

ECONOMIC REVIEW

KERALA

1972

PREPARED BY
THE STATE PLANNING BOARD
TRIVANDRUM

1973

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P R E F A C E

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

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CHAPTER I

GENERAL REVIEW

The National Economy

1. *National Income:*

The national income in 1971-72 is estimated to have grown at a rate of less than 2 percent as against the rate of growth of 7.3 percent in 1969-70 and 4.6 percent in 1970-71. In terms of current prices, the income in 1971-72 may roughly be estimated at Rs. 36,000 crores. If the stipulated growth rate over the plan period is to be achieved, the growth rate in 1972-73 and 1973-74 should be over 7 percent which is unlikely to be achieved. On present reckoning, the rate of growth in 1972-73 is estimated to be not more than that which obtained in 1971-72.

1.2 Both the agricultural and industrial sectors account for the deceleration in the over-all growth rate. Agricultural production which had increased by 6.7 percent in 1969-70 and 7.3 percent in 1970-71, declined by 1.7 percent in 1971-72 and, on present indications, is expected to register some further decline in 1972-73. The set-back occurred mainly due to adverse weather conditions during the Kharif season. Industrial growth rate per annum fell from 7.5 percent in 1969 to 3.1 percent in 1970 and to 2.9 percent in 1971. However, during 1972, the rate of industrial expansion showed some pick-up. The index of production in the first eight months of 1972 showed an increase of 7.4 percent over the level reached in January-August 1971. For the year as a whole, the index is expected to show an increase of 7 percent. The reasons for the tardy growth of the industrial sector have been mainly paucity of certain essential rawmaterials such as steel, nonferrous metals, cotton and oilseeds and power and transport bottlenecks affecting specially coal and cement industries.

1.3 There has been a slide-back in food production from 108 million tonnes in 1970-71 to 104 million tonnes in 1971-72 and to an estimated 100 million tonnes in 1972-73. This decline in production has necessitated import of two million tonnes of wheat from U. S. A., Canada and Argentina. The fall in agricultural output is attributed more to erratic monsoons than to the inadequacy of the strategy of agricultural development. For instance, the estimated area covered by HYP in 1971-72 was 17.9 million hectares as against 14.6 million hectares in 1970-71 and 11.4 million in 1969-70. The progress achieved under multiple cropping however has not been adequate and the area of 1.8 million hectares covered in 1971-72 was the same as in 1970-71. Consumption of fertilisers in 1971-72 is estimated at 2.6 million tonnes as compared to 2.2 million tonnes in the previous year. Utilisation of irrigation potential was of the same order in 1971-72 as in the previous year.

2. Prices:

Wholesale prices showed an increase of 13 percent in 1972 over the previous years' level. The index which stood at 187.3 at the end of 1971 increased to 211.7 at the end of 1972 with 1962 as the base (100). The big increase in the indices for various commodities were mostly in respect of food articles, though the highest was in oil cakes, whose index moved up from 185.9 to 266.2. The increase was two points or less in the case of fibres, transport equipment, leather products, rubber products and paper products. There was, however, a steep fall in the case of Jute manufactures whose index had come down from 195.7 to 182.2. Textiles and silk and rayon manufactures showed marginal decline. The vital shortage in both agricultural and industrial output added substantially to the inflationary pressure in the economy which had been building up already on account of the deficit expenditure which was a hang over of the Indo-Pakistan conflict. The following table brings out the relation between growing money supply and rising prices.

Selected Financial Indicators

(Amount in Rs. Crores)

	End of 1970	End of 1971	End of 1972	Variation in 1971 over 1970 (%)	Variation in 1972 over 1971 (%)
1. Money supply with the Public	6793	7679	8568	13.04	11.58
2. Money supply including time deposits	10076	11597	13362	15.09	15.22
3. Scheduled Commercial Banks:					
(a) Deposits	5685	6856	8146	20.60	18.81
(b) Credit extension	4452	4966	5398	11.55	8.70
(c) Investment in Government Securities	1346	1633	2151	21.32	31.72
4. Reserve Bank's credit to Government	3538	4410	5238	24.65	18.77
5. Total Bank credit to Government (3C+4)	4884	6043	7389	23.73	22.24
6. Index number of wholesale prices (1961-62=100)	181.2	187.3	211.7	3.36	13.03

1 5 It will be seen from the foregoing data that though the rate of increase in money supply in 1972 was lower at 11.58 percent as compared with 13.04 percent in the previous year, the rate of growth of output in the economy was much less, and this perhaps accounts for the steep price rise in 1972 which was as high as 13 percent compared with rise of 3.36 percent in the previous year.

Bank Deposit and Credit Extension:

1 6 While deposit expansion took place at a rate of 18.81 per cent in 1972 which is a little lower than the rate in previous year, there was a marked fall in credit extension from 11.55 per cent in 1971 to 8.70 per cent in 1972.

The credit-liquidity ratio thus fell from 72:83 in 1971 to 66:70 at the end of 1972 despite the fact that a big chunk of the deposit increase in 1972 went into investment in Government securities. While the reason for a slower rate of growth of deposits may be sought in bad harvests choking income in the country-side and causing ever-increasing prices of essential commodities eroding the saving capacity of people, the slack in demand for bank credit is not so clear. Low credit expansion need not be taken as any sign of recession in the economy; all the same economic expansion appears to have been less vigorous than what was desirable and possible. A situation like this could well affect profitability of banks and could result in a slackening of effort on the part of Banks in deposit mobilisation.

Savings:

1.7 The proportion of national income saved was higher at 10 per cent in 1971-72 as compared with 9.4 percent in 1970-71. However, the rate of growth of savings has been lower as compared to the previous year. It is also significant to note that public sector savings, despite massive tax mobilisation, showed a decline as the following data would indicate:

Savings in the Economy

(Rs. Crores)

<i>Savings Sector</i>	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72
Public Sector	655 (1.9)	742 (1.9)	620 (1.5)
Corporate Sector	120 (0.4)	195 (0.5)	215 (0.5)
Household Sector			
(i) Net Financial assets	1065 (3.1)	1455 (3.8)	1970 (4.8)
(ii) Net Physical assets	1100 (3.2)	1200 (3.2)	1300 (3.2)
Net domestic Savings	2940	3592	4105

(Figures in brackets represent percentages to national income)

1.8 An important feature of Savings has been the increasing preference of household sector for savings in the form of financial assets. In a planned effort of resources mobilisation this structural change is welcome. As far as public sector savings are concerned, the major chunk accrues from the revenue budgets of Central and State Governments. An analysis of the components of Public Savings shows that in respect of Central Government, the saving-income ratio declined from 7.2 per cent in 1970-71 to 2.5 per cent in 1971-72, inspite of substantial additional resources mobilisation. State Government's savings also declined. Although revenue receipt in 1971-72 increased by 20 percent as compared with 11 percent in the previous year, expenditure on current account increased by 23 per cent as against 10 per cent in the previous year.

Plan Investment:

1.9 Plan investment in the public sector has been playing an increasingly important role in stimulating the growth of the economy. In 1971-72 public sector plan outlay estimated at Rs. 3158 crores constituted 7.6 per cent of total domestic expenditure at market prices as against the ratio of 6.9 per cent in the previous year. In 1972-73 plan outlay is visualised at Rs. 3973 crores which would constitute roughly 9 per cent of the total domestic expenditure.

Government sector's borrowings from the Banking System:

1.10 The most important factor contributing to the large monetary expansion was the budgetary deficit of the Government sector financed by borrowing from the banking system. Investment of commercial banks in Government securities showed an increase of 31.72 percent as against 21.32 percent in the previous year.

Foreign Trade:

1.11 As compared with a trade deficit of Rs. 99 crores in 1970-71, the deficit in 1971-72 increased to Rs. 286 crores. While exports showed a marginal increase of Rs. 30 crores, imports increased substantially by Rs. 220 crores. However, the position regarding the net inflow of foreign credit showed improvement to the extent of Rs. 180 crores in 1971-72 over the receipts in the previous year.

Central Finances:

1.12 The revised estimate of the overall budgetary deficit of the Central Government for 1971-72 has been placed at Rs. 385.2 crores against which the current years' deficit has been estimated to amount to Rs. 241.5 crores in the budget. One important aspect about the Central budget is the comfortable position on revenue account in 1972-73. As against an estimated deficit of Rs. 26.5 crores for the earlier year, a surplus of Rs. 352.4 crores has been visualised for the current year.* The main reason for this improvement has been the buoyancy of Central tax revenues which is expected to show an increase of about 15 per cent in 1972-73 over the previous year's level. A large part of this is accounted for by additional measures of taxation (Rs. 171.6 crores) mainly by way revision of Union excise duties undertaken in the current year. On the expenditure side, only a 2 percent increase is visualised on developmental items in 1972-73 over the previous year's level. However, under 'Social Services', budgetary provision shows an increase of 13 per cent mainly representing expenditures on social welfare schemes.

State Finances:

1.13 As far as State Governments are concerned, the overall budgetary deficit for 1972-73 is expected to be much smaller than the estimated deficit of Rs. 245.7 crores for 1971-72. The budget estimates visualised the deficit at Rs. 38 crores after taking into account additional taxation to the extent of Rs. 68.8 crores. While Andhra Pradesh, Assam and Mysore presented surplus budgets, and Manipur and Tamilnadu had balanced budgets, other States

* According to the latest union budget, the revised estimate of revenue surplus for 1972-73 has come down to Rs. 37 crores, and the overall budgetary deficit has gone up to Rs. 550 crores.

anticipated deficit budgets ranging from Rs. 2 crores in the case of Jammu and Kashmir and Orissa to Rs. 44 crores in the case of Uttar Pradesh.

Overdrafts:

1.14 While preparing the budgets for 1972-73, the State Governments were aware of the new policy decision taken by the Reserve Bank of India and the Central Government to discontinue unauthorised overdraft facilities to them. At the end of March 1972, twelve States had been running overdrafts to the extent of Rs. 504 crores. The Reserve Bank's decision curbing future increases in overdrafts had been taken in view of their wider repercussions on the financial stability. But the fact remains that in the case of States like Kerala which had to resort to sizeable overdrafts in recent years, the main factor responsible has been the inadequate award given by the last Finance Commission.

State Plans:

1.15 As far as plan outlays are concerned, as against the anticipated outlay of Rs. 1388 crores in the State sector in 1971-72, the outlay as approved by the Planning Commission for 1972-73 is Rs. 1602 crores. Central assistance of Rs. 719 crores would finance 44.9 percent of this outlay. Agricultural and allied programmes would account for roughly half the plan outlay. The statewise outlay figures for 1971-72 and 1972-73 are indicated below:

State-wise Outlays

(Rs. Crores)

States	(Outlay as approved by the Planning Commission)	
	1971-72	1972-73
1. Andhra Pradesh	87	105
2. Assam	42	40
3. Bihar	97	100
4. Gujarat	96	106
5. Haryana	61	82
6. Himachal Pradesh	21	27
7. Jammu and Kashmir	31	36
8. Kerala	60	64
9. Madhya Pradesh	100	109
10. Maharashtra	179	206
11. Manipur	..	8
12. Meghalaya	..	8
13. Mysore	70	72
14. Nagaland	8	9
15. Orissa	48	57
16. Punjab	79	85
17. Rajasthan	63	65
18. Tamilnadu	80	116
19. Tripura	..	8
20. Uttar Pradesh	209	225
21. West Bengal	59	74
Total	1388	1602

Additional taxation by States:

1.16 Twelve States had proposed to raise a total of Rs. 68.78 crores of additional taxation in 1972-73 which in a full year would yield Rs. 81.8 crores. The Statewise and itemwise details are as indicated below:

(Rs. Crores)

1. Bihar	9.84
2. Gujarat	2.53
3. Jammu and Kashmir	2.00
4. Kerala	5.39
5. Madhya Pradesh	6.75
6. Maharashtra	5.27
7. Mysore	2.65
8. Orissa	2.00
9. Rajasthan	4.00
10. Tamil Nadu	1.85
11. Uttar Pradesh	16.50
12. West Bengal	10.00
	68.78

Major itemwise break down of the total figure is

Land Revenue	16.10
Sales tax	12.51
Motor Vehicles tax	2.50
Tax on passengers & goods	1.88
Electricity Duty	1.50
Water rate	3.80
Irrigation Cess	1.00
Entertainment tax	1.07
Stamps & Registration	1.27
Others	27.15
	68.78

1.17 It may be stated that the five year target of additional taxation for the States is Rs. 1098 crores. The measures taken so far are expected to result in an additional yield of Rs. 930 crores over the five year period leaving a shortfall of Rs. 168 crores in the Plan target.

Overall Tax-income ratio:

1.18 On account of the measures of additional taxation undertaken by the Centre and the States and also increase in the buoyancy of Central tax revenues, the national tax-income ratio is expected to show a rise in 1972-73. In 1971-72, the aggregate tax revenues of the Centre and the States are estimated

to amount to Rs. 5527 crores, which as a proportion of the estimated national income for that year would work out to approximately 15 percent. For the current year, the tax revenues as visualised in the budgets have been estimated at Rs. 6268 crores which as a proportion of the projected national income would be 16.5 percent.

Raj Committee's recommendations regarding taxation of agricultural sector:

1.19 The two major recommendations contained in the Report of the Committee on Taxation of Agricultural Wealth and Income recently published are (i) introduction of an Agricultural Holdings Tax (the AHT) in place of the existing land revenue and (ii) partial integration of non-agricultural income with income derived from agriculture for the purpose of determining the Central income tax rates. The Committee have recommended continuance of the present system of agricultural income tax in respect of all plantation companies. The suggestions in the report have been aimed at augmenting the finances of States through a more effective mobilisation of surpluses in the agricultural sector. The recommendations of the Committee are being studied by the State Governments.

Indebtedness of States:

1.20 The total outstanding debt of State Governments at the end of March 1973 has been estimated to amount to Rs. 9963 crores, the breakdown being as follows:

	<i>Estimated indebtedness at the end of March 1973 (Rs. Crores)</i>	
I. Public Debt		
(i) Permanent debt	1461	(14.7)
(ii) Floating debt	253	(2.5)
(iii) Indebtedness to Central Government	7269	(72.9)
(iv) Others	296	(3.0)
Total I	<u>9279</u>	
II. Unfunded debt	684	(6.9)
III. Total debt	<u>9963</u>	(100.0)

(Figures in brackets represent percentages to total)

1.21 It will be seen that the major component of the outstanding indebtedness represents Central loans (73 percent). One significant feature of the Central loans has been the increasing liabilities devolving on the States by way of repayment of loans falling due annually. This has resulted in considerable shrinkage of the net receipts retained by the States. If interest charges on

the loans are also taken into account the net receipts would go further down. In 1972-73, while gross loans are expected to total up to Rs. 1,202 crores for all the States, repayments would amount to Rs. 785 crores and interest charges to Rs. 345 crores, leaving a net receipt of only around Rs. 70 crores with the States. The Sixth Finance Commission set up in June 1972 has been required to go into the problem of the indebtedness of States with a view to suggesting rescheduling of Central loan repayments by States in the light of their budgetary gap on capital account in the Fifth Plan period.

Resources transfer from the Centre to the States:

1 22 Aggregate resources transferred from the Centre to the States by way of grants and loans on plan as well as nonplan accounts are estimated to have amounted to Rs. 3,128 crores in 1971-72. The Central budget for 1972-73 however provided for a transfer of Rs. 3,046 crores which is 2.6 percent less than the previous year's level. The broad details are as follows:

Resources transfer to the States

(Rs. Crores)

	1971-72 R. E.	1972-73 B. E.	percentage variation
Total	3128	3046	(-) <u>2.6</u>
I. Shared taxes	945	1055	(+) <u>11.6</u>
II. Grants:	965	889	(-) <u>7.9</u>
(1) Nonplan grants	580	292	(-) <u>49.7</u>
of which statutory grants	141	147	<u>+4.3</u>
(2) Plan Grants	385	597	<u>+55.1</u>
III. Loans	1218	1102	(-) <u>9.5</u>
(1) Non plan	681	566	(-) <u>16.9</u>
(2) Plan	537	536	(-) <u>0.2</u>

1 23 The increase in plan grants has been mainly due to a lumpsum provision of Rs. 125 crores to cover the requirements of Social Welfare schemes such as rural water supply, rural homesites etc. The shortfall occurring under nonplan grants and loans is explained by lower amount of assistance for natural calamities and also reduction in the quantum of special accommodation loans to States for meeting their budgetary gaps on nonplan account.

Kerala in 1972

Population and Income :

1.24 The Census of 1971 reveals a population of 213 lakhs in Kerala and the rate of population growth during the decade 1961-71 works out to 2.63 per cent per annum as against 2.48 per cent for the previous decade. The estimated population in 1972 is 218 lakhs. The population density in the State is the highest of all the States, being 549 per sq. km. as against the all-India average of 182. There are, however, wide regional variations, the limits being 113 per sq. km. in the case of Idikki district and 1128 per sq. km. in Alleppey District. The rural urban population ratio in the State is 83.8:16.2. The worker participation rate in the State is 29.1 per cent which is lower than the all-India ratio of 32 per cent.

1.25 The net State income for 1969-70 has been estimated at Rs. 1168 crores at current prices as against Rs. 1059 crores in 1968-69 with agriculture contributing over 55 percent of the aggregate income. The increase in State income in 1969-70 would work out to 10.4 per cent over the previous year's level. As against the average all-India per capita income of Rs. 590, the per capita income in Kerala has been estimated at Rs. 567 for the year 1969-70.

Agriculture:

1.26 On account of the heavy dependence of the State's economy on agriculture which gives livelihood to nearly half of the working population in the State, programmes in this sector assume added importance. Also, since Kerala is a deficit State in foodgrains, agricultural production was accorded top priority in the scheme of plan investments. In the first three years of the plan, about Rs. 24.5 crores had been spent on various agricultural programmes and for 1972-73, the anticipated expenditure is Rs. 10.5 crores. The actual production of rice in 1971-72 amounted to 13.52 lakhs tonnes.

1.27 The agricultural strategy consists mainly of increasing the coverage of HYVP, extending irrigation facilities and making available adequate quantities of modern inputs like fertiliser and popularising improved methods of farming. The area covered by HYP is likely to increase from 1.59 lakh hectares in 1970-71 to 1.68 lakh hectares in 1971-72. Similarly, the multiple cropping programme also has received attention. For augmenting production of paddy, a scheme for organising intensive cultivation in contiguous areas of paddy lands extending over 500 acres (also known as Ela programme) was taken up during 1971-72, as many as 90 units have been set up already.

1.28 Consumption of chemical fertilisers has shown significant rise in recent years. As against a total of 65 thousand tonnes consumed in 1971-72, the consumption in 1972-73 is estimated at above 1 lakh tonnes.

1.29 Productivity per hectare is an important indicator of efficiency in cultivation; it increased from 1371 kgs per hectare to 1484 kgs during the decade

1960-61 to 1970-71 in respect of rice. A major inhibiting factor in improving the yield is the prevalence of pests and diseases in respect of practically all the major crops.

Plantations:

1.30 The four major plantation crops in the State are tea, coffee, rubber and cardamom accounting for 10 per cent of the cropped area. While production of tea in India increased by 2.5 per cent in 1971 over the previous year's level, in Kerala, it declined by 1.9 per cent from 43263 tonnes to 42414 tonnes in the corresponding period mainly because of fall in productivity per hectare from 1152 kgs in 1970 to 1129 kgs in 1971. Rate of replantation has been low in the State.

1.31 Rubber plantations have, in recent years, been facing the crisis created by surplus production. During 1971-72, while the consumption of natural rubber was estimated at about 96000 tonnes, production of natural rubber amounted to a little over one lakh tonnes, thus resulting in a surplus stock of over 4000 tonnes. The price support programme of the State Trading Corporation has had only moderate success. The consumption of synthetic rubber has been increasing at a faster rate than that of natural rubber. Price support policies for rubber can be sustained only if industrial off-take of natural rubber is increased. The international prices being lower the only solution left is to encourage the promotion of indigenous rubber-based industries.

1.32 Coffee production, which is mainly concentrated in the northern and Central regions of the State, increased from 12470 tonnes in 1969-70 to 13574 tonnes in 1970-71, while productivity per hectare showed a marginal decline from 432 kg. to 430 kg. in the corresponding period.

1.33 Of the total cardamom production of 3.5 thousand tonnes in 1971-72, 43 per cent was accounted for by Kerala. Though production increased by nearly 22 per cent in 1971-72 over the previous year's level, the productivity of 32 kg per hectare in Kerala is much below the all-India average of 43 kg. per hectare.

Land Reforms:

1.34 The provisions of the Kerala Land Reforms Act, 1964 as amended in 1969 were brought into force with effect from January 1970. Important aspects of implementation of Land Reforms Act are:

- (i) Conferment on Kudikidappukars the right to purchase limited extent of lands in and around their hutments;
- (ii) Abolition of intermediaries and assignment of proprietary rights to cultivating tenants; and
- (iii) Imposition of ceiling on land holdings and the distribution of excess lands to landless and poor agricultural labourers.

1.35 Total number of Kudikidappukars in the State has been estimated at 3.43 lakhs. Out of them about 1.75 lakhs have been issued with certificate of purchase by the Land Tribunals all over the State. Regarding abolition of intermediaries, the tenants have been completely freed from liabilities to payments and the system of landlordism has been practically abolished. The State has now an obligation to collect from the tenants the compensation amounts payable to the landlords. Various Tribunals in the State are looking into the question of the quantum of compensation payments. As far as ceiling on holdings is concerned, the inclusion of the Act in the Ninth Schedule has helped the process of landholders submitting ceiling returns. About 4740 returns have been received upto the end of 1972 and the total extent of land indicated as surplus according to these returns, is 39992 acres. Upto the end of last year, the Land Board has passed orders declaring 9348 acres as excess lands, out of which 4460 acres have been actually taken over. About 1200 acres have so far been distributed to the landless persons.

Animal husbandry:

1.36 Development of animal husbandry activities in the State is of crucial significance from the point of view of providing employment opportunities and income to the rural population. The main emphasis in the State Plan has been on qualitative improvement of the cattle population. One Intensive Cattle Development Project (ICDP) with four regional artificial insemination centres was started in the State in 1971-72. A cattle feed plant commissioned in 1970-71 at Malampuzha was also brought under the purview of the ICDP for better co-ordination. A number of veterinary hospitals and dispensaries were set up in 1971-72 with a view to strengthening the infrastructural facilities for the development of animal husbandry in the State.

1.37 Under the Special Employment Programme in 1972, the Department of Dairy Development initiated a massive Scheme for stepping up milk production in the State; 720 Panchayats will be covered in the first phase of the programme.

Fisheries :

1.38 The fisheries sector continued to get special attention in the scheme of plan investments. The Fourth Plan aimed at greater emphasis on the mechanisation programme in fishing and modernisation in processing techniques. During the three years 1969-72 a total of 202 mechanised boats and 4 trawlers were introduced.

1.39 From about 3.5 lakh tonnes in 1969-70, the fish production in the State is expected to increase to 4.5 lakh tonnes by 1972-73. On the basis of the progress achieved so far, by the end of the plan period, production would reach a level of about 5 lakh tonnes as against the target of 6 lakh tonnes. There has been considerable increase in export earnings of the State from sea-food products; it rose to Rs. 34 crores in 1971-72.

1.40 Progress in the construction of boat-building yards at Beypore and ice-plants and cold storages has been satisfactory. Five major works viz., Vizhinjam, Mopla Bay, Baliapatnam, Beypore and Ponnani have already been taken up and they are now in different stages of execution.

Irrigation:

1.41 Though the Fourth Plan started with the specific objective of completing all the irrigation projects on hand viz., Pamba, Kuttiadi, Pazhassi, Kallada, Kanhirapuzha, Periyar Valley and Chitturpuzha, paucity of funds has been hindering speedy execution work. While the physical target (potential) for major and medium irrigation to be reached at the end of 1973-74 is 3 lakh hectares (gross), the anticipated achievement (utilisation) by the end of 1972-73, is only 2.18 lakh hectares (gross). Many of the schemes will spill over into the Fifth Plan.

Power:

1.42 By the end of 1971-72, the total installed capacity of the State power system increased to 546.5 MW. During the decade 1960-70, growth rate in installed capacity in the State was 16.6 per cent per annum which was higher than that of the southern region (13 per cent) and of the entire country (12.5 per cent). Among the two major projects of Kuttiyadi and Idikki, the first has been completed and commissioned. Work relating to the Idikki Hydro-Electric project is progressing satisfactorily and the first stage is expected to be completed by 1974-75.

