



GOVERNMENT OF KERALA

ECONOMIC REVIEW
KERALA-1970

PREPARED BY
THE STATE PLANNING BOARD
TRIVANDRUM
1971

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P R E F A C E

A review of the trends in the various sectors of the economy of Kerala is presented in the following pages. The Review has been prepared in the State Planning Board with the assistance of the Bureau of Economics & Statistics.

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CHAPTER I

GENERAL REVIEW

The year 1970 was in many respects a year of expectations and fulfilment. The national income rose by 5 per cent in 1969-70 and this corresponds to the annual growth postulated in the Fourth Five Year Plan. By the end of 1970 all the sectors of the Indian economy had recovered from the disasters of industrial recession and droughts.

Agriculture.

1.2 During the last two years India has taken significant strides towards self-sufficiency in food production consequent on the increasing use of high yielding varieties, multiple cropping and improved practices. The weather has been exceptionally favourable during the last three years. After two successive years of crop failures food output rose to 95 million tonnes in 1967-68 but remained almost stationary during the next year. In 1969-70 the output almost hit the 100 million tonnes mark (99.5 million tonnes) and consequently India's dependence on imports of foodgrains has been cut from 10.4 million tonnes in 1965-66 to 4.0 million tonnes in 1969-70. It is expected that foodgrains production will reach 105 million tonnes in 1971. India has set for herself a target of 13.6 million hectares under the new high yielding varieties by 1971.

1.3 India spends a considerable sum on the import of fertilizers vitally necessary to sustain the "green revolution". During 1969-70 the country has spent an estimated Rs. 200 crores in free foreign exchange to import nearly two thirds of the country's fertilizer requirements. By the end of the Fourth Plan period the import of fertilizers is expected to go up to Rs. 520 crores. With a view to increasing internal production, the Government has sanctioned a fertilizer factory at Mithapur in Gujarat. Plans are under way to set up new plants at Barauni, Telchar and Ramagundam and an ammonia based factory at Paradeep. The targets of consumption of fertilizers during the Fourth Plan period have been placed at 3.2 million tonnes of Nitrogen, 1.4 million tonnes of P_2O_5 and 0.9 million tonnes of K_2O .

Industry.

1.4 Industrial production in India recorded an increase of about 7 per cent in 1969-70 as against 6.2 per cent in 1968-69. Production in engineering industry rose by 12 per cent. More

industries fared well in 1969 than in 1968. They are sugar, radios, electric lamps, motor cycles and scooters. Some intermediate industries such as iron and steel, non-ferrous metals, cement and chemicals also made a better showing. Recessionary conditions in most of the industries were overcome and improvement occurred in the performance of a wide range of consumer and intermediate industries. Larger availability of raw materials, liberalised import policy, increase in domestic demand due to larger incomes, sustained rise in export demand and liberalised credit facilities contributed to this recovery. The climate for industrial investment and activity has shown signs of improvement in 1970. More licenses have been issued in 1970, 249 upto the end of October compared to 220 in the whole of 1969.

1.5 With 1960 as base year the overall index of mineral production rose to 178 in April 1970 as against 177 in March 1970 and 175 in April 1969. The value of mineral production in India was Rs. 292 million in April 1970. The share of mineral fuels (coal and lignite), metallic minerals and non-metallic minerals in the total production was 78%, 13% and 9% respectively.

1.6 The number of units registered with the Directors of Industries of States has grown from 1,36,273 in December 1967 to 1,78,00 in December 1969—a growth of about 30 per cent in two years. With the liberalised licensing policy and procedures and the suspension of the 'banned' list in respect of industrial licensing, it is expected that the flow of resources into industrial sector would substantially increase in the coming years. The raw material position is also likely to ease following the September 1970 announcement permitting liberal imports of categories of steel in short supply.

Export performance.

1.7 For all these favourable trends in the industrial front, the exports may not rise by 7 per cent per annum during the Fourth Plan period. If the target of 7 per cent is to be fulfilled, India's industrial production should rise at the rate of 12 percent per annum. The rise in industrial production is of the order of 7 per cent only. Indian exports in 1969-70 were only a little over 3.8 per cent higher than in 1968-69. It compares quite unfavourably with a rise of 14 percent in world exports in 1969. India has been lagging behind even such small countries like Spain, Finland and Hongkong in the matter of exports. Production and export of engineering goods, however, are an exception to the general trend. Engineering goods production increased at the rate of 12 per cent compared to 7 per cent in the industries sector as a whole. Exports in engineering industry has risen from a mere Rs. 24 crores in 1964-65 to Rs. 107 crores in 1969-70. Export target fixed for 1970-71 is Rs. 140 crores in the case of engineering goods.

Fiscal Policy.

1.8 India's fiscal policy aims at containing inflationary trends in the economy and raising sufficient resources for development activity.

1.9 There was reasonable stability in the price levels in 1968, but the movement of prices in 1969 was quite different; starting with 162.7 in January (base 1961-62=100) the price index rose to 169.8 at the end of the year with a peak of 174.2 in July and August. The slight fall in prices of food articles in 1969 was quite insufficient to compensate for the rise in other sectors. The average index for 1968-69 was 165.4 and this rose to 171.5 in 1969-70 (vide Appendix 1). The increasing trend of prices was discernible in the months beginning with April 1970 also. There was however some steadiness in the months of June, July and August mainly due to the fairly large stocks of food grains with the Food Corporation of India and the State Governments. The index moved from 175.7 in March to 175.9 in April and to 178.7 and 180.7 in May and June respectively. Within the year the increase in price level was somewhat steady till September which saw a peak of 183.2, and it declined to 180.9 in December 1970.

1.10 The general cause of this steady price increase was growth of money supply. During 1970 money supply was steadily increasing except for some marginal declines in the middle of the year. From October 1967 to October 1968 the increase in money supply was Rs. 415 crores; from October 1968 to October 1969 it was Rs. 535 crores and from October 1969 to October 1970 it was much higher at Rs. 843 crores. This shows that increase in money supply is taking place faster than ever before.

1.11 The total expenditure of the Centre and State Governments together rose from Rs. 2640 crores in 1960-61 to Rs. 6907 crores in 1969-70 an increase of about 162 per cent. While non-development expenditure increased by 197 per cent during this period, development expenditure rose by only 135 per cent. During the period 1961-62 to 1969-70, the combined budgetary deficits of the Centre and States totalled over Rs. 2,000 crores and this gap was met through deficit financing. The resources of the Centre and the State Governments in relation to their obligations are under increasing strain today. Budget deficits are likely to be more rather than less during the next year. The resource mobilisation effort targeted, if put through, will take the level of taxation from about 12 per cent to 15 per cent by 1973-74.

Unemployment.

1.12 The extent of unemployment which is now estimated at 21 million is destined to increase during the rest of the Plan period.

At the end of the First Plan period we had only 5.3 millions of unemployed. It is estimated that about 23 million persons will be added to the workforce during the Fourth Plan period. The employment generated during the plan period will not be able to cancel the rise in the workforce and hence the problem is likely to be further aggravated. There is also the problem of sectoral joblessness as in the case of engineers and other professionals. This is the outcome of inadequate correlation between education schemes and economic growth.

Kerala in 1970.

1.13 Though rice production in the State registered a slight fall from 12.51 lakh tonnes in 1968-69 to 12.26 lakh tonnes in 1969-70, it has not adversely affected the food situation. The food situation continued to be satisfactory thanks to good harvests in recent years and adequate supplies of rice made available by the Centre. The imports of rice into the State registered a significant fall in 1970. Compared to 9.05 lakh tonnes in 1969, rice imports in 1970 were only 7.04 lakh tonnes. The programme of intensive rice cultivation along with the infrastructure developments like extension of irrigation and land development measures envisaged in the Fourth Plan will, it is hoped, enable the State to reduce food deficit to 30 to 35 per cent by the end of the Fourth Plan period.

1.14 A considerable section of the cultivators in the State are fully aware of the advantages of mechanised farming. Despite initial resistance, farmers have started adopting higher levels of technology in agriculture. The Agro-Industries Corporation made available 245 tractors, 61 power tillers and 2,200 pump sets to farmers in this State in 1969-70. The Corporation has recently signed an agreement with a Japanese firm for the assembling of power tillers in the State.

1.15 The Kerala Land Reforms (Amendment) Act came into effect from 1-1-1970. This legislation is aimed at granting larger benefits to tenants and kudikidappukar. Another programme for helping landless poor was launched by the State and according to this programme several deserving families were allotted suitable Government land. As part of the implementation of the Land Reforms (Amendment) Act the Government have started allotting land to the kudikidappukar in the State.

1.16 The main achievements under animal husbandry during the first two years of the Fourth Plan period have been the setting up of an intensive cattle development project with headquarters at Alwaye and a feed compounding factory at Malampuzha. The district live stock farms at Kodappanakkunnu and Thiruvazhumkunnu will be converted into economic demonstration units in 1971-72.

1.17 The fisheries sector in Kerala has considerable potential awaiting economic exploitation. Export earnings from fish went up from Rs. 20.25 crores in 1968-69 to Rs. 27.23 crores in 1969-70. More than 80% of the value of the fish exports of India is accounted for by Kerala's fish and fish products. The total fish production in the State in 1969-70 was 3.85 lakh tonnes valued at Rs. 28.55 crores as against 3.66 lakh tonnes valued at Rs. 13.20 crores in 1968-69. The production of marine fish alone was 3.72 lakh tonnes compared to 3.56 lakh tonnes in the previous year. The rise in the value of fish in 1969-70 is mainly the result of predominance of quality varieties like prawns in the fish landings. The State has drawn up a Master Plan for fisheries Development which will be implemented expeditiously.

1.18 While the agricultural sector was vibrant with activity, the industries sector did not experience much change. Unless modernisation takes place in the traditional industries in the State they will suffer on the export front. Along with modernisation, the problem of sustaining the labourers engaged in these industries has also to be tackled. For each of these industries, Government have worked out a plan of action. In order to place the coir industry on a better footing the State Government have prepared a Rs. 15.6 crore plan. Government of India have recently agreed to provide a grant of Rs. 75 lakhs for coir development. A system of licensing for retting of coconut husks and controlling the price of retted husks has been introduced from 1st December 1969. A Coir Corporation has been set up with an authorised capital of Rs. 50 lakhs. The Corporation intends to act as manufacturers and exporters of coir mats, mattings etc. Cashew industry which brings in foreign exchange of the order of Rs. 60 crores employs about 1 lakh workers or about fifty per cent of the State's factory workers. With a view to solving the problems confronting the industry the Government has set up a Cashew Corporation with an authorised capital of Rs. 50 lakhs. The Corporation has taken up the running of a few cashew processing units. The handloom industry which employs about a lakh of workers is facing a critical period owing to soaring prices of yarn, dyes and chemicals. In order to sustain the present level of employment, Government have decided to sell yarn at reasonable prices to weavers even if it be uneconomical at the initial stages. The Handloom Finance Corporation set up in 1968 with an authorised share capital of Rs. 1 crore will have larger responsibilities to shoulder in the years to come.

1.19 Registered factories account for about 17% of the work force in the State's industrial undertakings. The total employment in the factory sector is of the order of 2 lakhs. There were 3087 registered factories in Kerala at the end of June 1969. Provisional estimates place the number of factories at 3110 as on 30-6-1960. The

Cannanore Spinning Mills which remained closed for more than six months was re-opened in January 1970. The Government propose to set up a tyre factory in Palghat with Czech collaboration. This factory which is to be set up as a joint venture would produce three lakh tyres annually. A special officer has been appointed to give a report on the ancillary industries that could be established around the second ship building yard at Cochin. Initial steps to start a newsprint factory in the State are being taken. The Centre is expected to give the green signal for the petro-chemical complex which would require a total investment of Rs. 118 crores in the first stage and Rs. 212 crores on completion. The Geological Survey of India would soon be completing its studies on the Calicut iron ore deposits which would open up possibilities for setting up a steel mill in Kerala. The Centre has sanctioned licence for the expansion of Punalur Paper Mills. The request for starting more rural industries projects in the State is likely to be considered favourably.

1.20 There was a further increase in the level of prices during 1970. Eventhough, there was a slight decline in the price of rice, certain other items like tapioca, coconut oil, coconut, tea and coffee, which together account for a significant portion of the average consumer's budget, became dearer during the year. The price increase was particularly high in the case of coconut and coconut oil (40 per cent over that of the previous year).

1.21 Foreign exports from Kerala totalled Rs. 164.5 crores in 1969-70 compared to Rs. 159.7 crores in 1968-69. Kerala's exports formed less than 12% of all India exports in 1969-70. In fact foreign exports from Kerala (as percentage share of all India exports) have remained almost at a stationary level over the last decade. This is mainly due to the fact that many of the traditional items like tea and pepper are faced with severe competition in the world market. Fuller exploitation of resources like fisheries is expected to increase the State's share in all India exports in the coming years.

1.22 A rough estimate places the total number of unemployed in the State at 9 lakhs. A more severe problem is under-employment which is widely prevalent in the rural agricultural sector as well as traditional industries. The number of under-employed in the State is of the order of 18 lakhs. The quarterly indices of employment in the public and organised private sectors for the year 1969-70 prepared by the Directorate of Employment reveal that the overall employment situation showed signs of improvement till the middle of the year but deteriorated by the end of the year owing to some displacement of employed persons in the private sector in the second half of 1969-70. Job seekers registered in the employment exchanges who totalled 1.57 lakhs in 1966 increased to over 2.5 lakhs by June 1970. It is estimated that nearly 3,500 graduate engineers and 5,600

diploma holders are among the job seekers. The number of unemployed doctors at the end of 1969-70 was about 650. Realising the explosive nature of unemployment in the State, the Government constituted an expert committee to study the problem of unemployment and suggest ameliorative measures. The Committee has submitted a preliminary report to Government.

1.23 Employment and Manpower policies should be so conceived as to promote a healthy economy. The alarming inflationary movements have to be effectively curbed without increasing unemployment. We do not quite realise that we cannot fight poverty if advances in income are promptly set off by increases in the prices of goods and services which this additional income is supposed to buy. Increase in wages need not always lead to commensurate rise in living standards unless it is also simultaneously ensured that the total supply of goods and services is also increased to the same extent. Moreover, in a situation like ours where large-scale unemployment prevails, any employment represents a privilege which the large many do not enjoy. Any upward wage revisions on the basis of bargaining power alone, disproportionate to the current increases in productivity, are to that extent an expropriation of the impoverished masses by the organised minority. This development adds a new dimension to our class structure and social hierarchy and is harmful both to posterity and freedom.

CHAPTER II

POPULATION AND STATE INCOME

Growth Rate

The estimated population of Kerala as on 1-3-1971 is 217 lakhs. The growth rate of our population for the decade ending 1970 has been 28.4% as against 24.8% for the previous decade. This increase in the growth rate is attributable to the fact that while the birth rate declined from 38.9 to 35.4, the death rate declined from 16.1 to 10.1. In other words the increase in the growth rate is due to the rapid fall in death rate during the decade without a corresponding decline in birth rate. The estimated birth, death and growth rates for the years 1965-66 to 1967-68 are given below:

<i>Year</i>	<i>Birth rate</i>	<i>Death rate</i>	<i>Growth rate (Percent)</i>
1965-66	37.9	10.1	2.8
1966-67	37.2	10.4	2.7
1967-68	35.4	10.1	2.5

Expectation of Life at Birth

2.2 The expectation of life at birth is estimated as 56 years for males and 60 years for females for the year 1968 as against 46 years for males and 50 years for females during the decade 1951-60.

District-wise distribution of population

2.3 The population is not evenly distributed among the 10 Districts of the State. Districts which have a larger proportion of "low land" area, are more densely populated. The following table gives the population figures as well as density of population of the 10 districts in the State.

TABLE—2.1

District-wise distribution of Population

<i>District</i>	1961 (<i>Census</i>)		1970 (<i>Estimated</i>)	
	<i>Population</i> (<i>lakhs</i>)	<i>Density</i> (<i>Per sq. K. M.</i>)	<i>Population</i> (<i>lakhs</i>)	<i>Density</i> (<i>Per sq. K. M.</i>)
Trivandrum	17.45	..	22.85	1045
Quilon	19.41	..	24.48	538
Alleppey	18.11	..	21.68	1182
Kottayam	17.33	..	22.57	355
Ernakulam	18.60	..	22.71	680
Trichur	16.88	..	20.59	688
Palghat	13.41	..	16.35	397
Malappuram	14.16	..	17.27	442
Kozhikode	15.89	..	19.37	522
Cannanore	17.80	..	23.00	405
KERALA	169.04	..	211.87	545

2.4 The State Income of Kerala (Net Domestic Product) in 1967-68 has been estimated as Rs. 1,002 crores at current prices and Rs. 590 crores at constant (60-61) prices. The per capita income for the year comes to Rs. 505 at current prices and Rs. 297 at constant prices. The figures of State and per capita income in Kerala at current and constant prices for a few years are given in Table 2.2.

TABLE—2.2

State Income and per Capita Income of Kerala at current and Constant Prices
(Provisional)

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Item</i>	1960-61	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68
I.	State Income (Rs. crores)				
	(a) At current prices	461.98	766.01	886.67	1002.10
	(b) At 1960-61 prices	461.98	538.99	561.37	589.53
II.	Per capita Income (Rs.)				
	(a) At current prices	276.3	404.2	457.2	505.0
	(b) At 1960-61 prices	276.3	284.4	289.4	297.1
III.	Index No. of State Income				
	(a) At current prices	100.0	165.8	192.0	216.9
	(b) At 1960-61 prices	100.0	116.7	121.6	127.6
IV.	Index No. of per capita Income				
	(a) At current prices	100.0	146.3	165.4	182.7
	(b) At 1960-61 prices	100.0	102.9	104.7	107.5

Between 1960-61 and 1967-68 the Net Domestic Product of Kerala at constant prices increased by 27.6 per cent and at current prices by 116.9 per cent. The percentage increase in State income at current prices is more than four times that at constant prices. This clearly indicates the high rate of price increase in the State during the period. The average annual growth rate of State income during 1960-61 to 1967-68 is 3.1 per cent at constant prices and 10.1 per cent at current prices.

Sectoral Contribution

2.5 The percentage contribution of the Agricultural Sector to State Income at constant prices decreased from 55.0 per cent in 1960-61 to 52.7 per cent in 1967-68. Similarly the share of Industries and Mining also recorded a fall from 17.0 per cent in 1960-61 to 16.4 per cent in 1967-68. The contribution of the services sector however increased from 28.0 per cent to 30.9 per cent during the period.

2.6 The percentage contribution of each sector to the Net Domestic Product of Kerala at current and constant prices is given in Table 2.3.

TABLE—2.3

State Income of Kerala by industry of origin at current and constant prices

(Percentage contribution)

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Sector</i>	<i>At current prices</i>		<i>At 1960-61 prices</i>	
		1960-61	1967-68	1960-61	1967-68
1	Agriculture	55.00	59.93	55.00	52.70
2	Industries	17.00	11.96	17.00	16.40
3	Services	28.00	28.11	28.00	30.90
4	Total State Income	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Sector-wise growth rates

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

TABLE—2.4

**Average Annual growth rates (sector-wise) of State Income
1960-61 to 1967-68 (Per cent)**

Sl. No.	Sector	Kerala		India	
		Current prices	1960-61 prices	Current prices	1960-61 prices
1	Agriculture	11.30	2.60	10.10	1.10
2	Industries	5.50	2.70	8.30	3.40
3	Services	10.20	4.40	9.70	5.00
4	Total State Income	10.10	3.10	9.60	2.60

The above table indicates that the growth rate of industrial income at constant prices is much lower in Kerala compared to that in India as a whole.

Per capita income

2.8 The per capita income at constant prices in Kerala which was Rs. 276 in 1960-61 rose to Rs. 297 in 1967-68 registering a growth of 7.5 per cent during seven years. The per capita income at current prices increased from Rs. 276 to Rs. 505 during the same period. The average annual growth rate of per capita income during the period 1960-61 to 1967-68 is nearly 9 per cent at current prices and only 1 per cent at constant prices. The rapid increase in the per capita income of Kerala at current prices is attributable to the high rate of price increase in the State. Per capita income in India in real terms increased by 3.9 per cent from Rs. 310 to Rs. 322 during the period. Eventhough the growth of per capita income is higher in Kerala than in India, the wide gap in the per capita incomes exists even now. The difference in the per capita incomes of India and Kerala was Rs. 34 in 1960-61 and Rs. 25 in 1967-68.

2.9 A comparative picture of the per capita incomes at 1960-61 prices in Kerala and India for the years 1960-61 to 1967-68 is given in table 2.5.

TABLE—2.5

Per capita income at (1960-61 prices)

(Rs.)

<i>Year</i>	<i>India</i>	<i>Kerala</i>	<i>Income difference</i>
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	339.4	285.3	53.9
1965-66	315.3	284.4	30.9
1966-67	313.1	289.4	23.7
1967-68	322.1	297.1	24.9

CHAPTER III

AGRICULTURE

The agricultural economy of the State registered overall progress during the year under review. Though there was a slight decline in the production of rice other major crops like coconut, tapioca, arecanut, bananas and rubber registered remarkable increases. Coffee maintained the previous year's production level while tea staged a set back. There has been a big push in the value of fish catches from Rs. 13.20 crores in 1968-69 to Rs. 28.55 crores in 1969-70. The export earnings from fish products too went up considerably during the year.

Land Utilisation

3.2 The total cropped area increased from 2853 thousand hectares to 2916 thousand hectares, registering an increase of 2.2 per cent. This has been mainly due to more intensive land use. Area sown more than once increased from 32.5 per cent in 1968-69 to 34.6 per cent in 1969-70. The land use statistics for the year 1969-70 are given in Table 3.1.

TABLE—3.1

Land use pattern in Kerala

<i>Classification of Land</i>	<i>Area (in thousand hectares)</i>		
	1969-70	1968-69	<i>Change 1968-69 to 1969-70</i>
Total Geographical Area	3859	3859	..
1. Forest	1056	1056	..
2. Land put to non-agricultural uses	268	251	+17
3. Barren and uncultivable land	74	80	—6
4. Permanent pastures and other grazing land	28	28	..
5. Land under miscellaneous tree crops not included in net area sown	140	150	—10
6. Cultivable waste	81	89	—8
7. Fallow land other than current fallow	23	28	—5
8. Current fallow	23	23	..
9. Net area sown	2166	2154	+12
Area sown more than once	750	699	+51
Total cropped area	2916	2853	+63

Area under crops

3.3 Most of the major crops registered significant increases in area during the year under review. While the area under rice increased only nominally, the areas under coconut, arecanut, bananas, cashewnut, coffee and rubber registered remarkable increases. Sugar and tapioca continued their tendency to decline in area during the year also. The decline in sugar-cane area is due to the increased substitution of the crop by paddy. The reduction in the area under tapioca is due partly to the increased use of dry land for non-agricultural purposes and partly to the diversion of tapioca lands for the cultivation of crops like rubber.

