Pradesh. The proportion is very low in Jammu and Kashmir and Kerala. Nearly one fourth of the total scheduled caste population in the country is residing in Uttar Pradesh while half the tribal population is concentrated in the three States of Madhya Pradesh, Orissa and Bihar. The ranking of states on the basis of general population, scheduled castes population and scheduled tribes population is given in Appendix 9.17.

9.34 The programmes relating to the welfare of backward classes come mainly under three heads—Education, Economic uplift and Health, Housing and other schemes, the main emphasis being laid on education in the case of scheduled castes and on economic uplift

in the case of scheduled tribes. As in the case of literacy among the general population, Kerala leads the rest of India in literacy among scheduled castes also. But in the case of tribal people Assam holds the first rank and Kerala the second in the matter of literacy. According to the 1951 census the percentage of literacy among scheduled castes and scheduled tribes in Kerala was 24.44% and 17.26% respectively as against 10.27% and 8.53% in India as a whole. However, by now, the position might have improved considerably as a result of the educational programmes undertaken during the Third Plan period. Among the districts in Kerala, Alleppey comes first in literacy of the general, scheduled caste and scheduled tribe populations. An important measure taken by the Government for improving the educational standard of the backward classes is the provision of financial help by way of scholarships and stipends to students belonging to those sections. The number of backward class students benefited by scholarships and stipends in Kerala during 1967-68 is provided in Appendix 9.18. During 1967-68, 3.79 lakh students were given scholarships and stipends worth Rs. 133.39 lakhs.

9.35 In spite of the special measures taken by the Central and State Governments to provide employment to the backward people, educated unemployment still persists among them. An ameliorative measure recently taken by the Kerala Government in this regard is the creation of an Employment cell in the Directorate of Harijan Welfare, Trivandrum in September 1969. The main objective of the cell is to absorb persons from scheduled castes and scheduled tribes in Public Services as speedily as possible. The cell will see whether reservation to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes is done properly. It will give wide publicity regarding employment opportunities, correlate education and training with employment and explore new employment opportunities. The cell will also collect and compile Statistical data on the recruitment of these people to various Government Services, public undertakings, local bodies, etc.

EMPLOYMENT AND MANPOWER

Manpower policies are to be designed to promote a healthy economy and provide special help to those who need it most and this will have to be done in the context of the general economic scene.

10.2 Our employment and manpower picture posits two basic problems. Firstly, the present inflationary movements will have to be curbed without increasing unemployment and secondly, this anti-inflationary effort will have to be related to a broadening of economic opportunities.

10.3 We cannot expect to fight poverty if advances in income are promptly set off by increases in the prices of goods and services the additional income is supposed to buy. The erosion of savings and of fixed incomes actually sets back the living levels of many. A policy prescription the cost of which is a rising level of unemployment is also disastrous to our fight against poverty.

10.4 Employment in service industries (trade and other services) has shown a tendency to increase more than in manufacturing and construction industries. In 1951, 27 out of every hundred jobs in Kerala were in the services sector. The proportion rose to 34 out of every hundred by 1961.

10.5 Between 1960-61 and 1967-68 the State income (at constant prices) in the services sector increased by 41% while that in the productive sectors rose only by 23%. This would mean that our expenditure on services increased by more than 41 per cent in real terms while total output of goods expanded only by 23 per cent. In the last few years the services sector accounted for about 56 per cent of the increase in employment at the all India level. The trend in this respect is likely to be more or less the same in Kerala also. The undue growth of employment in the services sector added to the demand for consumption goods without contributing to their production. This in turn created scarcities and stimulated price and wage increases that would not have, otherwise, occurred.

10.6 Wages are income from employment as well as an important constituent of the cost of production. As such, the trend in compensation per man-hour adjusted to reflect real purchasing power can be compared with trend in output per man-hour to determine whether increase in real earnings have kept pace with productivity gains. If this is the case, then the labour's share in the total income would not be affected.

10.7 The ownership class and traders are the first and foremost gainers in an inflationary situation. The labour class, especially the

organised sector of it, succeed in making good the erosion in their real income at least with a time lag. All increases in wages, however justified, would be at the expense of savings and investment or, in other words, at the expense of fresh employment opportunities to the unemployed and the under-employed. Moreover, the inflationary pressures resulting from wage-rise will affect the unemployed and other poor sections who constitute the majority of the population with a greater pinch since their money income remains constant. Thus, in every respect, it is the really under-privileged classes which will be hit hard by the spiral of rising prices and rising wages. This is an aspect which is generally lost sight of.

10.8 Past experience has demonstrated clearly that the frequent increases in wages have not always led to a commensurate rise in the living standards. The reason is not far to seek. Any increase in money income not associated with an increase in the production of goods and services will be fully set off by price increases. Price controls are not the answer to this problem. The way out is to ensure that the total supply of goods and services increases at least to the same extent as the money income increases. Therefore, it is high time that all the interests concerned realised the need to evolve a wage policy by which increases in wages shall be linked with increases in productivity.

10.9 Wage revisions on the basis of bargaining power alone have not always been conducive to the evolution of a rational wage policy. In a population plus economy like that of India, where large scale unemployment prevails, any employment represents a privilege which the large many do not enjoy. In such a social situation, any concessions forced out disproportionate to the current increases in productivity are to that extent a forced income transfer from the unprivileged masses of people to the privileged minority.

Employment Situation in Kerala

10.10 Current comprehensive data on the employment and unemployment situation in the State is lacking. Apart from a state-wide survey on employment and unemployment conducted as early as in 1965, the only source of information on this subject is the live register of the employment exchanges. The number of persons on the live register as at the end of each year for the last few years is given below:—

<i>Year</i>	<i>Number of persons on the live register (lakhs)</i>
31-12-1966	1.57
31-12-1967	1.79
31-12-1968	2.02
31-12-1969	2.39

10.11 There is an increasing trend in the number of registrations, though this cannot be taken as conclusive evidence of a corresponding increase in unemployment because of the limitations in the scope and coverage of the employment exchanges. It is also seen (Vide Appendix 10.1) that though the number of registrations has gradually increased over the years, placings through the exchanges have not gone up proportionately. In fact placing as percentage of registrations declined from 13.1 in 1965 to 9.7 in 1968. In 1969 the percentage rose to 10.6.

The number of educated job seekers has also increased considerably. The details are presented in Table 10.1.

TABLE 10.1

Details of Educated Job Seekers

<i>Level of education</i>	<i>Number of job seekers as on</i>		
	30-6-1968	31-12-1968	30-6-1969
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1. S. S. L. C.	93525	89487	112809
2. Pre-Degree	4001	3893	4577
3. Graduate	5359	6615	6989
4. Post-graduate	594	832	772
Total	103479	109827	125147

10.12 The increase is particularly notable in the case of graduates and post-graduates. The number of graduates and post-graduates on the live register has increased by nearly 30 per cent over a period of one year. This clearly indicates the lack of job opportunities for ordinary graduates and post-graduates. The distribution of work seekers by occupation sought (Appendix 10.2) shows that above 60 per cent of them have no specific preference. They have no specialised training or technical or professional qualification and therefore, find it difficult to secure a job.

10.13 The quarterly indices of employment in the public sector and the organised private sector indicate only a marginal improvement in the employment situation. The relevant figures are given in Appendix 10.3. The index which was 100.6 on 31-3-1968 rose to 103.4 on 31-3-1969. It may be noted that on 31-3-1968 the

index was 100.0 and upto 31-3-1968 the index was only fluctuating around 100.0. The improvement noticed has taken place during the last year. As regards the public sector, there was a steady increase in the index since 31-3-1966.

10.14 To sum up, there was on the one hand an increase in the number of registrations which indicates that the problem of unemployment has grown in magnitude. On the other hand employment in the public and private sectors also increased considerably during the year. But the fact remains that the achievement, significant as it was, had little impact on the worsening employment situation in the State.