Industries:

1.43 Traditional industries like cashew, coir, bricks and tiles, and handloom continued to dominate the industrial scene. As per 1971 census, 9.71 lakh persons are in the industrial work force. The factory industries account for only about 2 lakh workers. Cashew and other food processing industries employ about 60 per cent of the factory labour. Cashew industry alone provides employment for over a lakh of workers.

1.44 The tempo of industrial growth in 1972 was marred by shortages of basic raw materials and labour unrest in some of the industries. Cotton textile industry suffered set back due to high price of cotton and inadequacy of working capital. Cashew industry also suffered for want of raw materials, though the extension of the activities of State Cashew Corporation provided some relief to the workers in this industry. Tile industry suffered because of lack of market for finished products.

1.45 To develop small scale industries, various concessions such as financial assistance on liberalised terms, concession in respect of stamp duty and sales-tax, supply of equipment and machinery on hire purchase etc., were granted by the State Government.

1.46 New industrial licences were issued in 1971-72. The T.T.P. and the Cochin Refineries obtained licences for manufacture of sulphuric acid and petroleum products respectively. Some private sector units also secured letters of indent for the manufacture of motor tyres, calcium carbide etc. The Kerala State Industrial Development Corporation (KSIDC) were given the letters of indent for six industrial units viz., Paper Industry (Rs. 60 crores), Cigarettes (Rs. 4 crores), Nylon filament yarn (Rs. 12 crores), Soda ash (Rs. 12 crores), Electronic items (Rs. 3 crores), Nickel Cadmium cells (Rs. 2 crores).

1.47 The Kerala State Textile Corporation and the Kerala Minerals and Metals Limited were registered in 1972 for assisting the sick textile mills and for the industrial exploration of the mineral sands respectively. Two sick textile mills, namely, the Cannanore Spinning and Weaving Mills and the Parvathi Mills at Quilon were taken over by the Corporation in 1972.

Export performance:

1.48 The major export items of the State are Coir, Cashew, Tea, Handlooms, Marine products, Minerals and Plywood. Export earnings from these commodities constitute about 13 per cent of the total foreign exchange earnings of the country of which Cashew, Coir, Tea and Marine products contribute the bulk. The annual export earnings from these commodities presently exceed Rs. 120 crores. The exports of cashew and marine products touched a new height in 1971-72. Cashew exports fetched over Rs. 60 crores in 1971-72 while export earnings from marine products increased from Rs. 28 crores in 1970-71 to about Rs. 34 crores in 1971-72. An important feature of the export earnings from marine products has been that in terms of quantum, exports in 1971-72 were lower as compared with the previous year's level which implies a higher unit value of exports in 1971-72.

Education:

1.49 Kerala continues to hold the distinction of having the highest literacy rate in India. According to the 1971 Census, 60 per cent of the State's Population is literate. The per capita expenditure on education in the State is the highest; it was Rs. 31.1 in 1971-72 as against the all India average of Rs. 19.4.

1.50 The past tempo in quantitative expansion in regard to the number of institutions, enrolment of pupils and number of teachers was kept up in 1972 also. The total number of students in schools which was 49.79 lakhs in 1971-72 increased to 51.56 lakhs in 1972-73, while the total number of teachers in the corresponding years was 1.46 lakhs and 1.50 lakhs respectively. It may, however, be pointed out that the high rate of quantitative expansion has, perhaps, resulted in a fall in the educational standards. It has also led to a certain degree of wastage in the system. In the matter of higher education, the quantitative expansion has been too large to warrant any further increase. In the field of technical education sustained effort is being made to improve the qualitative aspects of teaching.

1.51 The introduction of the practice of direct payment of salaries by the Government to the teachers of private colleges was an event of significance during the year under review.

Health:

1.52 Total number of medical and public health institutions increased from 553 in 1970-71 to 571 in 1971-72 and the number of beds per lakh of population also increased from 102 to 107 in the corresponding period. Though the State has already achieved the target of one bed per thousand population, serious regional imbalances still exist within the State in the matter of provision of medical and health facilities with the districts of Trivandrum, Kozhikode and Trichur standing much ahead of the other districts.

1.53 A sum of Rs. 17.86 crores was spent on health services in the State in 1971-72 which is about 19% higher than the amount spent in 1970-71. The per capita expenditure for 1971-72 would work out to Rs. 8.16.

1.54 Rapid strides have been made in 1971-72 in regard to the family planning programme. The number of sterilisation operations conducted during the year doubled over the previous year's figure. Ernakulam district tops the list followed by Trivandrum and Trichur.

Welfare of Backward Class:

1.55 About 10 per cent of the population in the State is composed of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. They are mostly agricultural labourers. The State Government have steadily expanded Harijan Welfare activities in the State. A Harijan Development Corporation was set up in 1972 with a view to intensifying the effort at the uplift of scheduled castes and tribes.

Water Supply:

1.56 Thanks to the financial support from the L.I.C. of India, the urban water supply schemes in the State made substantial progress in 1971-72. Twenty-four schemes which were in progress have all been completed by now. The L.I.C. gave a loan of Rs. 2.5 crores in 1970-71 and Rs. 4 crores in 1971-72. An additional loan of Rs. 308 lakhs was received in February 1973 in this regard. Rural water supply schemes are also progressing well and twenty-six schemes were completed in 1971-72 with expenditure amounting nearly to Rs. 45 lakhs in that year.

Prices and Cost of Living:

1.57 A special feature of price situation in the State has been that while there occurred a marked escalation in the general price level which went up by nearly 11 per cent during the year with food articles registering the highest increase of 11.4 per cent, there was a significant fall in the prices of articles like copra, rubber, arecanut, spices and condiments which has affected adversely the economy of the State. The rise in prices of food articles

resulted in sharp increase in the cost of living, the working class consumer index rising from 857 points in 1971 to 904 points in 1972. While the price rise in the first half of 1972 may be described as moderate the latter half of the year witnessed a rapid increase of the order of 10.7 per cent. The increase was highest at Kozhikode, Kottayam and Quilon Centres.

The Budgetary Situation:

1.58 The ways and means position of the State Government has been showing steady deterioration in very recent years. At the end of the fiscal year 1971-72, the State Government had an outstanding overdraft to the tune of Rs. 52 crores. The 1972-73 budget disclosed an over-all resources gap of Rs. 31.5 crores. The budget had taken credit for a special accommodation loan of Rs. 15 crores from the Central Government. After taking into account this amount, the budgetary gap was estimated at Rs. 16.5 crores. To reduce the deficit, the State Government had announced proposals to raise additional taxes to the extent of Rs. 5.5 crores. Thus, the net budgetary gap was visualised at Rs. 11 Crores:

1.59 During the course of the year 1972-73, the budgetary situation underwent many changes. On the expenditure side, the approved plan outlay of Rs. 64 crores is now expected to go up to Rs. 69 crores, thus resulting in a plan gap of Rs. 5 crores. Revision of dearness allowance rates and increase in pensions made further dent into the resources. The commitment made by the State Government to make direct payment of salaries to teachers of private colleges meant an additional liability of Rs. 4 crores which is being met through loan assistance from the Central Government. The State Government had also to make budgetary provisions for meeting the cost of timber for the "One-lakh Housing Scheme". The net result of all these additional expenditure items has been that the over-all budgetary gap for the current year has increased to about Rs. 34 crores. The non-implementation of some of the additional taxation measures announced at the time of the budget has also been one of the contributing factors towards the increase in the budgetary gap. The over-all gap of Rs. 34 crores visualised for the current year is, however, expected to be reduced to Rs. 10 crores through special accommodation loans of Rs. 20 crores from the Central Government and a loan assistance of Rs. 4 crores towards payment of salary to private college teachers.

Employment Situation:

1.60 If live register figures of Employment Exchanges can be taken as indicative of the trends in unemployment, it would appear that unemployment has increased significantly in recent years and more particularly in 1972. The number of job-seekers increased from 3.67 lakhs at the end of 1971 to 4.32 lakhs at the end of 1972. Employment Exchange figures, however, do not fully reflect the magnitude of total unemployment. While firm and reliable data are not available on the subject, indications are that since 1965, creation of employment opportunities has not been adequate to absorb the addition to labour force.

According to the Census of India 1971, there were about 62 lakhs of workers in Kerala compared with 56 lakhs in 1961. This means that only 6 lakhs additional jobs were created during the decade whereas new entrants to the labour force might have been of the order of 16 lakhs. Such data could be taken as indicative of the growing degree of unemployment in recent years. An interesting aspect to be noted is that while public sector employment has been showing some increase, employment in the private sector has shown an erratic trend, generally in a downward direction.

1.61 The problem of unemployment has gathered new dimensions and its solution is now invested with a special sense of urgency. As the fortunes of the Five Year Plans clearly show the traditional treatment of this malady does not measure upto the requirements of full employment. For instance, the ambitious outlay of Rs.1903 crores envisaged in the Fifth Plan will still leave more than 7.5 lakhs persons jobless. The impact of the population explosion coupled with increasing technological sophistication which involves the use of capital intensive methods has aggravated the problem of unemployment.

1.62 The over-riding importance of fighting unemployment has not been realised though some measures have already been taken, in this behalf. Superimposed on such schemes as R.M.P., the Crash Programme for rural employment was implemented in 1971-72. In Kerala State itself a sum of Rs. 176 lakhs was spent and it has been claimed that over 40 lakhs mandays of work was done. Under the special employment programme the Planning Commission has created schemes which involve a total outlay exceeding Rs. 235 lakhs.

1.63 Schemes to create 5 lakh jobs for the educated unemployed at a total cost of Rs.100 crores are now being pursued actively by the Govt. of India.

1.64 The unemployment problem in India, and more so in Kerala, needs to be tackled on a war-footing but it is by no means a sudden development like a shooting war. Here the lack of jobs is in no sense the off-shoot of insufficient effective demand; it is primarily due to the absence of the productive apparatus and the organisation to create requisite employment opportunities. This means that measures to produce jobs should be directly concerned with the creation of the complementary factors like capital assets and the building up of effective organisation and machinery. It has also to be recognised fully that the open unemployment—alarming as its growth has been as the estimate given above indicates—is only the tip of an iceberg composed of a far wider group of under-employed, thinly employed and disguisedly unemployed.

1.65 The measures so far taken at the instance of the Central Government to relieve unemployment do not more than touch the fringe of the problem. These savour of improvisation and adhocism. Further, since the programmes are conceived in the strait-jacket of the common pattern, these do not fully take into account the peculiar characteristics and conditions of employment in each State. In the circumstances, the employment measures tend to be wasteful and ephemeral.

1.66 The primary condition to be fulfilled for the success of any employment scheme is that the jobs created should lead to the production of goods and services, the dearth of which is a principal causal factor in the growing inflationary situation. This means the focus should be on rural development schemes to increase the use of labour through broad institutional and organisational changes in agriculture. It may be noted that if more employment is created in the towns the bulk of the wages will be spent on food. Increased production of food (as also other agricultural commodities which feed the industries) at stationary cost—disciplining unit cost is a corollary to it—is thus the essential condition for the successful implementation of any large-scale employment programme. Diversification of farming—this is much more than multi-cropping—and the extension of the Small Farmers' Development Agency to all the districts in the State hold forth much promise in this direction.

1.67 This is not to ignore the important role of small scale industries in the generation of employment. Now that the institutional agencies like the nationalized banks are coming forward in an increasing measure to assist employment schemes the State machinery created in this regard could be revamped to render the promotional efforts more effective.

1.68 Since there can be no single strategy that will tackle the varied facets of the employment problem we need a multi-pronged approach, that encompasses rural development and industrial growth as also the generation of job opportunities in the tertiary sector. And the attack on the problem need not be constricted to the demand for labour. We need to pursue policies directed not only to control the aggregative population explosion but also to regulate the sectoral supply of labour for categories of widely preferred jobs.

1.69 The autonomous increase in demand for educated personnel both in the public and private sector—can absorb only a fraction of the mass of degree/diploma holders turned out every year. As such, appropriate schemes for self-employment will have to be formulated and arrangement for retraining and remotivation of those who seek white-collar jobs built up. Further schemes need to be conceived as an integral part of the Garibi Hatao Programme which is considered the hall-mark of the Fifth Plan. These can be attempted only in the context of a concerted employment plan for the State for which adequate resources are to be made available. Periodical doling out of central assistance in a hasty and haphazard manner hardly fills the bill.

CHAPTER 2

POPULATION AND INCOME

Population.

2.1 The final population figures of 1971 Census show that the enumerated population of Kerala fell short of the population size anticipated by the experts, earlier. The Expert Committee of the Planning Commission, set up in 1964 had forecast a population of 217 lakhs for Kerala while the actual population count in 1971 was 213.47 lakhs. During the decade 1961 to 1971 nearly 45 lakhs of persons have been added to the population. The population of the State at each census since 1901 and the annual rate of growth in each intercensal period are presented in table 2.1.

TABLE 2.1

Variation in the Population of Kerala

<i>Year</i>	<i>Population (in lakhs)</i>	<i>Annual percentage rate of growth</i>
1901	63.96	..
1911	71.48	1.18
1921	78.02	0.92
1931	95.07	2.19
1941	110.32	1.60
1951	135.49	2.28
1961	169.04	2.48
1971	213.47	2.63

Source: Census Reports.

In the beginning of the Century it took 40 years for the population to increase by 46 lakhs and now within a short period of 10 years from 1961 to 1971 more or less the same increase has been achieved. It is noteworthy that the population has trebled itself during the last 60 years. Also, the last decade has registered the highest rate of growth in the current century.

2.2 The estimated population in 1972 is 218 lakhs.

2.3 Among all the States in the Indian Union the pressure of population is most acute in Kerala. Table 2.2 gives the State-wise percentage population and area and also density of population as per the 1971 Census.

TABLE 2.2

**Percentage of population and area & density of population of States
in India 1971**

<i>State</i>	<i>Percentage of population (1971 Census)</i>	<i>Percentage of area</i>	<i>Density of Po- pulation per Sq. Km. (1971 Census)</i>
India	100.00	100.00	182
<i>States</i>			
1. Andhra Pradesh	7.94	8.44	157
2. Assam	2.73	3.04	150
3. Bihar	10.28	5.30	324
4. Gujarat	4.87	5.97	136
5. Haryana	1.83	1.35	227
6. Himachal Pradesh	0.63	1.70	62
7. Jammu & Kashmir	0.84	6.77	21
8. Kerala*	3.90	1.18	549
9. Madhya Pradesh	7.60	13.50	94
10. Maharashtra	9.20	9.38	164
11. Manipur	0.20	0.68	48
12. Meghalaya	0.18	0.69	45
13. Mysore	5.35	5.85	153
14. Nagaland	0.09	0.50	31
15. Orissa	4.00	4.75	141
16. Punjab	2.47	1.54	269
17. Rajasthan	4.70	10.43	75
18. Tamil Nadu	7.52	3.96	317
19. Tripura	0.28	0.32	148
20. Uttar Pradesh	16.12	8.97	300
21. West Bengal	8.09	2.68	504
Union Territories	1.18	3.00	..

* If the area of Jammu & Kashmir is excluded the percentage area of Kerala comes to 1.27.

Source: Census of India 1971, Series 1—India—Paper 1 of 1972, Final Population.

Kerala State occupies only 1.18% of the total area of the country but accounts for 3.90% of the population according to 1971 Census. Consequently this State has the highest density of population of 549 persons per Sq. Km. among the States. This is more than three times the average density of population of the country.

Sex ratio.

2.4 With regard to sex-ratio defined as the number of females per 1000 males, this State tops the list among the States in the country. According to 1971 Census there were 1016 females per 1000 males in Kerala. Kerala is the only State in India where the females outnumber males as per 1971 Census. In 1961 this characteristic was observed in two more States Orissa and West Bengal.

Birth and Death rates.

2.5 The system of normal registration of births and deaths in this State continues to be defective and incomplete. As such no reliance can be placed on the figures obtained from registration records. The birth and death rates based on the Census data of 1951 and 1961 and those compiled from the Sample Registration Scheme of the Registrar General of India are given in table 2.3.

TABLE 2.3

Birth and Death rates of Kerala

<i>Period</i>	<i>Birth rate per 1000 population</i>	<i>Death rate per 1000 population</i>	<i>Natural increase per 1000 population (per annum)</i>
1951-60 (Based on Census data)	38.9	16.1	22.8
1966 (Based on Sample Registration data)	37.4	10.5	26.9
1967 do.	36.3	10.1	26.2
1968 do.	34.3	10.4	23.9
1969 do.	31.7	9.2	22.5

Source: Registrar General of India—'Measures of Fertility and Mortality in India—1972.

The decade 1961-71 has witnessed a steady downward trend in the birth rate in this State, which may be attributed to the impact of Family Planning Programmes. In recent years rapid reductions in the birth rates are observed. It is noteworthy that the death rate has already reached a low level and has become more or less static. As a result the growth rate has started dwindling—a phenomenon which the State has not experienced during the last several decades. It is to be pointed out that the figures given above are based on Sample Registration data and the trends in the rates observed are reliable only if the data are not vitiated by large scale under enumeration of births and deaths.

Fertility.

2.6 The crude birth rates given in table 2.3 indicate the fertility conditions of the population to a certain extent, but the general fertility rate is a more sensitive measure of fertility. The comparative figures of general fertility rates and gross reproduction rate for Kerala and India are furnished in table 2.4.

TABLE 2.4
Indices of fertility

	General fertility rate			Gross reproduction rate		
	1951-60 Based on Census figures)	1968 (Based on Sample Registration)	1969	1951-60 (Based on Census)	1968 (Based on Sample Registration)	1969
Kerala	182	140	129	2.5	2.2	2.1
India	195	176	174	2.7	2.8	2.7

Source: Registrar, General of India—Measures of Fertility and Mortality in India.

A declining trend in the general fertility rate is noticed for the population of India in general; in the case of Kerala the reduction is more rapid. The gross reproduction rate which is defined as the ratio of female births in two successive generations assuming that no deaths occur among them before the end of their reproductive period, also shows a downward trend for the population of Kerala, while it remains more or less steady for all India population. The net reproduction rate for the population of Kerala works out to 1.9. This means that a female in the present generation is replaced by 1.9 females in the subsequent generation.

Mortality.

2.7 One of the devices used by demographers to analyse mortality is expectation of life at birth, which measures the mortality conditions of a community during a period of time. Based on the age-specific death rates compiled from Sample Registration data, a life table has been constructed by using Reed-Mirrel table for the year 1969. The values of expectation of life at birth for Kerala and that for India are presented in table 2.5.

TABLE 2.5
Values of expectation of life at birth (e⁰)

Period	Expectation of life at birth (in years)	
	Kerala	India
1951-60	48.0	41.2
1969 (Rural)	60.0	46.6

It may be assumed that the values of e° based on Census figures of 1951 and 1961 relate to the mid year of the decade namely 1956. In 13 years there has been a gain of 12 years in the e° values of Kerala and only 5.4 years in the corresponding values of all India. The gain in the values of expectation of life at birth reflects the improvement in the mortality conditions of the people.

Inter district Variations in Population.

2.8 Including the new 'Idikki' district which was formed in 1972, the total number of districts in the State comes to 11. The district-wise distribution of 1971 Census population, the density of population, and the growth rate are presented in table 2.6.

TABLE 2.6

District-wise population, density and decennial growth rate

District	Population (in lakhs)	Density of Population per sq. Km.		Decennial growth rate (percent-age)	
	(1971 Census)	1961	1971	1951-61	1961-71
Kerala	213.47	435	549	24.76	26.29
<i>Districts</i>					
1. Cannanore	23.65	312	415	29.47	32.85
2. Kozhikode	21.06	426	565	29.56	32.60
3. Malappuram	18.56	381	510	20.67	33.80
4. Palghat	16.85	311	383	12.79	23.06
5. Trichur	21.29	557	702	20.32	26.09
6. Ernakulam	21.64	715	914	21.55	27.82
7. Kottayam	15.39	598	697	30.52	16.55
8. Idikki	7.65	113	149	..	32.11
9. Alleppey	21.26	958	1128	19.03	17.73
10. Quilon	24.13	421	522	31.70	23.93
11. Trivandrum	21.99	796	1003	31.38	26.03

Note: Population of Idikki District is provisional. The percentage decennial growth rates for 1951-61 in respect of Ernakulam and Kottayam districts relate to the jurisdiction of the districts in 1961 and those in 1961-71 relate to the jurisdiction after the formation of Idikki District.

Source: Census Reports 1961 and 1971.

The density of population varies considerably among the districts. The population is concentrated in the lowland areas best suited for intensive cultivation. As a result the population density is greatest in the lowland regions and it shades off from these areas of concentration towards the high land regions. Alleppey district has the highest density and Idikki district the

lowest. In the districts of Cannanore, Kozhikode, Malappuram and Idikki the rates of growth of population during the decade 1961-71 have been very much higher than the State average rate.

2.9 The district-wise sex-ratio figures are furnished in table 2.7.

TABLE 2.7

Sex-ratio

Districts	1961	1971
Kerala	1022	1016
<i>Districts</i>		
1. Cannanore	1035	1017
2. Kozhikode	992	991
3. Malappuram	1057	1041
4. Palghat	1077	1056
5. Trichur	1093	1081
6. Ernakulam	1000	988
7. Kottayam	988	991
8. Idikki*	914	937
9. Alleppey	1022	1028
10. Quilon	996	1001
11. Trivandrum	1005	1008

* Provisional

Source: Census Reports 1961 & 1971.

In the Southern districts of Trivandrum, Quilon, Alleppey, Idikki and Kottayam the sex ratio in 1971 has increased compared to 1961 and in the remaining districts it has decreased. Only in four districts namely Idikki, Kottayam, Ernakulam and Kozhikode there are more males than females. The sex-ratio is highest in Trichur district and lowest in Idikki District. The urban sex-ratio has gone up in 1971 when compared with 1961 while the rural ratio has come down.

2.10 According to 1971 Census 16.2% of the population in the State reside in urban areas as against 19.9% in the case of all India.

Working Population.

2.11 While the worker participation rate for all India is 32.0 according to 1971 census it is only 29.1 for the population of Kerala. (In 1961 it was 33.3). The reduction in the percentage of workers to total population in 1971 is noticed in other States also and the chances are that changes in the definition of the worker largely account for it. Table 2.10 gives the Industry-wise distribution of workers according to 1961 and 1971 Censuses.

TABLE 2.10

Distribution of workers according to Industry in Kerala

Name of Industry	1971 Census		1961 Census	
	No of Workers (in lakhs)	Percentage	No. of workers (in lakhs)	Percentage
1. Cultivators	11.07	17.81	11.78	20.92
2. Agricultural labourers	19.08	30.69	9.78	17.38
3. Livestock, Forestry Fishing, Hunting and Plantation Orchards and allied activities	4.35	7.00	4.87	8.65
4. Mining and quarrying	0.30	0.48		
5. Manufacturing, Processing Servicing & repairs,				
(a) Household Industry	2.66	4.28	4.89	8.68
(b) Other than Household Industry	7.12	11.46	5.29	9.40
6. Construction	1.07	1.72	0.71	1.26
7. Trade and Commerce	5.65	9.09	3.22	5.72
8. Transport, Storage and Communication	2.42	3.89	1.53	2.71
9. Other Services	8.44	13.58	14.23	25.28
Total	62.16	100.00	56.30	100.00

Source: Census Reports 1961 and 1971.

The conspicuous change noticed in 1971 compared with 1961 is that the number of Agricultural labourers has shot up in 1971 and the number of workers under other services has considerably reduced. Out of the total workers 29.9% were females in 1961 and this percentage has come down to 23.4 in 1971. The reduction of female workers is found to be mostly in the Categories of cultivators and Agricultural labourers. If the net area sown is related with the number of cultivators and Agricultural labourers it is seen that more than one hectare per worker is available in the case of all India as against 0.70 hectare per worker in Kerala. In other words compared to all India the Agricultural Sector is over crowded in Kerala.

State Income

Growth of State Income.

2.12 The net State Domestic Product of Kerala in 1969-70 is estimated to be Rs. 1168 crores at current prices and Rs. 609 crores at 1960-61 prices, as against Rs. 1059 crores at current prices and Rs. 585 crores at constant prices in 1968-1969. There was thus an increase of 10.4 per cent at current prices and 4.2 per cent at constant prices in the State Income in 1969-70 over the

previous year. The percentage increase in net national product during the year was only 7.9 over 1968-69. The following table gives a comparative picture of the growth of State income and national income over the years 1960-61 to 1969-70.