3.4 The area under the major crops and the changes therein over the year are given in Table 3.2.

TABLE—3.2

Area under principal crops

Crops	Area (in thousand hectares)			
	1969-70	1968-69	Changes over the year	
			Actual	Percentage
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1. Rice	874.1	873.9	+0.2	+0.02
2. Sugar-cane	7.8	7.9	-0.1	-1.3
3. Bananas	53.5	51.6	+1.9	+3.7
4. Arecanut	83.7	81.2	+2.5	+3.1
5. Cashewnut	99.0	96.0	+3.0	+3.1
6. Tapioca	295.6	296.7	-1.1	-0.4
7. Coconut	707.8	686.1	+21.7	+3.2
8. Tea	38.3	41.2	-2.9	-7.0
9. Coffee	28.9	27.7	+1.2	+4.3
10. Rubber	175.2	168.5	+6.7	+4.0

3.5 The area under food crops covered 63 per cent of the total cropped area in 1969-70 as against 64 per cent in the previous year. Rice and tapioca alone accounted for 30 per cent and 10 per cent respectively of the area.

Agricultural Production

3.6 The agricultural sector contributes 50 per cent of the State income. More than 80 per cent of this is derived from a few major

crops like rice, coconut, tapioca, arecanut, pepper, bananas, cashew-nut, tea, rubber and coffee.

3.7 Data relating to the production of major crops during the last two years are presented in Table 3.3.

TABLE—3.3

Production of major crops

Crops	Unit	Production		Changes over the year	
		1969-70	1968-69	Actual	Percentage
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1. Rice	'000 tonnes	1226	1251	—25	—2.00
2. Coconut	Million Nuts	3956	3834	+122	+3.18
3. Tapioca	'000 tonnes	4666	4081	+585	+14.33
4. Arecanut	Million nuts	12661	12289	+372	+3.03
5. Pepper	'000 tonnes	24	20	+4	+20.00
6. Tea	do.	40	45	—5	—11.11
7. Banana & other plantains	do.	405	390	+15	+3.85
8. Cashewnut	do.	111	108	+3	+2.78
9. Rubber	do.	77	66	+11	+16.67
10. Coffee	do.	12	12	..	..

3.8 Compared to the previous year, the major crops excepting rice, tea and coffee registered increased production in 1969-70. While rice production declined by 2 per cent and tea by 11 per cent, production of coffee remained static. Production of other principal crops went up—coconut by 3 per cent, tapioca by 14 per cent, arecanut by 3 per cent, pepper by 20 per cent, bananas by 4 per cent, cashew-nut by 3 per cent and rubber by 17 per cent.

Rice Production

3.9 Although the total rice production in the State slightly declined during the year under review, the impact of improved agricultural practices continued to keep rolling the wheels of the green revolution set in motion a year or two ago. The production of rice in 1969-70 stood at 12.26 lakh tonnes as against 12.51 lakhs tonnes in 1968-69 and 11.24 lakh tonnes in 1967-68. A closer look at the production figures would show that the fall was only accidental rather than indicative of a set-back in productivity. The virippu crop accounted for 52.14 thousand tonnes in 1969-70 as against 52.13 thousand tonnes

in 1968-69. The punja crop of the year marked a remarkable improvement over the previous year both in productivity and total output; productivity increased by 13.0 % and total production by 12.5%. Only in respect of mundakan, there was a decline in production and productivity. Production declined from 5.72 lakh tonnes in 1968-69 to 5.27 lakh tonnes in 1969-70 and the average yield per hectare from 1502 Kg. to 1378 Kg. The untimely rainfall causing floods and damages to the crop was the main reason for this fall in the output of the mundakan crop. Season wise figures of area, production and productivity of rice are given in Table 3.4

TABLE—3.4

Area production and productivity of rice

<i>Season</i>	1969-70			1968-69		
	<i>Area (Hects.)</i>	<i>Production (tonnes)</i>	<i>Productivity Kg/Hect.</i>	<i>Area (Hects.)</i>	<i>Production (tonnes)</i>	<i>Productivity Kg/Hect.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Virippu (Autumn)	393747	521443	1324	394879	521258	1320
Mundakan (Winter)	382171	526570	1378	380620	571748	1502
Punja (Summer)	98141	178400	1818	98372	158348	1610
Total	874059	1226413	1403	873871	1251354	1432

Rainfall

3.10 The total rainfall which has been steadily increasing since 1965-66 showed a drastic fall in 1969-70. From 3250 m.m. in 1968-69, the total precipitation declined to 2694 m.m. in 1969-70 the percentage fall over the year being 17. While the southwest monsoon yielded less precipitation during the year, what was damaging to crops was the erratic and untimely occurrence of the northeast monsoon. The mundakan crop of 1969-70 heavily suffered on account of this.

3.11 The monthly statistics of rainfall for the last few years in Kerala are provided in Table 3.5 .

TABLE—3.5

Month-wise statistics of rainfall

<i>Month</i>	<i>Rainfall (m. m.)</i>			
	1965-66	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
July	423	746	1276	796
August	305	498	372	286
September	150	156	337	204
October	191	187	189	239
November	145	73	124	120
December	172	37	40	68
January	3	10	4	12
February	7	32	6	15
March	69	95	18	24
April	163	133	113	126
May	86	96	232	286
June	495	683	538	518
Total	2209	2746	3250	2694

The data for the districts are given in Appendix III.

Food situation

3.12 The food situation in the State was quite satisfactory during the year. While the distribution of rice through the ration shops went uninterrupted supplies were also available in the open market. It was the confidence instilled in the consumers by the green revolution at the all India level and also to some extent at the State level, rather than any improvement in the supply position, which prevented any run on the supplies and consequent rise in prices during 1969-70. It is also probable that the scarcity conditions and high prices of food grains over the past few years induced the producers to give up their wasteful consumption habits and place more of their produce on the market and forced the consumers to economise on consumption of foodgrains.

3.13 Supplies available from internal sources as well as imports were less in 1969-70 than in the previous year. As against the total quantity of 20.31 lakh tonnes in 1969 (11.26 lakh tonnes from internal sources and 9.05 lakh tonnes from imports) the total quantity of rice available for consumption in the State in 1970 was only 18.07 lakh tonnes. The internal supplies of rice estimated at

90 per cent of the production amounted to 11.03 lakh tonnes. Imports were only of the order of 7.04 lakh tonnes i.e., about 2 lakh tonnes less than that in 1969. The per capita availability of rice from internal production was 143 gm. per day during the year as against 148 gm. in the previous year. With imports, the total per capita availability in 1970 was 219 gm. per day compared to 267 gm. per day in 1969.

3.14 The total off-take of rice and wheat during the months of January to November 1970 through the ration shops in Kerala were 764,031 tonnes and 66,379 tonnes respectively. The corresponding figures for the previous year were 762,321 tonnes and 109,967 tonnes respectively. The off-take of wheat declined by 36 per cent over the year.

3.15 The imports of rice into the State during the last few years have been as follows:

<i>Year/Month</i>	<i>Quantity of rice imported</i>
1967	5.41 lakh tonnes
1968	6.24 „
1969	9.05 „
1970	7.04 „
January	79,744 tonnes
February	63,818 „
March	33,219 „
April	24,673 „
May	23,479 „
June	33,552 „
July	66,074 „
August	97,334 „
September	75,816 „
October	65,251 „
November	58,769 „
December	82,688 „
Total	7,04,417 tonnes

The data relating to the off-take of rice and wheat through ration shops during the last few years are given in Appendix III.

3.16 Tapioca, the production of which reached an all time record of 46.7 lakh tonnes in 1969-70 has been mostly consumed as a popular cereal substitute in Kerala by the low income groups. Along with fish, which Kerala has in plenty, tapioca provides a wholesome diet.

This combination is quite popular with the working class as it is cheap and palatable and also capable of sustaining them against hard physical labour.

Procurement of paddy

3.17 During January to December 1970, Government of Kerala procured 124,543 tonnes of paddy as against 140,827 tonnes of paddy procured in the previous year. The percentage fall in procurement over the year was 12.

The month-wise statistics of procurement of paddy for the last few years are given in Table 3.6.

TABLE—3.6

Procurement of paddy

(Quantity in tonnes)

<i>Month</i>	1967	1968	1969	1970
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
January	4404	8091	14973	9781
February	19428	24578	31252	27923
March	17369	15760	22918	22793
April	8765	4932	6968	4317
May	7560	2859	2901	2774
June	671	2544	1673	2526
July	352	1504	460	835
August	1587	1400	742	946
September	19523	16996	21014	13498
October	27597	24667	28346	27319
November	6576	10727	6275	8915
December	1442	2888	3305	2916
Total	115274	116947	140827	124543

Mechanised Farming

3.18 Mechanisation is an essential part of modern agriculture. The much needed technological break through in agriculture in India cannot be realised without the progressive use of modern mechanical devices for agricultural operations. These machines not only promote efficiency but bring down cost also. In the Indian context its deleterious effect on rural employment is a serious objection to be reckoned with. A feasible remedy to the situation is to proceed slowly and cautiously with mechanisation rather than putting it off

indefinitely. Gradual mechanisation of ploughing, for example, is a practicable proposition and a desirable step at the present stage of development of Indian Agriculture. More over, agriculture cannot be viewed simply as an employment giving sector; its patent function is to provide cheap food for the people and raw materials for industries.

3.19 In Kerala as in most of the other States, a beginning has been made in promoting mechanisation of agriculture by the setting up of the Agro-Industries Corporation. The Corporation's activities are now confined to procurement and distribution of tractors and power tillers and pump sets to ryots. The machines are supplied on hire-purchase basis. The Corporation supplied 245 tractors, 61 power tillers and 2,200 pumpsets to farmers during 1969-70. The Corporation has also made a start in its programme for making available tractors and power tillers on hire to small farmers who cannot afford to purchase them.

Irrigation

3.20 The net area under irrigation rose from 4.18 lakh hectares in 1968-69 to 4.23 lakh hectares in 1969-70. The gross area irrigated rose from 5.83 lakh hectares to 5.89 lakh hectares. Paddy covering 4.77 lakh hectares had the main benefit of the increase. In 1969-70 55% gross area under paddy was irrigated as against 54% in 1968-69. 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 Hects.)			
Sl. No.	Source	1968-69		1969-70	
		Net Area	Gross Area	Net Area	Gross Area
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1	Government canals	189.29	321.61	193.50	327.37
2	Private canals	10.16	12.26	10.16	12.26
3	Tanks	71.36	83.55	72.03	84.22
4	Wells	5.46	5.46	5.46	5.46
5	Other sources	141.79	159.98	141.82	160.03
Total		418.06	582.86	422.97	589.33

TABLE 3.8

(b) Crop-wise Irrigation

(Gross area in '000 Hects.)

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of Crop</i>	1968-69	1969-70
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	Paddy	470.11	476.58
2	Sugar cane	4.29	4.29
3	Other food crops	55.69	55.69
4	Non-food crops	52.77	52.77
	Total	582.86	589.33

Fisheries

3.21 The total fish production in the State in 1969-70 was 3.85 lakh tonnes valued at Rs. 28.55 crores as against 3.66 lakh tonnes valued at Rs. 13.20 crores in 1968-69. The production of marine fish alone was 3.72 lakh tonnes compared to 3.56 lakh tonnes in the previous year. Total fish production increased by 5.2% over the year while marine fish production went up by 4.5%. The big push in the total value was mainly the result of the predominance of high-priced varieties like prawns during the year.

3.22 Of the total marine fish landings oil sardine constitted 142.8 thousand tonnes (38.3%), prawns 60.9 thousand tonnes (16.4%) and mackerel 52.1 thousand tonnes (14.0%). The landings in 1968-69 comprised 250.4 thousand tonnes of oil sardine (70.3%), 36.6 thousand tonnes of prawns (10.3%) and 2.8 thousand tonnes of mackerel (0.8%). The details of marine fish landings are given in Appendix.

3.23 During 1969-70, mechanised boats were constructed as against 272 in the previous year. Of these, 60 boats were constructed by private boat builders and 29 by the Fisheries Corporation. The break-up of the fleet according to size is given below:

<i>Size</i>	<i>Number of boats</i>
30 feet	11
32 "	42
36 "	31
40 "	3
43½ "	1
50 "	1
All	89

3.24 The Co-operative Societies newly registered during the year were 122 in number, making the total number of fishermen Co-operatives in the State 956 at the end of 1969-70. Total membership increased from 1,03,360 in 1968-69 to 1,12,202 in 1969-70 recording an increase of 8.6%. The total paid up share capital of the societies increased from Rs. 16.60 lakhs in 1968-69 to Rs. 17.31 lakhs in 1969-70, the increase being 4.3% over the year.

3.25 Altogether 22,273 tonnes of fish and fish products valued at Rs. 27.23 crores were exported from the ports of Kerala in 1969-70 compared to 18482 tonnes worth Rs. 20.25 crores exported in 1968-69. The percentage increases in quantity and earnings over the year were 20.5 and 34.5 respectively. The State accounted for 70 per cent of the quantity and 81 per cent of the foreign exchange value of the sea food exports of the country in 1969-70 as against 70 per cent and 82 per cent respectively in the previous year.

Animal Husbandry

3.26 In planning for development of the animal husbandry sector the emphasis has rightly been placed on qualitative improvement of the livestock. The earlier efforts in this sphere have started yielding results by way of increased production and it has in turn helped to add momentum to the programme of upgrading the livestock. Cross-breeding of local cows with high yielding Indian and foreign breeds and rearing of improved foreign breeds of chicks are rapidly gaining in popularity.

The number of artificial inseminations provided by Government institutions registered an increase of 10.71 per cent during 1969-70 compared to the previous year. So also the chicks hatched out in Government poultry farms and duck farms for distribution went up by about 84 per cent in 1969-70. The remarkable increase in the production of chicks in Government farms reflects the growing interest of people in poultry rearing. In regard to cattle development the State received continued assistance from the Indo-Swiss Project in Kerala.

3.27 The commencement of canning of pork and pork products in the Bacon Factory, Koothattukulam was another notable feature during the year.

3.28 Up-to-date statistics are not available about the per capita supply of milk in the State. However, the official estimate is that there has been no significant change in the level of supply during the year.

Forests

3.29 The area under forests continued unchanged during the year at 10.56 lakh hectares, forming 27 per cent of the aggregate

area of the State compared to 20 per cent at the all India level. The State forests alone accounted for 9.02 lakh hectares, of which the reserved forests comprised 8.83 lakhs hectares. The distribution of the reserved forests over the various forest divisions is given in Appendix III.

3.30 During 1969-70, the area under teak plantations increased from 51,207 hectares to 52,156 hectares registering a net addition of 949 hectares. The softwood plantations rose from 15,247 hectares to 16,425 hectares, the increase over the year being 1178 hectares. The area under eucalyptus went up from 19,715 hectares to 21,951 hectares, the net addition being 2236 hectares over the year. The aggregate position was that the area under all plantations in the forests increased from 94,109 hectares to 98,486 hectares during the year—the additions being 4,306 hectares and the deletions 429 hectares. The percentage net increase in the planted area was about 5. Details of forest area planted are given in Appendix III.

3.31 In the reserved forests 3372 hectares (831 hectares of wet area and 2541 hectares of dry land) were brought under cultivation of crops like paddy and tapioca. This forms a part to the State's food production drive.

3.32 The total out-turn of timber and fire-wood and other forest produce during the year under review showed significant progress over the previous year. The out-turn of round logs comprising teak and other species increased from 4.83 lakh cubic metres in 1968-69 to 5.15 lakh cubic metres in 1969-70, the percentage increase being 6.6. Teak constituted 8.3% of the round logs. The production of fire-wood showed an increase of 9.5% over the year. The out-turn of sandalwood exceeded the 1968-69 level by 140.2%. The receipt of ivory in 1969-70 was an all time record. Details regarding the out-turn of forest products are given in Appendix III.

3.33 The gross receipts from forest produce in 1969-70 amounted to Rs. 886.9 lakhs registering an increase of 54.3 lakhs (6.5%) over the year. The receipts from the sale of timber alone accounted for Rs. 825.6 lakhs or 93% of the total revenue. The net returns from forests during the year under review amounted to Rs. 882.9 lakhs, compared to Rs. 828.5 lakhs in 1968-69. The data relating to revenue from forests are given in Appendix III.

CHAPTER IV

PLANTATIONS

Plantations constitute an important segment of the State's economy from the point of view of income and employment generation. The chief plantation crops grown in the State are: Cardamom, Coffee, Rubber and Tea, which taken together occupy 10% of the total cropped area and account for 7% of the gross value of agricultural production in Kerala. The export earnings from tea, coffee and cardamom amounted to Rs. 25.81 crores which was 15.7% of the total export earnings in 1969-70.

Tea

4.2 The area under tea in the State diminished from 41158 hectares in 1968-69 to 38295 hectares in 1969-70 and it formed 10.8 per cent of the total area under the crop in India. The total number of tea estates in Kerala as on 31st March 1969 was 2554 of which 2308 were small holdings (less than 5 hectares). These holdings making up 90 per cent of the total 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 87 (3 per cent) covered as much as 75 per cent of the total area under tea. The area and production of tea according to the size of the estates is given in Appendix IV.

4.3 Kerala accounts for 10.6 per cent of the total quantity of tea produced in the country. The production of tea in 1969-70 was 40200 tonnes as against 44781 tonnes in 1968-69. Over the year production declined by about 10 per cent. The fall was primarily due to unfavourable weather conditions. The average yield per hectare in 1969-70 stood at 1050 kg. while it was 1088 kg. per hectare in 1968-69.

4.4 There has been a sharp decline both in volume and the value of tea exports from India during 1969-70 as compared to 1968-69. The total quantity of tea exported during 1969-70 was 174.1 M.kg. compared to 200.8 M.kg. in 1968-69. The foreign exchange earnings in 1969-70 and 1968-69 were Rs. 124.5 crores and Rs. 156.5 crores respectively.

4.5 What is particularly disturbing is that this fall in export earnings is not merely a reflection of the smaller quantity exported but also the result of a declining trend in unit value, which has fallen from Rs. 8.85 per kg. in 1967 to Rs. 7.99 per kg. in 1968 and

Rs. 7.14 per kg. in 1969. No doubt, the serious set back to Indian tea exports during the year is a matter of great concern. The main reason for this is a big fall in our exports to U. K., the principal buyer of Indian tea.

Rubber

4.6 The Rubber Plantation Industry has the pride of place in the plantation economy of the country. Both area and production of rubber in India showed substantial increase during the year; the former rose by 5 per cent and the latter by 15.3 per cent. The State with 1.83 lakh hectares under rubber accounted for 92.8 per cent of the area under the crop in India in 1969-70. The small holdings numbering 104523 units covered 1.26 lakh hectares while the large estates comprised 589 units and covered 0.56 lakh hectares. The average area of an estate is 102.10 hectares and that of a holding is 1.22 hectares. The State-wise distribution of Rubber holdings and estates at the end of 1969-70 is given in Appendix IV.

4.7 India has been taking advantage of the revolutionary discoveries made in the field of evolving high yielding planting materials in the leading rubber growing countries, and initiating independent research in the field. The planters who came forward to replace low-yielding varieties of rubber with high yielding clones are offered liberal grants and other incentives. As a result of these efforts it has now been possible to bring a major part of the rubber area under high yielding varieties. The proportion of area under high yielding varieties to the total area under rubber increased from 36% in 1960-61, to 55% in 1966-67 and 62% in 1969-70. Table 4.1 shows the area under high yielding varieties and the trend in its proportion to total area under rubber.

TABLE 4.1

Area under improved varieties of Rubber in India

<i>Year</i>	<i>Total area under rubber (’000 Hects.)</i>	<i>Area under improved varieties (’000 Hects.)</i>	<i>Percentage of Col. 3, Col. 2</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1967-68	181.59	105.32	58
1968-69	187.51	113.14	60
1969-70	196.70	122.01	62

4.8 The production of natural rubber increased from 71054 tonnes in 1968-69 to 81953 tonnes in 1969-70 at the all India level, recording

an increase of 15.3 per cent. In Kerala the production increased from 66473 tonnes to 76897 tonnes over the year, the percentage increase being 15.7.

4.9 The aggregate consumption of rubber in India moved up from 1.28 lakh tonnes in 1968-69 to 1.31 lakh tonnes in 1969-70. The gap between total consumption and production of natural rubber registered a declining trend during the year, the percentage decrease being 13.7. The consumption particulars of Rubber in India are given in Appendix IV.

Coffee

4.10 The total area under coffee in Kerala went up from 27678 hectares in 1968-69 to 28873 hectares during 1969-70 recording an increase of 4.3 per cent. Kozhikode, Cannanore and Palghat Districts constitute the major coffee growing region in Kerala. Robusta and Arabica are the two varieties cultivated in the State.

4.11 The increasing trend in the production of coffee continued during the year. It increased from 11.99 thousand tonnes in 1968-69 to 12.47 thousand tonnes in 1969-70; the percentage increase being 4. However the average yield obtained was 431.8 kg. per hectare in 1969-70 against 433.0 kg. in 1968-69. The district-wise area and production of coffee for the last three years are given in Table 4.2.

TABLE 4.2

District-wise area and production of coffee during 1967-68, 1968-69 and 1969-70

District	1967-68		1968-69		1969-70	
	Area in hectares	Production in tonnes	Area in hectares	Production in tonnes	Area in hectares	Production in tonnes
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Trivandrum	3	2	3	2	3	2
Quilon	127	16	127	16	267	34
Alleppey	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kottayam	2041	943	2085	963	2131	984
Ernakulam	252	59	261	61	262	61
Trichur	..	..	..	..	..	..
Palghat	3351	1986	3547	2102	3713	2200
Kozhikode	17253	7036	18073	7370	18726	7637
Cannanore	3441	1416	3582	1474	3771	1552
Total	26468	11458	27678	11988	28873	12470

CHAPTER V

INDUSTRY AND MINING

Kerala has several factors favourable for rapid industrialisation. The State is endowed with abundant forest wealth, large deposits of minerals of economic importance, hydroelectric potential, highly intelligent and literate manpower resources, and a favourable climate. A number of organisations including the State Department of Industries and Commerce, Kerala State Industrial Development Corporation, Kerala State Small Industries Corporation, and Kerala Financial Corporation are ready to assist industrial entrepreneurs by providing technical and financial assistance.

Factory Sector

5.2 According to the provisional estimates the number of working factories in Kerala as on 30-6-1970 was 3110 as against 3087 at the end of 30-6-1969. An industry-wise distribution of working factories in Kerala as on 30-6-1970 is given in Appendix V, Table 1.