APPENDIX

TABLES

APPENDIX 2.1

***Estimates of State Domestic Product (Kerala) by Industry of Origin**
(at current prices)

(Base 1960-61—100)

Year	Industry &		Services		Net domestic product		Per-capita income	
	Agriculture (Rs. lakhs)	Mining (Rs. lakhs)	(Rs. lakhs)	(Rs. lakhs)	(Rs. lakhs)	Index	Rs.	Index
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	
1960-61	25429	7859	12910	46198	100.0	276.3	100.00	
1961-62	26196	8128	14535	48859	105.8	284.7	103.01	
1962-63	27959	8703	16107	52769	114.2	299.6	108.43	
1963-64	30197	9228	18326	57751	125.0	319.8	115.73	
1964-65	35885	9935	20690	66510	144.0	359.4	130.07	
1965-66	42642	10821	23138	76601	165.8	404.2	146.27	
1966-67	50542	12204	25930	88676	192.0	457.2	165.43	
1967-68	60059	11986	28165	100210	216.9	505.0	182.74	

*Revised series

The estimates are provisional

APPENDIX 2.2

***Estimates of State Domestic Product (Kerala) by Industry of Origin at Constant Prices (1960-61 Prices)**

Year	Industry and			Net domestic product		Per capita income	
	Agriculture (Rs. lakhs)	Mining (Rs. lakhs)	Services (Rs. lakhs)	(Rs. lakhs)	Index Base 1960-61	Rs. Base 1960-61	Index Base 1960-61
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1960-61	25429	7859	12910	46198	100.0	276.3	100.00
1961-62	24941	8312	13507	46760	101.2	272.4	98.59
1962-63	25961	8481	14077	48519	105.0	275.5	99.70
1963-64	27354	8687	15025	51066	110.5	282.8	102.34
1964-65	28194	8897	15708	52799	114.3	285.3	103.26
1965-66	28016	9415	16468	53899	116.7	284.4	102.92
1966-67	29722	9396	17019	56137	121.6	289.4	104.73
1967-68	31098	9689	18166	58953	127.6	297.1	107.51

* Revised series

The estimates are provisional

APPENDIX 2.3

*** Estimates of State Domestic product by Industry of Origin at Current Prices (Kerala)**
(Percentage Distribution)

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Sector</i>	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1	Agriculture	55.0	53.6	53.0	52.3	54.0	55.7	57.0	60.0
2	Industry and Mining	17.0	16.6	16.5	16.0	15.0	14.1	13.8	12.0
3	Services	28.0	29.8	30.5	31.7	31.0	30.2	29.2	28.0
4	Net Domestic Product	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

* Revised series
 The estimates are provisional

APPENDIX 2.4

***Estimates of State Domestic Product by Industry of Origin at Constant Prices (Kerala)**
(Percentage Distribution)

Sl. No.	Sector	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1	Agriculture	55.0	53.3	53.5	53.6	53.4	52.0	53.0	52.8
2	Industry and Mining	17.0	17.8	17.5	17.0	16.9	17.5	16.7	16.4
3	Services	28.0	28.9	29.0	29.4	27.7	30.5	30.3	30.8
4	Net Domestic Product	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

*Revised series

The estimates are provisional

APPENDIX 2.5

Sector-wise average annual growth rates (Percentage) during the years 1960-61 to 1967-68

Sl. No.	Sector	Kerala		India	
		Current Prices	Constant Prices (1960-61 Prices)	Current Prices	Constant Prices (1960-61 Prices)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1	Agriculture	11.3	2.6	10.1	1.1
2	Industry and Mining	5.5	2.7	8.3	3.4*
3	Services	10.2	4.4	9.7	5.0*
4	Domestic Product	10.1	3.1	9.6	2.6

*Growth rate from 1960-61 to 1966-67 only

APPENDIX 2.6

Per-capita Income Differentials

<i>Year</i>	<i>At Constant (1960-61) Prices</i>			<i>At current Prices</i>		
	<i>India</i>	<i>Kerala</i>	<i>Income Difference</i>	<i>India</i>	<i>Kerala</i>	<i>Income Difference</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1960-61	310.00	276.34	33.66	310.00	276.34	33.66
1961-62	316.00	272.43	43.57	322.30	284.66	37.64
1962-63	314.20	275.51	38.69	332.90	299.64	33.26
1963-64	323.40	282.80	40.60	376.10	319.82	56.28
1964-65	339.20	285.34	53.86	427.10	359.44	67.66
1965-66	315.30	284.42	30.88	430.10	404.21	25.89
1966-67	313.10	289.41	23.69	481.50	457.16	24.34
1967-68	322.00	297.09	24.91	543.00	504.99	38.01

APPENDIX 2.7

Estimates of Domestic Product (India) by Industry of Origin
(at current prices)

Year	Industry & Services		Net Domestic Product		Per capita Income		National Product Rs. crores	
	Agriculture (Rs. crores)	Mining (Rs. crores)	(Rs. crores)	Index Base 1960-61	Rs.	Index Base 1960-61		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1960-61	6954	2694	3877	13525	100.0	310.0	100.0	13453
1961-62	7291	2926	4196	14413	106.6	322.3	104.0	14315
1962-63	7481	3206	4600	15287	113.0	332.9	107.4	15179
1963-64	8793	3722	5164	17679	130.7	376.1	121.3	17563
1964-65	10517	4124	5931	20572	152.1	427.1	137.8	20424
1965-66	10202	4445	6581	21228	157.0	430.1	138.7	21064
1966-67	12051	4874	7464	24389	180.3	481.5	155.3	24157
1967-68	14973	5109	8116	28198	208.5	543.0	175.1	N.A.

Source: - 1960-61 to 1966-67: Estimates of National Product (Revised Series) Central Statistical Organisation, October 1967.

1967-68: Planning Commission.

APPENDIX 2.8

Estimates of Domestic Product (India) by Industry of Origin at Constant Prices (1960-61 Prices)

Year	Agriculture		Industry & Mining		Services		Net Domestic Product		Per capita Income		Net National Product	
	Rs. crores	Rs. crores	Rs. crores	Rs. crores	Rs. crores	Rs. crores	Rs. crores	Index Base 1960-61	Rs.	Index Base 1960-61	Rs. crores	Rs. crores
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
1960-61	6954	2964	3877	13525	100.0	310.0	100.0	13453				
1961-62	7117	2894	4122	14133	1045.	316.0	101.9	14037				
1962-63	6959	3097	4383	14439	106.8	314.2	101.4	14329				
1963-64	7099	3403	4714	15216	112.5	323.4	104.3	15101				
1964-65	7761	3607	4994	16362	121.0	339.2	109.4	16219				
1965-66	6704	3655	5234	15593	115.3	315.3	101.7	15441				
1966-67	6703	3740	5463	15906	117.6	313.1	101.0	15706				
1967-68	7552	N.A.	N.A.	16553	122.4	322.0	103.9	N.A.				

Source: 1960-61 to 1966-67 : Estimates of National Product (Revised Series) Central Statistical Organisation, October 1967.

1967-68 : Planning Commission.

APPENDIX 2.9

Domestic Product by Industry of Origin at Current Prices (India)
(Percentage Distribution)

Sl. No.	Sector	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1	Agriculture	51.4	50.5	48.9	49.7	51.1	48.1	49.4	53.1
2	Industry & Mining	19.9	20.3	21.0	21.1	20.1	20.9	20.0	18.1
3	Services	28.7	29.2	30.1	29.2	28.8	31.0	30.6	28.8
4	Net Domestic Product	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Source: 1960-61 to 1966-67: Estimates of National Product (Revised Series) Central Statistical Organisation, October 1967

1967-68: Planning Commission

APPENDIX 2.10

Domestic Product by Industry of Origin at Constant Prices (1960-61 prices) India
(Percentage Distribution)

Sl. No.	Sector	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1	Agriculture	51.4	50.4	48.2	46.6	47.4	43.0	42.2	45.7
2	Industry and Mining	19.9	20.5	21.4	22.4	22.1	23.4	23.5	N.A.
3	Services	28.7	29.1	30.4	31.0	30.5	33.6	34.3	N.A.
4	Net Domestic Product	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Source: 1950-61 to 1966-67: Estimates of National Product (Revised Series) Central Statistical Organisation October 1967

1967-68: Planning Commission

APPENDIX 3.1

District-wise Classification of Geographical Area 1968-69

District	Total Geographical area according to village papers	Classification					area in hectares	
		Forests	Land put to non-agricultural uses	Barren and uncultivable land	Permanent Pastures and other grazing land	Land under miscellaneous tree crops not included in net area sown	(6)	(7)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)		
Trivandrum	216096	44537	17025	590	550	216		
Quilon	469051	210857	16234	10156	1300	3584		
Alleppey	186790	513	12660	722	250	2762		
Kottayam	626225	252964	16332	8176	3500	3156		
Ernakulam	317428	55212	24169	4986	2000	2661		
Trichur	294262	132376	16208	2079	500	911		
Palghat	510424	99663	63793	17680	5000	20743		
Kozhikode	661886	193756	32920	12525	2700	23973		
Cannanore	576661	65932	51604	23045	12000	92271		
State	3858523	1055810	250945	79959	27800	150277		

APPENDIX 3.1 (Contd.)

District	Classification							Total cropped area
	Cultivable waste	Fallow land other than waste fallow	Current fallow	Net area sown	Area sown more than once			
(1)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)		
Trivandrum	633	741	281	151523	83707	235230		
Quilon	2444	596	480	223400	122161	345561		
Alleppey	1001	1371	344	167167	68708	235875		
Kottayam	16572	1290	3159	321076	53076	374152		
Ernakulam	5748	2527	2883	217242	57341	274583		
Trichur	1909	431	1847	138001	92578	230579		
Palghat	19238	3546	4197	276564	107066	383630		
Kozhikode	20890	4395	5492	364935	64816	429751		
Cannanore	20828	12733	4471	293777	49625	343402		
State	89263	27630	23154	2153685	699078	2852763		

APPENDIX 3.2

Area and Production of Crops in Kerala

Crops	1967-68			1968-69		
	Area (hects:)	Production (tonnes)	Average yield (kg/hect.)	Area (hectares)	Production (tonnes)	Average yield (kg/hect.)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
I. Food crops						
1 Rice	809544	1123897	1388	878871	1251354	1432
2 Pulses	42632	13173	308	42671	16757	393
3 Sugar cane (gur)	8033	49973	6221	7893	50304	6373
4 Pepper	99702	21064	211	98827	20437	207
5 Ginger	11795	11117	942	11423	10839	945
6 Turmeric	4443	3725	838	4374	3647	834
7 Cardamom	47026	1606	34	47026	1055	22
8 Betel nuts	76044	11473*	150873*	81182	12289*	151376*
9 Banana and other Plantains	49418	374282	7573	51588	390479	7569
10 Cashewnut	94990	106578	1121	96019	107732	1122
11 Tapioca	297646	4198357	14105	296661	4081115	13757
12 Other food crops	221517	..	..	209321	..	..
Total Food crops	1762790	..	..	1820856	..	..