TABLE 2.11

Indices of State Domestic Product at current and constant prices

(1960-61=100)

Year	Kerala		India	
	Current prices	Constant (1960-61) prices	Current prices	Constant (1960-61) prices
1960-61	100	100	100	100
1961-62	109	101	106	104
1962-63	115	105	112	106
1963-64	123	108	129	112
1964-65	150	111	151	120
1965-66	176	113	156	114
1966-67	193	119	181	115
1967-68	234	124	214	126
1968-69	239	132	216	129
1969-70	263	137	234	..

Source: Bureau of Economics & Statistics, Trivandrum 'State Income of Kerala 1960-61 to 1968-69'.

During the 9 years from 1960-61 to 1969-70 the State Domestic Product of Kerala increased by 163 per cent at current prices and by 37 per cent at constant prices. The index (with 1960-61=100) increased from 239 in 1968-69 to 263 in 1969-70 at current prices and from 132 to 137 at constant prices. The index of national income at current prices has increased from 216 in 1968-69 to 234 in 1969-70. There was an increase of 134 per cent in the national income during the 9 years from 1960-61 to 1969-70. At constant prices it has increased by 29 percent during 8 years from 1960-61 to 1968-69.

2.13 The rates of growth of national income and State Domestic Product during the sixties were not uniform. There were large fluctuations in the growth of national income during these years. In 1965-66 there was a sudden fall in the national income and the index (1960-61=100) declined from 120 to 114 (at constant prices). In absolute terms the national income at constant prices in 1965-66 decreased by Rs. 888 crores to Rs. 15173 crores from Rs. 16061 crores in 1964-65. Only in 1967-68 the recovery was made. As regards the State Domestic Product, though there was no serious set back during the year there was only 2 per cent growth in 1965-66 over the previous year.

Sector-wise growth rates:

2.14 Sector-wise average annual growth rates are given in Table 2.5 in the appendix. During the 9 years from 1960-61 to 1969-70 the State Domestic Product increased at an annual average rate of 11.3 per cent at current prices and 3.6 per cent at constant prices, the corresponding rates of growth in the national income being 9.9 per cent and 3.3 per cent respectively. Thus, both at current and constant prices the State Domestic Product increased at a slightly higher rate than the national income. This has enabled, though marginally, to narrow down the difference between the per capita income of the State and that of all India, inspite of the higher rate of growth of population of the State.

2.15 The net domestic product in the primary sector at current prices both in Kerala and all India increased at a higher rate than those in the other two sectors (11.9 percent for Kerala and 10.0 per cent for all India). But at constant prices the growth rates in this sector were much lower than those in the other sectors (2.1 percent for Kerala and 1.3 per cent for all-India). The rates of growth of State domestic product under "mining and industries" both at current and constant prices are lower than those at all India level.

2.16 The trend rates of growth of State income and national income and of the three major sectors comprising the same (at 1960-61 prices) are given in Table 2.12.

TABLE 2.12

Trend rates of growth of State Income and National Income from 1960-61 to 1968-69 at 1960-61 prices (per cent)

Name of Sector	Percentage annual trend rate of growth	
	Kerala	India
1. Primary Sector	1.6	1.4
2. Secondary Sector	5.2	5.4
3. Tertiary Sector	5.2	4.9
4. Net Domestic Product	3.4	3.1

Source: Bureau of Economics and Statistics 'State Income of Kerala 1960-61 to 1968-69'.

The trend rate of growth of the net State domestic product is higher than that of the net national product. It is lower in the secondary sector and higher in the other two sectors compared to the rates in the corresponding sectors of all India.

Sector-wise contribution:

2.17 The changes over period in the percentage shares of the primary, secondary and tertiary sectors reflect the trend in the growth of the economy and its structural changes. Empirical studies reveal that in several countries as growth gains momentum the percentage share of the primary sector dwindled with corresponding increase in the secondary sector, the share of the tertiary sector remaining more or less constant. As far as India is concerned the percentage share of the primary sector has declined since the beginning of the last decade. But the increase in the percentage share of the secondary sector is less than that in the tertiary sector. The same trend is noticed in the sectoral percentage shares in the State income of Kerala.

2.18 Tables 2.13 and 2.14 compare the changes in the national income and State income at constant prices and current prices respectively.

TABLE 2.13

Percentage shares of the different sectors in the domestic Product of Kerala and India at 1960-61 prices

	Kerala			India		
	1960-61	1967-68	1968-69	1960-61	1967-68	1968-69
1. Primary Sector	54.9	48.0	48.2	51.0	44.8	43.8
2. Secondary Sector	14.8	17.2	16.8	20.1	22.7	22.9
3. Tertiary Sector	30.3	34.8	35.0	28.9	32.5	33.3
4. Net Domestic Product	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Bureau of Economics and Statistics 'State Income of Kerala 1960-61 to 1968-69'.

TABLE 2.14

Percentage Shares of the different sectors in the domestic Product of Kerala and India at current Prices

Sector	Kerala				India			
	1960-61	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70*	1960-61	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70*
1. Primary Sector	54.9	61.0	58.3	57.5	51.0	52.9	50.1	51.2
2. Secondary Sector	14.8	11.3	11.6	12.2	20.1	18.4	19.3	20.1
3. Tertiary Sector	30.3	27.7	30.1	30.3	28.9	28.7	30.6	28.7
4. Net Domestic Product	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

* Quick Estimates.

Source: Bureau of Economics & Statistics, Trivandrum 'State Income of Kerala 1960-61 to 1968-69'.

The trend in the changes in percentage shares of the three sectors is more or less the same for the State and the Nation, both at constant and current prices. When the percentage shares of the primary sector at constant prices have declined over the years 1960-61 to 1968-69 for India as well as Kerala, those at current prices have shown a fluctuating trend. As regards secondary sector, the trend is just the reverse, with increase in the percentage shares at constant prices and decrease at current prices. This is due to the higher rates of increase in the prices of products in the primary sector. The secondary sector has got a higher percentage share in the national income than that it has got in the State income, both at constant and current prices and the same trend is maintained throughout the years 1960-61 to 1968-69. This reveals the industrial backwardness of the State compared to all India.

Per Capita Income:

2.19 Per capita income and its rate of growth are considered better indicators of the level of development than the aggregate domestic product and its rate of growth. Kerala with a density of population thrice that of all India, continued to have a lower per capita income than that of all India. The Fourth Five Year Plan document of the State envisaged the elimination of the gap in the per capita income of the State and that of all India by 1984. But the present rate of growth in the State per capita income show that it would take a much longer period to achieve the target.

2.20 During the 9 years from 1960-61 to 1969-70 the per capita income of Kerala rose from Rs. 263 to Rs. 567 at current prices and to Rs. 296 at 1960-61 prices. In terms of percentage annual rates of growth these are 8.8 and 1.3. During the same period the all India per capita income rose from Rs. 306 to Rs. 590 at current prices, or at an annual rate of 7.6 per cent. The per capita income difference of Kerala and India at constant and current prices are given in Table 2.6 in the appendix. During the 8 years from 1960-61 to 1968-69 the difference in per capita income of Kerala and India (at constant prices) has dwindled by only Rs. 2.00 from Rs. 41.00 to 39.00. This shows that a much faster rate of growth of State income coupled with reduction in the rate of growth of population of the State alone can make the per capita income of the State equal to the all India per capita income.

The following table compares the per capita income of the State with those of other States and all India:

TABLE 2.15

Per capita Income of States in India

Name of State	Per capita income at current prices		Per capita income at 1960-61 prices
	1960-61	1969-70	1968-69
1. Kerala	265	567(Q.E)	291
2. Tamil Nadu	335	616(P)	375
3. Mysore	285	515(Q.E)	293
4. Andhra Pradesh	275	513(P)	268
5. Maharashtra	409	759	419
6. Gujarat	339	669	325
7. Madhya Pradesh	288	534	248
8. Orissa	249	467(P)	249
9. West Bengal	319	511(P)	..
10. Assam	311	491	..
11. Bihar	211	415(Q.E)	215
12. Uttar Pradesh	246	515(P)	248
13. Rajasthan	318	500	247
14. Haryana	327	788	345
15. Punjab	..	945	..
16. Himachal Pradesh	..	563	323
17. Manipur	192	476(P)	..
18. Tripura	269	..	..
All India.	306	590	330

Q.E. Quick Estimate P—Provisional

Source: Bureau of Economics and Statistics, Trivandrum.

Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Punjab and Haryana are the States having per capita income higher than the all India per capita income. In 1968-69 Kerala's per capita income at constant prices (Rs. 291.00) was 12 per cent less than the all India per capita income (Rs. 330.00).

2.21 The per capita average consumption expenditure in the State is also less than the all India per capita average consumption expenditure and consequently the percentage number of people living below 'poverty line' in the State is higher than that at all India. It is estimated that about fifty per cent of the people in Kerala are living below the 'poverty line' as against forty per cent at all India.

CHAPTER 3

AGRICULTURE

Crop production continued to be satisfactory during the year 1972. Production increases have been registered in all the major crops except cashewnut. Rice production has attained the all time high of 1,352 thousand tonnes and yield per hectare of 1544 kilograms. However, the gap between demand and internal production of rice remained. Substantial production increases have been registered in other crops such as tapioca, ginger, arecanut, rubber and cardamom. Modest increase in production of coconuts was also recorded in spite of the virulence of the root (wilt) disease which continued unabated. The performance of the plantation sector has been good with substantial production increases in cardamom and rubber and modest increase in tea production.

Rainfall:

3.1. Kerala received less rainfall during 1971-72 (See Table 3.1)-385 m.m.—less than the normal but this is unlikely to affect agricultural production seriously as the State received more than normal rainfall during the critical months. For instance during April and May of 1971 the precipitation recorded was 451 m.m. against the normal of 356 m.m. for the same period. Similarly the September-October rainfall of 540 m. m. was almost normal (538 m.m). Further the State received relatively large quantities of rain during November-December months. The reduction in the total rainfall which was due to the lower precipitation to the extent of 287 m.m. in June 1972 may have some adverse impact on the agricultural production of 1972-73. On the other hand in June 1971 the rainfall recorded was 232 m.m. more than the normal. Thus from the point of rice production the rainfall pattern has not been unhelpful during 1971-72.

TABLE 3.1

Average Monthly Rainfall

Month	Rainfall (m. m)				
	Normal	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
July	683	1276	796	502	654
August	417	372	286	535	367
September	236	397	204	217	333
October	302	189	299	280	207
November	187	124	120	76	43

3.1—Contd.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
December	49	40	68	5	61
January	17	4	12	33	3
February	18	6	15	18	9
March	43	18	24	20	3
April	111	113	126	116	84
May	245	292	286	335	447
June	677	538	518	909	390
Total	2986	3250	2694	3046	2601

Land Use:

3.2. Over 56 per cent of the geographical area was put under the plough in 1971-72. (See Table 3.2) During this period nearly 85 percent of the land that can possibly be made available for cultivation has been sown indicating thereby how extensively the land resource is being exploited in the State. The cultivable waste land has been reduced by 2000 hectares; but more than 7000 hectares were put to non-agricultural uses. Thus more land moved out of agriculture resulting in a slight decline of 1000 hectares in net area sown.

TABLE 3.2

Land use pattern in Kerala

(Area in thousand hectares)

Classification of land	1971-72*	1970-71	Changes over the year
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1. Total geographical area	3859	3859	..
2. Forest	1055	1055	..
3. Land put to non-agricultural uses	282	275	+7
4. Barren and uncultivable land	70	72	-2
5. Permanent pastures and other grazing land	28	28	-
6. Land under miscellaneous tree crops not included in net area sown	132	132	..
7. Cultivable waste	77	79	-2
8. Fallow land other than current fallow	22	22	..
9. Current fallow	22	24	-2
10. Net area sown	2171	2172	-1
11. Area sown more than once	786	761	+25
12. Total cropped area	2957	2933	+24

*Provisional

Area under crops:

3.3. The largest increase in area among major crops over the previous year has been registered under rubber 5.2% (Refer Table 3.3). The other important crops whose area have been increased are tapioca, coconut and arecanut with 3.3, 1.6 and 1.0 per cent respectively. While the increase in area under rice was marginal, there was a two per cent decline in area under cashewnut. Both these are disconcerting developments as we are urgently in need of a substantial increase in rice and cashew output. Other substantial reductions in area have been under ginger and tea (2.6 and 1.3 per cent respectively). Banana and other plantains also registered a decline in area.

TABLE 3.3

Area under Principal crops

(Area in thousand hectares)

Crops	1971-72	1970-71	Changes over the year	
			Actual	Percentage
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1. Rice	875.1	874.8	+0.3	0.03
2. Sugarcane	7.6	7.7	-0.1	-0.13
3. Banana & other plantains	47.9	48.8	-0.9	-1.84
4. Arecanut	86.7	85.8	+0.9	+1.05
5. Cashewnut	100.7	102.7	-2.0	-1.95
6. Tapioca	303.2	293.6	+9.6	+3.27
7. Coconut	730.3	719.1	+11.2	+1.56
8. Tea	37.1	37.6	-0.5	-1.33
9. Coffee	31.6	31.6		
10. Rubber	188.6	179.3	+9.3	+5.19
11. Ginger	11.9	12.2	-0.3	-2.55
12. Cardamom	47.5	47.5		

*Provisional

Production of important Crops:

3.4. Production increases in almost all the major crops have been registered in 1971-72. (See Table 3.4). The largest percentage increase in production has been found in cardamom 22.0, followed by ginger and tapioca

with 18.3 and 17.6 respectively. The increase in production of rubber and arecanut has also been considerable (12.7 percent and 7.4 percent). Substantial increase in production was recorded in tea and rice with 4.9 and 4.1 percent respectively. Another crop whose production increased moderately was coconut (1.8 percent over the previous year) although there was no perceptible improvement in the root (wilt) disease which has afflicted coconut gardens in 2.5 lakh hectares spread over the districts of Quilon, Alleppey, Kottayam, Idikki and Ernakulam. The decline in area under cashewnut has reflected in the production level which declined by 1.7 percent over the previous year. Similarly the production of banana and other plantains also declined. While despite a decline in area under tea and ginger the output actually increased. There was no change in the production of pepper.

TABLE 3.4

Production of Major Crops					
Crops	Unit	Production		Changes over the year	
		1971-72*	1970-71	Actual	Percentage
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1. Rice	'000 tonnes	1352	1298	+54	+4.16
2. Coconut	Million nuts	4054	3981	+73	+1.83
3. Tapioca	'000 tonnes	5429	4617	+812	+17.59
4. Arecanut	Million nuts	12832	12738	+94	+7.38
5. Pepper	'000 tonnes	25	25	..	..
6. Tea	"	43	41	+2	+4.88
7. Banana and other Plantains	"	362	369	-7	-1.90
8. Cashewnut	"	113	115	-2	-1.74
9. Rubber	"	89	79	+10	+12.66
10. Coffee	'00 tonnes	136	136	..	..
11. Ginger	'00 tonnes	233	197	+36	+18.27
12. Cardamom	tonnes	1519	1246	+273	+21.91

* Provisional.

Rice Production:

3.5. The production of rice increased by 54 thousand tonnes registering 4.3 percent increase over '70-71 and setting up an all time record of 1352 thousand tonnes. Principally, the increased production has resulted from

continued improvement in the per hectare yield as only an area of 3 thousand hectares was brought under rice additionally during 1971-72. The average yield per hectare attained the record of 1544 kgs. per hectare—an increase of 60 kgs. per hectare over the previous year. Even as the season-wise allocation of area for rice production generally continued to remain the same (see Table 3.5), the share of Mundakan and Punja crops showed increasing trends. While the yield per hectare during all the seasons increased, the largest increase was recorded in Punja crop (over 100 kgs. per hectare) followed by Mundakan (with 78 kg. per hectare). The yield per hectare of Punja crop has registered an all time record of 2070 kgs. per hectare. Similarly the increase in yield of Virippu crop continued. Though significant increase in yield per hectare of Mundakan crop was registered during 1971-72, it was still below the peak reached earlier.

TABLE 3.5

Area, Production and Productivity of Rice

Season	1971-72			1970-71		
	Area (^{'000} hec.)	Production (^{'00} tonnes)	Productivity (Kg./Hect.)	Area (^{'000} hec.)	Production (^{'00} tonnes)	Productivity (Kg.hect.)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Virippu (Autumn)	395.3 (45.17)	5522 (40.85)	1397	394.8 (45.13)	5389 (41.52)	1365
Mundakan (winter)	382.0 (43.65)	5968 (44.15)	1562	382.0 (43.66)	5669 (43.67)	1484
Punja (Summer)	97.9 (11.18)	20.27 (15.00)	2070	98.1 (11.21)	1922 (14.81)	1960
Total	875.2 (100.00)	13517 (100.00)	1544	874.9 (100.00)	12980 (100.00)	1484

3.6. Efforts in increasing rice production through the introduction of high yielding varieties continued for the year also; an area of 8 thousand hectares was additionally brought under the H.Y.V. rice. The area under high yielding varieties increased substantially during Virippu and Punja seasons while a significant reduction is noticed for the Mundakan season. (see Table 3.6). It is disquieting to note that though the area under high yielding varieties has been increasing steadily during the Virippu and Summer seasons, a declining trend is seen during winter. Production of rice through high yielding varieties increased by 50 per cent during Virippu and 30 per cent during Punja while during Mundakan season it declined by 25 percent

TABLE 3.6

High Yielding Varieties of Rice**A. Area (in hectares)**

<i>Crop</i>	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72
Virippu	39840	58036	68539
Mundakan	49782	48143	31876
Punja	46512	53038	67444
Total	136134	159217	167859

B. Production (in tonnes)

<i>Crop</i>	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72
Virippu	61695	95417	143386
Mundakan	77820	75323	57466
Punja	103256	124412	160118
Total	244771	295152	360970

C. Average yield in (Kg. per hectare of rice)

<i>Crop</i>	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72
Virippu	1549	1644	2092
Mundakan	1603	1564	1803
Punja	2220	2345	2374
All	1798	1854	2150

Food Situation:

3.7. The food situation remained fairly satisfactory with an increased availability of 110 thousand tonnes of cereals of which 82 thousand tonnes was rice and 28 thousand tonnes wheat. This improvement in the food situation can largely be attributed to a significant increase in internal production of rice (54 thousand tonnes see Table 3.7). The increase in import of rice to the extent of 27 thousand tonnes and wheat 28 thousand tonnes which was made available through the public distribution systems also brought some relief. During 1971-72 the per capita availability of rice was 250 grams.

TABLE 3.7

Imports of Rice

<i>Year/Month</i>	<i>Quantity of Rice imported</i>
(1)	(2)
1968	6.24 lakh tonnes
1969	9.05 "
1970	7.04 "
1971	7.47 "
1972	
January	87891 tonnes
February	80589 "
March	32156 "
April	71811 "
May	48100 "
June	33488 "
July	44026 "
August	70803 "
September	77551 "
October	72568 "
November	78306 "
December	76276 "
Total	773565

3.8 The distribution of cereals through the rationing system in 1972 involved a substantial increase (of the order of 43 thousand tonnes of rice and 28 thousand tonnes of wheat over the previous year) in quantity (see Table 3.8). The increase in the consumption of wheat is a redeeming feature and all efforts should be made to foster this trend; it should not be difficult to peg the consumption of wheat at least at the level of 100 thousand tonnes or almost 5 per cent of the total cereal consumption.

TABLE 3.8

Distribution of grains through public distribution system

<i>Year</i>	<i>Rice (tonnes)</i>	<i>Wheat (tonnes)</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)
1969	838493	116101
1970	822329	71085
1971	843315	55529
1972	886471	83514

Procurement of Paddy:

3.9. The procurement of paddy continued to fall during 1971-72 also with a reduction of 14 thousand tonnes or 13 per cent over the previous year (see Table 3.9). The relative buoyancy prevailed in the food situation during 1972 on account of increased internal production and imports might not have necessitated intensified efforts in this area. The decline in procurement however, did not affect the public distribution system, as the quantity of rice distributed through rationing system increased by 5 percent.

TABLE 3.9
Procurement of Paddy

<i>Month</i>	1970	1971	1972
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
January	9781	1686	5626
February	27923	17445	23903
March	22793	31018	20186
April	4317	2986	3811
May	2774	3103	2581
June	2526	1805	835
July	835	647	324
August	946	672	141
September	13498	11491	4036
October	27319	24161	18479
November	8915	8100	7829
December	2916	2614	3495
Total	124543	105728	91244

Institutional Growth in Agriculture:

3.10. Major strides were made in the re-organization of research and education in agriculture during 1972. The Kerala Agricultural University was formally inaugurated on 26th February, 1972. The Kerala Agricultural University Act was passed by the Legislative Assembly and entered into the statute book on 30th September, 1972. As a major step in re-organising the research activity in the agricultural sector all the institutions engaged in agricultural research under the Government were transferred to the University on the 1st of February 1972. Already the University has two

campuses, one at Mannuthy and the other at Vellayani. Steps have already been taken to fill up the senior positions. Acquisition of land for setting up the main campus and experimental station is in progress.

TABLE 3.10

**The Kerala Agro-Industries Corporation Limited Farm
Machines Distributed in Kerala**

<i>Type of Machinery</i>	1969-70 <i>Units</i>	1970-71 <i>Units</i>	1971-72 <i>Units</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
I. Tractors	230	366	271
(i) Escorts	20	66	38
(ii) Zetor-2011	84	121	145
(iii) International	6	36	22
(iv) Massey Ferguson	6	1	2
(v) Bolgar-Crawler Tractor	1	..	6
(vi) DT-14B	113	139	..
(vii) Ursus	..	3	27
(viii) Byelarus	..	..	10
(ix) Ford	..	..	2
(x) T-25	..	..	19
Total Horse power	4816	8647	7879
II. Power Tillers	63	65	285
(i) Kubota	..	8	262
(ii) Mitsubishi	56	2	3
(iii) Krishi	7	55	20
Total Horse power	616	556	3334
Total I & II Units Horse power	5432	9203	11213
III. Engine Motor & Pumpset	1700	2700	2386

3.11. The most significant development in the activities of the Kerala Agro Industries Corporation has been the strong beginning made to extend the area of activity to other sectors related to agriculture along with the continued efforts in advancing farm mechanization. Considerable progress has been made in setting up a meat processing plant in co-operation with firms in the U.S.A. for exporting processed buffalo meat. A separate Company has been registered under the name 'Meat Products of India' for the purpose. The Corporation has also begun a massive programme for distributing pesticides. For helping unemployed graduates the Corporation has set up five Agro Service Centres. The Corporation intends to enter the egg market to stabilise the

egg prices. There has been considerable improvement in the area of farm mechanization through distribution of several types of tractors and power tillers and other machinery. (see Table 3.10). Distribution of tractors, power tillers and pumpsets under hire purchase system valued at Rs. 126.6 lakhs, establishing one more major workshop in addition to the existing three workshops and maintaining a fleet of 36 tractors, 6 bull dozers and 8 power tillers and giving farm machinery on custom service were the other activities in this area. The kuboto project of the Corporation for progressively manufacturing power tillers has made further progress. Already orders have been placed for Rs. 19.45 lakhs worth of machinery and the construction of the factory is in progress. In order to undertake increased commitments the paid up share capital of the Corporation has been raised from Rs. 2 crores to Rs. 5 crores. Efforts are being made to secure necessary capital participation by the Central and State Governments.

TABLE 3.11

Selected Indicators on the Performance of Agricultural Credit Societies

Sl.No.	Details	As		On
		30-6-1969	30-6-1970	30-6-1971
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1.	No. of Societies	1936	1936	1888
2.	No. of members (lakhs)	15.05	15.32	16.60
3.	Paid up Share Capital	(Rs. lakhs) 659.83	791.11	938.96
4.	Statutory reserve	103.25	113.66	123.06
5.	Other reserves	111.53	157.01	180.56
6.	Deposits	711.60	877.87	937.54
7.	Other borrowings	1757.72	2219.36	2643.38
8.	Working Capital	3343.93	4159.01	4823.50
9.	Loans advanced during the year	2038.81	2572.60	3005.99
	(a) Short-term	1514.83	2107.67	2620.65
	(b) Medium-term	523.78	464.93	385.34
10.	Loans outstanding at the end of the year	2272.77	2970.67	3601.82
11.	Loans overdue	582.49	710.71	1066.77
12.	No. of societies that worked at profit	1201	1131	1052
13.	Net profit for the year (Rs. lakhs)	95.43	77.85	138.26
14.	No. of societies that worked at loss	646	711	757
15.	Loss sustained (Rs. lakhs)	69.50	49.95	109.84
16.	No. of societies without profit/loss	89	70	79

3.12. A major break through in the strategy for organising crop production has been the commencement of Intensive Paddy Development Units, popularly known as 'Ela Programme'. This programme for the first time attempted an integrated approach to rice production where the objective set is to exploit the full production potential of rice lands in a compact area, employing the new technological possibilities and involving the active participation of the farmer in planning the programmes. The State is to provide the technological services, to make available necessary inputs and credits and to broaden the infrastructure such as irrigation, drainage and road communication. The Programme was extended to another 30 units thus bringing into operation 70 such units.