5.3 Though the State witnessed only a small progress in the setting up of new factories, the existing factories made substantial progress in diversifying their products so as to suit the changing market conditions. During the year 1969-70 letters of indent were issued to 14 companies either for expansion of their production capacity and diversifying their products or for starting new projects. Letters of indent were received by the Travancore-Cochin Chemicals for the production of sodium hydro sulphate, caustic soda and sodium sulphide, by the Kerala State Industrial Development Corporation for a bottle plant, and Eddy current clutches, by the Toshiba Anand for G.S.L. lamps and dry cell battery by the Kerala Agro Industries Corporation for tractors and power tillers and by Travancore Titanium Products for sulphuric acid.

5.4 Production figures relating to some of the important products in Kerala like tea, sugar, coffee, soap, cement, salt etc., for the years 1968 and 1969 are given in Table 5.1. The production of sugar, tea, coffee, cement, sulphuric acid, soap and salt registered an increase in 1969 compared to the previous year.

TABLE 5.1

Production figures in selected Industries in Kerala

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of Product</i>	<i>Unit</i>	1968	1969 (provisional)	1970 (Jn. to March)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1	Sugar	M. Tons	7222	16417	5297
2	Tea	'000 kgs.	35084	37751	8181
3	Coffee	M. Tons	8534	12969	5294
4	Vanaspathi	Quintals	33735	28377	5975
5	Cotton cloth	'000 metre	18732	N.A.	N.A.
6	Cotton yarn	'000 kgs.	13516	N.A.	N.A.
7	Rectified spirit	K. Litres	2866	1850	396
8	Salt	'000 quintal	6	10	..
9	Sulphuric acid	M. Tons	158070	174740	40000
10	Soap	..	16920	22849	5750
11	Refractories	..	1003	290	60
12	Stoneware pipes	..	1766	1174	N.A.
13	White ware (Crockery)	..	890	582	N.A.
14	Sanitary ware	..	180	506	N.A.
15	Cement	..	48354	53236	19572

Joint Stock Companies

5.5 The total number of Joint Stock Companies increased from 1011 to 1028 in 1969-70. While the number of Public Companies registered a fall, (349 to 347) number of private companies increased (662 to 681). Government Companies at work and foreign companies having branches in the State totalled 30 and 11 respectively at the end of 1969-70. While no foreign companies opened their branches in the State during the year, a foreign company closed down one of its branches. The number of public and private companies newly registered were 7 and 40 respectively making the total number of newly registered companies 47. Thirteen companies went into liquidation, another thirteen were struck off and seven companies were dissolved.

5.6 An increasing trend is seen in the paid up capital of the companies (See Appendix V, Table 3).

Government-owned enterprises

5.7 The major industrial establishments at present existing in the State owe their origin to the initiative or active participation of the

State Government. The Government-owned companies are the Trivandrum Rubber Works Limited, The Trivandrum Spinning Mills Limited, the Travancore Plywood Industries Limited, the Kerala Ceramics Limited, the Kerala Electrical and Allied Engineering Company Limited and the Kerala Premo Pipe Factory. Some of the major industries in which the Government have substantial shares are the Travancore Rayons, Travancore-Cochin Chemicals, Transformers and Electricals, Travancore Titanium Products, Traco Cables, United Electrical Industries, Pallathra Bricks and Tiles, Travancore Forest Industries, Fertilizers and Chemicals, Indian Aluminium Company, Punaloor Paper Mills, Travancore Cements, Indian Rare Earths etc.

5.8 The working results of most of the Government-owned concerns for the past five years have been unsatisfactory. During the year 1969-70 also concerns like Trivandrum Spinning Mills, Kerala Ceramics, Travancore Plywood Industries and Kerala Electrical and Allied Engineering Company continued to incur losses in their working. To wipe out the continued loss in these concerns and to place them on a better footing, the Government have begun a programme of expanding and modernising these units.

5.9 The Kerala Electrical and Allied Engineering Company has secured a licence from the Government of India for the manufacture of electrical equipment like iron-clad switches, A. R. C. fuses, starters, transformers, etc. The company has already started the manufacture of iron-clad switches and electrical wiring accessories. The Travancore Plywood Industry has almost completed the setting up of a modern plywood plant with a capital cost of Rs. 95 lakhs. The Kerala Soaps and Oils is currently engaged in implementing the scheme of installing a "mazzoni" plant for increasing its production capacity. The Kerala Ceramics is currently engaged in programmes relating to the modernisation and expansion of China clay mines, setting up of transformer picture plant, and expansion of a porcelain unit. The Trivandrum Rubber Works is engaged in the expansion of the cycle tyre and tube manufacturing unit. A scheme costing Rs. 30 lakhs has been drawn up for the complete renovation of the Kerala Premo Pipe Factory which has been in operation for the last ten years. The Trivandrum Spinning Mills has taken up the working of the departmentally run bleaching and calendaring plant.

5.10 Among the industries in which the Government have majority of shares, the Travancore Titanium Products, Indian Rare Earths, Forest Industries, Travancore Cements and Punaloor Paper Mills show steady increase in profits, while Traco Cables and Fertilisers and Chemicals Travancore Limited, incurred more losses during the year 1969-70 compared to the previous year. The working results of

Fertilizers and Chemicals show that there is a loss of Rs. 167.06 lakhs for the year ending 31-3-1970 even after providing Rs. 159.02 lakhs for depreciation, as against a profit of Rs. 32.53 lakhs in the previous year. The deterioration in the operation results may perhaps be due to the heavy expenditure incurred on the Cochin Fertilizer Project. The net profit of the Travancore Titanium Products was Rs. 29.41 lakhs during 1969-70.

Traditional Industries

5.11 Coir industry provides employment to about 4 lakhs of workers of which about 1.91 lakhs workers have been brought under co-operative fold. About 554731 quintals of coir and coir products valued at Rs. 13.66 crores were exported in 1969-70. The number of coir cooperatives increased to 555 in 1969-70. The amounts invested by Government by way of loans and grants in these societies were Rs. 24.95 lakhs and Rs. 2.90 lakhs respectively as against Rs. 24.95 lakhs and Rs. 2.36 lakhs of the previous year. The total amount spent by the State Government for coir development increased from Rs. 31.48 lakhs in 1968-69 to Rs. 44.11 lakhs in 1969-70. The number of coir societies functioning in 1969-70 according to their type is given below:—

<i>Type of Society</i>	<i>Number</i>
(1) Primary coir yarn societies	461
(2) Thondu Society	30
(3) Coir Cooperative Unions	15
(4) Central Coir Marketing Societies	4
(5) Mats and Matting Societies	20
(6) Rope Manufacturing Societies	3
(7) Model coir factory	1
(8) Husk-retting Unions	19
(9) Bristle and mattress fibre manufacturing Societies	2
Total	555

5.12 In accordance with the provisions of the Coir Netting (licence) Order, 1968 issued by the Government of India under the Essential Commodities Act of 1955, a system of licensing for retting coconut husks and controlling the price of retted husks has been introduced with effect from 1-12-1969. The price of retted husks were fixed for different areas after taking into account the variety of coir produced and the price at which green husks were normally available and also other charges for retting operation. Subsequently on the

recommendation of the State Coir Advisory Board, the Central Government reduced the licence fee for retting from 50 paise to 20 paise per sq. metre in backwaters and from 20 paise to 10 paise per sq. metre in other areas.

5.13 The Government of Kerala have drawn up a scheme for the development of coir industry in the State, with an outlay of Rs 15.59 crores, and it has been forwarded to the Government of India for approval and financial assistance. Pending approval, the State Government have made an attempt to implement the scheme with the available resources. The important features of the scheme are enrolment of more workers in co-operatives, provision of adequate working capital, construction of godowns, introduction of welfare measures, opening of an Export House for coir and control on the price of husks. This scheme was examined by a study group appointed by the Central Government and necessary recommendations have been submitted to the Government of India. But the Government of India have not yet taken a final decision on the scheme.

Kerala State Coir Development Corporation

5.14. The Kerala State Coir Development Corporation is a fully Government owned company registered during 1969-70, with an authorised capital of Rs 50 lakhs. The Corporation intends to act as manufacturers and exporters of coir mats, mattings, rugs, carpets, and allied products. Trading activities will be started as soon as the required funds become available from financing institutions.

Handloom

5.15 Handloom industry is now passing through a critical period owing to the soaring price of yarns, dyes and chemicals. According to the census of handloom conducted in 1968, there were 71,325 handlooms and 1431 power looms in the State. But the number of working looms was only 51,776. The industry provides employment to about 85,000 persons; of these nearly 50,000 are weavers. Out of 417 handloom primary societies having a membership of 53,206, only 170 societies were properly functioning at the end of 1969-70.

5.16 Both in internal consumption and in exports of handloom cloth there is a declining trend. The foreign markets mostly prefer new types of fabrics, mixed fabrics and blended fabrics and therefore Kerala's production has to be so altered as to suit the changing pattern of foreign demand. During the year 1969-70, the decline in export of handloom fabrics was to the tune of Rs 1,36,627. This is mainly due to cut in imports by U.K., Denmark, Finland and West Germany. Country-wise exports of handloom products from Kerala are indicated in Appendix V.

5.17 To rehabilitate the handloom industry the Kerala Handloom Finance Corporation was set up in 1968, with an authorised share

capital of one crore of rupees.. The issued share capital of the Corporation was Rs. 30 lakhs of which Rs. 16 lakhs were initially subscribed by Government. Till the end of March 1970, the Corporation advanced loans of the order of Rs. 20.25 lakhs, in addition to Rs. 5.00 lakhs disbursed to the Cannanore Spinning and Weaving Mills. To emancipate the share holders from the clutches of money lenders and also to counter balance the price fluctuations the Corporation extended its trading activities to various counts of cotton yarn, staple fibre yarn, dyes and chemicals. The total turnover in trading was Rs. 41.52 lakhs and the net profit that accrued to the Corporation was Rs. 59,137 during the year 1969-70.

Cashew Industry

5.18 Cashew industry accounts for about 50 per cent of the factory employment in the State and 40 per cent of the total foreign exchange earnings of the State. Nearly eighty per cent of the cashew factories in India are located in the State, providing employment to about 1.25 lakh workers. During 1969-70, 56,415 tonnes of cashew kernels and 6903 thousand litres of cashew shell oil valued at Rs. 53.64 crores and Rs. 0.85 crores respectively were exported.

5.19 The raw nuts required for the industry are largely obtained through imports from foreign countries. In 1970 the total import of raw nuts was 1.7 lakh tonnes costing Rs. 30 crores. From September 1970, the State Trading Corporation entered the market as the sole purchaser of raw nuts from abroad, and they undertook the distribution of nuts to the manufacturers according to their demand and turnover

5.20 The industry is now passing through a very critical period. Many factories are closed down allegedly for want of raw nuts. Curiously enough the closure of the factories has not affected total production considerably. This may be because of Kudivaruppu and other small scale production of cashew kernels. A flawless method for the distribution of raw nuts is yet to be evolved.

5.21 The Central Government has recently constituted a 'Cashew Corporation of India' with 14 members in its Advisory Board. It is hoped that the Cashew Corporation of India, the Cashew Development Corporation of the State and the State Trading Corporation will find a proper solution to the problems facing the industry.

Handicrafts

5.22 With a view to improving the conditions of artisans engaged in handicrafts, the Government have organised the Kerala Handicrafts Development Corporation. The Corporation started its activities in March 1969 by taking over the direct control of the

Government-owned handicrafts emporia at important centres like New Delhi, Madras and Coimbatore, and the S.M.S.M. Institute at Trivandrum. Subsequently some of the production centres like the common facility service centre at Trivandrum, Madras and Kunhimangalam and Wood Seasoning Plant at Cherpu were also transferred to the Corporation. During 1969-70, a total sale of Rs. 6.38 lakhs was achieved. The total purchases by the Corporation during the year totalled Rs. 1.19 lakhs. Handicrafts worth Rs. 0.40 lakh were exported to foreign countries.

Small Scale Industries

5.23. The Kerala Small Industries Corporation is engaged in the purchase and distribution of scarce raw materials for Small Scale Industries, and management and construction of industrial estates, supply of machinery on hire-purchase system, and running of production and service units. Raw materials valued at Rs. 47.82 lakhs were purchased by the Corporation and the turn-over of the raw material section of the Corporation amounted to Rs. 51.65 lakhs. The Corporation made a profit of Rs. 2.77 lakhs during 1969-70. Considerable progress was achieved in the distribution of machinery under hire-purchase system. Among the various production and service units run by the Corporation the service workshop at Ollur, the tile factory at Amaravila, the Government Instrument Workshop at Pappanamcode, and the Straw Board Factory at Parumala were running at a loss, but the remaining units improved upon their earlier performance during 1969-70.

The Kerala Financial Corporation

5.24 The main objective of the Kerala Financial Corporation is to provide term finance needed for the development of medium and small scale industries all over the State, through the loans out of the Corporation funds, and from the funds provided under "agency" agreement with the State Government. During 1969-70, the Corporation has achieved much progress in the disbursement of loans. The total amount disbursed as loan was Rs. 143.59 lakhs of which Rs. 116.09 lakhs was from the Corporation fund, the corresponding figures for 1968-69 was Rs. 129.14 lakhs and Rs. 101.16 lakhs respectively. A Statement of the transactions of the Corporation during the last three years is given in Appendix V, Table 6.

5.25 The District-wise analysis of the financial assistance to industries (See Appendix V-7) shows that Ernakulam District which is industrially the most advanced part of the State has the pride of place in the availing of financial assistance from the Corporation. To cater to the needs of the northern districts which are industrially backward a branch of the Corporation was opened at Kozhikode

during 1969-70. The Corporation has provided financial assistance to a wide range of industries. The major part of the assistance is accounted for by concerns engaged in manufacture of textiles, processing of food items and rubber materials. These industries absorbed almost 61% of the loan amount sanctioned up to the end of March 1970. The progress in the amount of loans supplied by the Corporation till 1969-70 is shown in Appendix V-8.

5.26 The working of the Corporation in 1969-70 resulted in a net profit of Rs. 8.27 lakhs and the Corporation, for the second year in succession, has been able to dispense with subventions from Government to pay the guaranteed dividend.

State Industrial Development Corporation

5.27 The Kerala State Industrial Development Corporation established in 1961-62, has so far provided financial assistance to 30 Companies of which 23 were establishment of new industrial units and seven for expansion, diversification, modernisation or rehabilitation. The Kerala State Industrial Development Corporation has on its own initiative promoted six new companies. The Kerala Ceramics limited, Cochin Malleables (P) Ltd., Kerala Spinners Limited, and M/s. O.E.N. India Ltd., are among the major Companies which received financial assistance from the Corporation.

5.28 The Corporation applied to Government of India for the grant of six industrial licences during this year, in addition to the five applications during the last year. Letters of indent have been received in the case of four applications. Two applications have been rejected, and five are pending with the Government of India.

5.29 The gross income of the Corporation for the year 1969-70 was Rs. 23.02 lakhs as against Rs. 19.65 lakhs for the previous year. The year-wise details of financial assistance sanctioned by the Kerala State Industrial Development Corporation since its inception are given in Appendix V-10.

Khadi and Village Industries

5.30 During 1969-70 the Khadi and Village Industries Board continued its activities in providing assistance for the development of Khadi and Village Industries. In the matter of Khadi, Village Pottery, fibre and village leather industries, there was substantial progress, while in respect of village oil pressing, hand pounding of paddy, handmade paper, cottage match and palmgur industries, there was some setback. This setback was largely due to the non-availability of copra at reasonable rates in the case of village oil industry, shortage of paddy in open market in the case of hand pounding industry, lifting of the bander-roll system of levying excise duty in the case of match industry and lifting of prohibition in the case of palmgur industry.

5.31 The Khadi and village industry institutions have provided full time employment to 25,141 persons, part time employment to 21,391 persons and casual work to 3486 persons sin 1969-70. The institutions aided by the board produced Rs. 214.8 lakhs worth of village industry products, and the total sales during the year amounted to Rs. 222.3 lakhs. The average annual income of a worker engaged in village industries has, according to the Board, increased to Rs. 252 in 1969-70 compared to Rs. 163.50 in 1968-69. A statement showing production, sales, employment and wages paid during 1969-70 is given in Appendix V—11.

Minerals

5.32 The State's mineral wealth consists mainly of beach minerals like ilmenite, rutile, monazite, zircon and sillimanite as also clays, quartz, sand lime shell etc. Workable reserves of bauxite in Kumbala of Cannanore District, iron ore in Cherupa, Eliottumala, Nannunda and Naduvannur of Kozhikode District and Graphite reserves in Thodupuzha of Ernakulam District have been discovered, and they offer scope for industrial expansion provided adequate steps are taken to exploit them economically. Table 5.2 gives figures relating to production and sale of sand and different varieties of clays during the year 1969-70.

TABLE 5.2

A. Production and Sale of Mineral Sands (1969-70)

<i>Name of Mineral</i>	<i>Production in M. T.</i>	<i>Sale in M. T.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)
Illmenite	13,008.00	78,261.19
Brown Illmenite	47.95	97.00
Rutile	1111.95	2075.02
Monozite	133.65	65.00
Zircon	942.00	429.05
Sillimanite	603.75	526.50

B. Production and Sale of Clays and Lime Shell (1969-70)

<i>Name of Mineral</i>	<i>Production (M.T.)</i>		<i>Sale (M.T.)</i>	
	<i>Raw</i>	<i>Processed</i>	<i>Raw</i>	<i>Processed</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Glass and White quartz	22,474.61	..	19,196.29	..
China Clay	41,232.21	12654.53	16,548.04	12066.43
Fine Clay	787.00	..	673.41	..
Ball Clay	20.00	..	60.00	..
Lime Shell	88,501.27	..	84,438.73	..

POWER

5.33 The total installed generating capacity of electric power in Kerala remained at 546.5 M.W. during the year 1969-70. Emphasis was laid on the construction of dam works and completion of the erection of the generating station equipments in the Idikki and Kuttiadi Projects, during 1969-70. Preference was also given for the continuance of the construction of the various transmission lines and sub stations already taken on hand and completion of the following works:

- (i) Kozhikode—Cannanore 110 K.v. line.
- (ii) Shoranur—Palghat 110|66 K.v. line.
- (iii) 66 K.v. lines to Tirur, Changanacherry, Pulimkunnu, Pathanamthitta, Njarakkal and Irinjalakuda and Sub Stations.

5.34 The construction of dam at the Kuttiadi Project, which had been at a standstill for long was resumed in February 1970. Works on power tunnel and pen stocks and the erection of the generating station plant etc. have been completed.

5.35 Though the first generator of the Idikki Project was expected to be commissioned in 1970, only 40% of the work could be completed within this period and it is expected that the earliest date by which power could be generated at Idikki is 1973. Delay in getting the working sites and road alignments, free of encroachers, delay in importing construction equipments, unforeseen technical difficulties such as foundational problems, failure of some contracts, and interruption to work caused by strikes have all contributed to the delay in the implementation of the Idikki Project.

5.36 Under the Transmission Scheme Kozhikode-Cannanore 110 K.v. line, the section of the line from Kozhikode to Badagara Sub Station was commissioned in April 1970. Construction of the 66 K.v. line from Punalur-Pathanamthitta, erection and commissioning of the 66|11 K.v. sub station at Changanacherry and the 110 K.v. transmission line from Kalamassery to Cochin Fertiliser Projects have been commissioned. Transformer capacities were increased in Chalakudy, Kundara, Kalamasserry, Kozhikode, Karunagapally, Malappuram, Ettumannur, Shoranur, Shertalai, Alleppey and Vytilla sub stations.

5.37 During 1969-70, 2005.6 Million Kwh of power was generated. This was an increase by 382.6 M.Kwh from previous year. Though the installed capacity of Kerala's seven Power Projects is 545.5 M.W. only about 2|3 of its capacity was utilised for generation of power. In 1968-69 the total sale of power was 1366.22 M.Kwts. while in 1969-70 it went up to 1738.70 M.Kw., recording an increase of 382.6 M. Kwts.

5.38 In 1969-70, supply of power was extended to 30 new villages and towns and 23195 new street lights have been installed. Average cost of meter per unit of E.H.T. current was calculated to be 4.24 ps. and that of H.T current at 7.91 ps. For low voltage current, the average cost was worked out at 34.48 ps. The average generation cost of one unit of current in general was 2.94 ps. Per capita consumption of electricity during 1969-70 was 68.4 units. There was a slight decline in the return from the capital base of the Board compared to previous year. In 1968-69 the capital base was 3.8%, while in 1969-70, the percentage fell to 3.4.

5.39 Financial position of the Electricity Board continued to be in difficulty during 1969-70 also. Though there was some progress in the collection of revenue, the increased expenditure brought down the net operating income to Rs. 314 lakhs. In 1968-69 gross revenue was Rs. 1165 lakhs and the expenditure was Rs. 826 lakhs and this left a balance of Rs. 339 lakhs. In 1969-70 these figures were Rs. 1454 lakhs, Rs. 1140 lakhs and Rs. 314 lakhs respectively. The contingent liability of the Board also increased during the year 1969-70 from Rs. 9.82 Crores to 13.96 Crores. This was exclusive of Rs. 15.56 lakhs, being the interest on the A.I.D. loan payable to the Government.

5.40 The industrial consumption of power, especially of high voltage, was at the highest (60.65%) while the revenue from this was the lowest (27.30%). On the other hand, domestic consumption of electricity was only 3.43% of the total, and the revenue collected from this source constituted 15.33% of the total.

CHAPTER VI

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION

The total length of roads in Kerala as on 31-3-1968 was 18037 K.m. of which 14353 K.m. are under the Public Works Department. The remaining 3684 K.m. of roads are held by agencies like Irrigation Department, Electricity Board, Municipalities, Corporations and Forest Department. The roads are mostly of a high standard; roads classed under 'lower type' extends over a length of 5029 K.m. only.

Road Transport:

6.2 The number of registered motor vehicles increased by 8271 from 69837 in 1968-69 to 78108 in 1969-70. The registration of goods vehicles, cars, jeeps and motor cycles has increased substantially, while the increase in new stage carriages was only 439.

6.3 The capital investment of the Kerala State Road Transport Corporation as on 1-4-1969 was Rs. 744.04 lakhs. During the year 1969-70 an additional contribution of Rs. 60 lakhs towards share capital was made by the State Government raising their total capital contribution to Rs. 668.04 lakhs. The Railways contributed Rs. 45 lakhs during this period, thereby raising their total contribution to Rs. 181 lakhs. Thus at the close of 1969-70 the total capital investment of the Corporation stood at Rs. 849.04 lakhs.

6.4 No new routes were nationalised during 1969-70. The Corporation introduced new services in 77 new routes on the request of the travelling public. In addition, inter state services were also introduced in the following routes:

(i) Cochin-Bangalore from 26-6-1969.

(ii) Guruvayoor-Coimbatore from 9-7-1969.