APPENDIX 3.1(Contd.)

District	Classification						
	(1)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
	Cultivable waste	Fallow land other than waste fallow	Current fallow	Net area sown	Area sown more than once	Total cropped area	
Trivandrum	633	741	281	151523	83707	235230	
Quilon	2444	596	480	223400	122161	345561	
Alleppey	1001	1371	344	167167	68708	235875	
Kottayam	16572	1290	3159	321076	53076	374152	
Ernakulam	5748	2527	2883	217242	57341	274583	
Trichur	1909	431	1847	138001	92578	230579	
Palghat	19238	3546	4197	276564	107066	383630	
Kozhikode	20890	4395	5492	364935	64816	429751	
Cannanore	20828	12733	4471	293777	49625	343402	
State	89263	27630	23154	2153685	699078	2852763	

APPENDIX 3.2

Area and Production of Crops in Kerala

1968-69

1967-68

Crops	1967-68			1968-69		
	Area (hects:)	Production (tonnes)	Average yield (kg/hect.)	Area (hectares)	Production (tonnes)	Average yield (kg/hect.)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
I. Food crops						
1 Rice	809544	1123897	1388	878871	1251354	1432
2 Pulses	42632	13173	308	42671	16757	393
3 Sugar cane (gur)	8033	49973	6221	7893	50304	6373
4 Pepper	99702	21064	211	98827	20437	207
5 Ginger	11795	11117	942	11423	10839	945
6 Turmeric	4443	3725	838	4374	3647	834
7 Cardamom	47026	1606	34	47026	1055	22
8 Betel nuts	76044	11473*	150873*	81182	12289*	151376*
9 Banana and other						
Plantains	49418	374282	7573	51588	390479	7569
10 Cashewnut	94990	106578	1121	96019	107732	1122
11 Tapioca	297646	4198357	14105	296661	4081115	13757
12 Other food crops	221517	..	..	209321	..	..
Total Food crops	1762790	..	..	1820856	..	..

APPENDIX 3.2—(Contd.)

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
II. Non-food Crops							
1	Groundnut	13714	24675	1799	13118	24029	1832
2	Sesamum	11163	2629	235	1199	3961	330
3	Coconut	638722	3593*	5625 @	686063	3834@	5588@
4	Cotton	6625	6461**	175	6299	5556**	159
5	Tobacco	698	902	1292	670	911	1360
6	Tea	39282	43189	1099	41158	44781	1088
7	Coffee	26468	11458	432	27678	11988	433
8	Rubber	162932	59978	368	168534	66473	394
	Other non-food crops	55970	..	..	76392	..	..
	Total non-food crops	994649	..	..	1031907	..	..
	Total cropped area	2757439	..	..	2852763	..	..

* Million nuts.

** Bales of 180 kg each

@ No. of nuts per hectare.

APPENDIX 3.3

Average Monthly Rainfall (in millimetres) in Kerala during the year 1968-69

District	1969												
	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
Trivandrum	518	114	353	219	183	78	..	4	14	128	204	192	2007
Quilon	1019	314	411	321	239	96	..	29	66	167	257	423	3341
Alleppey	1241	246	300	213	186	63	24	13	5	93	305	520	3209
Kottayam	1187	314	337	211	151	73	7	4	33	121	196	463	3097
Ernakulam	1347	426	407	260	106	33	3	4	32	513	265	691	3727
Trichur	1510	492	357	110	54	10	..	..	1	43	195	693	3465
Palghat	897	381	227	177	71	3	..	..	2	102	152	526	2538
Kozhikode	1701	614	305	100	83	2	..	..	6	124	263	701	3899
Cannanore	2066	451	336	94	47	..	..	..	..	86	249	636	3965
State	1276	372	338	189	124	40	4	6	18	113	232	538	3250

APPENDIX 3.4

Off-take of Rice and Wheat

Month	Off-take of rice in tonnes					Off-take of wheat in tonnes				
	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
January	65243	60950	72555	39586	58680	21918	31337	17510	40229	13467
February	64808	55749	62394	38203	53819	28165	21412	13289	37264	10007
March	72378	66816	67408	38061	62536	28542	20818	14941	43701	9835
April	71727	71833	66135	45511	67818	25346	18881	16557	48397	9228
May	76024	75612	55008	38907	63151	30136	21886	26012	48569	9383
June	75364	74790	53578	60436	69375	28507	27965	38526	81197	11324
July	91492	78607	44290	77095	83665	26284	32816	51859	24597	12465
August	96159	78750	39522	75638	82881	25775	33477	60702	24106	11683
September	78877	73153	36719	69551	73767	22168	26813	50360	20768	8617
October	70274	72937	37109	41828	73846	22449	23376	51936	24314	7199
November	69049	71986	36879	57712	72783	24025	20829	54182	20796	6759
December	75005	67273	41496	65357	..	28560	23448	58740	17658	..
Total	906400	848506	618094	647885	..	311875	302556	454614	391596	..

APPENDIX 3.5

Marine Fish Landings in Kerala*(Quantity in '000 tonnes)*

<i>Species</i>	1967-68		1968-69	
	<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Per cent</i>	<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Per cent</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1 Oil Sardine	114.3	46.8	250.4	70.3
2 Other sardine	12.0	4.9	2.5	0.7
3 Mackerel	3.8	1.6	2.8	0.8
4 Prawns	33.3	13.6	36.6	10.3
5 Shark & dog fish	4.2	1.7	1.2	0.3
6 Skates and rays	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.1
7 Cat fish	8.0	3.3	2.1	0.6
8 Seer fish	0.5	0.2	1.4	0.4
9 Silver bellies	3.0	1.2	2.1	0.6
10 White bait	0.8	0.3	2.2	0.6
11 Soles	5.3	2.2	4.9	1.4
12 Bonito or tunny	0.5	0.2	0.7	0.2
13 Pomfrets	1.7	0.7	1.9	0.5
14 Lactarius	6.3	2.6	0.4	0.1
15 Ribbon fish	2.5	1.0	0.5	0.1
16 Others	47.4	19.5	46.2	13.0
Total	244.1	100.0	356.2	100.0

APPENDIX 3.6

Forest area Planted under Different Species*(In hectares)*

<i>Name of species</i>	<i>Achievements</i>			
	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Teak	3470	2545	1883	1899
Soft wood	1669	1165	1245	1151
Anjili	..	..	81	..
Fuel	76	689	720	601
Eucalyptus	2487	2161	4337	2732

APPENDIX 3.7

Out-turn of Timber and Fire-wood

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Item</i>	<i>Unit</i>	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69
1	A. Round logs	C.M	437677	504442	268403	482864
	(i) Teak	C.M.	27875	36549	46672	43644
	(ii) Others	C.M.	409802	467893	221731	439220
	B. Sawn & squared timber					
	(i) Teak	C.M.	3474	129	125	1416
	(ii) Others	C.M.	11	8	122	13
2	Round poles	C.M.	3463	121	3	1403
		Nos.	251019	422985	284658	288543
				(C.M.)	(C.M.)	(C.M.)
3	Fire wood	Tonnes	163255	257160	7878	229734
4	Sandal wood	Kgs.	76427	116171	105000	1923
5	Outer slabs	Nos.	..	485	87	Nil
6	Teak Kappukal	Nos.	..	11659	2481	Nil
7	Ivory	Kgs.	165.4	318	685	50

APPENDIX 3.8

Revenue from Forests

(Rs. in lakhs)

	Receipt from the sale of				Gross receipts	Refunds	Net receipts
	Timber	Fuel	Minor produce	Other receipts			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1965-66	525.2	7.0	12.7	29.0	573.9	3.5	570.4
1966-67	601.1	8.3	*	60.1	669.5	3.9	665.6
1967-68	681.5	10.5	3.8	42.8	748.5	4.3	744.3
1968-69	751.6	7.6	3.6	69.8	832.6	4.1	828.5

* The receipts from minor produce during 1966-67 are accounted under other receipts in col. (5)

APPENDIX 4.1

Area and Production of Tea According to the size of Estates in Kerala
(Area as on 31st March, 1968 and Production during 1967)

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Size of estate (hectares)</i>	<i>No. of estates</i>	<i>Area (hectares)</i>	<i>Production (kg.)</i>	<i>Average yield per hectare (kg.)</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1	Upto 5	2306	1418.60	..	..
2	Above 5 and below 50	101	1552.50	841,054	541.74
3	Above 50 and below 100	28	2083.37	940,656	451.51
4	Above 100 and below 200	30	4438.09	4,301,689	969.27
5	Above 200 and below 400	67	19353.57	23,304,427	1204.14
6	Above 400	19	9836.23	11,483,673	1167.49
	All	2551	38682.36	40,871,499	1056.59

Source: Tea Statistics 1968-69.