TABLE 3.12

**Selected indicators of the Credit operations of the
agricultural Societies**

Sl. No.	Details	<i>As on</i>		
		30-6-1969	30-6-1970	30-6-1971
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1.	Average membership per society	778	786	913
2.	Average share capital per society (Rs.)	34,127	41,376	49,733
3.	Average deposit per society (Rs.)	39,659	45,914	49,657
4.	Average deposit per member (Rs.)	47	58	57
5.	Average working capital per society (Rs.)	1,80,076	2,17,521	2,55,481
6.	Average loans per member (Rs.)	133	171	181
7.	Percentage of borrowing member to total member	37.4	44.0	40.0
8.	Average loan advanced per advancing society (Rs.)	1,05,300	1,34,550	2,13,039
9.	Average loan advanced per borrowing member (Rs.)	363	388	454
10.	Percentage of overdue to outstandings	25.6	24.0	30.0

3.13. Additionally 20 units in the Palghat district spread over the entire Ayacut of the five completed irrigation projects were set up. The organisation, quantum of State support and other features of the scheme remain the same except that these units are confined only to the command areas of the irrigation projects. Thus by the end of 1972, 90 Ela Projects are in operation covering an area approximately, 22,000 hectares.

TABLE 3.13

**Progress of Special Development Schemes^v Financed by
Agricultural Refinance Corporation**

<i>Scheme</i>	<i>Units</i>	1969-70	1970-71
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1. Development of Coffee Plantation in Wynad	Hectares	253	520
	Rs. in lakhs	2.00	17.89
2. Wells and Pumpsets scheme for Sugarcane cultivation in Chittur and Palghat taluks	New wells	132	154
	Old wells	70	82
	Pumpsets	86	159
	Rs. in lakhs	10.56	14.49
3. Cardamom Plantation in Wynad and Nelliampathy areas and High Ranges of Kottayam District	Area	--	168
	Rs. in lakhs	--	5.25
4. Reclamation of Kayal land in Quilon and Alleppey Districts for coconut cultivation	area	..	13
	Rs. in lakhs	..	1.01

3.14. Another major programme commenced during 1971-72 for the full exploitation of the production potential of the land and water resources was the launching of Multiple Cropping Projects in two Community Development Blocks of the State namely Nemmara and Angamali.

TABLE 3.14-A

Irrigation—Source-wise

(Area in '000 hectares)

<i>Source</i>	1971-72				1970-71			
	<i>Net area</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Gross area</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Net area</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Gross area</i>	<i>%</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1. Government Canals	207.10	47.2	347.53	56.9	200.55	46.5	338.12	56.2
2. Private Canals	10.16	2.3	12.26	1.8	10.16	2.4	12.26	2.0
3. Tanks	74.04	16.9	86.22	14.1	73.11	16.9	85.30	14.2
4. Wells	5.46	1.2	5.46	0.9	5.46	1.2	5.46	0.9
5. Other sources	142.10	32.4	160.38	26.3	141.97	32.9	160.25	26.7
TOTAL	438.86	100.0	611.85	100.0	431.25	100.0	601.39	100.0

TABLE 3.14--B

Irrigation—Crop-wise

(Gross area '000 hectares)

<i>Name of Crop</i>	1971-72	%	1970-71	%
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Paddy	499.10	81.6	488.64	81.3
Sugarcane	4.29	0.7	4.29	0.7
Other food crops	55.69	9.1	55.69	9.3
Non-food crops	52.77	8.6	52.77	8.7
TOTAL	611.85	100.0	601.39	100.0

These projects started their activities in the middle of 1971 and hence already done much useful work in respect of adaptive research and scientific demonstration relating to rotation of crops and introduction of new crop-mix.

Necessary action has also been taken to implement the soil conservation schemes and the minor irrigation schemes for ensuring optimum land development. During 1971-72 the two projects between themselves brought an additional area of over 1100 hectares under paddy and an area of 445 hectares under oilseeds and pulses. Schemes for diversification of farming which include the promotion of dairy and poultry farming are being pushed through.

3.15. Though Small Farmer Development Agencies in Quilon and Cannanore Districts were formally launched in 1971, field operations could be started vigorously only in 1972. Efforts have been largely concentrated on strengthening the infrastructure and making available necessary inputs to the small farmers to modernise farming. Another area in which concentrated efforts have been made is the exploitation of the limited land resource by introducing highly labour intensive activities such as poultry, dairy and vegetable cultivation. An outlay of Rs. 120.74 lakhs is envisaged for the various programmes during 1971-72.

3.16. Another land mark in the effort to support the weaker sections of the farming community is the creation of development agencies for marginal farmers and agricultural labour in these two districts by April 1972. The operations are limited to a few Panchayats of selected Blocks. It is proposed to invest a sum of Rs. 50 lakhs in various programmes for strengthening the economic base of these categories of the rural population.

Agricultural Credit :

3.17. The provision of co-operative Agricultural credit has made substantial progress in recent years. During 1968-69, the co-operatives advanced Rs. 20.4

crores of short term and medium term credits for agricultural production. The same tempo was maintained in subsequent years with Rs. 25.7 crores in 1969-70 and Rs. 30 crores in 1970-71. Maintaining the same rate of growth in 1971-72, the target for the Fourth Five Year Plan was reached in the third year itself. Efforts were continued to strengthen the co-operative credit societies and make them viable economic units. As a deliberate policy their numbers were reduced from 1936 in 1969-70 to 1888 in 1970-71 by (see Table 3.11) weeding out the weaker ones and amalgamating smaller societies into economically viable units.

3.18. Several measures have been adopted to streamline the credit distribution system and also to reach farm credit to as large number as possible. One of the most important innovations in this area has been the introduction of the credit card system in 120 selected societies during 1970-71. Under this programme, farmers are allowed to draw credit in advance upto a certain limit based on different scales of finance which vary according to crops and seasons. Attempts to take agricultural credit to the weaker sections of the society have proved successful. Of the 673 thousand borrowers of medium and short-term loans, 301 thousand persons hold less than one hectare of land, 99 thousand are tenant-cultivators and 32 thousand agricultural labourers. These three groups constitute 64% of the borrowers. Together they received 19.2 crores accounting for 64 percent of the total disbursement.

The financial operations of the societies have also been growing in recent years which are reflected in the increase in share capital deposit, working capital and loans advanced by the societies (see Table 3.12).

3.19. A major break-through in the Co-operative credit system has been the active participation and support given to the Land Mortgage Banks by the Agricultural Refinance Corporation. The Agricultural Re-finance Corporation has agreed to finance 17 projects involving an investment of Rs. 7.7 crores bringing benefit to an area of 7500 hectares. Of the 17 proposals two projects namely, the Coffee Scheme in Wynad and Wells and Pumpsets Scheme for Sugarcane Cultivation in Trichur and Palghat Taluks were launched in 1969-70, while work in respect of the Cardamom Plantations in Wynad and in High Ranges of Kottayam District and reclamation of Kayal Lands in Quilon and Alleppey Districts commenced in 1970-71 (See Table 3.13).

3.20. Ware-housing activities continued to make good progress and the capacity available with the State Warehousing Corporation was fully utilised during 1972.

Irrigation:

Irrigation has been additionally extended to 7.6 thousand hectares benefiting 10.5 thousand hectares of gross cropped area in 1971-72, whereby raising the net area irrigated to 20.2 per cent of the area sown (see Table 3.14 A). The bulk of the additional irrigation was achieved under the canal irrigation system and practically the whole of it has benefited paddy. The area under irrigated rice has thus risen to 57 per cent in 1971-72 (See Table 3.14 B).

Animal Husbandry:

3.21. Animal Husbandry is one of the crucial sectors promising immense potentialities for development in Kerala. However, at present it accounts for only 1.5 per cent of the regional income. The per capita availability of milk in Kerala is estimated to be at 55 gm. per day as against 112 gm. at the national level and this is an indication of the leeway we have to make up. As a result of the activities of the Indo-Swiss Project and the Departments of Animal Husbandry and Dairying in the State, the population of cross-bred cattle has increased but much more remains to be done in this direction.

3.22. The provisional figures relating to the 1972 live stock population suggest little changes over the 1966 population statistics except in the case of goats and poultry. The cattle population which stood at 28.57 lakhs in 1966 remained almost stagnant at 28.56 lakhs in 1972 (though it is likely that the quality of the cattle has improved). The population of buffaloes was 4.70 lakhs in 1972 as against 4.71 lakhs in 1966. However, poultry which was placed at 99.09 lakhs in 1966 registered a remarkable increase to 121.15 lakhs in 1972, the percentage growth over the period being 22. The census data are presented in Table 3.15

TABLE—3.15

Live Stock Population—Kerala

Category	1966	1972	Number (in lakhs) Change over 1966	
			Actual	Percentage
1. Cattle	28.57	28.56	—0.01	—0.04
2. Buffalo	4.71	4.70	—0.01	—0.21
3. Sheep	0.12	0.10	—0.02	—16.66
4. Goats	11.89	14.60	+2.71	+22.79
5. Other livestock	1.12	1.21	+0.09	+8.04
6. Poultry	99.09	121.15	+22.06	+22.26

3.23 With a view to the promotion of animal husbandry development activities one Intensive Cattle Development Project with four regional artificial insemination centres was started in the State during 1971-72. A cattle feed plant commissioned in 1970-71 at Malampuzha was also brought under the purview of the ICDP for better co-ordination. A number of veterinary hospitals/dispensaries, Key Village Blocks, etc., were also set up during 1971-72 in order to strengthen the infrastructural facilities for animal husbandry development in Kerala.

3.24. In the field of poultry development, the production of eggs has been steadily increasing as a result of the plan activities in the past. Available estimates show that egg production in the State has gone up from 67.5 crores in 1969-70 to 69.5 crores in 1970-71, registering an increase of 3 per cent over the year.

3.25. The department of Dairy Development has initiated under the special employment programme in 1972 a massive scheme for stepping up milk production in the State several fold. In the first phase the scheme is scheduled to be implemented in 720 panchayats.

Fisheries.

3.26. The fishing industry in Kerala registered steady and appreciable progress during the year 1971-72, both in respect of production and export earnings. Fish production went up from 3.93 lakh tonnes in 1970-71 to 4.21 lakh tonnes in 1971-72, the increase over the year being 7 per cent. Marine fish comprised 4.06 lakh tonnes and inland fish 0.15 lakh tonnes. These may be compared to the quantities of 3.80 lakh tonnes of marine and 0.13 lakh tonnes of inland fish caught during the previous year. The landings of oil sardine and prawns declined during the year while mackerel went up. The position of marine fish landings in 1971-72 compared to 1970-71 is shown in Table 3.16.

TABLE—3.16

Marine Fish Landings in Kerala

(Quantity in '000 tonnes)

<i>Species</i>	1971-72	1970-71	<i>Changes over the year</i>	
			<i>Actual</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
(i) Oil Sardines	93.6	160.6	—67.0	—41.7
(ii) Mackerel	71.1	44.2	+26.9	+60.9
(iii) Prawns	58.3	63.3	— 5.0	— 7.9
All Species	405.5	379.9	+25.6	— 6.7

3.27. During 1971-72, 39 mechanised boats and one trawler were constructed and issued (the boats to the fishermen and the trawler to the Kerala Fisheries Corporation), as against the issue of 27 boats and 3 trawlers in the previous year.

3.28. The year 1971-72 registered phenomenal increase in respect of the foreign exchange earnings from fish products. At the national level, the export earnings from sea food products rose from Rs. 35.07 crores in 1970-71 to Rs. 44.55 crores in 1971-72, the percentage increase over the year being 27. At

the end of 1972 the exchange earnings reached the peak of Rs. 58 crores registering an increase of 42% in value and 12% in quality over the previous year. At the State level the increase was from Rs. 27.57 crores to Rs. 33.70 crores (22 per cent growth) over the same year.

3.29. The higher foreign exchange earnings, however, resulted from improvement in export price especially in respect of exports to Japan and against an actual fall in quantities despatched. The State accounted for 62 per cent of the quantity exported and 76 per cent of the export earning of the country (These were 67 per cent and 79 per cent respectively in 1970-71).

Forests

3.30. The aggregate area under forests in Kerala in 1971-72 as estimated by the Bureau of Economics and Statistics is 10.55 lakh hectares; the officials of the Department of Forestry consider this an over-estimate. According to them it is not more than 9.40 lakh hectares. The detailed classification as worked out by the forest officials is given in Table 3.17.

TABLE—3.17

Classification of area under forests

<i>Category of forest area</i>	<i>Lakh hectares</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
1. Estimate of forest area under public ownership and/or control	7.49	79.68
2. Private forests of Malabar	1.50	15.96
3. Forests in the control of large scale estates	0.31	3.29
4. Grass lands suitable for planting, under public ownership	0.03	0.33
5. Grass lands suitable for planting, under private ownership	0.07	0.74
Total	9.40	100.00

The area under forests in Kerala, thus, forms about one fourth of the total area of the State.

3.31. There are 1.10 lakh hectares of plantations and 8.30 lakh hectares of natural forests in the State. The bulk of the Plantations (1.02 lakh hectares) was raised by the Forest Department till the end of 1970-71. In 1971-72, about 3110 hectares were additionally brought under plantations which comprised

quick growing varieties to the order of 300 hectares, fuel plantations 100 hectares and the rest mainly economic species. The total growing stock in the forests of Kerala is estimated to be 171 million cubic metres. The removal of wood from the growing stock is about 2.75 per cent per annum.

3.32. Most of the wood used in Kerala is drawn from unrecorded sources, chiefly private forests as well as the excess removal from the Government forests over the recorded quantity. The recorded production from the Government forests of Kerala has been steadily going up. It reached 1559 thousand cubic metres in 1970 compared to 1413 thousand cubic metres in 1969. Kerala accounts for about 5 per cent of the total wood production in India.

3.33. Out of the 1970 production, timber comprised 872 thousand cubic metres (56%), firewood 572 thousand cubic metres (37%) and bamboos 115 thousand cubic metres.

3.34. The revenue from forests in Kerala in 1971-72 amounted to Rs.1257.10 lakhs as against Rs. 915.10 lakhs in 1970-71, the increase over the year being 37.4 per cent.

CHAPTER 4

PLANTATIONS

The Plantation Industry has been in the doldrums for the past few years mainly on account of falling prices and rising costs of production. This has considerably affected the agricultural economy of the State in general and the small growers in particular. The four major plantation crops comprising tea, coffee, rubber and cardamom account for 10% of the cropped area of the State and contribute more than 20% of its aggregate foreign exchange earnings.

Tea.

4.2. Kerala accounts for 11% of the all India area under tea. At the end of March 1970 tea was cultivated on 37,554 hectares in Kerala. Estates having 50 hectares and above numbered 141 during the year and covered more than 90% of the total area. The rest of the area was accounted for by 95% of the holdings (numbering 2488) below the size group of 50 hectares.

4.3. At the all India level, production of tea went up from 4,21,819 tonnes in 1970 to 4,32,567 tonnes in 1971 registering a rise of 2.5 per cent. However, in respect of Kerala the production declined by 1.9 per cent; it stood at 42,414 tonnes in 1971 compared to 43,263 tonnes in 1970. This is because while the productivity of tea per hectare increased at the all India level it declined in Kerala. The average yield per hectare in Kerala in 1971 was 1129 kg. compared to 1152 kg. in 1970. For the country as a whole the average yield per hectare increased from 1191 kg in 1970 to 1221 kg in 1971. The data relating to area under tea, production and productivity of tea are given in Appendix 4.1.

4.4. The rate of replantation of old tea bushes which form the bulk of the tea gardens has been unpardonably low. This calls for the implementation of a dynamic programme for re-plantation and replacement using the hybrid variety clones. Along with the replacement of old bushes improved technique of agriculture and modernized processing should be undertaken. The small planters particularly need to be assisted to enhance the quality and extent of their production, through provision of necessary finance and technical guidance.

4.5 The findings of the Bardhan Commission on Foreign owned plantations in Kerala (1970), point to the imperative need for nationalising tea plantations. Though the Central Government has been moved in the matter the impediments to this highly desirable reform have yet to be overcome.

Rubber.

4.6 The rubber plantations of the country still face the two year old crisis precipitated by surplus production. As a result the prices slumped to

extremely low levels. The price support programme of the State Trading Corporation implemented through the co-operative organisations has had only limited success in checking the price fall.

4.7 In 1970-71 the area under rubber in India was estimated at 2.03 lakh hectares. Nearly two-thirds of the area were under improved varieties. Kerala accounted for 1.88 lakh hectares which formed 92 per cent of the all India area under rubber. The small holdings comprise 70 per cent of the area under rubber in the State.

4.8 The consumption of rubber went up from 1.35 lakh tonnes in 1970-71 to 1.49 lakh tonnes in 1971-72, the increase registered over the year being 10.4 per cent. The consumption of natural rubber, synthetic rubber and reclaimed rubber increased at the rates of 10.6 per cent, 12.2 per cent and 9.9 per cent respectively. During 1971-72 while the consumption of natural rubber was estimated at 96454 tonnes, production of natural rubber stood at 101010 tonnes the surplus stock being 4556 tonnes (4.7 per cent). The data on consumption of rubber in India are furnished in Appendix 4.2.

4.9 As more and more synthetic and reclaimed rubber are being utilised there is the urgent need for expanding the rubber based industries in India. Since the international price of rubber is much lower than the acceptable prices in the country, the prospects of exporting Indian rubber are not too bright. However, barter deals may be attempted, besides starting new industries to absorb the growing surplus of rubber produced in the State.

Coffee:

4.10 Kozhikode, Cannanore, Palghat and Kottayam are the important coffee producing districts of Kerala, as these together account for 92 per cent of the total area under the crop in Kerala (Kozhikode alone covers nearly 65 per cent of the aggregate area). It is seen that 31,564 hectares were under the crop in 1970-71 compared to 28,873 hectares in the previous year. Production of coffee came to 13,574 tonnes in 1970-71 as against 12,470 tonnes in 1969-70. The average yield per hectare was 430 kg. in 1970-71 against 432 kg. in 1969-70.

Cardamom:

4.11 At the national level both the area and production of cardamom went up considerably during 1971-72. According to provisional estimates available the area which stood at 75.4 thousand hectares in 1970-71 increased to 77.4 thousand hectares in 1971-72, registering an increase of 2.7% over the year. Production also went up from 3.1 thousand tonnes in 1970-71 to 3.5 thousand tonnes in 1971-72 (12.9%).

4.12 Kerala accounted for 61 per cent of the area and 43 percent of the production of cardamom in the country in 1971-72. The area under cardamom in the State in 1971-72 was 47490 hectares, the same as the previous year. Production on the other hand went up from 1246 tonnes in 1970-71 to 1519 tonnes in 1971-72, the increase over the year being 21.9 per cent. The productivity of cardamom in 1971-72 stood at 32 kg. per hectare for Kerala compared to 45 kg. per hectare for all India.

CHAPTER 5

INDUSTRY AND POWER

The Indo-Pakistan conflict in 1971-72 had its repercussions on the industrial economy of Kerala too. Industrial production was generally hampered by the acute shortage of raw materials and in several cases by industrial unrest. While the cashew industry continued to suffer from insufficient supply of raw nuts, the tile industry was hard hit by sluggish demand for the finished products. Rising cotton prices and inadequacy of working capital accounted for the set-back in textile mills. The lower intake of industrial users caused a near collapse in rubber prices, but the timely intervention of the State Trading Corporation provided a measure of relief to the small growers in Kerala. To accelerate the growth of small scale industries in the State, special concessions were offered for establishing small scale units in the backward districts of the State. The incentives include the establishment of development plots, financial assistance on liberalised terms, concession in respect of stamp duty and sales tax, and supply of equipment and machinery on hire purchase through financial institutions.

5.2 During 1971-72, the Central Government issued industrial licences for the establishment of a few new units in Kerala. The Travancore Titanium Products Ltd., and the Cochin Refineries Ltd., obtained licenses for the manufacture of sulphuric acid and petroleum products respectively. Some private sector units also secured letters of intent for the manufacture of motor tyres, calcium carbide, acetylene etc. Against various applications submitted by the Kerala State Industrial Development Corporation to the Government of India for establishing industrial undertakings, letters of intent were received in respect of six projects. The Kerala State Textile Corporation, and the Kerala Minerals and Metals Ltd., were registered during 1971-72 for assisting the sick textile mills and for the industrial exploration of mineral sands respectively.

5.3 The total number of working factories at the end of the calendar year 1969 was 3035, and it increased to only 3040 at the end of 1970. A district-wise distribution of working factories for the years 1969 and 1970 is given in Table 5.1. While there was an increase in the number of factories in Kottayam, Trichur, Palghat and Kozhikode districts, there was a decrease in the remaining districts.

TABLE—5.1

District-wise distribution of working factories

Sl. No.	District	Number of working factories at the end of	
		1969	1970
1	Trivandrum	160	157
2	Quilon	448	444
3	Alleppey	269	267
4	Kottayam	288	299
5	Ernakulam	423	415
6	Trichur	545	557
7	Palghat	252	258
8	Kozhikode	355	361
9	Cannanore	295	282
Total		3035	3040

5.4 An industry-wise distribution of working factories and persons employed therein as on December 1970 is given in Appendix 5.1. Agro based industries continue to dominate the industrial sector in the State. These industries are characterised by low productivity and low wages. The average daily earning of factory workers in some of the major factory industries in the State for the year 1970 is given in Appendix 5.2.

Joint Stock Companies:

5.5 As many as 67 private companies and 8 public companies were newly registered with the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies during 1971-72. The total number of companies liquidated during the year was 13 of which 9 were private and 4 public companies. Three private companies were struck off the rolls, and one company was shifted to Mysore State. Thus the total number of companies on 31-3-1972 was 1115 compared to 1057 on 31-3-1971. Of those 349 were public companies and 766 private companies. The net increase of joint stock companies was only 58 in 1971-72 (54 private and 4 public). The total paid up capital of companies rose from Rs. 72.50 crores in 1970-71 to Rs. 82.11 crores in 1971-72. Out of the total increase of Rs. 9.61 crores in the paid up capital of public and private limited companies together during 1971-72, an amount of Rs. 8.64 crores were accounted for by the public companies. Table 5.2 provide the figures relating to the number of joint stock companies in Kerala and their paid up capital.

TABLE—5.2

Joint Stock Companies and Paid up Capital

Year	Public companies		Private companies		Total	
	Number	Paid up Capital (Rs. crores)	Number	Paid up Capital (Rs. crores)	Number	Paid up Capital (Rs. crores)
1969-70	347	52.37	681	16.16	1028	68.53
1970-71	345	56.11	712	16.39	1057	72.50
1971-72	349	64.75	766	17.36	1115	82.11

Government Owned Companies:

5.6 The Government-owned Companies are the Trivandrum Rubber Works, Trivandrum Spinning Mills, Travancore Plywood Industries, Kerala Ceramics, Kerala Electrical and Allied Engineering Company, the Kerala Premo Pipe Factory and the Kerala Soaps and Oils.

5.7 The subscribed and paid-up capital of the Kerala Electrical and Allied Engineering Company increased from Rs. 35.82 lakhs in 1970-71 to Rs. 38.32 lakhs in 1971-72. This company employs 410 persons. The sales turnover for the year 1971-72 amounted to Rs. 79.51 lakhs against Rs. 66.64 lakhs in 1970-71. The working of the company in 1971-72 resulted in a net loss of Rs. 0.76 lakhs. The margin of loss was much less in 1971-72 compared to the previous year, when it was Rs. 7.56 lakhs. Production in 1971-72 consisted of 58,050 KVA distribution transformers, 135 numbers of electric motors 1,004 numbers of meter components, 189119 numbers of electrical wiring accessories and 200 tonnes of C.I. specials and pipes.

5.8 The Kerala Premo Pipe Factory produced 30507 metres of various kinds of pipes valued at Rs. 45.42 lakhs in 1971-72. The working of the Company resulted in a net loss of Rs. 1.59 lakhs as against a loss of Rs. 1.49 lakhs in the previous year. The Company has a subscribed and paid-up capital of Rs. 16 lakhs and it employs 303 workers.