6.5 There was a net addition of 171 buses to the operating fleet of the Corporation. The operating fleet at the close of 1969-70 consisted of 1445 buses, 54 lorries and 9 other vehicles, making a total of 1568 vehicles. The corresponding figures for 1968-69 were 1304 buses, 58 lorries and 64 other vehicles the total being 1426 vehicles. The number of bus schedules increased from 1101 in 1968-69 to 1205 in 1969-70. The Corporation's vehicles covered 1051.17 lakh K.m. in 1969-70 while the previous years figure was 896.60 lakh K.M. The number of passengers travelled during the year has increased by 971.47 lakhs from that of the previous year.

The average distance travelled by a passenger remained stationary at 12.7 K.M., while the average earnings per passenger increased by 0.3 paise, from 37.6 paise in 1968-69 to 37.9 paise in 1969-70. The average earnings per vehicle on road increased from Rs. 262 in 1968-69 to Rs. 277 in 1969-70.

6.6 The revenue receipts of the Corporation for 1969-70 was Rs. 1166.58 lakhs, as against Rs. 1017.77 lakhs in 1968-69. The revenue expenditure increased to Rs. 1229.45 lakhs as against Rs. 1170.88 lakhs on account of the increase in the cost of fuel, stores and personnel. The gross margin of the Corporation during 1969-70 was Rs. 70.85 lakhs. The net result after providing Rs. 76.66 lakhs for depreciation, Rs. 48.96 lakhs for payment of interest to the participating governments, Rs. 10 lakhs as contribution to the sinking fund and Rs. 51.66 lakhs for payment of bonus and other provisions was, however, a deficit of Rs. 116.43 lakhs. The Corporation was fortunate enough to obtain an amount of Rs. 53.56 lakhs on account of the waiver of surcharge on vehicle tax for the previous year, and the amount was credited to the revenue account. Thus the net deficit of the corporation was brought down from Rs. 116.43 lakhs to Rs. 62.87 lakhs. The loss incurred by the Corporation in 1967-68 and 1968-69 were Rs. 4.08 lakhs and Rs. 153.11 lakhs respectively. Statements relating to revenue and expenditure of the Corporation, distance operated by the Corporation etc., are provided in Appendix VI.

Railways:

6.8 The railway system of the State is made up of 553 K.M. of broadgauge and 339 K.M. of metergauge lines. The total railway mileage in the State has been remaining stationary for a number of years. Within the State the Districts of Quilon, Palghat, Calicut, Trichur and Cannanore are more favourably placed with regard to railways than other districts. The region south of Ernakulam is served with the metergauge line and the region north of these by the broadgauge line. The break of gauge involves transshipment and consequent delay and inconvenience to thorough traffic. To overcome these difficulties and to link the different areas of the State for giving an added momentum to the industrialisation of the country, the State Government has suggested a number of new railway lines for inclusion in the central sector.

Inland Navigation:

6.8 The State has a total length of 1855 K.M. of inland water ways comprising navigable rivers, canals and lakes, and they offer a fairly good inland navigation system.

6.9 The State Water Transport Department with its head quarters at Alleppey now operates 48 schedules in 28 routes having a route distance of 5890 K.M. The operating fleet of the Department consists of 69 boats with a total passenger capacity of 5025. Only 55 boats are now available for operation. The number of passengers carried during 1969-70 has increased to 57.10 lakhs from 54.15 lakhs of the previous year. The revenue receipts and expenditure of the Department during 1969-70 was Rs. 26.11 lakhs and Rs. 28.85 lakhs respectively, while for the previous year the corresponding figures were Rs. 25.42 lakhs and Rs. 26.25 lakhs. The working of the Department in 1969-70 resulted in a net loss of Rs. 2.74 lakhs as against Rs. 0.83 lakhs of the previous year.

6.10 The working of the water transport section of the Road Transport Corporation also resulted in a loss during 1969-70. While the expenditure was Rs. 14.74 lakhs, the receipts totalled only Rs. 10.31 lakhs, the net deficit being Rs. 4.43 lakhs (vide Appendix VI Table 5). One new boat "Jalaja" was built and commissioned during the year to relieve the over-loading in the ferry service at Cochin. Thus at the end of 1969-70, the water transport section had 12 boats for ferry service, with a total seating capacity of 1678.

Ports and Harbours

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

6.12 During the year 1969-70, 216 steamers and 990 sailing vessels with an aggregate gross tonnage of seven lakh tonnes touched at the intermediate and minor ports of Kerala, as against 280 steamers and 1503 sailing vessels during 1968-69. The total cargo handled by these ships and sailing vessels was 3.87 lakh tonnes, of which 2.16 lakh tonnes were imports and 171 lakhs tonnes exports. The number of vessels that called at the different ports as well as the cargo handled during 1969-70 decreased as compared to the previous year. The number of ships that called at the ports also decreased from 1864 in 1967-68 to 1783 in 1968-69 and to 1206 in 1969-70. The cargo handled during the last 3 years was 4.80 lakh tonnes in 1967-68, 4.46 lakh tonnes in 1968-69 and 3.87 lakh tonnes in 1969-70. Coastal imports and exports decreased considerably while foreign exports and imports showed substantial increase. The revenue receipts of the intermediate and minor ports during 1969-70 was Rs. 9.32 lakhs as against Rs. 11.30 lakhs in the previous year.

6.13 The number of vessels that entered the Cochin port decreased from 1168 in 1968-69 to 1060 in 1969-70. Exports showed a

marginal increase of 0.18 lakhs tonnes from 14.07 lakh tonnes in 1968-69. Imports showed a sharp decrease in 1969-70 from 37.82 lakh tonnes to 33.68 lakh tonnes. The number of bulk foodgrain and fertiliser ships cleared at the port is showing a declining trend in recent years. The volume of export trade that passed through the port increased from Rs. 209.40 crores of the previous year to Rs. 210.96 crores in 1969-70, while that of imports decreased from Rs. 142.33 crores to Rs. 122.44 crores. The income of Cochin port has decreased from Rs. 3.88 crores of 1968-69 to 3.62 crores during 1969-70. During 1969-70 the working of the Cochin port resulted in a net profit of Rs. 0.39 crore as against a net loss of Rs. 0.05 crore in the previous year.

CHAPTER VII

EXPORT-IMPORT TRADE

The Fourth Plan document placed exports in 1969-70 around Rs. 1,400 crores an increase of Rs. 40 crores or about 3% over 1968-69. Exports are expected to rise progressively during the plan period and reach around Rs. 1,900 crores in 1973-74. This would mean an increase of about 40% in exports over a period of five years or a compound rate of growth of 7% per year. Efforts to widen the export activity at the State level was first started during the Third Plan period. A comparable statement of the export performance of India and Kerala during the period 1960-61 to 1969-70 is presented in Table 7.1.

TABLE 7.1

**Foreign Exports from India and Kerala for the
period 1960-61 to 1969-70**

(In lakhs of Rs.)

<i>Year</i>	<i>India</i>	<i>Kerala</i>	<i>% of Kerala's Exports to All India</i>
1960-61	64207	6972	10.86
1965-66	80564	9005	11.18
1967-68	119869	15834	13.21
1968-69	135778	15973	11.76
1969-70*	141001	16454	11.67

* (Provisional)

7.2 Kerala's foreign exports which stood at 159.73 crores during 1968-69 exhibited only a marginal increase of 4.81 crores. The commodities which exhibited increase during the current year were marine products, pepper, rubber manufactures and wood and timber. Traditional items of exports like cashew, coir, and coir products, ginger, lemongrass oil etc., suffered a setback during the current year. A detailed commodity-wise analysis of Kerala's export performance during 1969-70 is presented in the following paragraphs.

Cashew Kernels

7.3. The export of cashew kernels during the current year declined to Rs. 54 crores registering a fall of Rs. 4 crores compared to the

previous year. Export of cashew kernels to sterling area declined during the current year while the share of U. S. A. among the hard currency group did not undergo much variation. Among the soft currency group, exports to East European Countries showed an increasing trend compared to the previous year. Of the total exports of Rs 54 crores, U. S. S. R's share amounted to Rs 20 crores and it was the largest importer of Indian cashew during the current year.

7.4 The reason for the fall in the total export of cashew kernels was the reduction in the purchases by the U. S. A. and U. K. with the idea of forcing down the prices. It is reported that the fall in exports of cashew was also due to lack of effective export promotion activities.

Marine Products

7.5 Among the commodities exported from Kerala, the highest increase was seen in the case of marine products. Over the last few years, the exports of marine products displayed a steady increase, and during 1969-70 the exports amounted to Rs 26 crores, exhibiting a rise of 5 crores compared to the previous year. Marine products are exported to more than 35 foreign countries and U. S. A. with an import worth more than Rs 11 crores is the largest buyer of Indian marine products. Other main importers are U. K., East European Countries and Japan.

Pepper

7.6 The exports of black pepper exhibited a rise of Rs 6 crores during the period 1969-70. But exports of pepper have all along been showing a highly erratic trend. They declined from 15,072 tonnes in 1951-52, to 11,918 tonnes in 1958-59, then increased to 21,181 the following year and again fell to 17,188 tonnes in 1964-65. Again in 1965-66 pepper exports shot up to 25,721 tonnes, but declined to 21,735 tonnes the following year. There was a further fall in 1968-69 and the quantity exported was only 17,775 tonnes. But the current year saw a rise again. The quantity of exports went up to 19,772 tonnes valued at nearly Rs. 16 crores. Equally fluctuating has been the average export price of pepper. In 1951-52 the price was as high as Rs 15,351 per tonne. It came down to barely Rs 2,014 per tonne in 1957-58 but rose to Rs 4,937 in 1960-61. The rise in price was however short-lived as it again slipped to Rs. 3,115 in 1963-64. In 1966-67 it was of the order of Rs. 5,430 per tonne and during 1969-70 it has risen to Rs. 7,890. Indian exporters were able to sell to Russia at prices as high as Rs 9,600 per tonne and to U. S. at 68 cents per lb. which are record prices which prevailed in the recent past. The outlook for

world production is not very promising. World production of black pepper in 1970-71 is estimated at less than 80,000 tonnes as against the normal production of 84,000 tonnes. Indonesian crop is expected to be poor for the second year in succession. Sarawak crop is estimated at 22,000 tonnes and that of Brazil at 13,000 tonnes. India enjoys an enviable position in the world market. Nevertheless, Indian exporters rule out any significant increase in earnings during the next season. The increase if any will only be marginal because of the buyer's resistance to higher prices. It is true that India has the lion's share in the world output of pepper, but her relative importance is going down and she is no longer in a position to exert any controlling influence on International prices.

Coir and Coir products

7.7 Analysing the figures for the last five years it is seen that the exports of these items are steadily falling due to several factors. The current year witnessed a fall in exports of nearly Rs. 18 lakhs compared to the previous year. The rise in price, in terms of rupees, noticed in 1966-67 has been in the main, the effect of devaluation but increasing cost of raw materials and labour has been an important contributing factor in recent years. To maintain exports at the present level the industry has been struggling hard against competition and adverse trade factors. The profit margin in this industry has been too low to attract any large scale investments. Revitalisation of this industry through carefully conceived promotional measures and improvements in production methods is an urgent necessity.

Tea

7.8 Tea suffered a setback during 1969-70. Exports declined in value by Rs. 5 crores. In 1970 exports have been regulated by a temporary quota arrangement to which producing countries are parties. In the case of India, the target of exports for 1970 was fixed at 210 million kg.

7.9 The U. K. is the world's largest importer of tea and has always been our biggest customer. In fact, more than half of India's export trade with Britain is in tea. While our share of that market decreased from 64.9% in 1950 to 32.3% in 1969-70, Ceylon increased her share from 25.4% to 30.22% and East Africa from 20.8% to 27.4%. So it is seen that other producing countries are trying to displace us in the British market. But we could increase our share in some other markets like U. S. S. R., U. A. R., Sudan, Iraq and Iran and the increase to these countries between 1950 and 1970 have been up to 30%. Tea has to face competition from other beverages in the traditional markets. The main problem facing the tea industry

in India is the increasing cost of production. The advantages anticipated from the abolition of export duty have almost been lost with the introduction of excise duty. If cost of production of tea in India continues to be higher than in Ceylon or East Africa, the country's share in the world market is sure to decline.

Other Commodities

7.10 During the year 1969-70, other traditional items of exports from Kerala like Ginger, Lemongrass oil, Rubber manufactures and Wood and Timber exhibited a nominal increase. At the same time exports of Coffee fell compared to the previous year and the loss in foreign exchange amounted to Rs. 23 lakhs.

Imports

7.11 The final figure of imports for 1969-70 is not yet available but trends in imports during the first six months of the year viz, July to December 1969 indicate that imports are likely to fall during the current year. A comparative statement showing imports into Kerala during July to December 1969 and the corresponding period of 1968 is given in Appendix VII. The fall in the value of imports is explained mainly by the reduced imports of foodgrains during the year.

CHAPTER VIII

PRICES AND COST OF LIVING

The year 1970 ended with further increase in prices. The average consumer price index number for selected centres in the State (base August 1939 = 100) moved up by 33 points during the year. Though the supply position of rice was satisfactory the increase in price registered by essential consumer goods like coconut oil, coconut, tea and coffee pushed up the average consumer price index. The price of sugar in the open market exhibited a steadily falling trend thanks to the record production of sugar during the current year and the issue policy pursued by Government from time to time. The price of coconut oil during the current year is the highest ever recorded. Market reports indicate that it is the result of a change in the Government policy regarding the import of copra. Formerly, the oil manufacturers were allowed to import copra directly from Ceylon. According to the present policy however, the entire import of copra is entrusted with the S.T.C. It is reported by oil manufacturers that there is at present considerable difficulty in getting adequate quantity of copra especially during the off season. This is probably the main factor which pushed up the price of coconut oil.

8.2 The index of wholesale prices also exhibited a 16% rise mainly due to the rise in prices exhibited by commodity groups like fruits and vegetables, oil seeds and plantation crops. The index of parity registered an increase of 12 points compared to the previous year. Eventhough the prices of most of the agricultural products like coconut, arecanut, pepper, ginger, banana and tapioca have gone up during the period of one year, the increase in the cost of cultivation deprived the farmer of the full benefit of the rise in prices of agricultural produce.

Consumer Price Index Numbers

8.3 The general level of retail prices as measured by the average consumer price index numbers for selected centres in the State (base August 1939=100) moved up from 817 in 1969 to 850 during 1970 (till November 1970). The prices of articles like coconut oil, coconut, tea and coffee showed a rising trend during the period and condiments became cheaper. The supply position of rice in the open market was satisfactory and as a result price declined. Full quantum of rice was distributed through fair price shops throughout the year except in February when it was reduced to 4½ oz. The average index for the State, which stood at 457 in 1960, had risen to 850 by 1970

recording an increase of 86% indicating an average annual rate of 8%. The consumer price index numbers for the various centres and the average index for the State as a whole for the period 1961 to 1970 are given in Appendix VIII.

8.4 January and February witnessed an increase in the average index for the State. A steep fall in the index to the extent of 17 points was noted during March 1970. The centre-wise decline was of the order of 18 points at Trivandrum, Changanacherry, Ernakulam and Chalakudy and 19 points at Kozhikode. From April, the index numbers began to move up and the tendency continued till September 1970 but for a slight fall in July. In October there was again a fall followed by a recovery in November. From 841 in January 1970, the index has attained the level of 859 in November 1970. Group-wise, the increase was marked in the case of food (25 points) and miscellaneous items (10 points). Monthly indices for the various centres for the period January to November 1970 are given in Appendix (VIII).

8.5 The all India Working Class Consumer Price Index Numbers (base 1949=100) are furnished in Table 1. The average index has risen from 126 in 1961 to 222 in 1970 recording an increase of 96 points. Compared to the level in 1960, the index for 1970 is 83% higher. The annual average rate of increase in the all India series also works out to nearly 8%.

TABLE 8.1

Average Working Class Consumer Price Index Numbers for India*(Base: 1949 = 100)*

<i>Year</i>	<i>Average Index</i>	<i>Food Index</i>
1961	126	126
1962	130	130
1963	134	135
1964	152	155
1965	166	172
1966	184	190
1967	209	222
1968	215	228
1969	213	220
1970 (upto September)	222	230

Appendix (VIII) gives the statement showing consumer price index numbers for the period January to September 1970 for selected centres in India.

Retail Prices of Essential Commodities

8.6 The retail price levels of selected essential commodities of daily use prevalent during December 1969 and November 1970 can be seen from Appendix VIII. The supply position of rice was comparatively satisfactory during the year under report. Fair price shops continued to distribute both rice and wheat. Full quantum of rice was issued during January. It was reduced to 75% in February. The quantum was again raised to full quota in March and it remained so during the whole year. The retail price of coarse rice distributed through fair price shops was revised from Rs. 1.03 to Rs. 1.04 kg. during March 1970 and this rate continues. A steady rising trend was evident in the open market price of rice till June 1970. Compared to January levels the prices during the June 1970 recorded a rise of 8 ps. at Trivandrum, 25 ps. at Kottayam, 34 ps. at Ernakulam, 44 ps. at Trichur and 35 ps. at Cannanore. The remaining months witnessed a steep fall in the price levels. The decline was to the extent of 12 ps. at Trivandrum, 15 ps. at Kottayam, 33 ps. at Trichur and Cannanore and 25 ps. at Kozhikode. The inflow of rice from the neighbouring States based on no objection certificates was on the increase. The production of paddy in the State is reported to be good during the year. The average price of rice in the State in December 1970 was Rs. 1.43 compared to Rs. 1.52 kg. during the corresponding month of the previous year.

8.7 Even though the price of rice fell, the price of tapioca went up by about 28% during 1970. The price of redgram eased by 9%. Dhal recorded an increase of 27% while the rise in price of blackgram was only 14%. In the condiments group the prices of chillies and onions declined by 15% and 26% respectively while coriander gained by 50% due to tight supply position. Setback in the price of chillies is attributed to the large arrivals from the producing centres. Partial control of sugar continued in 1970 as well. The fair price was revised from Rs. 1.80 to Rs. 1.87 during April 1970. Thereafter only minor fluctuations were observed. Sugar in the open market displayed a weakening trend. The difference between the open market price and the issue price of sugar was negligible. The bumper production of sugar along with the huge carry-over stocks helped the maintenance of the price level. An upward trend in prices was the main feature displayed by coconut and coconut oil and the percentage increase was of the order of 21 and 25 respectively. There was considerable difficulty in meeting the requirements of copra and hence the supply position of oil was tight resulting in the rise in the price of coconut oil.

Wholesale Price Index of Agricultural Commodities

8.8 The average index of wholesale prices for the year 1970 (upto November) was 244.6 compared to 211.8 for the previous year. This

significant increase is explained mainly by the steep rise in prices observed in the case of non-food crops. All the commodity groups except molasses showed a rising trend during 1970. The percentage variation recorded by the various commodities compared to the previous year is given in Table 2.

TABLE—8.2

Wholesale Price Index of Agricultural Commodities*(Base: 1952-53—100)*

Sl. No.	Items	Indices for		Percentage variation
		1969	1970 (upto November)	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	Foodgrains (Rice)	207.6	208.6	+0.5
2	Sugar (Molasses)	175.2	170.3	-2.8
3	Condiments & Spices	212.0	238.9	+12.7
4	Fruits & Vegetables	195.0	215.3	+10.4
5	Food Crops	205.2	213.4	+4.0
6	Oil seeds	262.4	367.4	+40.0
7	Plantation Crops	133.3	140.3	+5.3
8	Non-food Crops	223.4	298.8	+33.8
9	All Crops	211.8	244.6	+15.5

8.9 A slight increase in the index for foodgrains was chiefly the result of an upward revision made by Government in the wholesale price of rice. The downward trend in prices exhibited by sugar and cane gur brought down the index for molasses. Most of the commodities coming under the condiments and spices group reached higher prices. The gain noticed in the case of black pepper was the result of a reported setback to the crop in Indonesia and Sarawak. But export business with overseas buyers was below expectations. Demand from the U.S.A. has not been very attractive. The off take from East European countries was also below expectations. Ginger prices during 1970 hardened mainly due to the unsatisfactory stock position. Demand from overseas buyers especially Aden, Jeddah and other Persian Gulf Countries was encouraging. Turmeric recorded a sizable fall while arecanut exhibited a marginal recovery. Cardamom suffered losses during 1970 as fresh business with overseas buyers was insignificant. Shippers as well as export houses anticipated that buyers from West Asia would lift sizeable quantities of Cardamom, but prices fell as the advices were not at all satisfactory. The net result of all these fluctuations was a rise in the index for condiments and spices by nearly 27 points. The gain of 20 points recorded by

the index for fruits and vegetables was mainly the result of an increase in price exhibited by banana, tapioca and cashew. The index for oil seeds have gone up by more than 105 points during the current year. The index for plantation crops also went up by 7 points.

8.10 The index numbers of wholesale prices (all India) exhibited an increase of nearly 62% during the period 1962-69. (Appendix VIII). The State series of whole sale price indices are not strictly comparable with the all-India series since the all-India index includes food articles, industrial raw-materials and manufactures whereas the State series include only agricultural commodities. But a rough comparison indicates that the percentage increase of the all-India and State wholesale price index numbers during the period 1962 to 1969 were more or less equal (nearly 62%).

Parity Index

8.11 The index number of parity between prices received and paid by farmers is designed to measure the extent to which the farmer is benefited from rise in the prices of agricultural commodities. Even-though price of various agricultural products have gone up during the course of one year, the increase in the cost of cultivation partially offset the benefits of increased prices. Both the index of prices received and the index of prices paid moved up resulting in a 12 points gain in the index of parity compared to the previous year.

8.12 During the current year, the index of prices received exhibited a rise of 39 points mainly as a result of the upward movement in the prices of pepper, ginger, coconut, tapioca and banana. At the same time the index of prices paid by the farmers showed a rise of 10 points as a consequence of the increase in domestic expenditure (8 points) and farm cultivation cost (11 points).

8.13 The index numbers of parity between prices received and paid by farmers during the period 1961-70 is given in Appendix VIII. The index of prices received by the farmers showed a rise of 130% during the period 1961-70. Similarly, the increase exhibited by index of domestic expenditure and farm cultivation cost were of the order of 78% and 120% respectively during the 9 year period. This resulted in a 98% increase in the index of prices paid by the farmers, thereby limiting the gain in the index of parity to 16% only during the period 1961-70.

Commodity Review

1. *Black Pepper*

8.14 The increase in prices was pronounced at certain centres like Nedumangad, Palai, Muvattupuzha, Trichur and Kozhikode. Reports

about the failure of the Indonesian crop, entry of Singapore dealers into the Indian market for the purpose of meeting part of their requirements and active support by the shippers who expected better business are the main reasons reported for the increase in the price of pepper.

2. *Ginger*

8.15 In the case of dry ginger, prices at most of the centres exhibited a marginal gain due to fresh overseas demand. Moreover, the inflow of the commodity was also not sufficient to meet the existing demand. But the prices fell at certain centres like Adoor, Muvattupuzha, Kothamangalam, Kozhikode and Tellicherry.