APPENDIX 4.2

Area under Cultivation, Total Production and Average yield per Hectare of Tea in each State of India

Sl.No.	State	Area in hectares as on 31st March			Production in thousand kg.			Average yield per hectare in kg.		
		1966	1967	1968*	1966	1967	1968*	1966	1967	1968*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1	Assam	172305	174130	176812	189221	190888	201306	1098	1096	1139
2	West Bengal	85948	86393	87475	87015	98188	97923	1016	1136	1119
3	Tripura	5537	5479	5480	2634	2942	3169	476	536	578
4	Bihar	476	476	458	55	56	54	116	118	118
5	Uttar Pradesh	1972	1972	1972	451	685	583	229	317	296
6	Punjab	3763	3763	3763	966	835	873	257	222	232
7	Himachal Pradesh	420	420	420	45	34	73	107	81	174
8	Madras	33709	33943	33964	48455	46837	54442	1437	1380	1603
9	Mysore	1811	1836	1861	2259	2162	2308	1247	1178	1240
10	Kerala	39615	39241	38860	44882	42132	40806	1133	1074	1050
Total		345256	347653	351065	375983	384759	401537	1089	1107	1144

* Provisional

Source: Tea Statistics 1968-69

APPENDIX 4.3

State-wise Distribution of Rubber Holdings and Estates at the end of 1968-69

(Area in hectares)

States	Holdings			Estates			Total		
	No. of units	Area	Average area of a unit	No. of units	Area	Average area of a unit	No. of units	Area	Average area of a unit
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1 Kerala	97760	118621	1.21	584	56113	96.08	98344	174734	1.78
2 Tamilnadu	1585	3389	2.14	41	5859	142.90	1626	9248	5.86
3 Mysore	100	324	3.24	12	2778	231.50	112	3102	27.69
4 Others	5	42	8.40	3	388	129.33	8	430	53.75
Total	99450	122376	1.23	640	65138	101.78	100090	187514	1.87

Source: Rubber Board

APPENDIX 4.4

Consumption of Rubber in India

(Quantity in tonnes)

<i>Year</i>	<i>Consumption of natural rubber</i>	<i>Consumption of synthetic rubber</i>	<i>Consumption of reclaimed rubber</i>	<i>Total consumption</i>	<i>Production of natural rubber</i>	<i>Gap between total consumption and production of natural rubber</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1966-67	68685	23592	10913	103190	54818	48372
1967-68	74518	23324	11862	109704	64468	45236
1968-69	86615	27238	14169	128022	71054	56968

Source: Rubber Board

APPENDIX 5.1

Factories in Kerala

Sl. No.	Industry	No. of Factories as on*	
		30-6-1969	30-6-1968
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	Canning and preservation of fruits and vegetables	6	6
2	Canning and preservation of fish and other sea foods	30	27
3	Rice and flour mills	114	114
4	Sugar	3	3
5	Oil mills	291	288 ✓
6	Tea factories	127	127 ✓
7	Cashew factories	267	242 ✓
8	Starch and other food articles except beverages	35	35
9	Beedi and cigar	59	62
10	Cotton textiles	222	227
11	Knitting	13	12
12	Coir	158	157 ✓
13	Other textiles	6	5
14	Umbrella	16	15
15	Saw mills	2578	239 ✓
16	Plywood	12	11 ✓
17	Other timber industries including splints and veneers	232	222 ✓
18	Paper mills	3	2
19	Paper board, straw board and other paper products	5	5
20	Printing and binding	216	205 ✓
21	Rubber and rubber products including tyre retreading	145	137 ✓
22	Artificial manures	15	13
23	Pharmaceuticals	25	22

APPENDIX 5.1—(Contd.)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
24	Soap	8	7
25	Other chemicals including matches	62	58
26	Petroleum and refineries	9	10
27	Bricks and tiles	233	229
28	Glass	2	2
29	Pottery, china and earthenware	9	9
30	Cement	1	1
31	Basic metal industries	31	30
32	Metal products	95	94
33	Agricultural implements	10	9
34	General and jobbing engineering	76	78
35	Other machinery except electrical machinery	25	24
36	Electrical machinery	28	27
37	Marine engines building & repairs	10	10
38	Repair of motor vehicles	143	146
39	Manufacture of bicycles	5	6
40	Other industries not classified above	83	80
Total		3087	2996

* Provisional

APPENDIX 5.2

Per Capita Earnings of Factory Workers

(1965-67)

<i>State/Union Territory</i>	<i>Per capita daily earnings (Rs.)</i>		
	1965	1966(p)	1967(p)
1 Andhra Pradesh	3.75	4.18	4.70
2 Assam	4.80	5.61	5.98
3 Bihar	6.28	6.40	6.57
4 Gujarat	6.69	7.41	8.39
5 Haryana	..	5.92	7.12
6 Jammu and Kashmir	3.14	3.87	3.87
7 Kerala	3.54	4.75	4.75
8 Madhya Pradesh	5.70	6.77	7.86
9 Maharashtra	7.29	8.17	8.17
10 Mysore	5.93	6.09	5.72
11 Orissa	5.24	5.78	5.78
12 Punjab	5.47	5.31	5.70
13 Rajasthan	4.92	4.14	6.84
14 Tamil Nadu	6.40	6.63	7.32
15 Uttar Pradesh	5.55	5.86	6.47
16 West Bengal	5.99	6.61	7.24
17 Andaman & Nicobar Islands	5.58	5.46	5.01
18 Delhi	7.18	7.76	8.06
19 Tripura	2.15	2.46	2.46
20 Himachal Pradesh	3.29	@	..
21 Goa	..	5.99	5.99
All India (including Union Territories)	6.16	6.71	7.15

(p) Provisional

@ Not available

APPENDIX 5.3

Kerala Financial Corporation

Amount disbursed to Small Scale Industries 1968-69

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Industry type</i>	<i>Amount disbursed</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)
1	Automobile engineering	11,574.20
2	Aluminium industries	57,000.00
3	Agricultural implements making	39,137.35
4	Confectionery manufactures	25,000.00
5	Carpentary workshops and furniture marts if furniture is manufactured and marketed by the marts	16,873.60
6	Chemicals manufacture	58,000.00
7	Dolls and toys manufacture	20,000.00
8	Electrical appliances manufacture	686.20
9	Engineering manufacturing industries	2,79,134.35
10	Foundries	234.60
11	Fruit canning and preservation of fruit products	1,58,250.00
12	Fabrication of steel works and galvanising industry	96,000.00
13	Ice factory	3,45,692.35
14	Lime manufacture	74,000.00
15	Match factory	22,000.00
16	Manufacture of splints and veneers	1,15,700.95
17	Manufacture of starch and sago	12,000.00
18	Manufacture of perfumes, cosmetics and other toilet products except soaps	49,900.00
19	Manufacture of water proof textile products such as oil	223.10
20	Printing	1,17,374.30
21	Rubber retreading, dipped goods and mould goods	1,34,786.50
22	Soap manufacture	77,000.00
23	Steel Metal Industry	71,106.80
24	Type foundry works	228.45

(1)	(2)	(3)
25	Manufacture of bristle and mattress fibre from coconut husk	25,000.00
26	Solvent extraction industry	1,317.10
27	Manufacture of coir mats and mattings	35,600.00
28	Tin can fabrication	99,000.00
29	Umbrella manufacturing & fillings	81,214.15
30	Manufacture of spectacle frame industry	145.15
31	Manufacture of cement articles	1,68,500.00
32	Making of textile garments by mechanical units	5,000.00
33	Manufacture of rubber crepe sole	49,000.00
34	Lenses and prisms	20,000.00
35	Poultry farm equipment industry	74,900.00
36	Ayurvedic drug manufacturing industry	45,000.00
37	Installation of expellers for crushing of copra	95,000.00
38	Wooden ammunition boxes and cases	97,000.00
39	Bread manufacturing units	23,000.00
40	Manufacture of paper cones	27,000.00
41	Waste cotton plant rope manufacturing	96,000.00
42	Manufacture of paper bags	60,000.00
43	Tile manufacturing industry	11,093.90
44	Industries not included in the revised list	1,958.75
Total		27,97,631.80

Source: The Kerala Financial Corporation, Sixteenth Annual Report
31-3-1969.