5.9 During 1971-72 an amount of Rs. 5 lakhs was added to the subscribed and paid-up capital of Kerala Soaps and Oils raising it to Rs. 53.81 lakhs. The working of this Company as in the previous year resulted in a net loss of Rs. 12.79 lakhs. The loss was Rs. 12.57 lakhs in 1970-71. Production in 1971-72 consisted of 387 tonnes of soap, 84 tonnes of shark liver oil and 817 tonnes of vanaspathi and refined oil. The total value of the products was Rs. 93.62 lakhs.

5.10 The State Government made an additional investment of Rs. 2.5 lakhs in the Travancore Plywood Industries in 1971-72 raising the total paid

up capital to Rs. 48.58 lakhs. About 5.36 lakh square metres of plywood tea chests and commercial plywood valued at Rs. 39.56 lakhs were produced in 1971-72 as against 4.16 lakh square metres valued at Rs. 29.26 lakhs in the previous year. The working of the company resulted in a net loss of Rs. 8.18 lakhs in 1971-72 while in the previous year the loss was Rs. 15.01 lakhs. The licensed and installed capacity of the company is 22.8 lakh square metres but the actual production in 1971-72 was only 8.11 lakh square metres.

Companies in which the State Government has majority shares :

5.11 The major industrial concerns in which the Government hold majority-shares are the Travancore Titanium Products, Travancore-Cochin Chemicals Transformers and Electricals, Traco Cable Company, United Electrical Industries, Pallathra Bricks and Tiles and Forest Industries (Travancore) Ltd.

5.12 The Travancore Titanium Products with a subscribed and paid up capital of Rs. 93.25 lakhs produced 5456 tonnes of titanium dioxide pigments valued at Rs. 268.75 lakhs and earned a net profit of Rs. 32.74 lakhs in 1971. The year 1971 was the most successful one for the company as it surpassed all previous records of production, earnings and profit. The company earned a net profit of 35% on paid up capital in 1971 as against 27% in the previous year. The expansion project of the company estimated to cost Rs. 850 lakhs is expected to be completed by the middle of 1973. When the project is completed the production capacity will be raised to 24,000 tonnes per annum from the present capacity of 6000 tonnes.

5.13. The Travancore-Cochin Chemicals earned a profit of Rs. 13.34 lakhs in 1971-72 which formed about 5.83% of the paid up capital of Rs. 229 lakhs as against the net loss of Rs. 24.03 lakhs in the previous year. The company employs 1085 persons. The average earnings of an employee per month increased from Rs. 369 in 1970-71 to Rs. 448 in 1971-72. The value of production in 1971-72 exceeded Rs. 4 crores. The production of important items during the year 1971-72 is shown below:

1. Caustic Soda	25371 tonnes
2. Sodium Hydrosulphate	1261 ..
3. Sodium Sulphide	478 ..
4. Liquid Chlorine	4801 ..
5. HCL Gas 100%	6890 ..
6. HCL Gas 33%	22401 ..
7. Zinc Hydroxide	1003 ..

5.14 The Forest Industries (Travancore) Ltd. possesses a well equipped machine workshop. In 1971-72 the Company extracted timber from the concession areas set apart for raising industrial plantations in the Malayattur forest area. Forest area of 350.88 hectares was taken up for extraction in 1971-72 and 16,658 cubic metres of timber obtained. The timber workshop earned a profit of Rs. 4.69 lakhs in 1971-72 as against Rs. 0.55 lakhs in the

previous year. This profit constitutes 26.5% of the paid up capital of Rs. 17.71 lakhs. The production of the unit consists mainly of doors, windows, house furniture etc., valued at Rs. 9.52 lakhs.

5.15 In 1971-72 the Pallathra Bricks and Tiles produced 46.29 lakhs of sand lime bricks valued at Rs. 3.76 lakhs. The company continued to run at a loss. The net loss in 1971-72 was Rs. 2.08 lakhs as against Rs. 1.52 lakhs in the previous year. The Company employs 85 persons, their average earnings per month being Rs. 130.

Central Sector Units:

5.16 The major Government of India owned companies in Kerala are the F.A.C.T., Cochin Refineries, Hindustan Latex, H.M.T. (Kalamassery), Modern Bakeries and Indian Rare Earths.

5.17 The subscribed and paid up capital of Fertilizers and Chemicals Ltd. Always, increased to Rs. 24.89 crores in 1971-72 from Rs. 17.47 crores in 1970-71. The company now employs 6770 persons, and the minimum remuneration of the lowest paid employee is Rs. 233 per month. In 1971-72 the company produced 130127 tonnes of Ammonium Sulphate, 59755 tonnes of Ammonium Phosphate, 16276 tonnes of Superphosphate, 9818 tonnes of Ammonium Chloride, 1952 tonnes of Sulpherdioxide, 1859 tonnes of Oleum and 3028 tonnes of Ultraphos. The net loss of the unit in 1971-72 was Rs. 3.82 crores as against Rs. 1.89 crores in the previous year.

5.18 The Hindustan Latex Limited, Trivandrum, earned a profit of Rs. 15.89 lakhs in 1971-72 recording 22.7 percent profit on its paid up capital of Rs. 70 lakhs. The company employs 572 workers. The minimum earnings of the lowest paid employee per month have increased from Rs. 166 to Rs. 173 during 1971-72. The Company produced 678410 gross Nirodh (rubber contraceptives) valued at Rs. 100.93 lakhs.

5.19 During the year ended 31-8-1971 the Cochin Refineries Ltd. earned a profit of Rs. 175.7 lakhs. This forms 25.1 percent of the paid up capital of the company. The company employs 407 persons. The average monthly earnings of an employee consequent on the long term settlement with the Employees Association increased to Rs. 1012 in 1971-72 from Rs. 872 in 1970-71.

The following items were produced in this unit in 1970-71.

1. Naptha	58923	M.T.
2. Asphalt	93925	,,
3. Motor Spirit	278436	K.L.
4. Superior Kerosene	604863	,,
5. High speed diesel oil	510653	,,
6. Light diesel oil	24939	,,
7. Furnace oil	887625	,,

5.20 The Hindustan Machine Tools Unit, Kalamassery incurred a loss of Rs. 152.52 lakhs in 1971-72 as against Rs. 102.30 lakhs in 1970-71. The minimum earnings of the lowest paid employee of the company came to Rs. 212 per month while the average earnings per month of all employees stood at Rs. 384. The company employs 2278 persons. It produced machinery worth Rs. 189 lakhs during 1971-72 as against machinery worth Rs. 218 lakhs in 1970-71. The fall in production in 1971-72 was mainly the result of loss in the working days consequent on strike by the labourers. The important items produced during 1971-72 were:

1. H. Series lathe	167 Nos.
2. L.B. Series lathe	101 „
3. L.T. Series lathe	65 „
4. Copying lathe	14 „
5. Drum Turret lathe	2 „
6. Accessories	worth 22.51 lakhs

Handloom:

5.21 The handloom industry in Kerala is more decentralised than in other States. Nearly 5 lakhs of people depend on this industry. A sizeable portion of the weavers have been brought under co-operative fold and this enables them to obtain State assistance while the private sector of the industry has to depend by and large on institutional finance. The industry faced a critical situation due to the unprecedented fluctuations in the price of yarn resulting in higher cost of production and poor off-take of finished products. As an ameliorative measure, the Government ordered 15% rebate on purchase of cloth for a period of one month, and another special rebate of 10 paise per rupee during onam festival.

5.22 The Kerala Handloom Finance Corporation was formed in 1968 to provide financial and ancillary facilities for the development of the industry in general, and particularly of that sector of the industry which is outside the co-operative fold. The present issued capital of the Corporation is Rs. 30 lakhs and paid up capital as on 31-3-1972 is Rs. 24.65 lakhs of which Rs. 22 lakhs is Government's share. The activities of the Corporation include the sale of raw materials like yarn, chemicals, dyes, etc., export of handloom fabrics, issue of loans to private weavers and imparting training to weavers. The sales turnover of the Corporation during 1971-72 amounted to Rs. 112.24 lakhs against Rs. 63.38 lakhs in 1970-71. The gross profit earned from trading was Rs. 1.84 lakhs in 1971-72 (Rs. 1.08 lakhs in the previous year). To help the industry more effectively the Corporation entered the field of export trade in 1971 and despatched 67078 metres of cloth valued at Rs. 2.56 lakhs. Sales in the domestic market during 1971-72 came to Rs. 4.91 lakhs. Another major activity of the Corporation is granting short term cash loans to its share holders. All the 117 loan applications for an aggregate amount of Rs. 3.72 lakhs received during 1971-72 proved fruit-ful and an amount of

Rs. 3.57 lakhs was disbursed. Up to the end of March 1972 the Corporation disbursed loans aggregating Rs. 27.98 lakhs. The major portion of the loan amount was made use of by small units.

Cashew Industry:

5.23 The Cashew Industry in Kerala is a labour intensive enterprise; it employs about 1.25 lakh workers. There are 258 registered cashew factories in the State. The competition among the cashew processors both in respect of purchase of raw nuts and the sale of processed nuts and the pernicious practise of cashew processing in unregistered units popularly known as 'Kudivarappu' which denies statutory benefits to the workers have brought about serious difficulties. The Kerala Cashew development Corporation formed by the Government of Kerala in 1970 in order to place the industry on a firm footing, has taken over a number of factories that had been closed down. It has also entered the field of processing of by-products like cashew apple juice, cashew-shell liquid, cashew testa. In view of the expanded activities of the Corporation, the State Government contributed Rs. 40 lakhs towards share capital in 1971-72, raising the share capital of the Corporation to Rs. 69 lakhs at the end of March 1972. The State Government further advanced Rs. 20 lakhs as loan, and provided guarantee to the State Bank of Travancore for credit limits to the tune of Rs. 250 lakhs.

5.24 The Corporation has now under its management 25 factories while 18 of those agglomerate in Quilon District for historical reasons the rest are located in other districts, one in Cannanore district, one in Trichur district, three in Alleppey district, and two in Trivandrum district. At present the Corporation employs about 26,000 workers and about 1,500 persons on the supervisory staff. While the turn-over of the Corporation was only Rs. 90.8 lakhs in 1970-71, it increased to Rs. 399.75 lakhs in 1971-72. Here the workers get all the statutory benefits due to them whereas the workers in the private sector are quite often deprived of many such benefits. The total of wages paid to the workers (Rs. 15.24 lakhs in 1970-71) increased to Rs. 74.71 lakhs in 1971-72. As against the net profit of Rs. 0.17 lakhs earned during 1970-71, the working of the Corporation in 1971-72 resulted in an increased net profit of Rs. 4.70 lakhs.

5.25 The major limiting factors in the expansion programme of the Corporation has been the non-availability of the raw nuts and inadequacy of working capital. The special quota allotted by the Cashew Corporation of India does not satisfy the normal processing requirements. Twenty-three out of the 25 factories managed by the Kerala Cashew Development Corporation had to be closed down for about 30 days in the months of September-October for want of raw nuts.

5.26 The Cashew Corporation of India charged with the task of importing and distributing raw nuts to bonafide factories has not succeeded in evolving a sound operational procedure. This retards the working of the factories run

in conformity with the rules and regulations in force, and encourages 'Kudivarappu' to a certain extent. An all party delegation from Kerala urged the Government of India to streamline the policy of distribution of imported raw nuts. Central financial assistance of Rs. 20 lakhs was made available to the State Cashew Development Corporation through the State Government, and a Central study team was also deputed to study the problem by setting the industry and make appropriate recommendations.

Coir :

5.27 Coir production in Kerala is concentrated along the coastal areas where the density of population is very high. Owing to the multiplicity of operations such as retting of coconut husks, extraction of fibre, spinning of yarn, manufacture of mats and mattings, the employment in this industry is substantial. Organisationally the industry may be divided into four sectors. The first sector is concerned with retting of husks and production of fibre. There are about 23,000 retting units spread over 260 villages employing about 50,000 workers along the coastal line. The second sector is the husk spinning sector which comprises about 80,000 hand spinning households. This sector alone provides employment to about one and a half lakhs persons. Spindle spinning of yarn which forms the third sector has 25,000 units of which about 15,400 units are in households. The total number of workers in beating of retted husks and spinning of coir yarn is estimated to be around two lakhs. The fourth sector comprising 2200 units is concerned with manufacture of coir mats and mattings. About 80% of these units are small scale units employing below 10 workers, there are only ten units which employ 100 workers or more. The total number of workers in this sector is estimated at 40,000. As per Coir Board Statistics there are 8600 mat looms, 1470 matting looms, 40 shearing machines, 550 rope making machines and 2290 rehanding frames in Kerala.

5.28 The total amount spent by the Government for coir development during 1971-72 was Rs. 63.25 lakhs and this included the special loan of Rs. 15 lakhs spent on the scheme "distress purchase of coir yarn". The total expenditure incurred by the Government for the development of coir industry since 1951-52 is estimated to be Rs. 446.54 lakhs. The attempts made so far to tackle the major problems of the coir industry through extensive co-operativisation have not quite succeeded. Even as 561 Coir co-operatives have been registered as upto the end of March 1972 and nearly half the workers brought into the co-operative fold, as many as 206 societies are now under liquidation. A system of licensing of retted husks and controlling the price of retted husks was introduced in the State, in pursuance of the coir retting (licensing) order issued by the Government of India. As this order was quashed by the High Court the State Government now contemplate steps to bring in a comprehensive law to control the price of husk and regulating its movement so as to ensure a steady supply to co-operatives at reasonable prices.

5.29 The State Coir Corporation and the Central Coir Marketing Societies have opened purchase depots to buy coir from units that pay the prescribed wages so as to facilitate the enforcement of the provisions of the Minimum Wages Act relating to Coir industry.

Kerala State Small Industries Corporation:

5.30 The Kerala State Small Industries Corporation seeks to promote the growth of small units through the following measures.

- (i) distribution of raw materials to the small scale industrial units of the State.
- (ii) Administration of industrial estates.
- (iii) Construction of new factory sheds for the use of small scale industrialists, and undertaking civil construction works.
- (iv) supply of machinery on hire-purchase basis.
- (v) running of production units.

The items of raw materials now handled are ferrous and non-ferrous metals, like G.C. sheets, G. P. sheets, Iron rods, angles, M.S. rounds, pig iron, zinc, copper, stainless steel, tin plates, chemicals such as caustic soda, fatty acid, palm oil, and mutton tallow. The scale of operations covering the purchase and sale of raw materials during the years 1969-70 and 1970-71 is indicated below:

(Rs. in lakhs)			
<i>Year</i>	<i>Purchase</i>	<i>Sale</i>	<i>Profit</i>
1969-70	47.67	51.65	2.71
1970-71	54.81	37.36	1.09

5.31 There are eighteen industrial estates under the administrative control of the Corporation. The Corporation executed civil construction works of the order of Rs. 5 lakhs in 1971-72 as against an achievement of Rs. 8 lakhs in the previous year.

5.32 The year 1971-72 witnessed considerable progress in activities relating to supply of machinery. Machinery worth Rs. 14.81 lakhs was supplied to 51 parties, thus raising the total investment of the Corporation on this scheme so far to Rs. 63.05 lakhs and number of parties benefited to 206.

5.33 The working results of the production cum service units run by the Corporation are shown in Table 5.3. The Die-casting Unit, Pappanamcode, the wood workshop, Calicut, and the wood workshop, Kollakadavu, showed

profit margins of Rs. 0.10 lakhs, 0.17 lakhs and 0.33 lakhs respectively during 1971-72 while the remaining concerns continued to incur losses.

TABLE—5.3

Name of unit	(Rs. in lakhs)		
	Profit (+)	or loss	(—) during
	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72*
Tile Factory, Amaravila	(—) 0.42	(—) 0.80	(—) 0.41
Government Instrument Workshop Pappanamcode	(—) 0.32	(—) 1.24	(—) 0.50
Die Casting Unit, Pappanamcode	(+) 0.01	(—) 0.02	(+) 0.10
Straw Board Factory, Parumala	(—) 0.46	(—) 0.71	(—) 0.99
Govt. Wood Workshop, Calicut	(+) 1.10	(+) 0.56	(+) 0.17
Wood Workshop Kollakadavu	(+) 1.14	(—) 0.19	(+) 0.33
Service Workshop, Ollur	(—) 0.59	(—) 0.45	(—) 0.56
Kerala Water Proof Products, Pappanamcode	(+) neg.	(—) 0.19	(—) 0.21

* Provisional.

Kerala Financial Corporation:

5.34 The year 1971-72 witnessed an unprecedented increase in the number of loan applications received by the Corporation from small and medium scale units. Altogether 424 applications for an aggregate amount of Rs. 726.12 lakhs were received in 1971-72 as against 190 applications for Rs. 370.08 lakhs received during 1970-71. Table 5.4 lists the transactions during the years 1970-71 and 1971-72.

TABLE—5.4

Item	(Rs. in lakhs)			
	1970-71		1971-72	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
A. Corporation loans—applications received	96	315.61	424	726.12
Applications sanctioned	66	208.59	241	406.00
Amount Disbursed (A)	43	131.42	129	169.13
B. Agency loans—applications received	94	54.47	..	..
Applications sanctioned	30	13.87	..	..
Amount disbursed (B)	32	18.00	..	3.00
Total Disbursement (A plus B)	75	149.42	129	172.13

5.35 Of the assistance provided by the Corporation, the lion's share has benefited small scale industries. The marked increase in the number of applications received during 1971-72 by small scale industries may be attributed to the concessional rate of interest (3 1/2% up to Rs. 50,000 and 5 1/2% up to Rs. 3 lakhs) allowed to them. During 1971-72 the loan amount sanctioned to small scale industries came to Rs. 313.88 lakhs but the actual loan disbursement was only Rs. 119.94 lakhs. Details relating to loan assistance provided by the Corporation to small scale industrial units during 1970-71 and 1971-72 are given in Table 5.5.

TABLE—5.5

Item	(Rs. in lakhs)			
	1970-71		1971-72	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
A. Corporation Loans				
Applications received	67	170.61	413	662.47
Applications sanctioned	47	117.14	223	313.88
Amount disbursed (A)	25	69.76	116	116.94
B. Agency loans				
Applications received	94	54.47	..	..
Applications sanctioned	30	13.87	..	..
Amount disbursed (B)	32	18.00	..	3.00
Total disbursement (A Plus B)	57	87.76	116	119.94

5.36 The Corporation has provided financial assistance to a wide range of industries. The principal industries assisted are textiles, tea manufacture steel rolling, rubber products, chemicals, tourist hotels, coir mats, printing, motion picture production, marine products, cable manufacture, transport etc. The major part of assistance is accounted for by concerns engaged in the manufacture of textiles, food manufacturing industries, rubber products and marine products, these industries having absorbed 49% of the total loans sanctioned upto the end of March 1972 by amount and 40% by number.

5.37 The subscribed and paid up capital of the Corporation stood at Rs. 100 lakhs. The large disbursement during the year 1971-72 was met by raising funds from the issue of bonds, borrowings from Reserve Bank and availing refinance facilities from the Industrial Development Bank of India. During 1971-72 the working of the Corporation resulted in a profit of Rs. 11.88 lakhs before providing for taxation and other reserves. The corresponding figure for 1970-71 was Rs. 9.94 lakhs.

Kerala State Industrial Development Corporation:

5.38 The share capital of the Kerala State Industrial Development Corporation as at the beginning of 1971-72 stood at Rs. 415 lakhs. The resources of the Corporation were augmented by the floatation of a loan of Rs. 110 lakhs in December 1971 by the issue of 12 year bonds bearing 6% interest, and by the receipt of a loan of Rs. 50 lakhs from the State Government. The total resources of the Corporation including share capital, reserves, and borrowings increased from Rs. 697.33 lakhs to Rs. 858.06 lakhs during 1971-72.

5.39 During 1971-72 loan assistance amounting to Rs. 88.74 lakhs was sanctioned to seven applicants. Of this an amount of Rs.40 lakhs was for the revival of three sick units in the State. As direct participation by taking shares, the Corporation invested Rs. 46.10 lakhs, of which Rs. 25 lakhs were for the initial share capital contribution for the Kerala Textile Corporation. In addition to these, the Corporation also sanctioned Rs. 14 lakhs for under writing and Rs. 20 lakhs as guarantee. Thus the total assistance sanctioned during 1971-72 was Rs. 168.94 lakhs as against Rs. 165.27 lakhs in 1970-71. Table 5.6 gives the details of assistance applied and sanctioned during the period 1969-72.

TABLE—5.6

(Rs. in lakhs)

Item	1969-70		1970-71		1971-72	
	Applied	Sanctioned	Applied	Sanctioned	Applied	Sanctioned
Loan	79.75	79.75	50.40	50.40	93.74	88.74
Share participation	62.35	62.35	59.00	56.50	46.20	46.20
Under writing	..	..	8.37	8.37	14.00	14.00
Guarantee	27.09	27.09	54.00	50.00	20.00	20.00
Total	169.19	169.19	171.77	165.27	173.94	168.94

5.40 The Corporation has so far provided financial assistance to 34 companies, of which 25 were for the establishment of new projects, five for substantial expansion, diversification, modernisation or rehabilitation of existing undertakings and four for tiding over temporary financial difficulties. Out of the 25 new projects, 23 went into production before the end of March 1972, while the remaining two were nearing completion. The Parvathi Mills, Vijaya Mohini Mills, Cannanore Spinning and Weaving Mills, Fibre Foam and Cochin Malleables were reopened and they resumed production with the aid of financial assistance from the Corporation.

5.41 The Corporation has uptill now promoted ten companies. One of them was wound up, and four have already gone into production. The remaining five companies viz., the Steel Complex Limited, Feroke, Excel Glasses Limited,

Alleppey, Eddy Current Controls (India) Limited, Chalakudy, Packaging Paper, Corporation, and the Kerala Textile Corporation have started preliminary operations.

5.42 The Corporation has received letters of intent from the Government of India for the establishment of the following six projects at an estimated cost of Rs. 93 crores.

	<i>Rs. in crores</i>
1. Paper	60
2. Cigarettes	4
3. Nylon filament yarn	12
4. Soda ash	12
5. Electric items	3
6. Nickel Cadmium cells	2

Besides the Corporation has helped the setting up of a tyre and tube manufacturing unit for which a private party has obtained a letter of intent from the Government of India. The total cost of this Unit is estimated at Rs. 18 crores.

5.43 To facilitate rapid industrialisation of the State, the corporation has co-operated with the Kerala Industrial and Technical Consultancy Organisation (KITCO) and subscribed Rs. 2 lakhs as initial share capital and the Geological Survey of India in the prospecting work of iron ore reserves, cement grade limestone deposits and mineral sands.

Khadi and Village Industries :

5.44 The Kerala Khadi and Village Industries Board continued to provide financial assistance for the development of Khadi and Village Industries through Co-operative Societies and registered institutions in 1971-72 also. There is a major production centre for Khadi at Payyannur under the direct control of the Board with 9 sub centres and 5 visiting centres. For the sale of Khadi, the Board is having 10 Khadi Gramodyog Bhavans. The Board has under its control seven cotton godowns also.

5.45 There was notable progress in production and sale of Khadi during 1970-71. The production of Khadi increased by 12% and sales by 15%. The Board disbursed loan to the extent of Rs. 8.25 lakhs and grant of Rs. 1.43 lakhs for the development of Khadi Industry. Altogether 13894 persons were given gainful employment during the year and they have earned wages amounting to Rs. 44.54 lakhs.

Village Industries:

5.46 Total production in the Village Industries sector was worth Rs. 364.18 lakhs. The sales amounted to Rs. 375.64 lakhs. The village industries provided full time employment to 40543 persons, part time employment to

23111 workers and 5650 casual labourers. The amount paid as wages to these workers rose to 167.22 lakhs in 1971-72 compared to Rs. 129.13 lakhs during previous year.

5.47 There has been considerable progress in the production and sale of fibre screwpine and blacksmithy and Carpentry during 1971-72. The production and sale of Village Pottery, handmade paper, gur khandsari, palm products, honey, lime and non-edible oil and soap also increased during the year. The hardships experienced by various industries during 1970-71 continued to hamper the progress of these industries during 1971-72 also. The handpounding of paddy industry is not functioning since the introduction of statutory rationing in the State. The Village Oil Industry fails to prosper owing to keen competition from oil mills. Cottage match industry received a severe set back due to lifting of band roll system. A statement showing industry-wise production, sales, employment and wages paid in 1971-72 is given in appendix 5.3.