3. *Lemongrass oil*

8.16 A steeply falling trend was noticed in the price of lemongrass oil. The losses reported at the important market centres like Alwaye, Kozhikode and Tellicherry were more than Rs. 1900 per quintal. Lack of support from overseas buyers was reported to be the main reason for this fall in price.

4. *Cardamom*

8.17 Cardamom prices experienced a setback during the current year. Eventhough prices exhibited gains during the first four months of 1970, the trend was reversed during the subsequent months and by the end of November 1970 the loss was of the order of Rs. 30 per kg. The spurt in prices in the earlier part of the year was mainly due to two factors. First is the encouraging overseas demand. The setback to the crop in Gautemala has forced the continental buyers to make their purchases in the Indian market. But by the end of the current year new arrivals of cardamom has started and the overseas demand has also fallen thereby keeping the prices at a low level.

5. *Rubber*

8.18 The floor price for rubber was fixed by Government at Rs. 520 per quintal. Most of the rubber manufacturers were hesitant to purchase at this rate and prices remained below this minimum level. It is also reported that the S.T.C. is entering the rubber market to make bulk purchases so as to give a boost to the price level. It is too early to judge how far the purchases by the S.T.C. will help revive the level of prices.

6. *Coconut oil*

8.19 Coconut oil rates at all the reporting centres recorded a steep increase as a result of the dwindling supply position during 1970.

The increase recorded at the major markets like Alleppey, Ernakulam, Cochin, Kozhikode and Cannanore was more than Rs. 120 per quintal. The sudden spurt in coconut oil rates is mainly the result of shortage of copra. Formerly shortage of copra was met by imports from Ceylon directly by oil manufacturers. But during the current year the import of copra has been entrusted with the S.T.C. and private parties are not permitted to import copra directly from Ceylon. It is reported by market circles that the oil manufacturers experience considerable difficulty in getting adequate quantity of copra from S.T.C. This was the main factor which pushed up oil prices during the current year.

CHAPTER IX

SOCIAL SERVICES

Education

Kerala has the distinction of being the most literate State in India. According to 1961 census, Kerala leads the other States in India with 46.8% as against the all India average of 24.0 per cent. (vide Appendix IX).

9.2 A substantial part of the State's revenue is spent on education. The per capita expenditure on education in the State is one of the highest in India. During 1969-70 the per capita expenditure was Rs. 25.18 which was higher than that of the previous year (vide Appendix IX). The rapidly growing population in the State calls for the establishment of more and more educational institutions every year and increase in the expenditure on education becomes inevitable.

9.3 *General Education*

About three-fourth of the total expenditure on education is spent on general education. The State has achieved the target of cent per cent enrolment in schools in the age group 6-11 years. In 1970-71 the total enrolment in primary schools was 28.09 lakhs, in middle schools 12.66 lakhs and in high schools 7.25 lakhs making a total of 48 lakhs. Shift system is in force in many of the schools in the State. Appendix IX shows the growth of schools in Kerala from 1965-66 to 1970-71. Of the total number of 10813 schools in the State in 1970-71, the number of schools under private management was 6764 (62.55%). Private sector plays an important role in the field of general education in the State.

9.4 Enrolment in schools for general education is increasing steadily. There was 2.17 percent increase during 1970-71 compared with the previous year. It can be seen from Table 9.1 that there has been a significant increase in school enrolment during the period 1965-66 to 1970-71.

TABLE—9.1

Enrolment in Schools in Kerala

<i>Year</i>	<i>Number of students (in lakhs)</i>			<i>Percentage increase over the year</i>
	<i>Boys</i>	<i>Girls</i>	<i>Total</i>	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1965-66	25.58	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
1969-70	24.98	22.00	46.98	1.80
1970-71*	25.52	22.48	48.00	2.17

* Provisional figures

9.5 There were 140596 teachers working in standards I to X during the year 1970-71 as against 136063 teachers in 1969-70. For the S. S. L. C. Examination in March 1970, 189483 students appeared, out of whom 71463 students passed. The percentage of pass was only about 38. Ways and means have to be evolved to minimise the present wastage in education.

9.6 There were 27 District Educational Offices and 147 Assistant Educational Offices in the State. As an experimental measure, the "work experience programme" was introduced last year to give training to about 25,000 boys and girls studying in the VIII standard in selected schools in the State with a view to creating self-reliance in the students. The programme in the Fourth Plan period is expected to cover 12,00,00 students.

Professional and Special Education:

9.7 Of the 105 teachers' training schools 74 are managed by private agencies. During the year 1970-71 the total intake capacity was 5010. The district-wise details regarding the number of teachers' training schools, intake capacity etc., are given in Appendix IX.

9.8 There were 14 general polytechnics in the State during the year 1970-71 with an intake capacity of 1982 students. This includes the students studying in the part-time courses also. District-wise distribution of polytechnics and sanctioned intake capacity are furnished in Appendix IX. During 1970-71, there were three women's polytechnics with an annual intake capacity of 280 students. They were given training in commercial practice, costume design and dress

making and electronics. The School of Arts at Trivandrum gives training to students in various arts and crafts. The School of Printing Technology, Shoranur, has an intake capacity of 60 students.

9.9 There are 36 industrial training institutes in Kerala out of which 26 are under private management. The intake capacity of these institutions during the year was 8240. Acute unemployment is prevalent among the I. T. I. trainees. The district-wise number of industrial training institutes and total number of seats are furnished in Appendix IX.

9.10 At present there are 21 junior technical schools in the State with an annual intake capacity of 1260 students. The five survey training schools one each in the districts of Trivandrum, Kottayam, Trichur, Kozhikode and Cannanore impart training in chain survey, higher survey etc. There are seven schools for handicapped children, five departmental and two private.

Higher Education

9.11 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 120 arts and science colleges in the State during 1969-70 as against 115 in 1968-69. Out of these, 107 were under private management. The enrolment in the Arts and Science Colleges during the year 1969-70 is given in Appendix IX.

9.12 There are six engineering colleges in the State out of which three are managed by private agencies. The intake capacity in the engineering colleges has been reduced from 4922 in 1969-70 to 3625 in 1970-71. Unemployment among engineering graduates remained acute. Considerable progress has been achieved in the field of health education also. There were 4 medical colleges in the State during 1970-71 with an intake capacity of 2294. The sanctioned intake of the Dental College, Trivandrum was 30.

9.13 During the year 1970-71, the enrolment in the Ayurveda College, Trivandrum was 294 boys and 92 girls as against 309 boys and 100 girls in the year 1969-70. The first D. A. M. class was stopped from 1970-71. Besides this, there is a Government Ayurveda College at Trippunithura and a private college at Kottakkal. The Homoeo College at Kuruchi (Kottayam) is imparting training in the homoeo system of medicine.

9.14 In the agricultural college, the number of students in the rolls recorded a fall during the year 1970-71. The total enrolment in the agricultural college was 175 boys and 25 girls in 1970-71 as against 250 boys and 32 girls in 1969-70. In the veterinary college also there

was a fall in the strength of students in 1970-71. Total number of students was only 210 in 1970-71 as against 235 in 1969-70.

9.15 Excluding the Law Academy there are two law colleges in the State. The intake during the year 1970-71 was 811 boys and 88 girls as against 621 boys and 62 girls in 1969-70.

9.16 There were 19 teachers training colleges in the State during the year of which 15 were under private management. During the year 1970-71, the enrolment in these colleges was 2396. The district-wise distribution of training colleges is given Appendix IX.

Health

9.17 Kerala enjoys better standards of health in comparison with Indian States. Except for States like Nagaland, Jammu Kashmir and Rajasthan per capita expenditure on medical and public health services is estimated to be the highest in Kerala. During 1969-70 the per capita expenditure on health services in Kerala was Rs. 6.96 as against Rs. 5.16 in India as a whole. Compared to 1968-69 the expenditure in 1969-70 increased only by 5.3% in Kerala as against 19.7% in India (vide Appendix IX). But it has to be borne in mind that the level of expenditure in this sector in Kerala has always been very high.

9.18 The total number of medical institutions rose from 529 in 1968-69 to 534 in 1969-70 and the number of beds increased from 20279 to 21169. Of these 534 institutions, 14 were grant-in-aid institutions with a total bed-strength of 1191. The trend in the growth of medical institutions and beds in Kerala during the last few years can be seen from 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 No. of beds</i>	<i>Number of beds per lakh of population</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1960-61	397	13978	83
1965-66	491	18526	98
1966-67	503	19850	101
1967-68	518	20166	100
1968-69	529	20279	98
1969-70	534	21169	100

9.19 The district-wise distribution of medical institutions and beds during the the last few years is furnished in Appendix IX. Trivandrum ranks first as regards total number of beds as well as bed-population ratio. But the highest number of medical and public health institutions is in Ernakulam district. The small increase in institutional facilities during 1969-70 is accounted for by the northern districts of Kerala. The category-wise distribution of medical institutions and beds (district-wise) is furnished in Appendix IX. The bed-population ratio in the various districts of the State during 1968-69 and 1969-70 is given in Table 9.3.

TABLE—9.3

Bed-Population Ratio

<i>District</i>	<i>Number of beds available per lakh of population</i>	
	1968-69	1969-70
Trivandrum	194	187
Quilon	53	51
Alleppey	119	117
Kottayam	64	79
Ernakulam	110	108
Trichur	142	140
Palghat	58	63
Malappuram	..	95
Kozhikode	87	149
Cannanore	63	62
KERALA	98	100

9.20 As on 31-3-1970 there were 46 hospitals and 295 dispensaries of the indigenous systems of medicine as against 41 hospitals and 242 dispensaries the previous year. Apart from these there are two more hospitals one each attached to the ayurveda colleges at Trivandrum and Tripunithura. Comparatively more ayurveda and homoeo institutions are located in the northern parts of the State. The district-wise distribution of institutions and beds under the indigenous system of medicine is furnished in Appendix IX.

Family Planning

9.21 The total number of sterilisation operations conducted in Kerala during 1969-70, numbered only 60546 as against 72775 in 1968-69. The decrease in sterilisation is in the field of vasectomy operations. The district-wise achievement in the field of family planning during

the last two years is furnished in appendix IX. As in the previous year in 1969-70 also the highest number of sterilisation operations was done in the Trivandrum district. The total expenditure on family planning programmes in Kerala during 1969-70 amounted to Rs.198.88 lakhs as against Rs. 184.72 lakhs in 1968-69. The relevant figures are given in Table 9.4.

TABLE—9.4

<i>Year</i>	<i>Total expenditure on family planning (Rs. lakhs)</i>
1965-66	61.29
1966-67	86.58
1967-68	131.84
1968-69	184.72
1969-70	198.88

Water Supply

9.22 The Fourth Five Year Plan places greater emphasis on the provision of adequate water supply and sewerage facilities which are essential for the health of the community. The population covered by urban and rural water supply schemes in Kerala is expected to increase to 1.40 and 5.00 millions respectively by the end of the Fourth Plan. Fifteen rural water supply schemes were commissioned during 1969-70 as against eighteen during 1968-69. The district-wise break up is provided in Table 9.5.

TABLE—9.5

<i>District</i>	<i>Number of Rural Water Supply Schemes Commissioned (1969-70)</i>
(1)	(2)
Trivandrum	Nil
Quilon	2
Alleppey	1
Kottayam	2
Ernakulam	1
Trichur	2
Palghat	5*
Kozhikode	2
Cannanore	Nil
KERALA	15

* one is semi-urban.

Welfare of Backward Classes

9.23 According to the 1961 census, 8.40 percent of Kerala's population belonged to scheduled castes and 1.23 per cent to scheduled tribes. Kerala is in the fore-front among the Indian States in the matter of literacy among scheduled castes and tribes. Government has adopted a liberal policy in the matter of educational concessions to these classes. A lion's share of the provision of the Harijan Welfare Department is spent on education, and in 1968-69 more than four lakh students in the various stages of education have received scholarships and stipends totalling to Rs. 247 lakhs. The category-wise distribution of backward class students who received scholarships and stipends is given in Appendix IX.

9.24 In order to promote education among the backward classes welfare and tribal schools were started in places where scheduled castes and scheduled tribes are concentrated. Residential basic schools exclusively for scheduled tribe students at primary stages are conducted in tribal areas. Out of the 53 Government residential basic schools, 8 were started during 1969-70. A certain number of seats is reserved for the backward class students at the tertiary level. Besides educational concessions, hostel facilities are also provided to them. There are at present 51 welfare hostels and 7 cosmopolitan hostels in the State of which 5 welfare hostels were started during 1969-70.

9.25 On account of these facilities a large number of backward class people have attained higher educational standards, but many of them remain unemployed. Government has already sanctioned the starting of a pre-examination training centre at Ernakulam with two separate units, one for graduates, post graduates and the other for non-graduates. For the I. A. S. training course nearly 50% of the seats are reserved for scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. An employment cell has been created with a view to ensuring that due representation in public service is given to members of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. A committee with the Chief Minister as Chairman and all M. L. As from reservation constituencies as its members has also been constituted to review the progress made in the recruitment of scheduled caste and scheduled tribe candidates to public services.

CHAPTER X

EMPLOYMENT AND MANPOWER

A distinctive feature of the State's economy is the rapid increase in the size of the labour force accompanied by a high rate of unemployment. Every year a total of about 1.5 lakh young workers enter into the labour market seeking a livelihood. This together with the already existing large backlog has swollen the number of work seekers out of all proportions. Unemployment has thus become a persistent economic ill.

Extent of unemployment

10.2 According to the Employment and Unemployment survey conducted in 1965, the number of unemployed persons in the State was 5.5 lakhs. It is estimated that this has now grown to about 9 lakhs. At the end of 1966 there were 1.57 lakh work seekers on the live register and this has now increased to over 2.5 lakhs. This is indicative of the rapid rise of unemployment in the State.

Employment and placements

10.3 It is seen from the E.M.I. data relating to the public and the organised private* sectors in Kerala that the overall employment position has worsened in the last two years. Eventhough the employment in the public sector has been increasing steadily, the private sector employment has considerably fallen.

10.4 During the third plan period there was a steady growth of employment in the private sector. The number of employed persons increased from 3.3 lakhs in 1961 to 4.6 lakhs in 1965. During the year 1966, about 30 thousand employed persons in the private sector were thrown out of employment. Since then the employment has been more or less steadily falling.

* covers all establishments in the non-agricultural sector employing 10 persons or more, but excluding plantations.

TABLE—10.1

Employment in the Public and Private sectors of Kerala

<i>Period ending</i>	<i>Public sector</i>	<i>Private sector</i>	<i>Total</i>
(1)	(3)	(3)	(4)
31-12-1961	2,09,423	3,30,131	5,39,554
31-12-1962	2,28,338	3,88,982	6,17,320
31-12-1963	2,38,544	4,05,174	6,43,718
31-12-1964	2,49,638	4,43,583	6,93,221
31-12-1965	2,61,892	4,60,225	7,22,117
31-12-1966	2,61,321	4,34,562	6,95,883
31-12-1967	2,66,366	4,25,851	6,92,217
31-12-1968	2,79,475	4,38,672	7,18,147
31-12-1969	2,91,082	4,27,715	7,18,797
31-12-1970	2,93,318	4,09,562	7,02,880

10.5 The quarterly indices of employment in the public and organised private sectors for the period 1969-70 (given below) reveal that the overall employment situation which had shown some improvement in the middle of the year, has again swung back by the close of the year 1970. This was because a fairly large number of employed persons in the private sector were thrown out of employment in the second half of 1969-70.

TABLE—10.2

Indices of Employment*(Base: 31-3-1969=100)*

<i>Period ending</i>	<i>Public</i>	<i>Private</i>	<i>Combined</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
31-3-1969	100.0	100.0	100.0
30-6-1969	100.9	100.1	100.4
30-9-1969	102.7	100.4	101.9
31-12-1969	103.6	98.7	101.6
31-3-1970	104.4	94.3	98.4

Placings through Employment Exchanges

10.6 A large number of employers continued to use the services of the employment exchanges in recruiting personnel. About 15 to 18 thousand workseekers get placings every year through the

Employment Exchanges. The following table shows the year-wise placings made by Employment Exchanges in the State during the past five years.

TABLE—10.3

Number of placings

<i>Year</i>	<i>Number of placings</i>	<i>Monthly average number of employers using Employment Exchanges</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)
1966	16,904	464
1967	15,617	506
1968	15,658	492
1969	17,864	483
1970*	13,423	557

* Upto 31-10-1970.

Educational level of the work seekers

10.7 A classification of work seekers, registered with Employment Exchanges, according to their educational levels is given in the following tables. Eventhough the figures do not reveal the actual extent of unemployment among educated persons, it reveals the seriousness of the situation. The number of undergraduate work seekers had increased from 82,184 in 1966 to 139,211 by the middle of 1970. During the same period, the number of graduate work seekers had increased from 4026 to 13,063, registering an increase of about 225%.

TABLE—10.4

Distribution of work seekers by educational level

<i>Period</i>	<i>Below S.S.L.C.</i>	<i>% to the total work seekers</i>	<i>S.S.L.C.</i>	<i>Pre-Degree</i>	<i>Graduate</i>	<i>Post Graduate</i>	<i>Total work seekers who are S.S.L.C. or above</i>	<i>% to Total work seekers</i>	<i>Total number of work seekers</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
31-12-66	70,946	45.14	79,261	2,923	3,581	445	86,210	54.86	1,57,156
31-12-67	86,852	48.39	83,616	3,558	4,822	631	92,627	51.61	1,79,479
31-12-68	92,949	45.60	89,487	3,893	6,615	832	1,09,827	54.40	2,01,876
31-12-69	96,153	40.13	1,24,469	6,275	11,002	1,687	1,43,433	59.87	2,39,586
30-6-70	1,01,546	40.01	1,33,070	6,141	11,351	1,712	1,52,274	59.99	2,53,820

TABLE—10.5

Number of professional and technical work seekers

<i>Educational level</i>	31-12-66	31-12-67	31-12-68	31-12-69	31-10-70
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1. Medical graduates	19	20	48	85	302
2. Engineering graduates	417	654	368	1299	1,748
3. Diploma holders in Engg.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	3,357
4. I.T.I. Certificate holders	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	7,894
5. Agriculture graduates	N.A.	15	82	156	153
6. Veterinary graduates	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	76

(N. A. Not available)

10.8 Unemployment among technically and professionally qualified persons is still more acute according to recent studies on some of the critical categories of manpower. It was found that the magnitude of unemployment among them is far more acute than what the registration figures indicate. It is estimated that the number of unemployed among graduate engineers and diploma holders in engineering at the end of the year 1970 is of the order of 3500 and 5600 respectively. The unemployment among the medical graduates also is increasing to serious proportions and it is estimated that the number of unemployed doctors at the end of the year is of the order of 650.

Occupational distribution of work seekers

10.9 Table 10.6 below shows the occupational distribution of the work seekers on the Live Registers of the Employment Exchanges. The variations in the percentage distribution of workseekers in different occupational divisions over a period of 5 years is significant. The percentage of work seekers in the occupational division 10 (work seekers not elsewhere classified by occupation mainly unskilled) has decreased from 65 to 59. So also the percentage of work seekers in occupational division 4 (farmers, fishermen and related workers) has decreased from 1.1 to 0.4. On the other hand the percentage of work seekers in the occupational division O (Professional, technical and related workers) has increased from 10.9 to 12.9 and that of work seekers in the occupational division 1 (Administrative, Executive and Managerial workers) from 0.3 to 2.8. Similarly there is significant change in the proportion of work seekers in occupational division 6 (work seekers in transport and communication occupation) and in the occupational division 7-8 (craftsmen and Production process workers).

TABLE—10.6

Occupational distribution of work seekers

<i>Occupational division</i>	<i>December 1966</i>	<i>% to the total work seekers</i>	<i>June 1970</i>	<i>% to the total work seekers</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
0. Professional, technical and related workers	17,178	10.93	32,927	12.97
1. Administrative, Executive and Managerial workers	486	0.31	7,049	2.78
2. Clerical and related workers	10,562	6.72	20,205	7.96
3. Sales workers	25	0.02	98	0.04
4. Farmers, Fishermen and related workers	1,716	1.09	986	0.39
5. Miners, Quarrymen and related workers	9	0.01	167	0.07
6. Workers in Transport and communication Occupation	4,702	2.99	8,546	3.37
7. } Craftsmen and production				
8. } Process workers	11,705	7.45	19,690	7.76
9. Service, Sports and recreation workers	8,821	5.61	13,526	5.33
10. Workers not elsewhere classified by occupation	10,1952	64.87	1,50,626	59.33
Total	1,57,156	100.00	2,53,820	100.00

APPENDIX

TABLES

APPENDIX I

1. Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices—New Series—By groups (1961-62 = 100)

Average of months/ average of weeks ended Saturdays	(1)	(2)	(3)	Food activities		Liquor and Tobacco	Fuel, Power, Light & Lubri- cants	Industrial Chemicals Raw & materials	Machin- ery & transport equip- ment	Manu- factures	Rice
				Total	Food grains						
	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)		
(Weights)	(1000)	(332)	(413)	(148)	(25)	(61)	(121)	(7)	(79)	(294)	
1965-66	131.6	141.7	144.6	154.3	133.2	124.1	132.8	125.9	117.7	118.1	137
1966-67	149.9	166.6	171.1	182.9	134.1	134.5	158.4	144.1	126.5	127.5	169
1967-68	167.3	188.2	207.8	228.4	152.0	142.0	156.4	157.4	131.9	131.1	200
1968-69	165.4	179.4	196.9	201.0	192.5	148.6	157.3	169.1	132.6	132.7	196
1969-70	171.5	194.4	196.5	207.3	195.0	155.1	180.1	183.7	136.3	143.5	196
July 1969	174.3	200.7	203.0	213.3	200.1	154.5	188.5	177.7	134.1	140.7	204
July 1970	181.0	206.1	205.9	212.1	184.7	159.8	198.7	185.1	146.0	152.0	210

* Derived series

APPENDIX II

1. Estimates of State Domestic Product by Industry of Origin—Kerala (at current prices)

Year	Agriculture (Rs. lakhs)	Mining and industries (Rs. lakhs)	Services (Rs. lakhs)	Net Domestic Product		Per-capita Income	
				(Rs. lakhs)	Index Base 1960-61	(Rs. lakhs)	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	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

The estimates are provisional

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

Year	Agriculture (Rs. lakhs)	Mining and industries (Rs. lakhs)	Services (Rs. lakhs)	Net domestic Product		Per-capita Income	
				(Rs. lakhs)	Index base 1960-61	Rs.	Index-base 1960-61
1960-61	25429	7859	12910	46198	100.0	276.3	100.00
1961-62	24941	8312	46760	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

The estimates are provisional

3. Estimates of State Domestic Product by Industry of Origin at Current 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	53.6	53.0	52.3	54.0	55.7	57.0	60.0
2	Mining and Industries	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	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

The estimates are provisional

**4. Estimates of State Domestic Product by Industry of Origin at Constant Price—
(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	53.3	53.5	53.6	53.4	52.0	53.0	52.7
2	Mining and Industries	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	29.7	30.5	30.3	30.9
4	Net Domestic Product	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

The estimates are provisional

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

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

*Growth Rate from 1960-61 to 1966-67 only.