APPENDIX_5.4

Statistics relating to Kerala Power System as on 31-3-1969

Description	At the beginning of the			At the	During			Target for	
	First Plan	Second Plan	Third Plan	end of the Third Plan	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70 The Fourth Plan	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10) ₹
1 Centres electrified	158	902	1849	1935	34	53	15*	115*	435*
2 Consumers	28119	79575	174993	324111	24620	40884	48927	70000	180000
3 Street lights installed	7905	25489	82645	106996	9023	6193	22690	50000	50000
4 Generation Capacity (K.W.)	28500	85500	147500	192500	360500	528500	546500	546500	1011500
5 Maximum demand (K.W.)	24400	62900	125700	187700	212000	240000	290000	290000	576000
6 Units generated (million units per annum)	150.98	349.78	581.82	842.00	1083.11	1407.00	1623.00	1930	3105
7 Units purchased (MKWH)	16.84	1.46	50.34	116.48	77.99	31.64	18.90	20	Nil
8 Puncta load (KW)	8700	12057	20111	38208	16734	11350	21577	25000	35000
9 Total connected load (K.W.)	69569	142353	308015	509851	116259	86619	92730	74541	470000
10 Per capita consumption per annum (U.r.i.)	13.00	18.50	30.10	44.57	47.28	60.5	65.8	75	160

* No. of villages

APPENDIX 5.5

Consumption of Power and Revenue Collected for the year 1968-69

Category	No. of consumers as on 31-3-1969	Connected load as on 31-3-1969 (KW)	Energy consumed (%)	Revenue collected (%)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1 Domestic lights and fans	..	163726	3.72	15.49
2 Domestic heat and small power	..	19794	0.82	1.88
3 Commercial lights and fans	..	48217	3.32	16.77
4 Commercial heat and small power	..	12123	0.52	1.67
5 Industrial (Low & Medium Voltage)	..	148374	7.26	16.56
6 Industrial (High Voltage)	..	248450	71.74	31.10
7 Irrigation	..	72615	3.17	3.85
8 Public lighting (No. of Street lights—144902)	..	7089	1.04	4.24
9 Waterworks & Sewage pumping	..	6142	0.32	0.34
10 Bulk supply to licensees	..	78921	6.02	5.51
11 Supply to Tamilnadu	2.07	2.59
Total	..	805451	100.00	100.00

APPENDIX 6.1

Number of Motor Vehicles having Valid Registration as on 31-3-1969

Sl. No.	District	Goods Vehicles	Stage Carriages	Taxi Cars	Cars	Jeeps	Motor Cycles	Auto Rickshaws	Tractor Trailer	Others	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
1	Trivandrum	2072	1717	807	5197	671	3049	3	..	479	13795
2	Quilon	1021	274	952	2 12	138	817	..	17	3	5634
3	Alleppey	655	391	648	2246	55	834	7	37	..	4881
4	Kottayam	1511	877	601	3453	20	1007	57	148	115	7789
5	Ernakulam	2016	500	1590	5223	319	2771	167	146	..	12732
6	Trichur	952	463	1042	1731	89	961	..	81	..	5319
7	Palghat	734	365	656	1819	205	630	43	518	..	4970
8	Kozhikode	1759	596	538	4071	1378	1066	322	278	59	10067
9	Cannanore	853	388	568	1707	207	345	290	79	13	4450
Total		11573	5579	7402	27859	3082	11480	889	1304	669	69837

APPENDIX 6.2

Revenue and Expenditure of Kerala State Road Transport Corporation*(Rs. in lakhs)*

<i>Year</i>	<i>Revenue</i>	<i>Expenditure</i>	<i>Net surplus/ deficit</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1965-66	631.21	590.66	(+) 40.55
1966-67	751.66	727.54	(+) 24.12
1967-68	887.98	892.06	(—) 4.08
1968-69	1017.77	1170.88	(—) 153.11

Source: Kerala State Road Transport Corporation, Trivandrum.

APPENDIX 6.3

Revenue and Expenditure of Water Transport section of Road Transport Corporation*(Rs. in lakhs)*

<i>Year</i>	<i>Revenue</i>	<i>Expenditure</i>	<i>Net deficit</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1965-66	8.78	9.30	0.52
1966-67	9.71	10.39	0.68
1967-68	9.95	13.11	3.16
1968-69	10.37	16.22	5.85

Source: Kerala State Road Transport Corporation, Trivandrum

APPENDIX 6.4

Number and Tonnage of Steamers and Sailing Vessels which called at the Intermediate and Minor Ports of Kerala—1968-69

(C—Coastal)
(F—Foreign)

(1)	Coastal or Foreign		Steamers		Sailing Vessels		Total	
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	
	Number	Tonnage	Number	Tonnage	Number	Tonnage	Number	Tonnage
Alleppey	C	93	397205	..	..	..	93	397205
	F	114	200493	..	..	..	1120	293240
Calicut (including Bypore)	C	37	156221	1006	92747	21	58	158732
Trivandrum	C	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	F	1	1884	..	..	..	1	1884
Quilon	C	22	77663	..	..	..	22	77663
	F	..	..	..	..	..	8	919
Koithottam	C	2	9556	8	919	..	2	9556
	F	..	..	..	..	..	42	4816
Ponnani	C	..	..	42	4816	..	..	..
	F	..	..	..	..	..	22	8669
Badagara	C	11	7183	11	1486	..	..	..
	F	..	..	..	..	..	242	20233
Azheckal	C	..	..	242	20233	..	..	..
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Tellicherry	C	..	..	68	8632	68	8632
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cannanore	C	..	..	84	10405	84	10405
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kasaragode	C	..	..	21	946	21	946
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..
All	C	125	207676	1482	140184	1607	347860
	F	155	642529	21	2511	176	645040
Total (1968-69)		280	850205	1503	142695	1783	992900
Total (1967-68)		364	958696	1500	140248	1864	1098944

APPENDIX 6.5

**Import and Export Tonnage of Cargo handled at the Intermediate and Minor
Ports of Kerala (1968-69)**

Sl. No.	Ports	Imports			Exports			Total		
		Coastal	Foreign	Total	Coastal	Foreign	Total	Coastal	Foreign	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1	Alleppey	..	20657	20657	..	22180	22180	..	42837	42837
2	Calicut (including Beypore)	24561	78047	102608	145563	16680	162243	170124	94727	264851
3	Trivandrum	..	3025	3025	..	..	..	..	3025	3025
4	Quilon	..	64694	64694	..	5436	5436	..	70130	70130
4	Koiltthottam	..	..	..	..	21100	21100	..	21100	21100
6	Ponnani	994	..	994	..	..	..	994	..	994
7	Badagara	1384	..	1384	2683	..	2683	4067	..	4067
8	Azhikkal	6914	..	6914	11110	..	11110	18024	..	18024
9	Tellicherry	8032	..	8032	1954	..	1954	9986	..	9986
10	Cannanore	10267	..	10267	725	..	725	10992	..	10992
11	Kasargode	479	..	479	17	..	17	496	..	496
Total (1968-69)		52631	166423	219054	162052	65396	227448	214683	231819	446502
Total (1967-68)		61418	237749	299167	121342	59267	180609	182760	297016	479776

APPENDIX 6.6

Revenue from the Intermediate and Minor Ports of Kerala

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Port</i>	<i>Revenue during 1967-68 (Rs.)</i>	<i>Revenue during 1968-69 (Rs.)</i>	<i>Percentage increase or decrease</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	Alleppey	164982	190856	(+)16
2	Calicut (including Beypore)	597913	673982	(+)13
3	Trivandrum	11811	7393	(-)(37
4	Quilon	66311	100473	(+)52
5	Koithottam	14600	24495	(+)68
6	Ponnani	3592	2556	(-)(29
7	Badagara	14686	7101	(-)(52
8	Azhikal	68908	90540	(+)31
9	Tellicherry	12026	15320	(+)27
10	Cannanore	13991	16413	(+)17
11	Kasargode	604	925	(+)53
Total		969424	1130054	(+)17

APPENDIX 6.7

Principal Exports (Coastal & Foreign) from Cochin Port*(in tonnes)*

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Commodities</i>	1967-68		1968-69	
		<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Percentage</i>	<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1	Coir Products	55392	3.27	51992	3.70
2	Cashewnuts and kernels	62626	3.70	82006	5.83
3	Tea	43702	2.58	48208	3.43
4	Mineral sand and ores	5116	0.30	5406	0.38
5	Coconuts	19777	1.17	11955	0.85
6	Rubber	46365	2.74	46381	3.30
7	Pepper	28552	1.69	19631	1.40
8	Cement	3010	0.18	2275	0.16
9	Copra	37374	2.21	45076	2.20
10	Coconut oil	4811	0.28	3720	0.26
11	Cotton waste	1914	0.11	1692	0.12
12	Prawns & fish	19738	1.17	23618	1.68
13	Cashew shell liquid	9842	0.58	9881	0.70
14	All other commodities	1354310	80.02	1055195	74.99
Total		1692529	100.00	1407036	100.99

Source: Cochin Port Trust

APPENDIX 6.8

Principal Imports (Coastal & Foreign) into Cochin Port*(in Tonnes)*

Sl. No.	Commodities	1967-68		1968-69	
		Quantity	Percentage	Quantity	Percentage
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1	Rice, paddy, other grains and pulses	478712	12.82	508968	13.45
2	Coal	35963	0.96	6435	0.17
3	Cashewnuts	105424	2.82	131547	3.48
4	Sugar	20	..	48	..
5	Machinery, hardware etc.	43874	1.18	41396	1.09
6	Chemicals	7605	0.20	4385	0.12
7	Oil cakes	197	0.10	24	..
8	Oil seeds including copra & groundnuts	12467	0.33	7143	0.19
9	Salt	27183	0.73	30313	0.80
10	Cotton raw	21060	0.56	19709	0.52
11	Manure	215733	5.78	156907	4.15
12	Provisions & spices	685	0.02	583	0.02
13	All other commodities	2783509	74.58	2875042	76.01
Total		3732432	100.00	3782500	100.00

Source: Cochin Port Trust

APPENDIX 7.1

Foreign Exports from the Ports of Kerala

(Value in lakhs of Rs.)