Minerals :

5.48 The well known beach sands of Kerala contain valuable minerals like ilmenite, monozite, rutile, zircon, silliminate etc. The highest concentration of mineral sands is seen in the area between Neendakara and Kayamkulam. World interest in ilmenite is picking up as it forms the basic ore for production of Titanium, which has been called the metal of the century. Zircon and Silliminate are among the best refractory materials known. But little has been done in this State for the large scale industrial exploitation of these minerals. The quantity of minerals exploited and sold during the year 1971-72 are given in Table 5.7.

TABLE—5.7

Production and sale of mineral sands

<i>Item</i>	<i>Production during 1971-72 (M.T.)</i>	<i>Sale during 1971-72 (M.T.)</i>
Ilmenite	94640	97949
Brown Ilmenite	237	125
Rutile	4686	3916
Monozite	284	120
Zircon	4108	3059
Sillimanite	493	454

5.49 China clay, quartz sand and lime shell are other major minerals exploited in this State. The production and sale of these minerals during 1971-72 are given in Table 5.8.

TABLE 5—8

Production and Sale of other minerals in 1971-72-

Sl. No.	Minerals	Production (M. T.)		Sale (M. T.)	
		Raw	Processed	Raw	Processed
1.	Glass and white quartz sand	27759	..	24531	..
2.	China Clay	52564	23488	55660	24367
3.	Lime Shell	91913	..	84063	..
4.	Fire Clay	3389	..	3441	..
5.	Ball Clay	89	..	73	..

5.50 The Indian Rare Earths Ltd., and the F. X. P. Minerals, a company owned and managed by the Government of Kerala, were the only two concerns engaged in the exploitation of the mineral sands of Kerala. The Kerala Minerals and Metals Limited, a public sector undertaking, recently registered under the Indian Companies Act started functioning from 1-4-1972 with an authorised capital of Rs. 5 crores. This company has taken over all the assets and liabilities of the F. X. P. Minerals, Chavara.

Power:

5.51 Hydro-power production and supply constitute the basic infrastructure for modern industries. Compared to other States in India, the production of hydro-electric power in Kerala is found to be the cheapest. Since due importance was given to hydro power generation in Kerala the installed capacity which stood at 28.5 M.W. before the implementation of the plan schemes has reached 546.5 M.W. by the end of 1971-72 (See Appendix 5.4).

5.52 The Kuttiadi Power Project (3 units of 25 mega watts) was commissioned in November 1972. This helped to raise the States power generation capacity from 546.5 M.W. to 621.5 M.W. The work relating to the Idikki Hydro-electric Power Project is progressing at a steady pace.

5.53 In 1971-72 supply of power was extended to 72 new villages. Altogether 95213 new connections were effected and 38472 new street lights installed during the year. The generation of 2293 Million KWH of power in 1971-72 meant an increase of 167 Million KWH compared to 1970-71 (See Appendix 5.5). The net revenue realised by the State by the sale of electricity during 1971-72 was Rs. 1807.96 lakhs as against Rs. 1605.7 lakhs in 1970-71 (vide Appendix 5.6) The per capita consumption of electricity per annum also rose from 71 units in 1970-71 to 73 units in 1971-72.

CHAPTER 6

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION

Road Transport:

6.1 The total road length of Kerala is 18432 kilometres of which 15,123 kilometres are surfaced. The number of registered motor vehicles which stood at 86,234 as on 31-3-1971 increased to 93,709 as on 31-3-1972 an increase of 7,475 vehicles over the year. Receipts under Motor Vehicles Taxation Act during 1971-72 was Rs. 806.79 lakhs as against Rs. 721.73 lakhs during 1970-71. Road accidents registered an increase in 1971-72. There were 4,819 road accident which resulted in the death of 709 persons in 1971-72 while the figures for 1970-71 were 4,207 and 610 respectively.

6.2 The total capital invested in the Kerala State Road Transport Corporation as on 1-4-1971 was Rs. 1173.13 lakhs. During the year 1971-72 an additional contributions of Rs. 140 lakhs towards share capital was made by the State Government raising the State's capital contribution to Rs. 868.04 lakhs. The railway contributed Rs. 70 lakhs during the year which made the aggregate contribution of the railways till the end of 1971-72 to Rs. 332.67 lakhs. Thus at the close of 1971-72 the total capital investment of the Corporation stood at Rs. 1383.13 lakhs.

6.3 There was a net addition of 134 buses in 1971-72 to the operating fleet of the Corporation, the strength of which was raised to 1,695 buses. During 1971-72, 134 buses costing Rs. 173.8 lakhs were purchased for existing and new routes and 20 buses costing Rs.14.0 lakhs were purchased for replacement.

The Kerala State Transport Corporation buses operated during 1971-72 a total of 59,474 route kilometres. The corresponding figure for 1970-71 was 48,113 kilometres.

Railways:

6.4 The railway network in the State consisting of 553 k. m. broad gauge lines and 339 k. m. metre gauge lines has been stationary for a number of years. Railways in Kerala serve satisfactorily only five of the eleven districts of the State viz., Quilon, Palghat, Calicut, Trichur and Cannanore. While the area north of Cochin is served by broad guage lines, the southern region has to content itself with the Metre guage. This obviously hinders the smooth thorough traffic and restricts rail transport of goods. Even as work relating to the conversion of the Metre guage line from Trivandrum to Ernakulam has been started it is necessary to build the Kayamkulam-Alleppey-Ernakulam broad guage line, the survey of which was carried out a few years ago. The doubling of the Alwaye-Ernakulam line has already been taken up.

Inland Navigation:

6.5 The 555 k. m. long continuous Coastal Waterways^v from Hosdurg to Trivandrum excluding the Azhikkal-Badagara^w section known as the West Coast Canal System, and made up of a string of back waters connected together by navigable rivers and artificial canals constitutes the main arterial route for inland navigation in Kerala. The other sections of the States' waterways act as feeders to this route and also cater to the local transportation needs. Almost all the sea ports in the State are connected directly with the inland waterways or are situated in such proximity to the backwaters as the port traffic can be moved easily from or to the hinterland. The inland water transport system in the State is handled partly by the State Water Transport Department with its headquarters at Alleppey and partly by the Water Transport Section of the KSRTC. The activities of the Water Transport Department are confined to the four districts of Alleppey, Quilon, Kottayam and Ernakulam. The Department now operates 79 schedules. It has a fleet of 67 boats out of which 45 are in operation in 46 routes. In 1970-71 the total route length operated was 1,269 k. m. In 1971-72 it increased to 1,341. The revenue receipts and expenditure of the Department in 1971-72 were Rs. 30.48 lakhs and Rs. 34.32 lakhs respectively. The corresponding figures for the previous year were Rs. 27.41 lakhs and Rs. 30.25 lakhs respectively. The working of the Department in 1971-72 resulted in a net loss of Rs. 3.83 lakhs against a loss of Rs. 2.40 lakhs in the previous year.

Ports and Harbours:

6.6 The coastal and foreign traffic of the State is handled by the major ports of Cochin as also at the intermediate ports of Calicut and Alleppey and the other minor ports. In 1971-72, 145 steamers and 1,137 sailing vessels with an aggregate gross tonnage of 4 lakh tonnes touched at the intermediate and minor ports of Kerala as against 143 steamers and 1,181 sailing vessels in 1970-71. The total cargo handled by these ships and sailing vessels was 3.69 lakh tonnes (imports 2.07 lakh tonnes exports 1.62 lakh tonnes). The numbers of ships that called at the ports decreased from 1,324 in 1970-71 to 1,282 in 1971-72. The revenue collected from the intermediate and minor ports however increased from Rs. 8.22 lakhs in 1970-71 to Rs. 9.60 lakhs in 1971-72.

6.7 The number of vessels (including sailing vessels) that entered the Cochin port in 1971-72 decreased to 1,036 from 1,065 in 1970-71. There was a marginal decrease in the total traffic by 1.46 lakh tonnes in 1971-72 over that of 1970-71. While there was an increase in imports by 0.73 lakh tonnes, exports registered a decrease of 2.11 lakh tonnes in 1971-72 over that of the previous year. The value of export trade at the Cochin port was Rs. 235.83 crores and the value of imports Rs. 106.33 crores during 1971-72.

CHAPTER 7

EXPORT TRADE

India's exports reached the peak of Rs. 1535.16 crores during the year 1970-71; and the deficit on account of balance of trade was reduced to Rs. 90.01 crores. But in 1971-72 exports declined to Rs. 1467.75 crores; imports rose to Rs. 1733.91 crores and the unfavourable balance of trade worsened, the deficit being Rs. 266.16 crores. Though the traditional goods contribute 60% of the exports, the share of non-traditional items has been steadily on the increase. These consist of a wide range of manufactured goods like durable consumer goods, plant and machinery, transport equipment, heavy electric transmission lines and towers, railway track material and engineering goods.

7.2 India's foreign trade has become more broadbased. It is no more linked with a few countries like the U. K. and the U. S. A. New and growing trade relations have been established with the East European countries and countries in the Afro-Asian and Latin-American world.

7.3 A number of agencies have been set up in the public sector to stimulate export trade; the State Trading Corporation of India, the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation, the Handloom and Handicrafts Export Corporation, the Indian Motion Picture Export Corporation, Project and Equipment Corporation, Tea Trading Corporation and the Marine Products Development Authority have steadily expanded their functions.

7.4. The Export Industries of Kerala comprise the traditional Industries Coir, Cashew and Handloom and new enterprises such as marine products, minerals and plywood. The annual value of exports from Kerala account for more than 13% of the value of Indian exports. In this the products of the four major industries namely coir, cashew, marine products and tea account for about 70%, their total export earnings now exceeding Rs.120 crores. The export-import statistics separately for the ports of Kerala for 1971-72 are not yet available. So a summary of the export details of selected commodities collected mostly from the concerned journals is given in the following paragraphs.

Marine products:

7.5. Exports of marine products from India reached an all time high in 1971-72. The exports were of the order of Rs.44.55 crores recording an increase of about Rs. 9.48 crores (or 27.03%) over the previous peak of Rs. 35.07 crores in 1970-71. However, the volume of trade declined from 35,883 tonnes in 1970-71 to 35,523 tonnes in 1971-72. The unprecedented fall in shrimp catch all over the west coast particularly in Keraia region was mainly responsible for this decline in Volume. At the end of 1972 the exchange earnings reached the peak of Rs. 58 crores registering an increase of 42% in value and 12% in quantity over the previous year.

7.6. In the case of Kerala also the exports of marine products showed a decline in 1971-72 compared to 1970-71 even as the value of marine products exported reached the peak in 1971-72. The export from Kerala contributed 61.6% of the quantity and 75.6% of the value of the All India exports. The average unit value also has been the highest in 1971-72. The relevant data are furnished in the Table 7.1:

TABLE 7.1

Export growth of marine products from India and Kerala from 1962-63 to 1971-72

Q=Quantity in tonnes.

V=Value in Rs. '000

Year	Exports from Kerala		Exports from India		Average unitvalue realisation Rs./kg.
	Q	V	Q	V	
1962-63	6870	32720	11160	41991	3.76
1963-64	8249	39434	19057	60872	3.19
1964-65	9750	50445	21126	71488	3.38
1965-66	9561	60140	15295	70632	4.62
1966-67	13175	146401	21116	173685	8.23
1967-68	15245	167496	21906	197171	9.00
1968-69	18481	202451	26811	246970	9.21
1969-70	22172	272291	31645	334579	10.56
1970-71	23896	275665	35883	350737	9.77
1971-72	21892	336970	35523	445469	12.54

Source—Marine Products Export Review, 1971-72.

7.7. All the items including frozen shrimp and frozen lobster tail suffered a set back on the export front in 1971-72. Frozen frog legs, canned prawns and dried prawns are among the items which have suffered a steep decline during the year 1971-72. The target fixed for export in 1971-72 was Rs. 40 crores; we were able to exceed the target by about Rs. 4 crores.

7.8. The much anticipated "Chakara" did not come off in Kerala in the first half of 1971 and during this time many of the processing units in Cochin either closed down or migrated to Tamilnadu or Mysore State. The position improved during the last quarter of the year 1971-72, but the price of frozen shrimps witnessed a marginal fall in Japan and an upward trend in the U.S.

7.9. Significant quantities of peeled and deveined shrimps particularly smaller sizes in frozen form were shipped to the U.S. and our exports to Japan continued to rise. These factors kept our exports at the record high of Rs.18.66 crores in the last quarter of 1971-72.

7.10. The item-wise share of exports of marine products from India is given in Table 7.2:

TABLE 7.2

Item-wise share of exports of marine products

Q=Quantity

V=Value

Items		Share in percentage		
		1969-70	1970-71	1971-72
Frozen	Q	71.99	69.28	75.14
	V	85.09	80.03	89.25
Canned	Q	5.20	7.00	4.46
	V	7.00	11.10	5.66
Dried	Q	21.30	22.60	19.69
	V	7.50	8.50	4.87
Others	Q	1.51	1.12	0.71
	V	0.41	0.37	0.22
Total	Q	100.00	100.00	100.00
	V	100.00	100.00	100.00

Source—Marine Products Export Review, 1971-72

7.11. Among the marine products shipped from Indian shores, frozen shrimps took the largest share of about 70.24%. In the export earnings, this item alone contributed the largest share of 83.28% which is the highest on record. Japan has emerged as our principal shrimp market, lifting the major portion of our supply. On the other hand our exports of shrimp to U.S.A. continued to decline during the year also. The fall in export of shrimps to most of the markets may be attributed to larger market concentration both in Japan and U.S.A; particularly the prices offered by Japan were much higher.

7.12. Among the canned varieties, canned prawn continues to be the principal item of exports. The exports of this item, however, experienced a sharp fall during the year 1971-72. This is mainly because of the increased attention paid to the production of frozen shrimps so that the high profit margin emerging from its high prices could be easily tapped. Canning of shrimps has of late become uneconomical. During the year we have entered two new markets in Eastern Europe, Hungary and Poland. It is also encouraging to note that for the first time since 1965, Czechoslovakia has imported from India about 16 tonnes of shrimps worth Rs. 2.86 lakhs.

7.13. Of the nine ports handling the exports of marine products from India, Cochin continues to be the major port. In the 1971-72 exports of 35,523 tonnes, Cochin Port alone handled as much as 21,871 tonnes (or about 61.57%) which is lower by 1,972 tonnes compared with the 1970-71 figure of 23,843 tonnes.

Spices:

7.14. Spices are important traditional items in the foreign trade of India. India contributes about 30 to 40 per cent of the world production of cardamom and 50 to 60% of the world output of ginger, turmeric and chillies.

7.15. Export of spices from India during 1971-72 amounted to 67,035 tonnes valued at Rs. 36.98 crores as against 47,906 tonnes valued at Rs. 38.82 crores in 1970-71 registering an increase of about 40% in terms of quantity but a decline of 4.7% in value. Exports of spices during 1971-72 thus attained a new record in terms of quantity.

Pepper:

7.16. The export of pepper from India during 1971-72 increased in quantity by 1,285 tonnes but registered a fall in earnings by Rs. 34.68 lakhs compared with 1970-71. The unit price fell from Rs. 8.49 per kg to Rs. 7.79 per kg during the year. This is due to the increase in production and stiff competition from other producing countries like Brazil and Sarawak. It is seen from Table 7.3 that exports from Kerala's ports accounted for 96% of the total pepper export of the country in 1970-71. Kerala holds the same near monopoly position in respect of Cashew (93.5%), Ginger (92%) and Coir (99.7%).

TABLE 7.3

Export of Important commodities from the ports of Kerala against the total exports of India for 1970-71

Name of Commodity	Exports of Kerala		Exports of India		Percentage of Kerala's exports to India's exports	
	Quantity (tonnes)	Value (Rs. Crores)	Quantity (Tonnes)	Value (Rs. Crores)	Quantity %	Value %
Cashew Kernels	47000	48.70	50280	52.10	93.48	93.47
Cashewnut shell liquid	..	0.63	6925	0.79	..	79.75
Coir manufactures ₁ (1970)	..	14.57	..	14.62	..	99.66
Pepper	17251	14.64	17970	15.25	95.99	96.00
Cardamom	883	5.67	1765	11.34	50.03	50.00
Ginger	2904	2.40	3156	2.61	92.01	91.95
Turmeric	5141	2.01	11109	3.83	46.28	52.48
Tea (1970-71)	..	7.47	..	148.20	..	5.04
Instant tea 1970-71	166	0.64	230	0.77	72.17	83.11

Source—Export Potential Survey of Kerala.

Cardamom:

7.17. Exports of Cardamom during 1971-72, have shown an increase of 31% in terms of quantity exported compared to 1970-71 but a decline in earnings by about 25% as a result of the 42% fall in the average f.o.b. unit price realisation. The major reason for the fall in prices (from Rs. 65.78 per kg to Rs. 37.92 per kg in 1971-72) is the substantial increase in production of cardamom. However, it is interesting to note that fall in prices has helped India to increase her exports and to recover many of her traditional markets.

Ginger:

7.18. Though exports of ginger from India during 1971-72 have shown an increase of about 114% in terms of quantity compared to 1970-71, the increase in terms of earnings was only about 8.9%. This was due to the steep decline in average of f.o.b. unit price realisation which fell from Rs. 8.26 per kg during 1970-71 to Rs. 4.20 per kg in 1971-72.

Turmeric:

7.19. Exports of turmeric from India during 1971-72 attained a new peak in terms of quantity though there has been a fall in earnings as compared to 1970-71. Exports during 1971-72 increased by 32.5% in terms of quantity and declined by 21.5% in earnings compared with 1970-71. The average f.o.b. price fell from Rs. 3.45 per kg in 1970-71 to Rs. 2.04 per kg in 1971-72. The share of Kerala's ports in total exports was above 52% (in value) in 1970-71.

7.20. A Table showing the export of the important spices from India during 1971-72 and 1970-71 is given below:

TABLE 7.4

Export of spices from India during 1971-72 and 1970-71

Commodities	1971-72		1970-71	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
1. Pepper	19254.5	149017.0	17969.7	152484.7
2. Cardamom (Small)	2231.3	84582.6	1705.0	112160.0
3. Cardamom (big)	65.9	1386.7	59.64	1190.3
4. Ginger	6759.5	28420.8	3156.2	26093.6
5. Turmeric	14717.9	30090.0	11109.3	38346.5
Total including other items	67035.34	369763.04	47905.7	388199.5

Note—Figures are provisional.

Source—Indian Spices, Vol. II, No. 2, 1972.

Cashew kernels:

7.21 The exports of cashew kernels from India during September 1972 came to 5,709 M.T. valued at Rs. 6.03 crores, as against only 4,116 M.T. valued at Rs. 4.03 crores during September 1971. The total export for the period January to September 1972 amounted to 47,722 M.T. valued at Rs. 49.64 crores. This is about 10% more than the exports for the corresponding period in the previous year. The export figures are as follows:

TABLE 7.5
Exports of Cashew Kernels

Countries	Exports (in M.T.) during January—September	
	1971	1972
U. S. S. R.	10578	18783
U. S. A.	21721	14318
Canada	2712	4311
U. K.	1153	1510
Japan	803	1462
G. D. R.	1670	1339
Australia	921	1176
Netherands	600	767
Czechoslovakia	661	765
Hong Kong	694	654
German Federal Republic	343	648
Total including other countries	43297	47722
Value in Rs. (Crores)	43.85	49.64

Source—Cashew Bulletin, October 1972.

Cashewnut shell liquid:

7.22 The total exports of cashewnut shell liquid for January to September 1972 amounted to only 3,324 M.T. valued at Rs. 38.44 lakhs. The country-wise exports are given below:

TABLE 7.6

Countries	Export (in M. T.)	
	1971	1972
U. K.	3090	2312
Japan	1724	696
Korea Republic	93	80
U. S. A.	163	61
Total including other countries	5239	3324
Value in lakhs	60.49	38.44

Source—Cashew Bulletin October 1972.

Raw cashewnut imports:

7.23 Imports of raw cashewnuts into India for the month of September 1972 were only 9,461 M.T. as against 16,159 M.T. imported in the same month of the previous year. The total imports for January to September 1972 amounted to 1,46,268 M.T. valued at Rs. 23.66 crores compared to 1,24,163 M.T. valued at Rs. 19.99 crores in the corresponding period of the previous year.

Coir and Coir products:

7.24 The important coir products exported are coir fibre, yarn, mats, mattings rugs and carpets, ropes and curled coir. Item-wise export of coir and coir goods during the period April—October, 1972 with those during the corresponding period of the previous year are given in the Table 7.7.

TABLE 7.7

Exports of coir and coir products

Commodities	Q—Quantity in quintals V—Value in Rupees			
	April—October, 1971		April—October, 1972	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Coir fibre	1891	302385	1697	270221
Coir Yarn	144729	33235842	173920	44344105
Coir mats	79966	29234097	68741	27918812
Coir mattings	13140	4137808	10652	3839628
Coir rugs and carpets	29882	7091165	1704	601653
Coir—other sorts	157	51703	199	72469
Coir Rope	1210	197384	745	116285
Curled coir	2460	306472	5876	750614
Total	264435	74556820	263534	77913787

Source:—Coir News—Vol. I No. 11 November 1972.

7.25 The total exports of coir and coir products during the period April to October 1972 were 26,353 tonnes valued at Rs. 7.79 crores. The quantity exported in the corresponding period of the previous year was 26,443 tonnes. But in value terms the export earning in 1972 has registered an increase of about Rs. 33.57 lakhs (4.5%).

7.26 The coir industry has been experiencing a set back during the last few years and it requires considerable effort on the part of Government to save the industry from collapse.

Tea.

7.27 India is the largest producer of tea in the World. But our exports in the World market have been dwindling over the last few years. Domestic consumption is growing fast at the rate of 5% per annum while the increase in production is only 1.9%. Hence the Laidond Committee reckoned that the annual growth rate has to be raised at least to 3% to cope with the demand; even if our exports are not stepped up but only stabilised.

7.28 The quantity of tea exported from India and the value earned for the last few years are given in the table below:

TABLE 7.8

Quantity and value of Tea exported from India during 1965-66 to 1969-70

(Financial year)

<i>Year</i>	<i>Quantity (in '000 Kgs.)</i>	<i>Value (in Rs. '000)</i>
1965-66	197385	114837
1966-67	190383	1562139
1967-68	203333	1801974
1968-69	200824	1565092
*1969-70	177674	1273183

* Provisional.

Source—Digest of Tea Statistics—1969-70.

The export of tea amounted to Rs.148.25 crores in 1970-71 registering an increase of 19% over 1969-70. During January to June 1972, exports from India rose by 12.79 million kgs. to 80.45 million kgs. valued at Rs. 58.64 crores against 67.66 million kgs. valued at Rs.49.39 crores for the corresponding period of the last year. Though Kerala's ports account for only over 5% of the total exports of tea (Table 7.3) this plantation is of considerable importance in the economy of the State.

7.29 In Kerala, majority of the tea plantations are owned by private owners like the K.D.H.P. Co. and in order to step up production measures like nationalisation, re-plantation and scientific cultivation are necessary.

7.30 A Tea Trading Corporation has been formed to encourage the sale of tea in packetted form with a view to increasing the foreign exchange earnings from tea exports. The results were encouraging. But India faces keen competition from countries like Ceylon and Kenya and she can successfully compete with them only by reducing unit cost.

CHAPTER 8

PRICES AND COST OF LIVING

The Indian Economy has been dominated by increasing inflationary pressures for the past one decade. Prices started rising at the rate of 7% per annum during the Second Plan, 6.4% during the Third Plan, and an average of 8.6% during the three annual plan years. Since the beginning of the Fourth Plan prices have been increasing at the rate of 4.6% per year. The wholesale price index (base 1961-62=100) rose by 7.8% during 1972 over the previous year. The wholesale index, rose from 191.2 in January, 1972 to 193.2 in May, 1972. Thereafter the index witnessed a continuous rise and reached 211.4 in December, 1972 (rise of 10.6% over January, 1972). On a sectoral basis almost all the major groups registered an increase except industrial raw materials, where a decline of 1.1% was noticed in 1972 over 1971. The group "food articles" the most important in terms of weightage in the overall index - advanced by 11.4% in 1972 over 1971 as compared to 1.8% rise in 1971 over 1970. Among food articles the items which showed an appreciable increase in price during last year are cereals (10.8%), rice (10.5%), pulses (22.1%), fish, eggs and meat (17.7%), sugar and allied products (33.4%). As against this widespread price escalation, there was a marked fall in the prices of spices and condiments (5.5%), betelnuts (21.9%) and tea (1.6%) and this has been a matter of deep concern for the growers in Kerala. Similarly in respect of oil seeds, while the general index went up by 2.7% mainly due to the rise in the price of groundnut (7.9%) and rape seed (5.3%), the price of Copra fell by 10%.