6. Per-capita income differentials

Year	At Constant (1960-61) Prices			At current prices		
	India	Kerala	Income Difference	India	Kerala	Income Difference
(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

7. Estimates of domestic product by industry of origin (at constant prices)—India

Year	Mining and industries		Services		Net Domestic Product		Per capita Income		Net National Product	
	Agriculture Rs. crores	Mining and industries Rs. crores	Services Rs. crores	Rs. crores	Index 60-61 as base	Rs. crores	Index 60-61 as base	Rs. crores	Rs. crores	Rs. crores
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(9)	(9)
1960-61	6,954	2,964	3,877	13,525	100.00	310.0	100.0	13,453	13,453	13,453
1961-62	7,117	2,894	4,122	14,133	104.5	316.0	101.9	14,037	14,037	14,037
1962-63	6,959	3,097	4,383	14,439	106.8	314.2	101.4	14,329	14,329	14,329
1963-64	7,099	3,403	4,714	15,216	112.5	323.4	104.3	15,101	15,101	15,101
1964-65	7,761	3,607	4,994	16,362	121.0	339.2	109.4	16,219	16,219	16,219
1965-66	6,704	3,655	5,234	15,593	115.3	315.3	101.7	15,441	15,441	15,441
1966-67	6,703	3,740	5,463	15,906	117.6	313.1	101.0	15,706	15,706	15,706
1967-68	7,552	N.A.	N.A.	16,553	122.4	322.0	103.9	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.

Source: 1960-61 to 1966-67; Estimates of National Product (Revised Series), Central Statistical Organisation (October 1967) 1967-68; Planning Commission.

8. Estimates of domestic product by industry of origin (at current prices)—India

Year	Agriculture (Rs. crores)		Mining and Industries (Rs. crores)		Services (Rs. crores)		Net Domestic Product (Rs. crores)		Per capita Income (Rs.)	
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	
1960-61	6,954	2,694	3,877	13,525	100.00	310.00	100.00	100.00		
1961-62	7,291	2,926	4,196	14,413	106.6	322.3	104.0	104.0		
1962-63	7,481	3,206	4,600	15,287	113.0	332.9	107.4	107.4		
1963-64	8,793	3,722	5,164	17,679	130.7	376.1	121.3	121.3		
1964-65	10,517	4,124	5,931	20,572	152.1	427.1	137.8	137.8		
1965-66	10,202	4,445	6,581	21,228	157.0	430.1	138.7	138.7		
1966-67	12,051	4,874	7,564	24,389	180.3	481.5	155.3	155.3		
1967-68	14,973	5,109	8,116	28,198	208.5	543.0	175.1	175.1		

Source: 1960-61 to 1966-67: Estimates of National Product (Revised series), Central Statistical Organisation, (October 1967).
1967-68 Planning Commission.

APPENDIX III

1. Total area and classification of area in each District of Kerala during the year 1969-70

(Area in hectares)

District	Classification										Total cropped area		
	Total Geographical area according to village papers	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)		(10)	(11)	(12)
		Forests	Land put to non-agricultural uses	Barren and uncultivable land	Permanent pastures & other grazing land	Land under miscellaneous trees not included in net area sown	Culti-vable waste	Fallow land other than current fallow	Current Fallow	Net area sown	Area sown more than once		
Trivandrum	216096	44537	17081	605	550	216	567	741	253	151546	84375	235921	
Quilon	469051	210783	17046	9226	1300	1735	2347	885	425	225304	126759	352063	
Alleppey	186790	513	12913	650	250	2875	892	1139	458	167100	69065	236165	
Kottayam	626225	252964	17312	7585	3500	2242	16075	1291	3258	321998	50475	372473	
Ernakulam	317428	55212	26530	4787	2000	1874	3663	2729	3204	217429	63132	280561	
Trichur	294262	132373	16305	1958	500	1287	1797	371	1681	137990	98415	236405	
Palghat	510424	99663	70810	14498	5000	17414	18095	3546	4281	277117	112000	389117	
Kozhikode	661586	193756	34306	12142	2700	18462	2006	4395	5410	370409	75268	445677	
Cannanore	576661	65932	55362	22354	12000	94130	17833	7769	4272	297009	70697	367706	
STATE	3858523	1055733	267665	73805	27800	140235	81275	22866	23242	2165902	750186	2916088	

2. Area and production of crops in Kerala

Crops	1968-69			1969-70		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
	Area (hectares)	Production (tonnes)	Average yield (Kg./hect.)	Area (hectares)	Production (tonnes)	Average yield (Kg./hect.)
I. Food crops						
1. Rice	873871	1251354	1432	874059	1226413	1403
2. Pulses	42671	16757	393	42345	15955	377
3. Sugarcane (gur)	7893	50304	6373	7785	50131	6439
4. Pepper	98827	20437	207	118045	24402	207
5. Ginger	11423	10839	945	11522	11997	1041
6. Turmeric	4374	3647	834	4339	3580	825
7. Cardamom	47026	1055	22	47026	1074	23
8. Betelnuts	81182	12289*	151376	83680	12661*	151303
9. Banana & other plantains	51588	390479	7569.	53495	404938	7570
10. Cashewnut	96019	107732	1122*	98960	111033	1122
11. Tapioca	296661	4081115	13757	295585	4665764	15785
12. Other food crops	209321	..	..	207364	..	..
Total food crops	1820856	..	..	1844205	..	..
II. Non-food crops						
1. Groundnut	13118	24029	1832	13118	19349	1475
2. Sesamum	11995	3961	330	11824	3840	325
3. Coconut	686063	3834*	5588@	707844	3956*	5589
4. Cotton	6299	5556**	159	6299	5067**	145
5. Tobacco	670	911	1360	623	838	1345
6. Tea	41158	44781	1088	38295	40200	1050
7. Coffee	27678	11988	433	28873	12470	432
8. Rubber	168634	66473	394	175190	76897	439
Other nonfood crops	76392	..	..	89817	..	..
Total non-food crops	1031907	..	..	1071883	..	..
Total cropped area	2852763	..	..	2916088	..	..

** Bales of 180 Kg. each.

@ No. of nuts per hectare.

*Million nuts

3. Average monthly rainfall in Kerala during 1969-70

(in Millimetres)

District	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March	April	May	June	Total
	1969	1969	1969	1969	1969	1969	1970	1970	1970	1970	1970	1970	1969-70
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
Trivandrum	295.0	182.5	99.9	316.4	131.1	96.5	9.5	9.5	67.4	104.3	210.2	209.9	1732.2
Quilon	602.0	208.9	152.6	277.2	76.5	52.7	13.0	39.6	65.3	171.3	271.3	459.2	2389.8
Alleppey	780.6	276.6	233.1	291.4	107.5	89.4	21.5	5.6	19.6	122.3	276.2	600.1	2823.9
Kottayam	827.9	294.9	187.7	244.5	144.1	76.4	27.8	60.3	20.3	180.6	184.1	481.6	2730.2
Ernakulam	978.3	400.4	258.5	302.4	171.4	88.2	36.1	19.8	37.7	139.3	317.2	749.5	3498.8
Trichur	940.9	348.0	178.8	181.8	81.7	30.4	..	..	8.9	106.8	353.3	522.2	2752.8
Palghat	754.7	182.4	147.9	251.8	111.1	43.5	2.1	..	..	143.6	232.3	462.2	2331.6
Koahikode	1071.7	351.8	271.5	158.9	109.9	57.3	..	..	..	108.7	420.2	572.3	3122.3
Cannanore	913.2	328.0	301.8	127.5	144.8	80.6	..	..	..	59.8	311.8	604.5	2872.0
STATE	796.0	285.9	203.5	239.1	119.8	68.3	12.2	15.0	24.4	126.3	286.3	518.0	2694.8

4. Off-take of rice and wheat through ration shops

Month	Off-take of rice (in tonnes)				Off-take of wheat (in tonnes)			
	1967	1968	1969	1970	1967	1968	1969	1970
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
January	72555	39586	58680	69041	17510	40229	13467	5526
February	62394	38203	53419	49592	13289	37246	10007	5076
March	67409	38061	62535	74376	14941	43701	9835	5315
April	66135	45511	67818	74202	16557	48397	9228	5104
May	55008	38908	63151	78880	26012	48569	9383	6184
June	53578	60436	69375	78335	38526	41197	11323	7439
July	44290	77095	83665	79553	51859	24597	12465	8143
August	39522	75638	82881	77167	60702	24106	11683	7453
September	36719	69551	73767	68935	50360	20768	8617	5977
October	37109	41828	73846	56706	51936	24314	7199	5313
November	36879	57712	72783	57244	54182	20796	6759	4849
December	41496	65356	76573	58298	58740	17676	6134	4706
Total	613094	647885	838493	822329	454614	391596	116101	71085

5. Marine fish landings in Kerala

<i>Species</i>	1969-70		1968-69	
	<i>Quantity</i> (<i>'000 tonnes</i>)	<i>%</i>	<i>Quantity</i> (<i>'000 tonnes</i>)	<i>%</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1. Oil Sardine	142.8	38.3	250.4	70.3
2. Other Sardine	2.6	0.7	2.5	0.7
3. Mackerel	52.1	14.0	2.8	0.8
4. Prawns	60.9	16.4	36.6	10.3
5. Shark & Dog Fish	1.9	0.5	1.2	0.3
6. Skate & Rays	0.7	0.2	0.3	0.1
7. Cat fish	10.4	2.8	2.1	0.6
8. Seer fish	1.9	0.5	1.4	0.4
9. Silver bellies	4.1	1.1	2.1	0.6
10. White bait	1.5	0.4	2.2	0.6
11. Soles	9.7	2.6	4.9	1.4
12. Bonito or tunny	1.0	0.3	0.7	0.2
13. Pomfrets	1.0	0.3	1.9	0.5
14. Lactarius	0.8	0.2	0.4	0.1
15. Ribbon fish	0.3	0.1	0.5	0.1
16. Others	80.6	21.6	46.2	13.0
Total	372.3	100.0	356.2	100.0

6. Export of fish product

<i>Year</i>	<i>Kerala</i>		<i>India</i>		<i>Percentage share of Kerala to India</i>	
	<i>Quantity</i> (<i>Tonnes</i>)	<i>Value</i> (<i>Rs. Crores</i>)	<i>Quantity</i> (<i>Tonnes</i>)	<i>Value</i> (<i>Rs. Crores</i>)	<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Value</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1965-66	9561	6.01	15295	7.06	62.5	85.1
1966-67	13175	14.64	21116	17.37	62.4	84.3
1967-68	15246	16.75	21907	19.72	69.6	84.9
1968-69	18482	20.25	26811	24.70	68.9	82.0
1969-70	22273	27.23	31695	33.46	70.3	81.4

7. Area of reserved forests during the year 1969-70

<i>Name of Divisions</i>	<i>Area on 1st April 1969 (in hectares)</i>	<i>Area on 31st March 1970 (in hectares)</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)
<i>Quilon Circle</i>		
Trivandrum	56776	56776
Thenmala	56761	56761
Punalur	28287	28286
Konni	33541	33468
Ranni	81691	81690
<i>Trichur Circle</i>		
Kottayam	87984	87984
Malayattur	68047	68047
Munnar	85013	85013
Chalakydy	85995	85995
Trichur	52338	52336
Periyar Game Sanctuary	56461	56461
<i>Kozhikode Circle</i>		
Kozhikode	33485	33485
Wynad	43987	43987
Nilambur	26760	26760
Palghat	37196	37196
Nemmara	48411	48411
I. P. Perumbavoor	Nil	Nil
Total	882733	882656

8. Forest area planted under different species during the year 1969-70
(in hectares)

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Species</i>	<i>Area at the commencement of the year</i>	<i>Area at the close of of the year</i>
1	Teak	51207	52156
2	Junglewood	1423	1423
3	Softwood	15247	16425
4	Cashew	3487	3226
5	Rubber	6	6
6	Sandal wood	246	246
7	Pepper	1	1
8	Bamboo	405	534
9	Mixed Plantations	1491	1491
10	Other Plantations	362	428
11	Eucalyptus	19715	21951
12	Wattle	360	360
13	Pine	158	239
	Total	94108	98486

9. Outturn of Timber and Firewood

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Item</i>	<i>Unit</i>	1968-69	1969-70
1	A. Round logs	CM	482864	515417
	i. Teak	CM	43644	42574
	ii. Others	CM	439220	472843
	B. Sawn & Squared timber	CM	1416	87
	i. Teak	CM	13	78
	ii. Others	CM	1403	9
2	Round Poles	CM	288543	211607
3	Fire wood	Tonnes	229734	251613
4	Sandal wood	Kg.	1923	4620
5	Ivory	Kg.	50	1116

10. Revenue from Forests

(Rs. in lakhs)

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Item</i>	1968-69	1969-70
1	Receipt from the sale of timber	751.6	825.6
2	Receipt from the sale of fuel	7.6	11.0
3	Minor produce	31.3	17.5
4	Other receipts	42.1	32.8
5	Gross receipts	832.6	886.9
6	Refunds	4.1	4.0
7	Net receipts	828.5	882.9

APPENDIX IV

1. 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)
1967-68	74518	23324	11862	109704	64468	45236
1968-69	86615	27238	14169	128022	71054	56968
1969-70*	86213	30636	14255	131104	81953	49151

* Provisional

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.		
		1967	1968	1969*	1967	1968	1969*	1967	1968	1969*	(10)	(11)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(11)	
1	Assam	174130	176812	179417	190888	202614	208229	1096	1146	1161		
2	West Bengal	86393	87475	87568	98188	98350	86777	1136	1124	991		
3	Tripura	5479	5480	5494	2942	2689	3396	536	491	618		
4	Bihar	476	458	459	56	59	57	118	129	124		
5	Uttar Pradesh	1972	1972	1943	685	599	625	347	304	322		
6	Punjab	3763	3763	3763	835	873	867	222	232	230		
7	Himachal Pradesh	420	420	420	34	73	73	81	174	174		
8	Tamilnad	33943	33964	34398	46837	54136	51431	1380	1594	1495		
9	Mysore	1836	1861	1860	2162	2296	2558	1178	1234	1375		
10	Kerala	39241	38860	38037	42132	40800	41955	1074	1050	1103		
	Total	347653	351065	353359	384759	402489	395968	1107	1146	1121		

* Provisional.

Source: Tea Statistics 1969-70.

3. State-wise Distribution of Rubber holdings and Estates at the end of 1969-70*

States	Holding				Estates				Total	
	No. of units (1)	Area (2)	Average area of a unit (3)	No. of units (4)	Area (5)	Average area of a unit (6)	No. of units (7)	Area (8)	Area (9)	Average area of a unit (10)
1 Kerala	104523	126400	1.21	589	56128	95.29	105112	182528	1.74	
2 Tamilnad	2166	3867	1.79	40	5979	149.46	2206	9846	4.46	
3 Mysore	131	338	2.58	14	3402	243.00	145	3740	25.79	
4 Others	5	42	8.40	4	547	136.75	9	589	65.44	
Total	106825	130647	1.22	647	66056	102.10	107472	196703	1.83	

* Provisional.
Source: Rubber Board.

APPENDIX V

1. Factories in Kerala

Sl. No.	Industry	No. of factories as on*	
		30-6-1970	30-6-1969
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	Canning and preservation of fruits and vegetables ..	9	6
2	Canning and preservation of fish and other sea foods ..	32	30
3	Rice and flour mills ..	100	114
4	Sugar ..	3	3
5	Oil mills ..	283	291
6	Tea factories ..	125	127
7	Cashew factories ..	276	267
8	Starch and other food articles except beverages ..	23	35
9	Beedi & cigar ..	41	59
10	Cotton textiles ..	191	222
11	Knitting ..	9	13
12	Coir ..	149	158
13	Other textiles ..	2	6
14	Umbrella ..	16	16
15	Saw mills ..	306	257
16	Plywood ..	14	12
17	Other timber industries including splints and veneers ..	218	232
18	Paper mills ..	3	3
19	Paper board, straw board and other paper products ..	8	5
20	Printing and binding ..	229	216
21	Rubber and rubber products including tyre retreading ..	155	145
22	Artificial manures ..	11	15
23	Pharmaceuticals ..	22	25
24	Soap ..	7	8
25	Other chemicals including matches ..	76	62
26	Petroleum and refineries ..	5	9
27	Bricks and tiles ..	232	233
28	Glass ..	2	2
29	Pottery, china and earthenware ..	8	9
30	Cement ..	1	1
31	Basic metal industries ..	37	31
32	Metal products ..	110	95

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
33	Agricultural implements	.. 10	10
34	General and jobbing engineering	.. 93	76
35	Other machinery except electrical machinery	.. 23	25
36	Electrical machinery	.. 29	28
37	Marine engines building and repairs	.. 8	10
38	Manufacture of bicycles	.. 6	5
39	Repair of motor vehicles	.. 156	143
40	Other industries not classified above	.. 83	83
	Total	.. 3110	3087

* Provisional

2. Number of joint stock companies (1967-68 to 1969-70)

<i>Year</i>	<i>Public</i>	<i>Private</i>	<i>Total</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1967-68	354	641	995
1968-69	349	662	1011
1969-70	347	681	1028

3. Authorised and paid up capital in the joint stock companies

<i>Year</i>	<i>Authorised capital (Rs. lakhs)</i>			<i>Paid up Capital (Rs. lakhs)</i>		
	<i>Public</i>	<i>Private</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Public</i>	<i>Private</i>	<i>Total</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1967-68	..	..	..	4044.82	1532.92	5577.74
1968-69	15773.67	4539.95	20313.62	4541.58	1563.86	6105.44
1969-70	16230.17	4817.77	21047.94	5237.27	1615.98	6853.25

4. Country-wise export of handloom fabrics from Kerala

Countries	1963-64 Rs.	1964-65 Rs.	1965-66 Rs.	1966-67 Rs.	1967-68 Rs.	1968-69 Rs.	1969-70 Rs.
North America	..	..	..	..	..	6682.62	..
Canada	..	..	..	21992.48	..	36924.25	92602.53
U. S. A.	99953.30	348122.53	1118408.38	319455.15	356250.50	5198.38	406127.96
South America	..	..	..	..	8360.34	..	..
U. K.	152083.88	20191.34	127183.72	260181.87	466776.48	721521.88	398256.14
Denmark	..	..	1335.03	12648.00	76697.68	471998.21	229539.49
Sweden	..	40676.86	78448.01	186996.00	100469.92	90804.29	146051.50
Switzerland	..	..	524.82	525.00	6443.00	26249.03	41935.47
Finland	..	35828.59	68464.41	134278.00	55523.01	217075.36	183022.25
West Germany	..	..	..	..	36692.35	27090.36	184030.89
France	..	..	499.63	990.00	10401.90	..	11362.59
Italy	12746.60	12556.00	3292.70	..	13478.35	6277.81	12238.11
Holland	2753.77	..	2041.11	2041.00	19911.04	15320.26	20057.39
Netherlands	..	..	..	..	..	25591.20	70525.91
Belgium	..	..	..	..	..	..	4262.67
Persia	1035.82	388.00	..	..	..	..	..
Africa	..	..	..	..	50319.25	6682.62	30384.69
Ceylon	1884.28	..	..	..	..	90991.57	..
Malaya	412.20	2327.32	..	..	..	..	204.23
Singapore	..	8989.07	..	..	..	..	..
Australia	..	..	100.00	..	..	7244.97	..
New Zealand	450.88	..	..	..	..	2513.56	1446.70
Austria	..	..	..	..	..	..	2605.94
Total	1271320.73	469079.71	1400297.81	939057.00	1201323.82	1971483.75	1884936.46

**5. Purchase, sales and export of handicrafts products by the Handicrafts Development Corporation
of Kerala during the year 1969-70**
(Rs. in thousands)

Sl. No.	Craft	Purchase		Sales		Export	
		* Value	Percentage	Value	Percentage	Value	Percentage
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1	Ivory	264.31	22.30	116.33	18.24	17.92	44.81
2	Wood	304.13	25.66	154.56	24.23	8.35	20.88
3	Horn	148.15	12.51	40.07	6.28	0.96	2.40
4	Screw pine	22.75	1.92	9.40	1.47	0.29	0.73
5	Kora grass	11.25	0.95	13.78	2.16	0.23	0.57
6	Bell metal	30.61	2.58	23.86	3.75	0.25	0.62
7	Copper and brass	21.61	1.82	29.09	4.56	2.01	5.03
8	Jewellery	66.05	5.57	42.39	6.65	2.31	5.78
9	Toys and dolls	1.92	0.16	4.79	0.75	0.46	1.15
10	Pottery	15.64	1.32	16.04	2.51	0.05	0.13
11	Handloom	185.24	15.64	103.34	16.20	0.38	0.95
12	Miscellaneous	113.35	9.57	84.18	13.20	6.78	16.95
	Total	1185.01	100.00	637.83	100.00	39.99	100.00

* 1st March 1969 to 28th February 1970.

6. Kerala Financial Corporation—applications received, sanctioned and amount disbursed.

(Rs. lakhs)

Particulars	1967-68		1968-69		1969-70	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
A. Corporation Loans						
Applications received	33	168.19	28	154.14	33	110.58
Applications sanctioned	21	102.34	19	114.62	30	114.98
Amount disbursed (A)	15	78.45	16	101.16	23	116.09
B. Agency Loans						
Applications received	74	36.21	72	33.75	53	25.78
Applications sanctioned	61	31.88	62	31.00	52	22.52
Amount disbursed (B)	31	16.23	53	27.98	72	27.50
Total disbursement A + B	46	94.68	69	129.14	95	143.59

7. Kerala Financial Corporation—District-wise analysis of financial assistance to industries as on 31-3-1970

District	Effective sanctions						Amount disbursed						Amount outstanding					
	Small scale		Others		Small scale		Others		Small scale		Others		Small scale		Others			
	Number of Units	Amount Rs.	Number of Units	Amount Rs.	Number of Units	Amount Rs.	Number of Units	Amount Rs.	Number of Units	Amount Rs.	Number of Units	Amount Rs.	Number of Units	Amount Rs.	Number of Units	Amount Rs.		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)		
Alleppey	17	1363900	12	5345800	16	869000.00	12	5243925.00	5	376237.54	8	35383327.05						
Ernakulam	15	2148500	22	14269300	15	1859000.00	20	12697861.23	7	10484822.52	17	9566801.67						
Cannanore	6	1015000	4	2690000	5	685000.00	3	2338231.50	3	245162.68	3	2183123.05						
Kottayam	23	2662000	22	12345000	21	1986400.00	22	1086367.09	10	778475.09	8	6131128.19						
Kozhikode	6	1485000	8	6535900	3	908000.00	8	6294256.91	3	807236.64	8	6131121.25						
Palghat	3	1119150	2	2745000	2	393905.73	2	2397000.00	2	392430.18	2	2245152.35						
Quilon	33	3499225	11	5607500	32	2465225.00	10	5007500.00	11	950397.28	4	3324046.45						
Ticichur	11	1432000	10	8525000	9	1153000.00	9	6299000.00	2	637300.00	8	5747715.85						
Trivandrum	20	2646775	10	5498000	18	2122333.06	8	4898000.00	14	1669146.52	5	3094314.20						
Taluks which have merged with Madras	3	290000	..	..	3	290000.00	..	..	1	11507.39	..	..				
TOTAL	137	17651550	101	63561500	124	12694163.79	94	56039450.73	58	6916375.84	63	41961730.06						

8. Kerala Financial Corporation—Loans disbursed till 1969-70

(Amount in lakhs of Rs.)