Sl. No.	Commodity	Unit	1967-68		1968-69	
			Quantity (4)	Value (5)	Quantity (6)	Value (7)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1	Cardamom	Tonnes	533	243.45	401	216.93
2	Cashew kernels	"	56220	5091.81	61560	5790.18
3	Cashew shell liquid	'000 litres	7920	115.98	9465	114.83
4	Coffee	Tonnes	17599	1013.60	15388	927.96
5	Coir and coir products	"	61639	1357.38	55919	1329.61
6	Marine products including	"	14598	1599.32	18630	2131.67
	Frog legs	"	1811	60.08	767	41.51
7	Ginger	"	304	73.93	116	51.72
8	Lemongrass oil	'000 Litres	25104	1298.93	17775	918.67
9	Pepper	Tonnes	47277	3346.23	41557	2779.28
10	Tea	"	594	3.68	5514	32.51
11	Oilcake	"	..	..	..	..
12	Gopra	"	..	..	..	..
13	Rubber manufactures	"	..	15.51	..	7.26
14	Wood and Timber	"	..	255.95	..	404.26
15	Others	"	..	1257.79	..	1227.38
	Total		..	15833.64	..	15973.17

APPENDIX 7.2

Foreign Imports into the Ports of Kerala

(Value in lakhs of Rs.)

Sl. No.	Commodity	Unit	1967-68		1968-69	
			Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1	Cotton raw and waste	Tonnes	16206	760.29	17906	812.01
2	Cotton piece goods	Metre				
3	Copra	Tonnes	7252	146.49	3859	66.65
4	Fruits and vegetables (including Cashewnut)	"	171861	2454.82	182982	3010.30
5	Grains and pulses including rice and wheat	"	578674	4108.87	404454	3644.75
6	Drugs and Medicines	"		8.59		4.93
7	Manure	Tonnes	191474	671.28	143291	301.23
8	Metals, minerals and ores	"	13066	210.73	30146	287.04
9	Mineral oil	'000 Litres	2551730	2277.67	2592706	2188.69
10	Chemicals	"		106.38		93.66
11	Sulphur	Tonnes	93445	570.49	43812	214.40
12	Coal-coke and pitch	"	543	1.33		1.81
13	Liquors	Litres	35693	2.13	13679	1.35
14	Paper and paste board	Tonnes	8822	100.39	7971	88.24
15	Silk manufactures	"				
16	Tobacco (manufactured & unmanufactured)	kg.	451	0.24		
17	Wood pulp	Tonnes	6368	100.76	8961	138.66
18	Others	"		2031.88		2751.34
Total				13552.34		13605.06

APPENDIX 8.1

Consumer Price Index Numbers for selected Centres in Kerala

Sl.No.	Name of Centre	Consumer Price Indices for the years									
		1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	(Jan. to Nov.)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	
1	Trivandrum	476	487	500	553	605	675	728	791	827	
2	Quilon	493	507	509	567	637	686	731	787	810	
3	Punalur	473	503	516	562	598	644	698	752	792	
4	Alleppey	461	466	492	549	598	668	734	786	813	
5	Changanacherry	468	472	485	554	624	691	747	797	825	
6	Kottayam	470	485	495	557	625	689	750	809	833	
7	Alwaye	479	488	511	582	628	676	731	781	815	
8	Ernakulam	493	489	517	577	632	698	749	799	834	
9	Trichur	484	491	510	575	628	799	749	800	835	
10	Chalakudy	489	489	507	580	629	686	750	808	843	
11	Munnar	477	463	472	510	552	604	656	716	757	
12	Shertalai	..	462	496	552	610	664	725	774	797	
13	Kozhikode	501	512	529	606	665	736	793	855	898	
	Kerala	478	484	501	560	614	673	729	783	815	

* State average for 12 centres excluding Kozhikode. Base for Kozhikode is average prices for the year ended June 1936=100. Base for other centres is August 1939=100.

APPENDIX 8.2

Consumer Price Index Numbers for selected Centres in Kerala (1969)

Sl. No.	Name of Centre	Consumers Price Indices for the months										
		Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
1	Trivandrum	804	796	803	811	818	841	852	846	835	842	847
2	Quilon	791	781	789	796	803	823	833	826	814	821	828
3	Punalur	765	758	769	776	786	807	818	813	800	807	813
4	Alleppey	785	779	789	797	806	829	839	835	823	829	834
5	Changanacherry	797	789	798	807	815	841	853	847	837	842	847
6	Kottayam	809	802	810	818	825	849	860	856	841	846	851
7	Alwaye	784	775	787	797	807	833	842	838	828	835	839
8	Ernakulam	808	797	807	817	826	851	860	855	845	851	858
9	Trichur	806	795	806	817	828	853	864	856	845	852	859
10	Chalakudy	820	811	821	830	836	860	868	861	847	854	860
11	Munnar	734	728	732	743	751	770	785	777	765	770	776
12	Shertalai	775	767	778	783	791	814	822	816	802	807	812
13	Kozhikode	863	859	871	881	894	918	929	921	907	916	924

Base for Kozhikode is average prices for the year ended June '36=100

Base for other centres is August 1939=100

APPENDIX 8.3

Consumer Price Index Numbers for Industrial Workers-All India*Base 1960=100*

<i>Centre</i>	<i>Index Numbers for 1969</i>						
	<i>Jan.</i>	<i>Feb.</i>	<i>Mar.</i>	<i>April</i>	<i>May</i>	<i>June</i>	<i>July</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
ALL INDIA	170	169	170	171	173	178	179
Alwaye	193	188	189	193	200	210	210
Bangalore	179	180	180	180	182	184	186
Bombay	167	166	170	171	173	178	177
Delhi	175	175	178	178	179	182	187
Hyderabad	172	172	176	180	183	189	189
Mundakayam	181	174	175	182	185	194	199
Nagpur	167	165	165	169	169	174	176

APPENDIX 8.4

Retail Prices of Essential Commodities in Kerala

<i>Commodity</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Average prices for</i>		<i>Percentage variation</i> + or -
		12/1968	11/1969	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Rice (F.P)	Kg.	1.03	1.03	—
(O.M)	„	1.77	1.56	—12
Dhall	„	1.75	1.60	—9
Redgram	„	1.35	1.57	16
Greengram	„	1.51	1.43	—5
Blackgram	„	1.47	1.33	—10
Coconut Oil	Litre	4.61	6.17	34
Coriander	Kg.	1.84	2.40	30
Chillies	„	2.94	7.07	140
Onions	„	0.99	0.77	—22
Tamarind	„	1.89	1.65	—13
Jaggery (Canegur)	„	1.69	1.30	—23
Coconut	100	43.03	56.65	32
Tapioca	Kg.	0.31	0.24	—23
Tea	„	7.42	7.89	6
Coffee	„	9.08	9.13	1
Milk (cows)	Litre	1.41	1.44	2
Firewood	M.T.	56.65	52.97	—6

F.P. —Fair Price

O.M. —Open Market

APPENDIX 8.5

Statement Showing the Wholesale Price Indices of Agricultural Commodities—(Kerala)

(Base 1952-53=100)

Group	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Foodgrains (Rice)	131	128	124	150	135	149	155	181	208
Sugar (Molasses)	81	98	157	143	117	153	256	289	176
Condiments & Spices	125	156	111	140	178	158	179	179	213
Fruits & Vegetables	95	93	89	114	154	167	185	214	195
Food Crops	122	125	117	142	145	154	167	190	205
Oil Seeds	141	153	159	156	230	244	272	273	259
Plantation Crops	112	100	108	109	114	130	118	123	134
Non-food Crops	132	128	144	142	195	209	226	228	221
All Crops	126	130	127	142	163	174	188	204	211

APPENDIX 8.6

All India Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices—by Group*Base 52-53=100*

<i>Year</i>	<i>All crops</i>	<i>Agricultural commodities</i>	<i>Food</i>	<i>Industrial raw materials</i>	<i>Manu- factures</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1961	125.8	124.1	119.5	147.7	127.2
1962	127.2	123.1	124.9	137.3	128.2
1963	132.5	126.8	132.7	137.3	130.3
1964	148.3	140.7	154.6	156.4	134.9
1965	161.3	164.7	166.0	180.7	145.7
1966	183.2	189.8	189.1	219.4	159.9
1967	211.6	221.1	237.8	227.5	166.4
1968	209.4	215.1	234.9	214.5	166.3
1969	215.6	229.9	228.6	249.6	174.6

APPENDIX 8.7

Statement showing the Index Numbers of Parity between Prices received and paid by farmers

Base: 1952-53=100

<i>Year</i>	<i>Index Numbers</i>				
	<i>Prices received by Farmers</i>	<i>Domestic Expenditure</i>	<i>Farm cultivation cost</i>	<i>Prices paid by farmers</i>	<i>Parity</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1961	109	122	123	122	90
1962	113	124	136	130	87
1963	110	127	143	135	82
1964	124	143	151	147	84
1965	175	156	171	163	107
1966	184	172	196	183	101
1967	210	186	222	203	103
1968	215	199	246	222	97
1969 (upto (Nov. 1969)	211	208	258	232	91