8.2 One important cause of the inflationary situation is the unusual drought in the crucial month of July. Pressures have also come from the increase in demand. Money supply with the public increased disproportionately in relation to the increase in agricultural and industrial production. The average money supply in 1971-72 went up by Rs. 975 crores or by 13% over previous year. Considering the velocity of circulation of money as 4, the additional purchasing power injected into the system in 1971-72 could be estimated as Rs. 3900 crores. The value of production including services at base prices on the other hand increased only by Rs.700 crores.

8.3 Monetary expansion was largely due to the increase in bank credit to Government. This was stepped up by 1182 crores over the previous year and in a way represents the real magnitude of deficit financing. The steep rise in prices was allowed to produce its full impact on the cost of living in general although different sections of society felt the pressure in varying degrees.

Consumer Price Index Numbers:

8.4 The average of the working class consumer price index numbers for Kerala rose from 857 in 1971 to 904 in 1972 recording an increase of 47 points. It is seen that the rate of increase was more pronounced during the latter half of the year. This rise was largely accounted for by steep increase in the price of rice, the major constituent of the consumer expenditure of the working class in Kerala.

8.5 The consumer price behaviour during 1972 falls into two distinct phases. The first half of the year witnessed a continuous upward spiral. Thus while the index rose mildly from 878 in January, 1972 to 884 in May 1972, it jumped to 944 in November 1972 (a rise of 66 points or 10.7%) Group-wise, the increase between January and November was as follows:

	<i>Index points</i>
Food articles	108
Housing	7
Clothing	2
Miscellaneous	1

The increase was highest at Kozhikode (75 points) followed by Kottayam (74 points) Alwaye (73 points) and Quilon (70 points) while the rise in Index at the State level was 66 points.

TABLE 8.1

Consumer price Index Number for Kerala (Base 1939—100)

<i>Year</i>	<i>Average Index</i>
1962	484
1963	501
1964	560
1965	614
1966	673
1967	729
1968	783
1969	817
1970	851
1971	854
1972 (Upto November 1972)	904

8.6 It is clear from Table 8.1 that the consumer price index recorded an increase of 87% in one decade or an average of 8.7% per year. Details of consumer price index numbers for Kerala are given in Appendices 8.1 and 8.2.

Retail prices of essential commodities:

8.7 Food grain prices form the pivot of the price structure. In the case of rice, statutory rationing was in force and the supply through fair price shops continued satisfactorily during the year. On a comparison with the prices during the corresponding month of the preceding year, the price of rice in November 1972 registered an increase of more than 14% (see Appendix 8.4).

8.8 During the year under review a pronounced increasing trend in prices was noticed in respect of pulses. The rise in prices of redgram, greengram and blackgram in November 1972 was of the order of 27%, 38% and 23% respectively over the level of prices that prevailed in November 1971. The prices of corriander and chillies softened by 29% and 16% respectively, while the prices of onions firmed up by 24%. The prices of Jaggery ruled higher by 63 ps./kg. and stood at Rs.2.41/kg. in November 1972, compared to the prices prevailed in the corresponding month of the preceding year. It is also noticed that the retail prices of coconut and coconut oil hardened, by 12% and 7% respectively in November 1972. in comparison with the prices in November 1971. The prices of firewood also rose by 18% during the period.

Wholesale price index of agricultural commodities:

8.9 The wholesale price index (base 52-53=100) receded from 222 in 1971 to 217 in 1972 (November 1972) registering a fall of 2.3%. This fall occurred in continuation of the decline of more than 9% during 1972. The commodity-wise changes in index are given in Table 8.2.

TABLE 8.2

Wholesale price Index of agricultural commodities
(Base 1952-53—100)

Item	Index for		Percentage of Variation
	1971 (upto November)	1972	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1. Foodgrains (Rice)	209	209	..
2. Sugar (Molasses)	239	271	+13.4
3. Condiments & Spices	171	141	-17.5
4. Fruits & Vegetables	208	232	+11.5
5. Food crops	203	204	+0.5
6. Oil seeds	303	283	+6.6
7. Plantation crops	138	139	+0.7
8. Non-food crops	253	240	-5.1
9. All Crops	222	217	-2.3

8.10 The wholesale price of rice fixed by Government remained unchanged. The prices of molasses moved up by more than 13% during the year. In respect of condiments and spices the index which stood at 171 in 1971 declined to 141 in 1972 registering a fall of 17.5%. As for fruits and vegetables the index moved up from 208 in 1971 to 232 in 1972 recording an increase of 11.5%. In the case of food crops, the index rose only nominally (from 203 in 1971 to 204 in 1972). During the year, oilseeds registered a subdued trend; the price index had actually fallen from 303 in 1971 to 283 in 1972 (a fall of 6.6%). In the case of plantation crops the average prices showed only a marginal increase. The prices of non-food crops fell by 5.1% over the previous year.

Parity Index:

8.11 The index of parity (ie. the percentage ratio of prices received to prices paid by farmers) gives a measure of benefit accruing to agricultural classes, on account of relative price variations.

TABLE 8.3

Index Number of Parity between prices received and paid by farmers (Kerala)

(Base 1952-53—100)

Year	Index Numbers of				Parity
	Prices received by farmer	Domestic expenditure	Farm Cultivation cost	Prices paid by farmer	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1961	109	122	123	122	90
1962	113	124	136	130	87
1963	110	127	143	135	82
1964	124	143	151	147	84
1965	175	156	171	163	107
1966	184	172	196	183	101
1967	210	186	222	203	103
1968	215	199	246	222	97
1969	212	209	259	232	92
1970	250	217	270	242	103
1971	227	218	278	246	92
1972	223	231	295	261	85

8.12 On a review of the parity index for the last twelve years it is seen that the rate of increase of domestic expenditure and cultivation costs was faster than that of the prices received by the farmers. The index of prices received

by farmers during 1972 declined to 223 from the average of 227 for the previous year. The indices of domestic expenditure and farm cultivation costs however rose by 13 points and 17 points respectively and this resulted in a fall in parity index by 7.6%. It may also be noted that because of the steep rise in farm cultivation costs and domestic consumption expenditure, the parity index (85) during 1972 was the lowest since 1963-64. (see Table 8.3)

Prices of selected commodities

Coconut Oil:

8.13 During the year under review the market for coconut oil witnessed a bearish trend. This was a continuation of the sharp decline in price experienced during 1971. The average prices in 1972 receded by Rs.66.58 per quintal from Rs.579.32/Qtl. during 1971. The wholesale price of Coconut oil in January 1972 was Rs. 508.13 as against Rs. 723.73/Qtl. registered in the corresponding month of the preceding year. The decline in price continued till May, 1972 when it reached Rs. 444.71/Qtl. The protracted fall in coconut prices has naturally caused considerable anxiety to the lakhs of coconut growers in the State and measures to be taken for preventing the slump are now under consideration. However, the latter part of the year witnessed some improvement as prices have spurted up to Rs.565.90/Qtl. in July 1972; after a decline during the two subsequent months the price recovered again and reached Rs.586.58/Qtl. in November, 1972. In view of the widespread drought conditions in the country and the decline in oilseed production during the current year, the prices are likely to look up further.

Rubber:

8.14 Rubber prices ruled high in early 1969; it touched Rs.592/Qtl. in March 1969. Subsequently there was a steady decline through the year and the level of prices did not register any improvement in the following year when the annual average fell by 18.5 percent. The average for the year 1971 fell further by 11.75 percent, the lowest quotation recorded was Rs.370/Qtl. in December 1971. This alarming fall in rubber prices led to the implementation of a programme of price support which involved the purchase of rubber from small growers in January 1972. The State Government successfully initiated action to arrange the purchase of rubber from small growers at support prices through Rubber Marketing Co-operative Societies. As many as 33 societies have purchased over the year more than 4,300 tonnes of rubber taking advantage of loan assistance of about Rs.2 crores from the Central Government. This Programme has had a salutary impact on the price situation.

8.15 Rubber prices gradually picked up and Rs. 485.95/Qtl. was quoted in May 1972. The limitations of this programme, however, are revealed in the marked fluctuations noticed in the rubber market; the price fell to Rs.422.88/Qtl. in September 1972 and it gained a mild recovery in November 1972 when Rs. 435.16/Qtl. was quoted.

Lemongrass Oil:

8.16 The year 1972 proved to be more favourable for the lemongrass-growers as there was an improvement to the tune of Rs. 488 per quintal over the previous year. In March 1972 the price stood at Rs. 3,465/Qtl. as against Rs. 3,012/Qtl. during the corresponding period in 1971. However, a bearish sentiment was noticed during the period from April to August 1972. From September onwards the price recovered and in November 1972, it showed an increase of Rs. 850/Qtl. over the level of prices in November, 1971.

Cardamom:

8.17 During 1972 the price of cardamom staged a noticeable recovery as it rose to Rs. 37.50/kg. in November, 1972 from the level of Rs. 20.88/kg. in January 1972. The maximum price quoted for cardamom during the year was Rs. 38.75/kg. in July as against Rs. 25.00/kg. during the corresponding period in 1971. The rush for purchasing Indian cardamom was chiefly due to reported failure of Guatemala Crop—our main competitor in world market.

Black Pepper:

8.18 During the year 1972 the price of black pepper receded by Rs. 102.62 per quintal, from Rs. 627.90 in 1971 to Rs. 525.28 in 1972. In January 1972 the price of black pepper suffered a set-back as it moved down to Rs. 485.90 from Rs. 552.28 in November 1971. From the month of April onwards it rose steadily until the price reached the level of Rs. 618.12/Qtl. in July 1972. During the succeeding four months the movement was reversed and the prices stood at Rs. 507.50/Qtl. in November 1972. The spurt in price during first half of the year is attributed to higher levels of world trade in pepper, and large exports from India to Soviet Union. The decline in price during the latter half was due to sluggish demand from outside and increase in pepper production—it went up by 10% in 1972.

Ginger:

8.19 A bearish sentiment prevailed in respect of ginger during the period—February to June 1972. The months of July and August witnessed an upward movement in prices which was followed by a decline in the subsequent months. From the level of Rs. 280.00/Qtl. in January, 1972 it slumped to the level of Rs. 240.67/Qtl. in June 1972. In the month of July 1972 the price moved up to Rs. 320.00/Qtl. but it declined in the subsequent months until it touched the figure Rs. 277.50/Qtl. in November, 1972. The fall in price is attributed to the sharp increase in output. Export of ginger more than doubled itself during 1971-72, and there was particularly heavy shipments to Arabia, in the first quarter of 1972.

CHAPTER 9

SOCIAL SERVICES

Education :

Kerala continues to be ahead of other Indian States in respect of educational advancement. The position is particularly re-assuring with regard to literacy as well as percentage enrolment of children of the various age-groups in schools. The 1971 census shows that in respect of literacy, Kerala, with 60.16 per cent of the population literate, is in the forefront. Male literacy has gone up from 54.97% in 1961 to 61.54% in 1971 and female literacy from 38.90% to 53.90% during the same period. The percentage of children of the age-group 6-11, who are attending schools has already exceeded 90; in the age-groups 11-14 and 14-17 the percentages recorded are 70 and 35 respectively.

9.2 The quantitative expansion in this field is recorded in respect of the number of institutions, enrolment of pupils, the number of teachers and also the expenditure.

9.3 There were 6887 L. P. Schools, 2550 U. P. Schools and 1199 High Schools in the State during the academic year 1972-73. Thus we have in the State one school per 2.62 square kilometres. Out of the total number of 10836 institutions, 6779 are private schools.

9.4 During the year 1971-72 the total number of students in all the schools in the State was 49.79 lakhs. The enrolment increased to 51.56 lakhs during 1972-73. The increase works out to 1.77 lakhs. When considered section-wise, the total enrolment in L. P. section is 29.90 lakhs, in U. P. section 13.86 lakhs and in High School section 7.80 lakhs during 1972-73. It is estimated that the percentage enrolment in schools to total population is 23.40 for the whole State.

9.5 The total number of teachers in schools at the end of the year 1972-73 is approximately 1.50 lakhs, as against 1.46 lakhs during the academic year 1971-72.

9.6 The expenditure on school education has also increased from Rs. 56.16 crores in 1971-72 to Rs. 60.64 crores during 1972-73 (budget estimate). Out of the total expenditure on school education as much as 68% is spent on primary education and 23% on secondary education. Private schools account for 62% of the total expenditure on school education. The percentage expenditure on education in Kerala is the highest among the States of India. It was 31.1 in 1971-72 while the all India figure for the same year was only 19.4.

9.7 The high rate of the quantitative expansion of education over the last few years is suspected to have resulted in a fall in standard of education. It has also led to certain degree of wastage in the education system. A statistical study shows that out of 1000 students admitted to Standard I, only 82 come out successful in the S. S. L. C. Examination at the end of the course (1962-63 to 1971-72 batch). If primary and secondary sections are considered separately, the position is that only 453 students out of 1000 admitted to Standard I reach Standard VIII and only 241 reach Standard X. This means that out of every 1000 students entering Standard VIII only 532 will reach Standard X and that only 180 will come out successful in the S. S. L. C. examination. The situation calls for radical measures for improvement of the quality and efficiency of the educational system in the State.

Professional and Special Education:

9.8 There are 105 Basic Training Schools functioning in the State during 1972-73, including one Anglo-Indian Training School, out of which 73 are private aided schools. Admission to T. T. C. was made in 12 Government Training Schools and in all Private Training Schools at the rate of only 20 seats per institution in 1972-73.

9.9 Polytechnic education was conducted at 6 Government Polytechnics and 11 private Polytechnics, including three Womens' Polytechnics, with a total intake capacity of 2038. A new course in Instrument Technology was started in the Womens' Polytechnic, Trivandrum and 10 students were admitted to the course. No admission was made to the Swamy Nityananda Polytechnic, Kanhangad during the year. The School of Arts at Trivandrum and the School of Printing and Technology, Shornur continued to function during the year. Craftsman training and apprenticeship training schemes are conducted in forty ITIs, including the two ITIs newly started at Attingal and Malappuram. More than 9000 students were trained in these institutions in 24 trades of one year and 2 years duration.

9.10 As adjuncts to ITIs, six production centres functioned in the State to provide employment to the extrainees of the ITIs. These centres provided employment to 250 workmen. There is a proposal to extend the scheme to other ITIs also.

9.11 The 21 Junior Technical Schools conducted certificate level course equivalent to S. S. L. C. with an intake capacity of 60 per school.

9.12 Two Pre-vocational Training Centres were started anew, attached to the ITIs, Cranganore and Cannanore. The number of students admitted each year in the Centre is 30.

Higher Education:

9.13 There has been striking progress in the State in the number of institutions for higher education and students admitted over the past few years.

The quantitative expansion has been too large to warrant any further increase in the number of institutions, especially in the case of institutions for general education.

9.14 A total number of 119 Arts and Science Colleges function in the State, including two newly started Colleges at Kottayam and Malappuram. Of these 105 are under private management.

9.15 The introduction of the practice of direct payment of salaries by Government to the staff of Private Colleges was a significant event in this field during the year under review.

9.16 Engineering education at graduate level is conducted in the six engineering colleges in the State with a total intake of 912 students. Post graduate courses are conducted in the three Engineering Colleges at Trivandrum, Trichur and Kozhikode with an intake of 86 students.

9.17 Of the total of 6 institutions, 3 are under private management. The Regional Engineering College, Calicut is aided by Government of India and enjoys administrative and financial autonomy.

9.18 There are four Medical Colleges in the State; all are Government Colleges as the Medical College, Alleppey which was under private management has also been taken over by Government recently. They are at different stages of development as regards facilities for under graduate, Post-graduate and para-medical courses.

9.19 The four Medical Colleges have a total intake capacity of 550 M.B.B.S. students annually. Post-Graduate degree courses are being conducted at Trivandrum and Calicut Medical Colleges (100 seats). Post-graduate Diploma courses are also conducted in these colleges with an admission capacity of 65 students. To the Dental Post-graduate course 6 students are admitted. There is a proposal to start post-graduate training courses at the Medical College, Kottayam also.

9.20 Four year Degree Course in Pharmacy is conducted in the Medical College, Trivandrum and 25 students are admitted annually. Diploma Course is conducted at the Medical College, Calicut and the annual intake has been increased from 60 in 1971-72 to 80 in 1972-73.

9.21 The Dental College, Trivandrum imparts instruction in the B. D. S. Course (4 year course) and 30 students are admitted annually. The B. Sc. course in Nursing and Laboratory Technician certificate course are also conducted, the annual intake being 25 and 24 (per institution) respectively. There is also a proposal to start B. Sc. course in Medical Laboratory Technology in the Medical College, Trivandrum.

9.22 There are two Ayurveda Colleges, one at Trivandrum and the other at Thripunithura. The Government of Kerala have formulated a proposal to establish an Ayurveda University in the State.

9.23 The Agricultural College, Vellayani and the Veterinary College at Trichur functioned under the Agricultural University established with its Headquarters at Trichur.

9.24 Two Government Law Colleges at Trivandrum and Ernakulam and the Law Academy, Trivandrum, which is under private management are functioning in the State.

9.25 The University of Cochin, started in 1971-72, with special orientation in technology expanded its range of activities in the year under review. The University of Kerala and the University of Calicut maintained their rate of progress.

Welfare of Backward Classes:

9.26 The 1971 Census data reveal that Scheduled Castes in Kerala account for 17.22 lakhs and the Scheduled Tribes 2.69 lakhs in the State's total population of 213.47 lakhs. There is a concentration of Scheduled Caste members in Palghat district while Scheduled Tribes are found in large number in the Wynad areas of Kozhikode and Cannanore districts. There are about 155 Tribal settlements and 140 major colonies for the Scheduled Caste, in the State.

9.27 The Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are mostly agricultural labourers living in conditions of economic dependency and social inequalities. Educational backwardness, and lack of land and capital to undertake productive operations are among the important factors that contributed to the backwardness of this section of population. Welfare activities are aimed at emancipation of these people from the various social and economic evils bedevilling them and raising their social, educational and economic standards to the level attained by the advanced communities.

9.28 There has been considerable stepping up of expenditure on schemes for the welfare of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes since the beginning of the Second Five Year Plan it increased from 28.77 lakhs in 1956-57 to 201.06 lakhs in 1966-67 and to 443.37 lakhs (Budget estimates) in 1972-73.

9.29 Harijan Welfare activities took the form mainly of educational concessions, economic uplift and health and housing facilities.

9.30 A scheme for issuing special incentive grant of Rs. 100 each to 10 talented students in a District was introduced during the year 1972-73.

9.31 There are 21 subsidised Hostels run by private agencies and a lump sum boarding grant of Rs. 35 per boarder for 10 months is issued to 484 boarders therein.

9.32 The 10 Cosmopolitan Hostels accommodate college going students of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and a grant of Rs. 75 is paid per student per month. Four more such hostels are expected to be established during 1972-73.

9.33 Besides, there are 52 Welfare hostels in which matric and pre-matric Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes students are given boarding and lodging facilities. The amount of grant comes to Rs. 45 per month per student.

9.34 There is also the pre-examination training centre at Ernakulam.

9.35 A Tribal Research and Training Centre is functioning at Kozhikode under the auspices of the Government of India. The State Government have established 500 housing colonies for the Scheduled Castes so far. There has been a significant increase in the number of scholars and professional and administrative personnel belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes during the recent years. There were 31 Class I Officers, 204 Class II Officers, 8082 Class III Officers and 3130 Class IV Officers belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the State as on January 1971. Apart from the provision for reservation for 10% of appointments to the Government Service a special recruitment programme to 5% of the non-gazetted and 10% of the Gazetted posts is also taken up by the State Government. A special employment Cell has been formed for this purpose.

9.36 The formation of the Harijan Development Corporation in 1972 is an important land mark in the history of Harijan Development activities. The Corporation will find in the uplift of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes the most appropriate section of population for the implementation of the "Garibi Hatao" Programme.

Health:

9.37 Though we have already achieved the target of one bed per thousand population, there are still serious regional imbalances in the provision of medical facilities which need correction during the fifth plan period. Qualitative improvement also remains to be achieved. In 1971-72 the number of beds available per lakh of population was 107 as against 102 in 1970-71. The data relating to the growth of the number of medical institutions and beds in Kerala from 1965-66 to 1971-72 are presented in the Table below:

TABLE 9.1

Medical Institutions and Beds in Kerala

<i>Year</i>	<i>Total No. of Medical and P. H. Institutions</i>	<i>No. of beds</i>	<i>No. of beds per lakh of population</i>
1965-66	491	18526	98
1966-67	503	19850	101
1967-68	518	20116	100
1968-69	529	20279	98
1969-70	534	21169	100
1970-71	553	21777	102
1971-72	571	23386	107

9.38 The District-wise distribution of medical institutions and beds during 1970-71 and 1971-72 is given in the Appendix. In respect of number of beds it is seen that Trivandrum, Kozhikode and Trichur Districts are well-served. Malappuram District is most poorly served in the matter of medical institutions and bed strength.

The bed population ratio is below the State average in the Districts of Quilon, Kottayam, Palghat, Malappuram and Cannanore. This ratio is the highest in Trivandrum District. Data on bed population ratio in the various districts are presented in the following Table.

TABLE 9.2

Bed Population Ratio

<i>Districts</i>	<i>No. of beds per lakh of population</i>	
	1970-71	1971-72
Trivandrum	200	212
Quilon	55	59
Alleppey	123	133
Kottayam	86	92
Ernakulam	108	108
Trichur	139	140
Palghat	59	61
Malappuram	38	38
Kozhikode	145	152
Cannanore	61	65
Kerala	102	107

9.39 The per capita expenditure on Health Services rose from Rs. 7.61 in 1970-71 to Rs. 8.16 in 1971-72. An amount of Rs. 17.89 crores was spent on Health Services during 1971-72 recording an increase of 19.26% over 1970-71.

Indigenous Medicine:

9.40 During 1970-71 there were 53 hospitals under the indigenous system with a total bed strength of 1,182. The number of hospitals increased to 66 and the bed strength rose to 1,372 in 1971-72. The number of dispensaries increased from 309 in 1970-71 to 325 in 1971-72. The district-wise distribution of institutions and beds is given in the Appendix. Trivandrum ranks first in the matter of total number of beds available under the indigenous system of medicine.

Family Planning:

9.41 The State has made rapid strides in family planning during 1971-72. The number of sterilization operations conducted in Kerala during the year is more than double the number in 1970-71 (1,51,111 and 68,017 respectively). Sterilization camps conducted on a mass scale in districts like Ernakulam contributed to the success in this field. I.U.C.D. insertions conducted during the year however recorded a decrease compared to 1970-71. Ernakulam district tops the list in respect of sterilization operations followed by Trivandrum and Trichur. The total expenditure on Family Planning Programme incurred during 1971-72 was Rs. 333.33 lakhs as against Rs. 227.43 lakhs in 1970-71. The following Table gives the details of expenditure incurred on Family Planning Programme for the last few years.

TABLE 9.3

Expenditure on Family Planning Programme

<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
1970-71	227.43
1971-72	333.33

Medical practitioners:

9.42 The number of Medical practitioners under the various systems of medicine is furnished below:

TABLE 9.4

<i>System</i>	<i>Class of Registration</i>	1970-71	1971-72
I. Modern Medicine	A	4677	5362
	B	635	635
	Listed	204	204
	Sub-Total	5516	6201
II. Homoeopathy	A	595	660
	B	1489	1489
	Listed	278	278
	Sub-Total	2362	2427
III. Ayurveda	A	2874	3008
	B	6108	6108
	Listed	593	600
	Sub-Total	9575	9716
IV. Sidha	A	36	37
	B	1218	1218
	Listed	41	41
	Sub-Total	1295	1296
V. Unani	A	Nil.	Nil.
	B	51	51
	Listed	5	5
	Sub-Total	56	56
Grand Total		18804	19696

Water Supply and Sanitation:

9.43 Urban water supply schemes made substantial progress during 1971-72 compared to the previous year. Protected water supply schemes for almost all the municipal towns are now under way. Twenty-four schemes are now in progress and one scheme has been commissioned during the year. This rate of progress was achieved mainly by resort to institutional financing. A sum of Rs. 4 crores was obtained from the L.I.C. of India in 1971-72, as against Rs. 2.5 crores in the previous year. Rural water supply schemes are also progressing well. Twenty six rural water supply schemes were completed in 1971-72. A total expenditure of Rs. 44.40 lakhs was incurred during 1971-72 while the expenditure was Rs. 32.99 lakhs in the previous year.