I. CORPORATION LOANS

<i>Year</i>	<i>Loans sanctioned (cumulative) Rs.</i>	<i>Loans disbursed (cumulative) Rs.</i>	<i>Loans outstanding (cumulative) Rs.</i>	<i>Net profit before taxation Rs.</i>
1954-55	37.15	33.90	33.90	3.70
1955-56	80.40	62.29	61.88	4.34
1956-57	114.72	87.23	83.90	4.89
1957-58	120.99	98.11	89.19	4.86
1958-59	159.46	133.32	118.50	5.25
1959-60	179.98	150.44	127.09	5.51
1960-61	215.35	172.97	138.38	5.32
1961-62	228.71	197.94	146.55	5.32
1962-63	281.72	229.78	162.04	5.06
1963-64	303.91	265.75	171.56	5.08
1964-65	310.28	288.15	175.70	5.92
1965-66	438.63	333.09	195.41	7.25
1966-67	532.70	391.64	230.37	7.64
1967-68	614.05	470.09	289.51	8.66
1968-69	705.41	571.24	378.94	9.45
1969-70	812.23	687.33	488.78	8.27

II. AGENCY LOANS

<i>Year</i>	<i>Loans sanctioned (cumulative) Rs.</i>	<i>Loans disbursed (cumulative) Rs.</i>	<i>Loans outstanding (cumulative) Rs.</i>
1960-61	16.48	6.95	6.95
1961-62	36.07	19.55	19.18
1962-63	40.24	30.54	22.04
1963-64	50.26	40.54	34.33
1964-65	56.18	48.45	36.10
1965-66	74.00	64.45	44.17
1966-67	89.98	79.43	52.00
1967-68	119.29	95.67	59.40
1968-69	147.40	123.64	79.10
1969-70	168.53	151.15	99.61

9. Kerala Financial Corporation—Amount disbursed to small scale Industries, 1969-70

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Industry type</i>	<i>Amount disbursed</i>	
		<i>No.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	Automobiles Engineering	2	51,000
2	Aluminium Industries	2	88,000
3	Agricultural Implements making	..	23
4	Confectionery manufactures	..	..
5	Carpentry workshops and Furniture marts-furniture manufactured and marketed by the marts	3	1,56,200
6	Chemicals Manufacture	..	29,500
7	Dolls and Toys Manufacture	..	..
8	Electrical Manufacturing Industries	1	50,000
9	Engineering Manufacturing Industries	3	96,606
10	Foundries	4	2,23,042
11	Fruit canning and Preservation of Fruit Products	1	35,000
12	Fabrication of steel works and Galvanising Industry	..	..
13	Ice Factory	1	40,000
14	Lime Manufacture	1	55,990
15	Match Factory	3	49,390
16	Manufacture of splints and Veeners	2	89,201
17	Manufacture of Starch and Sago	3	70,000
18	Manufacture of perfumes, cosmetics and other toilet products except soaps	..	..
19	Manufacture of water proof textile products such as oil	..	..
20	Printing	4	88,000
21	Rubber retreading, dipped goods and mould goods	..	..
22	Soap Manufacture	..	..
23	Steel Metal Industry	4	2,36,928
24	Type foundry works	4	1,03,400
25	Manufacture of bristle and mattress fibre from coconut husk	..	..
26	Solvent extraction Industry	..	..
27	Manufacture of coir mats and mattings	2	92,500
28	Tin can fabrication	1	19,614

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
29	Umbrella manufacturing and fillings	..	..
30	Manufacture of Spectacle frame Industry	..	..
31	Manufacture of Cement articles	4	91,750
32	Marking of textile garments by machanical units	1	24,000
33	Manufacture of rubber crepe sole	..	..
34	Lenses and prisms	..	..
35	Poultry farm equipments Industry	2	38,000
36	Ayurvedic drug manufacturing Industry	2	1,07,000
37	Installation of expellers for crushing of copra	1	34,000
38	Wooden ammunition boxes and cases	1	10,000
39	Bread Manufacturing Units	1	26,860
40	Manufacture of paper cones	..	3,000
41	Waste cotton plant-rope manufacturing	..	..
42	Manufacture of paper bags	..	152
43	Tile Manufacturing Industry	1	49,900
44	Industries not included in revised list	1	39,085
Total		..	19,98,141

10. Amount of financial assistance sanctioned by the Kerala State Industrial Development Corporation since its inception

(Rs. lakhs)

<i>Year</i>	<i>Loans</i>	<i>Under-writing</i>	<i>Direct subscription</i>	<i>Guarantee</i>	<i>Total</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1961-62	..	..	..	..	..
1962-63	42.10	63.00	24.36	6.60	136.06
1963-64	35.00	67.00	2.50	21.25	125.75
1964-65	17.80	35.85	..	49.65	103.30
1965-66	16.00	16.00	35.91	49.02	116.93
1966-67	55.00	7.00	4.00	80.80	146.80
1967-68	45.00	..	..	133.16	178.16
1968-69	17.50	7.00	16.00	11.00	51.50
1969-70	79.75	..	62.35	27.09	169.19
TOTAL	308.15	195.85	145.12	378.57	1027.69

11. Khadi and Village Industries

Statement of production, sales, employment and wages during 1969-70

Industry	Production value in lakhs		Sales value in lakhs		Employment		Wages		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
							Full time in lakhs	Part time	Casual
1. (a) Khadi	13.48	11.85	3445	..	..	..	8.10	..	..
(b) Payyannur Centre	12.38	14.15	3423	..	..	..	5.68	..	..
2. Village Oil Industry	48.55	49.39	287	766	283	..	3.04	(both full time & part time)	..
3. Hand pounding of paddy Industry (PCP. I)	2.27	2.26	44	28	..	..	0.21	163	..
4. Village Pottery	30.15	33.35	2897	244	..	..	19.39	74374	..
5. Fibre	5.03	4.55	837	1081	..	..	1.07	(both full time & part time)	..
6. Blacksmithy & Carpentry	1.22	1.16	66	31	..	..	0.55	..	..
7. Handmade paper	1.88	1.45	227	..	..	..	0.74	..	..
8. Gurkhandasari Industry	20.78	22.42	1105	280	..	..	3.68	4896	..
9. Palmgur Industry	29.29	40.15	217	18250	..	..	26.4	(both full time & part time)	..
10. Bee keeping	15.42	15.42	11551	..	..	..	15.42	..	..
11. Village leather	14.54	15.66	226	196	..	..	2.81	166915	..
12. Lime	5.13	4.18	499	344	..	..	3.47	92523	..
13. N. E. Oil and Soap	4.34	3.87	104	54	3203	..	0.47	8272	7593
14. Cottage Match	0.81	0.77	55	117	..	..	0.12	(both full time & part time)	..

12. Installed capacity of the Hydro-Electric Projects in operation

Sl. No.	Name of project	Basin	Unit	Installed generating capacity in (MW) as on	
				31-3-1969	31-3-1970
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1	Pallivasal	Mudirapuzha	M.W.	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	Sabarigiri	Pamba	”	300.0	300.0
6	Sholayar	Chalakudy	”	54.0	54.0
7	Peringalkuthu	do.	”	32.0	32.0
	TOTAL			546.5	546.5

13. Statement showing total sale and receipts by sale of electricity

Sl. No.	Particulars of receipts	During the year					
		1968-69			1969-70		
(1)	(2)	(3) KWH Sold	(4) Income (in lakhs)	(5) Average revenue per KWH (Rs.)	(6) KWH Sold	(7) Income (in lakhs)	(8) Average revenue per KWH (Rs.)
A. Net revenue by sale of electricity for cash and credit							
1.	<i>Domestic or residential</i>						
	(a) Light and fans	508.50	165.92	32.63	597.46	204.45	34.22
	(b) Small power	111.92	20.17	18.02	111.14	20.47	18.42
2.	<i>Commercial</i>						
	(a) Light and fans	458.78	179.65	39.16	513.10	206.28	40.20
	(b) Small power	75.08	17.83	23.75	93.68	17.55	18.74
3.	<i>Industrial</i>						
	(a) Low and medium voltage	991.13	177.23	17.88	924.88	179.21	19.01
	(b) High voltage	9800.72	332.89	3.40	10541.82	364.12	3.45
4.	<i>Public Lighting</i>	140.94	45.35	32.18	183.57	53.68	29.25
5.	Irrigation—Agricultural dewatering	431.76	41.20	9.54	396.46	42.48	10.72
6.	Public water works and sewage pumping	41.33	3.68	8.91	105.24	6.29	5.98
7.	Other bulk supply	1102.06	86.66	8.51	3901.62	239.42	7.80
Total sale and receipts by sale of electricity		13662.22	1070.58	7.84	17386.97	1333.95	7.67

14. Consumption of Power and Revenue Collected for the year 1969-70

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Category</i>	<i>No. of consumers as on 31-3-1970</i>	<i>Connected load as on 31-3-1970</i>	<i>Energy consumed percentage</i>	<i>Revenue collected percentage</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1	Domestic lights and fans	337604	184679	3.43	15.33
2	Domestic heat and small power	11732	22636	0.64	1.54
3	Commercial lights and fans	97505	52950	2.95	15.46
4	Commercial heat and small power	6162	12401	0.54	1.32
5	Industrial (low and medium voltage)	14736	142737	5.42	13.43
6	Industrial (high voltage)	455	249195	60.63	27.30
7	Irrigation	17601	73235	2.28	3.18
8	Public lighting (No. of street lights 168097)	..	9524	1.06	4.02
9	Water works and sewage pumping	358	3885	0.61	0.47
10	Bulk supply to licensees and others	7	84670	22.44	17.96
	Total	486160	835912	100.00	100.00

15. Power Position

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>1965-66</i>	<i>1966-67</i>	<i>1967-68</i>	<i>1968-69</i>	<i>1969-70</i>	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	
(a)	Installed capacity	M.W.	192.5	360.5	528.5	546.5	546.5
(b)	Electricity generated in the State	M.K.WH.	842.00	1083.11	1407.00	1623.00	2005.6
(c)	Electricity purchased from neighbouring States	do.	116.48	77.99	31.64	18.90	26.18
(d)	Electricity sold to neighbouring States	do.	7.50	8.61	12.06	28.17	30.67

16. Statistics relating to Kerala Power system as on 31-3-1970

Sl. No.	Description	Unit	At the end of the 3rd Plan				During			Achievement during 1969-70
			1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70				
1	Towns and Villages electrified	Nos.	1080	22	15	30				
2	Consumers	Nos.	324111	40884	48927	47618				
3	Street lights installed	Nos.	106996	6193	22690	23195				
4	Generation capacity	MW	192.5	528.5	546.5	546.5				
5	Maximum demand	MW	187.7	240.0	352.7	401.1J				
6	Units Generated	Million KWH Units	842.00	1407.00	1623.00	2005.6				
7	Units sold (including internal sales)	WH	749.73	1206.00	1366.22	1738.70				
8	Units purchased	MKWH	116.48	31.64	18.90	26.18				
9	Puncha load	KW	38208	11350	21577	14880				
10	Total connected load	MW	509.85	86.61	92.73	30.46				
11	Per capita consumption per annum	Unit	44.57	60.5	65.8	68.4				

J Including TNEB offtake.

APPENDIX VI

1. Length of Roads in Kerala 1967-68

District	Under Public Works Department					Others					
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
	Cement for Concrete	Bituminous tarred	Water bound Meccadam	Lower Type	Total	Cements or Concrete	Bituminous tarred	Water bound Maccadam	Lower Type	Total	Grand Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
Trivandrum	331.9*571.31	683.00@450.47@	1736.17	16.50	303.47	24.30	207.52	551.79	2287.96		
Quilon	1.60	676.24	765.54	432.99	1876.37	..	38.39	15.62	186.42	240.43	2116.80
Alleppey	2.80	496.42	570.46	130.86	1200.54	..	1.07	2.44	213.29	218.80	1417.34
Kottayam	18.26	607.03	624.68	278.84	1528.81	3.67	109.20	89.11	208.76	410.74	1939.55
Ernakulam	27.62	962.69	783.46	511.50	2285.27	0.50	192.86	79.51	390.33	663.20	2948.47
Trichur	8.33	736.00	362.12	83.12	1189.57	13.50	92.74	62.46	199.62	368.32	1557.89
Palghat	13.40	665.38	533.60	24.80	1237.18	..	100.64	181.02	354.06	635.72	1872.90
Kozhikode	1.70	893.02	252.20	503.40	1650.32	1.87	78.73	56.51	260.73	397.84	2048.16
Cannanore	2.79	895.03	263.90	487.30	1649.02	..	68.49	25.75	104.83	199.07	1848.09
KERALA	107.89	6503.12	4838.96	2903.28	14353.25	36.04	985.59	536.72	2125.56	3683.91	18037.16

N. B. @ 157.53 Kilometres of road transferred to Panchayat Department.

* 112.50 Kilometres of Urban roads transferred to Trivandrum Corporation.

1. Road maintained by Panchayats and Community Development/N. E. S. Blocks not included.

s. Variation in length of roads due to transfer of roads to Panchayat and Corporation.

2. Number of Motor Vehicles having Valid Registration as on 31-3-1970

Sl. No.	District	Goods vehicles	Stage Carriage	Taxi Cars	Cars	Jeep	Motor Cycles	Auto Rickshaws	Tractor Trailer	Others	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
1	Trivandrum	2153	1883	841	5584	772	3388	3	..	510	15134
2	Quilon	1187	306	1145	3238	234	914	..	29	3	7056
3	Alleppey	705	415	723	2411	59	935	7	43	..	5298
4	Kottayam	1619	929	888	3671	880	1193	81	187	156	9654
5	Ernakulam	2185	535	1598	5718	329	2901	188	229	..	13683
6	Trichur	1053	498	1051	1993	94	1181	..	142	9	6029
7	Palghat	816	399	591	2133	210	765	59	612	..	5585
8	Malappuram	462	177	260	920	..	139	1	128	14	2101
9	Kozhikode	1391	467	293	3352	1489	1021	321	197	265	8796
10	Cannanore	887	409	625	1821	213	415	309	83	..	4772
	KERALA	12458	6018	8065	30841	4290	12860	969	1650	957	78108

3. Kerala Road Transport Corporation Route distance and number of passengers

Transport District	No. of routes		Route distance K. M.		Gross distance operated in lakhs		No. of passengers carried in lakhs	
	1968-69	1969-70	1968-69	1969-70	1968-69	1969-70	1968-69	1969-70
Trivandrum Central	211	256	8107	9219	191.81	205.52	522.95	596.92
Trivandrum City	325	328	3845	3865	84.74	86.98	485.35	527.90
Quilon	59	71	2857	3135	85.55	96.79	272.57	315.62
Kottarakara	46	68	1803	2456	41.08	50.38	138.94	167.34
Kottayam	98	124	4939	6944	153.02	163.88	398.30	424.32
Alleppey	38	41	1864	1954	66.68	70.54	221.36	235.51
Ernakulam	48	69	3337	4063	63.97	83.97	138.07	159.46
Alwaye	49	59	1571	1663	50.26	66.50	183.54	208.88
Trichur	45	71	5384	6407	76.57	115.12	114.16	175.96
Kozhikode	43	64	4612	6966	80.23	108.55	+80.70	125.50
Workshop and Offices	..	..	..	..	2.69	2.94	..	..
Total	936	1123	35679	44320	896.60	1051.17	2555.94	2927.41

4. Revenue and expenditure of Kerala Road Transport Corporation

(Rs. in lakhs)

<i>Year</i>	<i>Revenue</i>	<i>Expenditure</i>	<i>Net Surplus/Deficit</i>
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
1969-70	1166.58	1229.45	-62.87

APPENDIX 6.5

**Revenue and expenditure of the Water Transport Section
of Road Transport Corporation**

(Rs. in lakhs)

<i>Year</i>	<i>Revenue</i>	<i>Expenditure</i>	<i>Net deficit</i>
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
1969-70	10.31	14.74	4.43

6. Number and tonnage of Steamers and Sailing Vessels which called at the intermediate and minor Ports of Kerala, 1969-70

	(1)	Coastal/		Steamers			Sailing Vessels			Total	
		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	
Alleppey	C		68	308951	68	308951		
Calicut (including Beypore)	F		75	65464	550	52683	625	118147			
Trivandrum	F		27	110978	20	2619	47	13597			
Quilon	C		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	F		1	2385	..	..	1	2385		
	C		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	F		22	80264	..	..	22	80264		
Koithottam	C		..	..	8	929	8	929		
	F		6	25408	..	..	6	25408		
Ponnani	C		..	..	48	11180	48	11180		
	F		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Badagara	C		..	..	2	919	2	919		
	F		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Azheckkal	C		4	56	230	19663	234	19719			
	F		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tellicherry	C		..	..	49	6300	49	6300		
	F		1	3860	..	..	1	3860		
Cannanore	C		..	..	63	7743	63	7743		
	F		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kasaragode	C		12	100	20	753	32	853			
	F		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
ALL	C		91	65620	970	100170	1061	165790			
	F		125	531846	20	2619	145	534465			
Total for 1969-70			216	597466	990	102789	1206	700255			
Total for 1968-69			280	850205	1503	142695	1783	992900			
Total for 1967-68			364	958696	1500	140248	1864	1098944			

C: Coastal,

F: Foreign

7. Import and Export tonnage of cargo handled at the intermediate and minor ports of Kerala 1969-70
(in tonnes)

Sl.No.	Ports	Import			Export			Total		
		Coastal	Foreign	Total	Coastal	Foreign	Total	Coastal	Foreign	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1	Alleppey	..	10089	10089	..	17598	17598	..	27687	27687
2	Calicut (including Beypore)	18053	105044	123097	70338	10895	21238	88391	115939	204330
3	Trivandrum	..	6509	6509	..	..	..	..	6509	6509
4	Quilon	2176	53929	56105	..	4094	4094	2176	58023	60199
5	Koiltthottam	..	..	..	..	51463	51463	..	51463	51463
6	Ponnani	1250	..	1250	..	..	..	1250	..	1250
7	Badagara	285	..	285	..	..	..	285	..	285
8	Azhikkal	5439	..	5439	13283	..	13283	18722	..	18722
9	Tellicherry	5014	..	5014	1933	109	2042	6947	109	7056
10	Cannanore	7845	..	7845	1203	..	1203	9048	..	9048
11	Kasaragode	422	..	422	15	..	15	437	..	437
	Total for 1969-70	40484	175571	216055	86772	84159	170931	127256	259730	386986
	Total for 1968-69	52631	166423	219054	162052	65396	227448	214683	231819	446502
	Total for 1967-68	61418	237749	299167	121342	59267	180609	182760	297016	479776

8. Revenue from the Intermediate and Minor Ports of Kerala

Ports	Revenue during 1968-69	Revenue during 1969-70	Percentage increase or decrease
	Rs.	Rs.	
1. Alleppey	1,90,856	1,63,554	-14.3
2. Calicut (including Beypore)	6,73,982	4,77,592	-29.1
3. Trivandrum	7,393	11,763	+59.1
4. Quilon	1,00,473	1,00,149	-0.3
5. Koilthottam	24,495	63,979	+161.2
6. Ponnani	2,556	2,751	+7.6
7. Badagara	7,101	1,226	-82.7
8. Azhikal	90,540	80,734	-10.8
9. Tellicherry	15,320	13,764	-10.2
10. Cannanore	16,413	15,561	-5.2
11. Kasargode	925	1,037	+12.1
Total	11,30,054	9,32,110	-17.5

9. Principal Exports (Coastal and Foreign) from Cochin Port

Sl. No.	Commodities	1968-69		1969-70	
		Quantity	Percentage	Quantity	Percentage
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1.	Coir products	51992	3.70	47468	3.33
2.	Cashewnuts and Kernels	82006	5.83	71327	5.00
3.	Tea	48208	3.43	44145	3.10
4.	Mineral sand and ores	5406	0.38	6656	0.47
5.	Coconuts	11955	0.85	8675	0.61
6.	Rubber	46381	3.30	42165	2.96
7.	Pepper	19631	1.40	21824	1.53

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
8	Cement	2275	0.16	2053	0.14
9	Copra	45076	2.20	44547	3.12
10	Coconut oil	3720	0.26	2487	0.17
11	Cotton waste	1692	0.12	1449	0.10
12	Prawns and Fish	23618	1.68	27163	1.91
13	Cashew shell Liquid	9881	0.70	8785	0.62
14	All other commodities	1055195	74.99	1096972	76.94
	Total	1407036	100.00	1425718	100.00

10. Principal imports (coastal and foreign) into Cochin port

(In tonnes)

Sl. No.	Commodities	1968-69		1969-70	
		Quantity	Percentage	Quantity	Percentage
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1	Rice, Paddy, Other grains & pulses	508968	13.45	216789	6.44
2	Coal	6435	0.17	6504	0.19
3	Cashewnuts	131547	3.48	102082	3.03
4	Sugar	48	..	45	..
5	Machinery, hardware etc.	41396	1.09	34139	1.01
6	Chemicals	4385	0.12	8699	0.26
7	Oil cakes	24	..	207	..
8	Oil seeds including Copra and groundnuts	7143	0.19	8884	0.27
9	Salt	30313	0.80	49719	1.48
10	Cotton raw	19709	0.52	31156	0.93
11	Manure	156907	4.15	129224	3.84
12	Provision and spices	583	0.02	469	..
13	All other commodities (including crude oil)	2875042	76.01	2780512	82.55
	Total	3782500	100.00	3368429	100.00