APPENDIX 9.1

Per capita Government Expenditure on Education in Various States

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>Per capita expenditure (Rs.)</i>	
		1967-68	1968-69
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	Andhra Pradesh	8.22	10.54
2	Assam	10.94	13.93
3	Bihar	4.54	5.66
4	Gujarat	11.12	11.68
5	Haryana	N.A.	14.75
6	Jammu & Kashmir	N.A.	18.40
7	Kerala	20.19	32.86
8	Madhya Pradesh	10.48	10.94
9	Tamil Nadu	14.09	15.15
10	Maharashtra	11.77	14.64
11	Mysore	11.52	13.20
12	Orissa	8.11	9.22
13	Punjab	N.A.	17.92
14	Rajasthan	11.13	12.41
15	Uttar Pradesh	6.05	6.88
16	West Bengal	10.01	10.81
	INDIA	N.A.	11.08

N.A. — Not available

APPENDIX 9.2

Schools for General Education in Kerala by Type of Management

Year	Lower Primary Schools (including J.B.S.)		Upper Primary Schools (including S.B.S.)		High Schools (including P.B.S.)		All Schools					
	Govt.	Private	Govt.	Private	Govt.	Private	Govt.	Private	Total			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
1965-66	2904	4050	6954	761	1696	2447	345	806	1151	4010	6542	10552
1966-67	2864	4089	6953	777	1666	2443	391	884	1275	3852	6669	10521
1967-68	2864	4076	6940	776	1693	2469	395	887	1282	4035	6656	10691
1968-69	2876	4163	7039	796	1744	2540	439	941	1380	4111	6848	10959
1969-70	2853	4173	7026	841	1771	2612	440	944	1384	4134	6888	11022

APPENDIX 9.3

Standard-wise Number of Pupils in Schools

<i>Standard</i>	<i>Number of pupils</i>	
	1967-68	1968-69
(1)	(2)	(3)
I	7,88,328	7,97,279
II	6,97,587	6,95,577
III	6,35,872	6,50,906
IV	5,76,558	5,93,019
Sub-total I—IV	26,98,345	27,36,781
V	4,57,357	4,82,668
VI	3,71,310	3,76,510
VII	3,10,710	3,16,861
Sub-total V—VII	11,39,377	11,76,039
VIII	2,80,501	2,90,085
IX	2,34,240	2,40,489
X	1,65,120	1,71,810
Sub-total VIII—X	6,79,861	7,02,384
Grand total	45,17,583	46,15,204

APPENDIX 9.4

Number of Teachers' Training Schools and Intake Capacity—1968-69

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>District</i>	<i>Number of teachers' training schools</i>			<i>Intake capacity</i>		
		<i>Government</i>	<i>Private</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Government</i>	<i>Private</i>	<i>Total</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1	Trivandrum	3	6	9	180	300	480
2	Quilon	2	13	15	120	600	720
3	Alleppey	4	14	18	210	480	690
4	Kottayam	3	10	13	180	480	660
5	Ernakulam	4	12	16	240	480	720
6	Trichur	2	8	10	60	420	480
7	Palghat	3	4	7	180	210	390
8	Kozhikode	5	5	10	240	270	510
9	Cannanore	4	2	6	240	90	330
	State	30	74	104	1650	3330	4880

APPENDIX 9.5

Polytechnics in Kerala—1969-70

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>District</i>	<i>Number of Polytechnics</i>			<i>Intake capacity (sanctioned)</i>		
		<i>Gov-ernment</i>	<i>Private</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Gov-ernment</i>	<i>Private</i>	<i>Total</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1	Trivandrum	3	..	3	162	..	162
2	Quilon	..	1	1	..	144	144
3	Alleppey	..	2	2	..	288	288
4	Kottayam	1	..	1	96	..	96
5	Ernakulam	1	..	1	162	..	162
6	Trichur	1	2	3	96	240	336
7	Palghat	1	..	1	30	..	30
8	Malapuram	1	1	2	96	96	192
9	Kozhikode	1	..	1	198	..	198
10	Cannanore	1	1	2	138	60	198
	State	10	7	17	978	828	1806

Note: The data for Women's Polytechnics are not included.

APPENDIX 9.6

Industrial Training Institutes in Kerala—1969-70

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>District</i>	<i>Number of I. T. Is</i>			<i>Intake capacity</i>		
		<i>Government</i>	<i>Private</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Government</i>	<i>Private</i>	<i>Total</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1	Trivandrum	2	4	6	780	320	1100
2	Quilon	1	4	5	276	424	700
3	Alleppey	1	6	7	276	696	972
4	Kottayam	1	3	4	252	120	372
5	Ernakulam	1	7	8	384	368	742
6	Trichur	1	..	1	468	..	468
7	Palghat	1	..	1	348	..	348
8	Kozhikode	1	1	2	204	16	220
9	Cannanore	1	1	2	396	32	428
State		10	26	36	3384	1976	5360

Note: Intake capacity of two institutes not included.

APPENDIX 9.7

District-wise Number of Arts and Science Colleges in Kerala and Number of Students—1968-69

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>District</i>	<i>Number of colleges</i>			<i>Number of students</i>		
		<i>Govern- ment</i>	<i>Private</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Govern- ment</i>	<i>Private</i>	<i>Total</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1	Trivandrum	3	11	14	6416	12462	18878
2	Quilon	..	13	13	..	20395	20395
3	Alleppey	..	13	13	..	14376	14376
4	Kottayam	..	19	19	..	24483	24483
5	Ernakulam	1	14	15	2979	16729	19708
6	Trichur	..	13	13	..	14473	14473
7	Palghat	3	5	8	4149	2709	7058
8	Kozhikode	2	10	12	2213	8624	10837
9	Cannanore	2	6	8	2490	7063	9553
State		11	104	115	18247	121514	139761

APPENDIX 9.8

District-wise Number of Training Colleges in Kerala and Enrolment—1968-69

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>District</i>	<i>No. of Training colleges</i>			<i>Enrolment</i>		
		<i>Government</i>	<i>Private</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Government</i>	<i>Private</i>	<i>Total</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1	Trivandrum	1	1	2	198	120	318
2	Quilon	..	3	3	..	364	364
	Alleppey	..	3	3	..	368	368
4	Kottayam	..	4	4	..	538	538
5	Ernakulam	..	2	2	..	240	240
6	Trichur	1	..	1	117	..	117
7	Palghat	..	1	1	..	129	129
8	Kozhikode	1	1	2	162	120	282
9	Cannanore	1	..	1	136	..	136
	State	4	15	19	613	1879	2492

APPENDIX 9.9

Per capita Expenditure on Health Services

Sl. No.	State	Estimated per capita Expenditure (Rs.)	
		1967-68	1968-69
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	Andhra	4.23	4.47
2	Assam	4.35	4.45
3	Bihar	2.47	2.47
4	Gujarat	4.34	5.06
5	Haryana	NA	4.12
6	Jammu & Kashmir	NA	9.60
7	Kerala	5.93	6.82
8	Madhya Pradesh	3.57	4.11
9	Tamilnadu	4.44	5.15
10	Maharashtra	5.12	6.15
11	Mysore	3.81	4.20
12	Orissa	3.76	3.90
13	Punjab	NA	5.21
14	Rajasthan	7.13	6.02
15	Uttar Pradesh	2.42	2.76
16	West Bengal	5.30	4.92

N.A.—Not Available

APPENDIX 9.10

Bed Population Ratio—State-wise

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>Number of beds available per 1000 population (as on 31st April 1968)</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)
1	Andhra	0.61
2	Assam	0.38
3	Bihar	0.31
4	Gujarat	0.43
5	Haryana	0.43
6	Jammu & Kashmir	1.02
7	Kerala	0.99
8	Madhya Pradesh	0.38
9	Maharashtra	0.79
10	Mysore	0.81
11	Nagaland	1.75
12	Orissa	0.36
13	Punjab	0.66
14	Rajasthan	0.52
15	Tamilnadu	0.69
16	Uttar Pradesh	0.41
17	West Bengal	0.87
India		0.57

APPENDIX 9.11

Medical Institutions and Beds in Kerala—District-wise

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>District</i>	<i>No. of Institutions</i>		<i>Number of beds</i>	
		1967-68	1968-69	1967-68	1968-69
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1	Trivandrum	60	60	4274	4306
2	Quilon	52	53	1260	1305
3	Alleppey	51	52	2525	2525
4	Kottayam	53	53	1403	1407
5	Ernakulam	68	71	2446	2446
6	Trichur	53	54	2863	2863
7	Palghat	63	64	1192	1192
8	Kozhikode	66	69	2804	2816
9	Cannanore	52	53	1399	1419
	Kerala	518	529	20166	20279

APPENDIX 9.12

Medical Institutions and Beds in Kerala as on 31-3-1969

Sl. No.	District	Hospitals		S. H. C.		P. H. C.		Dispensaries	
		Inst.	Beds	Inst.	Beds	Inst.	Beds	Inst.	Beds
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1	Trivandrum	15	3620	1	108	18	183	20	85
2	Quilon	9	917	..	..	19	200	21	102
3	Alleppey	10	2048	..	..	20	184	18	75
4	Kottayam	10	1057	..	..	17	171	24	179
5	Ernakulam	17	1810	..	..	19	195	28	167
6	Trichur	16	2473	..	..	17	134	17	55
7	Palghat	11	891	..	..	15	139	34	162
8	Kozhikode	11	2333	..	..	24	90	30	130
9	Cannanore	9	1239	..	..	13	58	29	122
	Kerala	108	16388	1	108	162	1354	221	1077

APPENDIX 9.12—(Contd.)