APPENDIX VII

1. Foreign Exports from the Ports of Kerala

Sl. No.	Commodity	Unit	1967-68		1968-69		1969-70 *	
			Qty.	Value (Rs. lakhs)	Qty.	Value (Es. lakhs)	Qty.	Value (Rs. lakhs)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1	Cardamom	Tonne	533	243.45	401	216.93	450	359.86
2	Cashew Kernels	"	56220	5091.81	61560	5790.18	56415	5363.89
3	Cashew Shell Oil	000' Ltrs.	7920	115.98	9465	114.82	6903	84.92
4	Coffee	Tonne	17599	1013.60	10388	927.95	15775	904.58
5	Coir and Coir Products	"	61638	1357.38	55918	1329.62	51841	1311.44
6	Ginger	"	1811	60.08	767	41.51	926	95.88
7	Lemongrass Oil	000' Ltrs.	304	73.93	116	51.72	209	97.69
8	Marine Products including Frog legs	Tonne	14598	1599.32	18630	2131.67	20852	2600.23
9	Oil cake	"	1730	8.20	5514	32.51	2784	14.00
10	Pepper	"	25104	1298.93	17775	918.67	19772	1561.71
11	Rubber Manufactures	Val.	..	15.51	..	7.26	..	16.45
12	Tea	Tonne	47277	3346.23	41557	2779.28	40316	2316.57
13	Wood & Timber	Val.	..	355.95	..	404.26	..	550.71
14	Sundries	..	..	1252.67	..	1226.79	..	1172.65
	Total		..	15833.04	..	15973.16	..	16453.58

*Provisional

Foreign Imports into the Ports of Kerala

Sl. No.	Commodity	Unit	July 1968 to December 1968		July 1969 to December 1969	
			Qty.	Value (Rs. lakhs)	Qty.	Value (Rs. lakhs)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1	Cashewnut (raw)	Tonne	69356	1117.29	64973	1092.68
2	Chemicals	Val.	..	329.34	..	137.86
3	Chemical Manure	Tonne	120678	272.73	69818	164.81
4	Copra	"	2352	56.77	6017	97.84
5	Cotton Raw & Waste	"	11317	349.22	45479	800.58
6	Drugs and machines	Val.	..	3.94	..	0.38
7	Grains—Rice	Tonne	157991	1777.63	115947	1221.08
8	" Wheat	"	57864	435.45	10046	154.43
9	" Other food grains	"	8140	94.99	816	15.10
10	Machinery	Val.	..	1141.74	..	687.08
11	Metals, Minerals & Ores including Iron & Steel	"	..	288.24	..	158.73
12	Mutton Tallow	Tonne	3693	45.75	1264	26.39
13	Paper & Paste Board	"	2718	31.99	6615	79.44
14	Petroleum—Crude	"	1218273	1082.89	1080507	965.15
15	Rubber—Raw	"	158	5.32	838	37.68
16	Sulphur	"	15749	85.81	19840	95.12
17	Vegetable Oil	000' Ltre	510	17.50	693	21.91
18	Wood Pulp	Tonne	3794	60.31	4228	69.61
19	Sundries	"	..	380.36	..	451.90
	Total		..	7277.27	..	6277.77

APPENDIX VIII

I. Working class consumer price index numbers of different centres in Kerala

Sl. No.	Name of Centre	Consumer Price Indices for the years										
		1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	(January to November)
1	Trivandrum	474	487	500	553	605	675	728	791	829	861	
2	Quilon	403	507	509	567	637	686	731	787	812	846	
3	Punalur	473	503	516	562	598	644	698	752	794	830	
4	Alleppey	461	466	492	549	598	668	734	786	815	846	
5	Changanacherry	468	472	485	554	624	691	747	797	827	858	
6	Kottayam	470	485	495	557	625	689	750	809	835	868	
7	Alwaye	479	488	511	582	628	676	731	781	817	853	
8	Ernakulam	493	489	517	577	632	698	749	799	837	875	
9	Trichur	484	491	510	575	628	699	749	800	837	868	
10	Chalakudy	489	489	507	580	629	686	750	808	845	871	
11	Munnar	477	468	472	510	552	604	656	716	759	793	
12	Sherthalai	..	462	496	552	610	664	725	774	799	832	
13	Kozhikode	501	512	529	606	665	736	793	855	901	944	
	KERALA*	478	484	501	560	614	673	729	783	817	850	

* State average for 12 centres excluding Kozhikode.

Base for Kozhikode is average prices for the year ended 1936—100.

Base for other centres is August 1939—100.

2. Statement showing the Consumer Price Index Numbers for selected Centres in the State for the year 1970

Sl. No.	Centre	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.
1	Trivandrum	853	863	845	848	857	863	859	864	873	869	873
2	Quilon	836	848	832	837	845	851	849	849	858	853	857
3	Punalur	821	831	815	820	831	838	830	833	840	834	839
4	Alleppey	839	848	831	834	841	847	844	851	859	852	856
5	Changanacherry	849	861	843	847	855	862	858	862	871	863	864
6	Kottayam	855	866	851	856	865	874	869	875	882	875	876
7	Alwaye	843	854	838	843	851	859	854	857	864	858	861
8	Ernakulam	866	878	860	864	871	878	874	880	886	883	886
9	Trichur	863	874	857	861	867	873	767	871	872	872	874
10	Chalakudy	863	875	857	861	869	876	869	876	882	875	875
11	Munnar	782	791	774	775	785	797	800	804	811	804	805
12	Sherthalai	822	832	815	819	829	837	830	837	847	840	844
13	Kozhikode	933	947	928	934	943	950	943	949	958	950	954
	KERALA*	841	852	835	839	847	855	850	855	863	857	859

*State average for 12 centres excluding Kozhikode.

Base for Kozhikode is average price for the year ended June 1936—100.

Base for other centres is August 1939—100.

3. Consumer Price Index Numbers—for Industrial Workers
Base Year 1960—100

<i>Centre</i>	1970											
	<i>January</i>	<i>February</i>	<i>March</i>	<i>April</i>	<i>May</i>	<i>June</i>	<i>July</i>	<i>August</i>	<i>September</i>			
All India	177	177	179	181	183	185	186	187	188			
Jamshedpur	167	169	173	176	180	184	187	188	188			
Madras-City	167	166	164	163	164	167	169	170	171			
Bombay	175	175	176	179	180	182	183	181	182			
Bangalore	182	180	181	180	180	184	185	186	187			
Calcutta	170	170	172	173	177	182	184	185	189			
Delhi	186	187	190	190	191	195	196	199	200			
Nagpur	181	180	181	181	184	185	185	187	191			

Source: R. B. I. Monthly Bulletin.

4. Retail Prices of Essential Commodities in Kerala

Sl. No.	Commodities	Unit	Average Prices for	
			12/1969	11/1970
1	Rice (F. P.)	Kg.	1.03	1.04
2	Rice (O. M.)	„	1.53	1.44
3	Dhall	„	1.59	2.02
4	Redgram	„	1.50	1.36
5	Greengram	„	1.40	1.53
6	Blackgram	„	1.29	1.47
7	Coconut Oil	Litre	6.46	7.79
8	Corriander	Kg.	2.50	3.74
9	Chillies	„	7.83	6.66
10	Onions	„	0.69	0.51
11	Tamarind	„	1.59	2.34
12	Jaggery (Canegur)	„	1.16	1.55
13	Coconut	100	59.03	74.06
14	Tapioca	Kg.	0.25	0.32
15	Tea	„	7.78	8.69
16	Coffee	„	9.17	11.51
17	Milk (Cow's)	Litre	1.44	1.48
18	Firewood	M.T.	52.88	55.98

5. Wholesale Price Index of Agricultural Commodities (Kerala)

(Base 1952-53—100)

<i>Group</i>	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970 <i>Av. up to</i> <i>November</i>
Food grains	131	128	124	150	135	149	155	181	208	209
Sugar (Molasses)	81	98	157	143	117	153	256	289	175	170
Condiments & Spices	125	156	111	140	178	158	179	179	212	239
Fruits & Vegetables	95	93	89	114	154	167	185	214	196	215
Food Crops	122	125	117	142	145	154	167	190	205	213
Oil Seeds	141	153	159	156	230	244	272	273	262	367
Plantation Crops	112	100	108	109	114	130	118	123	133	140
Non-Food Crops	132	128	144	142	195	209	226	228	223	299
All Crops	126	130	127	142	163	174	188	204	212	245

6. Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices—Kerala

KERALA (Base: 1961-62—100)

INDIA (Base: 1961-62—100)

	1962	1965	1969	1962	1965	1969
1 Rice	80.64	85.05	130.11	107.4	142.0	193.1
2 Molasses	70.56	84.24	126.14	98.1	127.7	175.4
3 Condiments and Spices	117.00	133.50	159.00	102.4	115.3	140.9
4 Fruits and vegetables	59.52	98.56	125.12	104.2	129.1	168.7
5 Food crops	82.50	95.70	135.43			
6 Oil Seeds	88.74	133.40	152.19			
7 Plantation Crops	96.00	109.44	127.97			
8 Non-Food Crops	87.04	132.60	151.91			
9 All Crops	87.10	109.21	141.91			
				<i>Food articles</i>		
				<i>Industrial Raw materials</i>		
				<i>Manufactures</i>		
				<i>General Index</i>		

**7. Index Numbers of Parity between prices received
Farmers (Kerala)**

(Base: 1952-53—100)

<i>Year</i>	<i>Index No. of Prices received by farmers</i>	<i>Index Numbers</i>		<i>Index No. of Prices Paid by farmers</i>	<i>Parity Index</i>
		<i>Domestic expenditure</i>	<i>Farm Cultivation Cost</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	146	222	97
1969	212	209	259	232	92
1970 (up to November)	251	217	270	242	104

APPENDIX IX

1. Per Capita, Government Expenditure on Education in various States

Sl. No.	STATE	Per Capita Expenditure (Rs.)	
		1968-69	1969-70
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	Andhra Pradesh	10.54	12.22
2	Assam	13.93	16.27
3	Bihar	5.66	8.65
4	Gujarat	11.68	13.22
5	Hariyana	14.75	16.41
6	Jammu and Kashmir	18.40	19.97
7	Kerala	22.86	25.18
8	Madhya Pradesh	10.94	11.66
9	Maharashtra	14.64	14.86
10	Mysore	13.20	15.28
11	Nagaland	..	64.65
12	Orissa	9.22	9.73
13	Punjab	17.92	18.97
14	Rajasthan	12.41	14.82
15	Tamilnadu	15.55	16.09
16	Uttar Pradesh	6.88	7.87
17	West Bengal	10.81	13.69
	INDIA	10.08	12.53

2. Literacy rates in the various States—1961

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>STATES</i>	<i>Percentage of Literates</i>		
		<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Persons</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	Andhra Pradesh	30.2	12.0	21.2
2	Assam	37.3	16.0	27.4
3	Bihar	29.8	6.9	18.4
4	Gujarat	41.1	19.1	30.5
5	Jammu and Kashmir	17.0	4.3	11.0
6	Kerala	55.0	38.9	46.8
7	Madhya Pradesh	27.0	6.7	17.1
8	Madras	44.5	18.2	31.4
9	Maharashtra	42.0	16.8	29.8
10	Mysore	36.1	14.2	26.4
11	Orissa	34.7	8.6	21.7
12	Punjab	33.0	14.1	24.2
13	Rajasthan	23.7	5.8	15.2
14	Uttar Pradesh	27.3	7.0	17.6
15	West Bengal	40.1	17.0	29.3
	INDIA	34.4	12.9	24.0

3. 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				
(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*	2808	4130	6938	814	1736	2550	440	943	1383	4062	6809	10871
1970-71	2800	4088	6888	808	1735	2543	441	941	1382	4049	6764	10813

*The figures furnished in the Economic Review 1969 was only provisional.

4. Standard-wise Number of pupils in Schools

Standard	Number of pupils		
	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
I	797279	791867	800470
II	695577	706260	715421
III	650906	657269	668931
IV	593019	613653	623723
Sub-Total I-IV	2736781	2769049	2808545
V	482668	496219	512563
VI	376510	399276	414988
VII	316861	324819	338712
Sub-Total V-VII	1176039	1220314	1266263
VIII	290085	298112	308697
IX	240489	251397	259480
X	171810	159781	156547
Sub-Total VIII-X	702384	709290	724724
Grand Total	4615204	4698653	4799532

5. Number of Teachers, Training Schools and intake capacity—1970-71

Sl.No.	District	No. of teachers training Schools			Intake capacity		
		Government	Private	Total	Government	Private	Total
(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	3	7	10	120	360	480
7	Palghat	3	4	7	180	210	390
8	Malappuram	2	3	5	90	150	240
9	Kozhikode	3	2	5	150	120	270
10	Cannanore	4	3	7	240	120	360
	STATE	31	74	105	1710	3300	5010

6. Polytechnics in Kerala—1970-71

Sl.No.	District	No. of Polytechnics			Intake capacity (sanctioned)		
		Govt.	Private	Total	Govt.	Private	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1	Trivandrum	1*	..	1	174	..	174
2	Quilon	..	1	1	..	144	144
3	Alleppey	..	2	2	..	288	288
4	Kottayam	1	..	1	96	..	96
5	Ernakulam	1	..	1	240	..	240
6	Trichur	1	2	3	144	240	384
7	Palghat	†	..	..	..	..	..
8	Malappuram	1	1	2	96	116	212
9	Kozhikode	1	..	1	246	..	246
10	Cannanore	1	1	2	138	60	198
	STATE	7	7	14	1134	848	1982

Intake capacity inclusive of part time courses.

* During 1969-70 there were three Polytechnics. This includes the School of Arts, Trivandrum and Textile Technology. The School of Arts is not considered under Polytechnics now and the textile technology is merged with the Central Polytechnic, Trivandrum. With the result during 1970-71 there is only one Polytechnic.

† The School of Printing Technology Shoranur was included under Polytechnic during 1969-70. Now it is considered separately.

7. Industrial Training Institutes in Kerala—1970-71

Sl.No.	District	No. of I. T. Is.			Intake capacity		
		Govt.	Private	Total	Govt.	Private	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1	Trivandrum	2	4	6	1404	352	1756
2	Quilon	1	2	3	502	240	742
3	Alleppey	1	8	9	496	1008	1504
4	Kottayam	1	3	4	468	120	588
5	Ernakulam	1	7	8	742	472	1214
6	Trichur	1	..	1	738	..	738
7	Palghat	1	..	1	670	..	670
8	Malappuram	..	1	1	..	16	16
9	Kozhikode	1	..	1	318	..	318
10	Cannanore	1	1	2	662	32	694
	STATE	10	26	36	6000	2240	8240

8. District-wise number of Arts and Science Colleges in Kerala and number of Students 1969-70

Sl. No.	District	Number of Colleges			Number of students		
		Govt.	Private	Total	Govt.	Private	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1	Trivandrum	4	11	15	7722	11983	19705
2	Quilon	..	13	13	..	18795	18795
3	Alleppey	..	12	12	..	14788	14788
4	Kottayam	..	19	19	..	23737	23737
5	Ernakulam	2	15	17	2834	17644	20478
6	Trichur	..	13	13	..	13886	13886
7	Palghat	3	6	9	5674	3651	9325
8	Malappuram	..	4	4	..	2224	2224
9	Kozhikode	2	8	10	1672	12803	14475
10	Cannanore	2	6	8	2455	2829	5284
	STATE	13	107	120	20357	122340	142697

9. District-wise Number of Training Colleges in Kerala and Enrolment

Sl. No.	District	Number of Training Colleges			Enrolment		
		Govt.	Private	Total	Govt.	Private	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1	Trivandrum	1	2	3	200	240	440
2	Quilon	..	2	2	..	241	241
3	Alleppey	..	3	3	..	361	361
4	Kottayam	..	4	4	..	509	509
5	Ernakulam	..	2	2	..	293	293
6	Trichur	1	..	1	118	..	118
7	Palghat	..	1	1	..	111	111
8	Malappuram	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	Kozhikode	1	1	2	145	120	265
10	Cannanore	1	..	1	118	..	118
	STATE	4	15	19	581	1815	2396

10. Per capita expenditure on Health Services

Sl. No.	State	Estimated per capita expenditure (Rs.)	
		1968-69	1969-70*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	Andhra Pradesh	4.46	5.27
2	Assam	4.51	5.28
3	Bihar	2.08	3.05
4	Gujarat	5.40	6.18
5	Haryana	4.06	5.80
6	Jammu and Kashmir	9.28	10.10
7	Kerala	6.61	6.96
8	Madhya Pradesh	3.89	4.97
9	Maharashtra	6.17	7.47
10	Mysore	4.09	4.95
11	Nagaland	32.09	41.63
12	Orissa	3.97	4.96
13	Punjab	5.06	6.06
14	Rajasthan	6.06	7.01
15	Tamilnadu	5.29	5.90
16	Uttar Pradesh	2.71	3.57
17	West Bengal	5.49	5.82
	INDIA	4.31	5.16

*Provisional.

Note: The figures furnished in the Economic Review 1969 were provisional. The figures given for 1968-69 in the above table are based on actuals.

11. Medical Institutions and beds in Kerala—District-wise

Sl. No.	District	Number of Institutions		Number of beds	
		1968-69	1969-70	1968-69	1969-70
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1	Trivandrum	60	60	4306	4282
2	Quilon	53	53	1305	1297
3	Alleppey	52	52	2525	2541
4	Kottayam	53	53	1407	1775
5	Ernakulam	71	73	2446	2449
6	Trichur	54	56	2863	2881
7	Palghat	64	52	1192	1029
8	Malappuram	..	38	..	607
9	Kozhikode	69	41	2816	2893
10	Cannanore	53	56	1419	1415
	KERALA	529	534	20279	21169

12. Medical Institutions and Beds in Kerala as on 31-3-1970

Sl. No.	District	Hospitals		Secondary Health Centre		Primary Health Centre		Dispensaries	
		Institutions	Beds	Institutions	Beds	Institutions	Beds	Institutions	Beds
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1	Trivandrum	15	3613	1	124	18	164	20	74
2	Quilon	9	897	..	..	19	212	21	102
3	Alleppey	10	2038	..	..	20	176	18	109
4	Kottayam	10	1412	..	..	17	181	24	182
5	Ernakulam	17	1839	..	..	19	189	30	147
6	Trichur	16	2491	..	..	18	134	18	55
7	Palghat	9	719	..	..	11	107	30	151
8	Malappuram	6	453	..	..	12	54	18	48
9	Kozhikode	7	2490	..	..	15	54	16	86
10	Cannanore	9	1237	..	..	13	56	32	122
	KERALA	108	17189	1	124	162	1327	227	1076

12. Medical Institutions—(Contd.)

Sl. No.	District	T. B. Centres		M. C. H. Centres		Mobile Dental Hospital		Grant-in-aid Institutions		Total	
		Institutions	Beds	Institutions	Beds	Institutions	Beds	Institutions	Beds	Institutions	Beds
(1)	(2)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
1	Trivandrum	1	12	1	20	1	..	3	275	60	4282
2	Quilon	4	86	..	..	..	..	..	..	53	1297
3	Alleppey	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	218	52	2541
4	Kottayam	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	53	1775
5	Ernakulam	4	40	..	..	..	..	3	234	73	2449
6	Trichur	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	201	56	2881
7	Palghat	1	52	..	..	..	..	1	..	52	1029
8	Malappuram	2	52	..	..	..	..	..	..	38	607
9	Kozhikode	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	263	41	2893
10	Cannanore	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	56	1415
	KERALA	20	242	1	20	1	..	14	1191	534	21169

**13. Districtwise distribution of Institutions and Beds under the
Indigenous systems of Medicine (as on 31-3-1970)**

<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	5	290	24
2	Quilon	3	50	30
3	Alleppey	6	60	31
4	Kottayam	5	160	21
5	Ernakulam	8	120	33
6	Trichur	8	193	51
7	Palghat	4	60	36
8	Kozhikode	4	50	37
9	Cannanore	3	40	32
	KERALA	46	963	295

14. District-wise Achievements of Family Planning Programme

Sl. No.	District	1968-69			1969-70			I.U.C.D.	
		Vasectomy	P.P.S.	Total No. of Sterilisation	Vasectomy	P.P.S.	Total No. of Sterilisation		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1	Trivandrum	8168	3987	12155	9765	4724	4465	9189	7480
2	Quilon	7186	1910	9096	4931	5798	2249	8047	6274
3	Alleppey	7436	1204	8640	4400	7363	1420	8783	6872
4	Kottayam	5994	1456	7450	3214	4269	1762	6031	4135
5	Ernakulam	8531	2121	10652	3837	5353	2798	8151	3337
6	Trichur	4379	1137	5516	2434	3493	1463	4956	2676
7	Palghat	2964	458	3422	4556	2338	585	2923	3952
8	Malappuram	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	Kozhikode	7356	1655	9011	1620	5696	2123	7819	1519
10	Cannanore	5696	1137	6833	1308	3108	1539	4647	1463
	KERALA	57710	15065	72775	36065	42142	18404	60546	37708

15. Number of Backward Class Students benefited by Scholarships and Stipends—1968-69

Sl. No.	Category	Number of students benefited			Expenditure incurred (Rs. lakhs)				
		Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes	O.B.C.	Total	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes	O.B.C.	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1	Professional and Technical Courses	278	13	246					10.68
		236637	12815	116630	366082	39.91	4.08	20.04	64.03
4	Post-metric studies	6043	347	25747	32137	50.92	3.16	86.65	140.73
	Total	244464	13239	143383	401086	111.87	7.87	127.25	246.99
	O. B. C.—Other Backward Classes.								

14. District-wise Achievements of Family Planning Programme

Sl. No.	District	1968-69				1969-70			
		Vasectomy	P.P.S.	Total No. of Sterilisation	I.U.C.D.	Vasectomy	P.P.S.	Total No. of Sterilisation	I.U.C.D.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1	Trivandrum	8168	3987	12155	9765	4724	4465	9189	7480
2	Quilon	7186	1910	9096	4931	5798	2249	8047	6274
3	Alleppey	7436	1204	8640	4400	7363	1420	8783	6872
4	Kottayam	5994	1456	7450	3214	4269	1762	6031	4135
5	Ernakulam	8531	2121	10652	3837	5353	2798	8151	3337
6	Trichur	4379	1137	5516	2434	3493	1463	4956	2676
7	Palghat	2964	458	3422	4556	2338	585	2923	3952
8	Malappuram	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	Kozhikode	7356	1655	9011	1620	5696	2123	7819	1519
10	Cannanore	5696	1137	6833	1308	3108	1539	4647	1463
	KERALA	57710	15065	72775	36065	42142	18404	60546	37708

15. Number of Backward Class Students benefited by Scholarships and Stipends--1968-69

Sl. No.	Category	Number of students benefited			Expenditure incurred (Rs. lakhs)				
		Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes	O.B.C.	Total	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes	O.B.C.	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1	Professional and Technical Courses	278	13	246	537	13.50	0.53	17.54	31.57
2	Vocational courses	1506	64	760	2330	7.54	0.10	3.02	10.68
3	Pre-metric studies (Lumpsum grants)	236637	12815	116630	366082	39.91	4.08	20.04	64.03
4	Post-metric studies	6043	347	25747	32137	50.92	3.16	86.65	140.73
	Total	244464	13239	143383	401086	111.87	7.87	127.25	246.99

O. B. C.—Other Backward Classes.