Sl. No.	District	T. B. Centres		M.C.H. Centres		Mobile Dental clinic		Grant-in-aid institutions		Total	
		Inst.	Beds	Inst.	Beds	Inst.	Beds	Inst.	Beds		
		(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
1	Trivandrum	1	12	1	20	1	..	3	278	60	4306
2	Quilon	4	86	..	..	..	..	..	..	53	1305
3	Alleppey	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	218	52	2525
4	Kottayam	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	53	1407
5	Ernakulam	4	40	..	..	..	..	3	234	71	2446
6	Trichur	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	201	54	2863
7	Palghat	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	64	1192
8	Kozhikode	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	263	69	2816
9	Cannanore	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	53	1419
	Kerala	20	138	1	20	1	..	15	1194	529	20279

S. H. C.—Secondary Health Centres.

P. H. C.—Primary Health Centres.

Inst.—Institutions

APPENDIX 9.13

District-wise Distribution of Institutions and Beds under the Indigenous Systems of Medicine * (as on 31-3-1969)

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>District</i>	<i>Number of hospitals</i>	<i>Number of beds</i>	<i>Number of dispensaries</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	Trivandrum	3	50	22
2	Quilon	3	50	28
3	Alleppey	6	60	28
4	Kottayam	5	150	19
5	Ernakulam	6	74	31
6	Trichur	8	103	46
7	Palghat	4	50	27
8	Kozhikode	3	40	21
9	Cannanore	3	30	20
Kerala		41	607	242

* Ayurveda Colleges at Trivandrum & Tripunithura are not included.

APPENDIX 9.14

Total Coverage of Population by Sterilisation and IUCD upto 1967-68

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>Coverage by sterilisation per 1000 population</i>	<i>Coverage by IUCD per 1000 population</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	Andhra	6.66	2.79
2	Assam	2.06	6.28
3	Bihar	4.04	1.46
4	Gujarat	9.40	5.83
5	Haryana	3.26	12.23
6	Jammu & Kashmir	5.22	6.54
7	Kerala	11.08	5.73
8	Madhya Pradesh	9.23	2.38
9	Maharashtra	14.31	6.46
10	Mysore	8.41	7.46
11	Madras	17.33	0.57
12	Orissa	11.63	2.84
13	Punjab	10.12	26.12
14	Rajasthan	3.65	2.15
15	Uttar Pradesh	4.61	2.98
16	West Bengal	7.15	6.24
India		8.20	4.65

APPENDIX 9.15

Per Capita Expenditure on Family Planning—State-wise: (1967-68)

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>Per capita expenditure (Rs.)</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)
1	Andhra	0.49
2	Assam	0.16
3	Bihar	0.23
4	Gujarat	0.70
5	Haryana	0.48
6	Jammu & Kashmir	0.65
7	Kerala	0.61
8	Madhya Pradesh	0.48
9	Madras	0.51
10	Maharashtra	0.64
11	Mysore	0.47
12	Orissa	0.67
13	Punjab	0.54
14	Rajasthan	0.52
15	Uttar Pradesh	0.34
16	West Bengal	0.37
	India	0.46

APPENDIX 9.16

District-wise Achievements of Family Planning Programme

		1967-68				1968-69			
No.	District	Vasectomy	P.P.S.	Total number of sterilisations	IUCD	Vasectomy	P.P.S.	Total number of sterilisations	IUCD
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1	Trivandrum	7552	2899	10451	6963	8168	3987	12155	9765
2	Quilon	6748	1730	8478	5554	7186	1910	9096	4931
3	Alleppey	7214	966	8180	6109	7436	1204	8640	4400
4	Kottayam	4753	1075	5828	3872	5994	1456	7450	3214
5	Ernakulam	6097	1536	7633	3998	8531	2121	10652	3837
6	Trichur	5670	1001	6671	3220	4379	1137	5516	2434
7	Palghat	3667	327	3994	4239	2964	458	3422	4556
8	Kozhikode	8311	779	9090	2336	7356	1655	9011	1620
9	Cannanore	3744	1086	4830	1362	5696	1137	6833	1308
Kerala		53756	11399	65155	37653	57710	15065	72775	36065

APPENDIX 9.17

Ranking of States according to General Population, Scheduled Caste Population and Scheduled Tribe Population—1961 Census

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Sl. No.	State	Ranking according to total general population	Ranking according to total Scheduled Caste population	Ranking according to total Scheduled Tribe population	Ranking according to total Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe population
1	Andhra	4	5	9	7
2	Assam	14	14	7	13
3	Bihar	2	3	3	3
4	Gujarat	9	13	4	11
5	Jammu & Kashmir	15	15	..	15
6	Kerala	13	12	11	14
7	Madhya Pradesh	7	6	1	2
8	Madras	6	4	10	6
9	Maharashtra	2	11	5	9
10	Mysore	8	9	12	12
11	Orissa	12	10	2	5
12	Punjab	10	7	13	10
13	Rajasthan	11	8	6	8
14	Uttar Pradesh	1	1	..	1
15	West Bengal	5	2	8	4

APPENDIX 9.18

Number of Backward Class Students benefited by Scholarships and Stipends—1967-68

Sl. No.	Category	Number of students benefited					Total
		S. C.	S. T.	O. E. C.	O. B. C.	X'ian converts	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1	Professional and technical courses	420	18	225	1646	105	2414
2	Vocational courses	1518	8	318	243	243	2330
3	Pre-matric studies (lump sum grants)	205469	27986	38538	..	72442	344435
4	Post-matric studies	4595	292	1922	19632	2190	28631
	Total	212002	28304	41003	21521	74980	377810

APPENDIX 9.18.—(Contd.)

Sl. No.	Category	Expenditure incurred (Rs. lakhs)						Total
		S. C.	S. T.	O. E. C.	O. B. C.	X'ian converts		
(1)	(2)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	
1	Professional and technical courses	3.85	0.17	2.53	3.56	1.30	11.41	
2	Vocational courses	7.58	0.02	1.42	0.33	1.54	10.89	
3	Pre-matric studies (lump sum grants)	38.56	2.66	5.82	..	13.97	61.01	
4	Post-matric studies	35.79	3.09	7.74	35.40	18.06	100.08	
	Total	85.78	5.94	17.51	39.29	34.87	183.39	

S. C.—Scheduled Castes

S. T.—Scheduled Tribes

O. E. C.—Other eligible communities

O. B. C.—Other Backward classes

APPENDIX 10.1

Number of Registrations and Placings

<i>Year</i>	<i>Number of registrations</i>	<i>Number of placings</i>	<i>Monthly average number of employers using Employment Exchanges</i>	<i>Placings as percentage of registrations</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1965	1,40,350	18,378	434	13.1
1966	1,37,030	16,904	464	12.3
1967	1,54,918	15,617	506	10.0
1968	1,61,609	15,658	492	9.7
1969	1,68,162	17,864	483	10.6

APPENDIX 10.2

Occupational Distribution of Work Seekers December 1968—December 1969

Occupational division	December 1968			December 1969				
	Men (2)	Women (3)	Total (4)	% to total work seekers (5)	Men (6)	Women (7)	Total (8)	% to total work seekers (9)
0 Professional, technical and related workers	9572	15319	24891	12.33	11351	17689	29040	12.12
1 Administrative, executive and managerial workers	555	274	829	0.41	608	347	955	0.40
2 Clerical and related workers	8140	8699	16839	8.34	9791	10086	19877	8.30
3 Sales workers	37	7	44	0.02	58	12	70	0.03
4 Farmers, fishermen & related workers	856	684	1540	0.76	1327	644	1971	0.82
5 Miners, Quarrymen & related workers	19	..	19	0.01	61	133	194	0.08
6 Workers in Transport and Communication Occupations	7990	444	8434	4.18	8726	413	9139	3.81
7&8 Craftsmen & Production Process Workers	16503	1336	17839	8.84	17418	1454	18872	7.88
9 Service, Sports and recreation workers	5066	7864	12930	6.41	5701	8376	14077	5.88
10 Workers not else where classified by occupation	79224	39287	118511	58.70	102871	42520	145391	60.68
Total	127962	73914	201876	100.00	157912	81674	239586	100.00

APPENDIX 10.3

Quarterly Indices of Employment

(Base—31-3-1966=100)

<i>Period</i>	<i>Public Sector</i>	<i>Private Sector</i>	<i>Combined</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
31-3-1966	100.0	100.0	100.0
30-6-1966	101.5	99.9	100.2
30-9-1966	101.9	100.2	100.8
31-12-1966	103.3	96.6	99.1
31-3-1967	103.1	96.5	98.9
30-6-1967	103.5	97.3	99.6
30-9-1967	104.3	98.0	100.4
31-12-1967	104.9	96.4	99.6
31-3-1968	105.5	97.7	100.6
30-6-1968	106.4	100.3	102.5
30-9-1968	108.5	101.1	103.8
31-12-1968	110.0	100.1	103.8
31-3-1969	110.6	99.1	103.4