CHAPTER 10

EMPLOYMENT AND MANPOWER

At the end of December 1972, there were nearly 4.32 lakhs of work seekers on the live register of the employment exchanges. On the corresponding date a year ago, 3.67 lakhs of persons were registered with the exchanges. If registration figures are any indication, unemployment in the State has increased considerably during the last one year. In fact, this increasing trend has been there during the last few years. The relevant figures are given in Table (10.1).

TABLE 10.1

Distribution of work seekers by Educational Level

<i>Period ending</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>Graduates</i>	<i>Post-Graduates</i>	<i>S.S.L.C. and above</i>	<i>% to total work seekers</i>	<i>Total work seekers</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
31-12-66	70946	45.14	79261	2923	3581	445	86210	54.86	157156
31-12-67	86852	48.39	83615	3558	4822	631	92627	51.61	179479
31-12-68	92949	45.60	89487	3893	6615	832	109827	54.40	201876
31-12-69	96153	40.13	124469	6275	11002	1687	143433	59.87	239586
31-12-70	115304	39.25	151279	7469	17703	1994	178450	60.75	293754
31-12-71	166305	45.27	167814	10168	20841	2253	201076	54.73	367381
*31-12-72	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	431899

* Provisional

10.2 Since the beginning of 1967, there has been a threefold increase in the total number of work seekers on the live register. The increase appears to have been particularly significant in the case of graduates. Though the detailed break up for 31-12-1972 is not available, it is seen that since 1966 there has been a steady increase in their number. From 3581, the number of graduates on the live register rose to 20841, (nearly 6 times) during the period 31-12-1966 to 31-12-1972. Though not of this order, there was considerable increase in unemployment among the other categories of educated also.

10.3 In the case of the technically and professionally qualified persons, the live register figures show a remarkable rise during the same period. Table (10.2) gives the relevant statistics.

TABLE 10.2
Number of Professional and Technical Work Seekers

<i>Period ending</i>	<i>Medical Graduates</i>	<i>Engineering Graduates</i>	<i>Diploma holders in Engineering</i>	<i>I.T.I. Certificate holders</i>	<i>Agricultural Graduates</i>	<i>Veterinary Graduates</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
31-12-1966	19	417	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
31-12-1967	20	654	N.A.	N.A.	15	N.A.
31-12-1968	48	368	N.A.	N.A.	82	N.A.
31-12-1969	185	1299	N.A.	N.A.	156	N.A.
31-12-1970	281	1852	3547	8380	133	70
31-12-1971	405	2068	3450	9894	128	116
30-6-1972	391	1908	3671	8745	103	53

10.3 While there were only 19 medical graduates on the live register on 31-12-1966, there were 405 of them as on 31-12-1971. On 30-6-1972, there were 391 medical graduates looking for work indicating a marginal decline. The situation is worse among graduates in engineering. There are 1903 of them on the live register as on 30-6-1972 compared to only 417 on 31-12-1966. Similar trends are noticed in the case of the other categories viz. diploma holders in engineering, I.T.I. Certificate holders, agricultural graduates and veterinary graduates.

10.4 If live register figures can be taken as indicative of the trends in unemployment, it would appear that unemployment has increased significantly during the last few years and particularly so during the year 1972. But employment exchange figures do not truly reflect the magnitude of total unemployment, because, all the unemployed may not register with the employment exchanges. There is however, no other source of data on unemployment. In 1965, a sample survey was conducted by the Bureau of Economics and Statistics throughout the state and it was estimated that at that time there were 5.5 lakhs of unemployed persons in Kerala. No such survey was conducted thereafter. But there are indications that employment creation after 1965 was less than the expected additions to the labour force. According to the Census of India, 1971, there were 62.26 lakhs of workers in Kerala, compared with 56.4 lakhs in 1961. The concepts and definitions employed

in the two censuses being more or less comparable, this shows, that only 5.8 lakhs of additional job opportunities were created during the decade. New entrants to the labour force during the decade may be of the order of 16 lakhs. All, these point to a substantial increase in unemployment during the past.

10.5 The Directorate of Employment publishes regularly data on employment in the public sector and the organised private sector which covers all establishments in the private non-agricultural sector employing ten or more persons but excluding plantations. The data for a few years are given in Table (10.3).

TABLE 10.3

Employment in the Public and Private Sectors

<i>Period ending</i>	<i>Public sector</i>	<i>Private sector</i>	<i>Total</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
31-12-1966	261321	434562	695883
31-12-1967	266366	425851	692217
31-12-1968	279475	438672	718147
31-12-1969	291082	427715	718797
31-12-1970	293318	409562	702880
30-6-1971	319926	406114	726040
30-6-1972	325115	420254	745369
30-9-1972	343837	414653	758490

10.6 Public sector employment has been increasing steadily during the period. But the trend in employment in the private sector was erratic throughout. It is distressing to note that compared with 31-12-1966 where there were 4.35 lakhs of workers in the organised sector, there were only 4.15 lakhs of workers as on 30-9-1972 i.e., after a lapse of nearly six years. The above figures reflect the inherent weakness of the economy of the state. On the one hand we see that public sector employment, which consists mostly of Government servants has increased steadily. This employment does not directly contribute to the production of material goods and Services consumed. On the other hand there was a significant fall in employment in the organised sector, which reflects the tardy growth of the industrial sector.

10.7 The number of placings through the employment exchanges given in Table (10.4) corroborates what has been stated above. Since 1966, there was no significant increase in the number of placings. The fact that all the Employment exchanges in the state together could effect placings for only

16537 persons in 1971 indicates the lack of opportunities, it may be noted that vacancies have to be compulsorily notified. Also viewed against the background of the huge size of the problem, the efforts through the employment exchanges appear to be of marginal significance only.

TABLE 10.4

Number of Placings through Employment Exchanges

<i>Year</i>	<i>No. of Placings</i>	<i>Monthly average number of employers using employment exchanges</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)
1966	16904	464
1967	15617	506
1968	15658	492
1969	17864	526
1970	17939	563
1971	16537	563
1972	11415	403
(1-1-1972 to 30-9-1972)		

APPENDIX

STATISTICAL TABLES

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APPENDIX—2.1

Estimates of State Domestic Product (Kerala) by Industry of origin 1960-61 to 1969-70
(at Current Prices)

Year	Mining and Industries			Services		Net Domestic Product		Per Capita income	
	Agriculture (Rs. lakhs)	(Rs. lakhs)	(Rs. lakhs)	(Rs. lakhs)	(Rs. lakhs)	(Rs. lakhs)	Index (base 1960-61)	Rs.	Index (base 1960-61)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1960-61	24380	6568	13430	44378	100.00	265	100.00	265	100.00
1961-62	25833	7344	15371	48548	109.40	283	106.80	283	106.80
1962-63	26597	7389	16974	50960	114.83	291	109.81	291	109.81
1963-64	28002	7954	18592	54548	122.92	304	114.71	304	114.71
1964-65	36616	9101	20686	66403	149.63	362	136.60	362	136.60
1965-66	44753	10209	23353	78315	176.47	417	157.35	417	157.35
1966-67	48397	11351	26095	85843	193.44	447	168.68	447	168.68
1967-68 (P)	63332	11702	28759	103793	233.88	528	199.24	528	199.24
1968-69 (P)	61684	12314	31871	105869	238.56	526	198.49	526	198.49
1969-70 (Q)	67181	14221	35440	116842	263.29	567	213.96	567	213.96

P—Provisional
Q—Quick estimate

APPENDIX—2.2

Estimates of State Domestic Product (Kerala) by Industry of origin at Constant prices
1960-61 to 1969-70
(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
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1960-61	24380	6568	13430	44378	100.00	265	100.00
1961-62	23646	6908	14440	44994	101.39	263	99.24
1962-63	24346	7373	14998	46717	105.27	266	100.38
1963-64	24699	7633	15647	47979	108.11	267	100.75
1964-65	24741	8062	16364	49167	110.79	268	101.13
1965-66	24566	8373	17362	50301	113.35	268	101.13
1966-67	25609	9141	18112	52862	119.12	275	103.77
1967-68 (P)	26351	9432	19123	54906	123.72	279	105.28
1968-69 (P)	28189	9828	20467	58484	131.79	291	109.81
1969-70 (Q)	29297	9955	21693	60945	137.33	296	111.70

P. Provisional

Q. Quick estimate

APPENDIX—2.3

**Estimates of State Domestic Product by industry of origin at current prices (Kerala)
Percentage Distribution 1960-61 to 1969-70**

<i>Sector</i>	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1. Agriculture	54.94	53.23	52.20	51.33	55.13	57.14	56.38	61.03	58.26	57.50
2. Mining & Industries	14.80	15.12	14.50	14.58	13.72	13.04	13.22	11.27	11.63	12.17
3. Services	30.26	31.65	33.30	34.09	31.15	29.82	30.40	27.70	30.11	30.33
4. Net Domestic Product	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

APPENDIX—2.4

Estimate of State Domestic Product by industry of origin at constant prices (Kerala)
(1960-61 prices) Percentage distribution 1960-61 to 1969-70

<i>Sector</i>	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1. Agriculture	54.94	52.55	52.11	51.48	50.32	48.84	48.45	47.99	48.20	48.07
2. Mining and Industries	14.80	15.36	15.79	15.91	16.40	16.64	17.29	17.18	16.80	16.33
3. Services	30.26	32.09	32.10	32.61	33.28	34.52	34.26	34.83	35.00	35.60
4. Net Domestic Product	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

APPENDIX 2.5

Average Annual growth rates (Percentage) during the year 1960-61 to 1969-70—Sector-wise Net State Domestic Product and Per Capita Income

<i>Sector</i>	<i>Kerala</i>		<i>India</i>	
	<i>Current Prices</i>	<i>Constant (1960-61) Prices</i>	<i>Current Prices</i>	<i>Constant (1960-61)* Prices</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1. Agriculture & allied Sectors	11.9	2.1	10.0	1.3
2. Mining and Industries	9.0	4.8	9.9	4.9
3. Services	11.4	5.5	9.8	5.1
4. State Domestic Product	11.3	3.6	9.9	3.3
5. Per capita income	8.8	1.3	7.6	1.0

* Col. 5 relates to average annual percentage growth rate for 8 years from 1960-61 to 1968-69.

APPENDIX 2.6

Per Capita Income Differentials (1960-61 to 1969-70)

<i>Year</i>	<i>At Constant (1960-61) Prices</i>			<i>At Current Prices</i>		
	<i>India</i>	<i>Kerala</i>	<i>Income Difference</i>	<i>India</i>	<i>Kerala</i>	<i>Income Difference</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1960-61	306	265	41	306	265	41
1961-62	310	263	47	316	283	33
1962-63	309	266	43	328	291	37
1963-64	320	267	53	368	304	64
1964-65	336	268	68	423	362	61
1965-66	310	268	42	426	417	9
1966-67	308	275	33	483	447	36
1967-68	329	279	50	516	528	(—)12
1968-69	330	291	39	555	526	29
1969-70	..	296	..	590	567	23

APPENDIX—2.7

**Estimates of Domestic product by industry (at current prices) India (Revised Series)
1960-61 to 1969-70**

Year	Agriculture (Rs. crores)	Mining & Industries (Rs. crores)	Services (Rs. crores)	Net Domestic Product		Per Capita Income	
				(Rs. crores)	Index (1960-61 as base)	Rs.	Index (1960-61 as base)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1960-61	6821	2688	3857	13366	100.00	306	100.00
1961-62	7055	2919	4174	14148	105.85	316	109.27
1962-63	7197	3206	4578	14981	112.08	328	107.19
1963-64	8357	3705	5146	17208	128.74	368	120.26
1964-65	10214	4094	5901	20209	151.20	423	138.24
1965-66	9945	4384	6457	20786	155.51	426	139.22
1966-67	12011	4796	7329	24136	180.58	483	157.84
1967-68	15140	5256	8237	28633	214.22	516	168.63
1968-69	14502	5596	8838	28936	216.49	555	181.37
1969-70	15993	6288	8946	31227	233.63	590	192.81

APPENDIX 2.8

**Estimates of Domestic Product by industry of origin [at constant (1960-61) prices]
India Revised Series 1960-61 to 1968-69**

Year	Agriculture (Rs. crores)	Mining & Industries (Rs. crores)	Services (Rs. crores)	Net Domestic Product		Per Capita Income	
				(Rs. crores)	Index (1960-61 as base)	Rs.	Index (1960-61 as base)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1960-61	6821	2688	3857	13366	100.00	306	100.00
1961-62	6881	2885	4093	13859	103.69	310	101.31
1962-63	6702	3098	4355	14155	105.90	309	100.98
1963-64	6894	3393	4671	14958	111.91	320	104.58
1964-65	7517	3593	4951	16061	120.16	336	109.80
1965-66	6464	3612	5097	15173	113.52	310	101.31
1966-67	6441	3675	5276	15392	115.16	308	100.65
1967-68	7546	3828	5468	16842	126.01	329	107.52
1968-69	7544	3940	5749	17233	128.93	330	107.84

APPENDIX 3.1

Average monthly rainfall in Kerala during 1971-72 (In millimetres)

District	July 1971	August 1971	September 1971	October 1971	November 1971	December 1971	January 1972	February 1972	March 1972	April 1972	May 1972	June 1972	Total 1971-72
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
Trivandrum	257.2	79.6	366.2	95.7	119.8	124.9	3.9	..	10.3	100.2	444.1	157.9	1759.8
Quilon	450.2	333.9	412.2	212.3	69.9	73.7	2.2	20.0	13.8	209.0	546.2	234.5	2577.9
Alleppey	487.2	350.8	329.6	153.1	33.4	35.2	0.7	47.2	..	96.6	429.0	333.5	2296.3
Kottayam	517.3	448.0	434.2	309.2	67.8	120.7	6.2	2.7	..	100.8	380.0	254.8	2641.7
Ernakulam	725.0	447.4	418.7	230.2	60.4	75.3	12.3	17.7	3.3	108.1	593.2	402.7	3094.3
Trichur	852.2	401.2	309.9	204.5	28.9	34.1	..	1.1	..	15.4	491.4	382.3	2721.0
Palghat	561.3	313.5	228.5	298.2	16.5	47.4	..	..	..	56.0	270.3	310.4	2102.1
Malappuram	739.2	331.5	307.9	178.1	21.2	45.2	..	..	..	35.6	447.8	412.5	2519.0
Kozhikode	1079.1	489.8	304.7	192.4	..	35.6	..	..	..	68.0	504.3	634.1	3308.0
Cannanore	874.6	474.6	220.3	200.4	7.2	22.5	..	..	..	46.9	359.2	773.3	2979.0
State	654.3	367.0	333.2	207.4	42.5	61.5	2.5	8.9	2.7	83.7	446.6	389.6	2599.9

APPENDIX 3.2

Total area and classification of area of Kerala during 1970-71* (Area in hectares)

District	Total geographical area according to village papers	Forest	Land put to non-agricultural uses	permanent barren uncultivable land	permanent pastures and grazing land	Land under miscellaneous neous tree crops not included in net area sown	Cultivable waste land other than current fallow	Current fallow	Net area sown	Area sown more than once	Total cropped area	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Trivandrum	216096	43849	17856	570	550	567	520	667	316	151201	98248	249449
Quilon	469051	210651	17046	8649	1300	490	2056	748	350	227761	128507	356268
Alleppey	186790	513	12369	778	250	7715	818	984	615	162748	70381	233129
Kottayam	626225	252919	17832	7161	3500	3683	14470	1158	3119	322383	44497	366880
Ernakulam	317428	55212	27430	4219	2000	321	3064	2605	3326	219251	65400	284651
Trichur	299149	132369	16750	1798	500	5456	1758	390	1484	138644	106644	245288
Palghat	437087	67185	49506	10865	2810	13380	4209	3216	2179	283737	53557	337294
Malappuram	363045	97627	11567	5497	2369	7576	23486	524	4015	210384	45922	256306
Kozhikode	366991	128607	45649	9656	2521	4493	9848	4108	2866	159243	109610	278853
Cannanore	576661	65932	65817	21068	12000	88107	16950	7339	4081	295367	63218	358585
State	3858523	1054864	281822	70261	27800	131788	77179	21739	22351	2170719	785984	2956703

Figures furnished in the statement are provisional.

APPENDIX 3.3

Area, Production and average yield of important Crops in Kerala

Crops	1970-71			1971-72 @		
	Area (hectares)	Production (tonnes)	Average yield (Kg. hect)	Area (Hectares)	Production (Tonnes)	Average yield (Kg. Hect.)
I Food Crops						
1. Rice	874830	1298005	1484	875157	1351738	1544
2. Pulses	39535	13983	354	37679	13100	348
3. Sugar cane	7652	37633	4918	7579	39110	5160
4. Pepper	117544	25029	213	116343	25097	216
5. Ginger	12170	19680	1617	11873	23313	1964
6. Turmeric	4304	5341	1241	4185	4394	1050
7. Cardamom	47490	1246	26	47490	1519	32
8. Betelnuts	85818	12738*	148430	86659	12832	148075
9. Banana & other plantains	48759	368984	7568	47888	362269	7565
10. Cashewnut	102713	115244	1122	100661	112943	1122
11. Tapioca	293552	4617189	15729	303262	5429281	17903
12. Other food crops	209939	..	..	208218	..	..
Total Food crops	1844306	1847054	..	..	..	..
II. Non-food crops						
1. Groundnut	14692	16088	1095	14692	16769	1141
2. Sesamum	11819	3900	330	11781	3746	318
3. Coconut	719136	3881*	5336	730260	4054*	5551
4. Cotton	7258	7178**	178	7476	7850**	189
5. Tobacco	766	1632	2131	804	1713	2131
6. Tea	37593	41449	1103	37083	42802	1154
7. Coffee	31564	13574	430	31564	13574	430
8. Rubber	179259	78731	439	188612	88929	471
9. Other non-food crops	86150	..	..	87438	..	..
Total non-food crops	1088237	2956703	..	1109710	..	..
Total cropped area	2932543	..	..	..	..	..

* Million nuts

** Bales of 180 kg.

@ Provisional.

APPENDIX 3.4

Area under High Yielding Varieties and Hybrids (Rice)

(Area in hectares)

District	1969-70					1970-71					1971-72			
	Autumn	Winter	Summer	Total	(5)	Autumn	Winter	Summer	Total	(8)	Autumn	Winter	Summer	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
Trivandrum	3402	5145	282	8829	2516	5050	519	8085	4047	2338	..	471	6856	
Quilon	1887	1115	91	3093	667	296	237	1200	903	898	53	1854	1854	
Alleppey	2316	1846	28087	32249	598	1492	25831	27921	2844	802	37528	41174	41174	
Kottayam	2917	9848	7377	20412	3851	8226	11429	23506	1461	2833	12105	16399	16399	
Ernakulam	7560	6226	3334	17120	10154	7453	3846	21453	14242	6911	5833	26986	26986	
Trichur	7642	9028	4241	20911	9625	11702	7991	29318	6237	7442	7297	20976	20976	
Palghat	4285*	9872*	1940*	16097*	14004	3203	..	17207	23088	5055	..	28143	28143	
Malappuram	..	..	..	..	7803	6342	1340	15485	12955	3131	2825	18911	18911
Kozhikode	6477*	5359*	1029*	12865*	2386	556	1269	4211	431	1080	893	2404	2404	
Cannanore	3354	1343	131	4828	6432	3823	576	10831	2331	1386	439	4156	4156	
State	39840	49782	46512	136134	58036	48143	53038	159217	68539	31876	67444	167859	167859	

*Estimates of erstwhile districts before the formation of Malappuram District

APPENDIX 3.5

Production of High Yielding Varieties and Hybrid—Rice (in Tonnes)

District	1969-70			1970-71			1971-72					
	Autumn	Winter	Summer	Total	Autumn	Winter	Summer	Total	Autumn	Winter	Summer	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Trivandrum	4385	10726	283	15394	4655	6609	706	11970	9456	4110	668	14234
Quilon	2344	1203	40	3587	1208	497	595	2300	1713	1312	138	3163
Alleppey	2677	2637	65564	70878	1238	3236	65864	70338	8095	2113	93717	103925
Kottayam	4761	14208	14656	33625	5156	14024	23983	43163	3212	5691	28806	37709
Ernakulam	10440	7363	5866	23669	16865	10390	7841	35096	24091	10441	10424	44956
Trichur	12055	15416	9749	37220	16024	15830	18706	50560	11624	12836	14512	38972
Palghat	11990*	17304*	4812*	34106*	26627	3792	..	30419	57897	12814	..	70711
Malappuram	..	..	..	..	13688	14346	2646	30680	24622	3905	8623	37150
Kozhikode	8332*	8619*	2056*	19007*	1513	1428	3081	6022	751	2068	2386	5205
Cannanore	4711	2344	230	7285	8443	5171	990	14604	1925	2176	844	4945
State	61695	79820	103256	244771	95417	75323	124412	295152	143386	57466	160118	360970

*Estimates of the erstwhile districts before the formation of Malappuram district.

APPENDIX 3.6

Average yield in Kg./Hectare of High yielding varieties of rice

District	1969-70				1970-71				1971-72			
	Autumn	Winter	Summer	Total	Autumn	Winter	Summer	Total	Autumn	Winter	Summer	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Trivandrum	1289	2085	1041	1744	1850	1309	1360	1385	2336	1757	1418	2076
Quilon	1242	1079	440	1144	1785	1679	2510	1917	1896	1461	2616	1706
Alleppey	1156	1428	2334	2198	2070	2169	2550	2519	2846	2634	2497	2524
Kottayam	1632	1443	1987	1669	1339	1702	2098	1836	2198	2009	2380	2299
Ernakulam	1381	1183	1759	1383	1661	1394	2039	1636	1691	1511	1787	1666
Trichur	1577	1708	2299	1780	1665	1353	2341	1725	1864	1725	1989	1858
Palghat	2798*	1753*	2481*	2119*	1901	1184	..	1768	2508	2535	..	2513
Malappuram	..	..	..	..	1754	2262	1975	1981	1901	1247	3052	1964
Kozhikode	1286*	1608*	1999*	1477*	634	2569	2428	1430	1744	1915	2671	2165
Cannanore	1405	1746	1750	1509	1313	1352	1719	1348	826	1505	1922	1190
State	1549	1603	2220	1798	1644	1564	2345	1854	2092	1803	2374	2150

(*) Estimates of the erstwhile districts before the formation of Malappuram District.

APPENDIX 3.7

Off-take of rice and wheat through ration shops

<i>Month</i>	<i>Off-take of rice (in tonnes)</i>					<i>Off-take of wheat (in tonnes)</i>					
	1969	1970	1971	1972	1969	1970	1971	1972	1970	1971	1972
January	58680	69041	55211	71164	13467	5526	4111	4506	5526	4111	4506
February	53419	49592	53447	59334	10007	5076	3322	4127	5076	3322	4127
March	62535	74376	62261	66287	9835	5315	3808	4381	5315	3808	4381
April	67818	74202	72414	70180	9228	5104	3860	4216	5104	3860	4216
May	63151	78880	69581	66872	9383	6184	4348	4837	6184	4348	4837
June	69375	78335	77337	71558	11323	7439	5035	5712	7439	5035	5712
July	83665	79553	87252	82630	12465	8143	5860	10905	8143	5860	10905
August	82881	77167	85953	88067	11683	7453	6103	10652	7453	6103	10652
September	73767	68935	66102	77752	8617	5977	5477	9115	5977	5477	9115
October	73846	56706	68288	75555	7199	5313	5221	9142	5313	5221	9142
November	72783	57244	72996	75135	6759	4849	3914	8927	4849	3914	8927
December	76573	58298	72473	81937	6134	4706	4470	6994	4706	4470	6994
Total	838493	822329	843315	886471	116101	71085	55529	83514	71085	55529	83514

APPENDIX 3.8

**Special Development Schemes Financed by the
Agricultural Refinance Corporation**

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Scheme</i>	<i>Physical target (hect-ares)</i>	<i>Financial target (Rs. in lakhs)</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	Development of Coffee Plantation in Wynad	4050	200.00
2.	Cardamon Plantation in Wynad and Nelliampathy areas, high ranges in Kottayam District	710	19.25
3.	Wells and Pumpsets Scheme for Sugarcane cultivation in Chittur and Palghat Taluks	500 New wells 700 old wells 550 Pumpsets	75.35
4.	Reclamation of Kayal lands in Quilon and Alleppey Districts for Coconut cultivation	200	28.00
5.	Conversion of Mundar Estate into a double crop Karinilam	400	25.00
6.	Neyyar Ayacut Development Scheme	810	56.00
7.	Development of Coconut cultivation in the Sandy coastal tracts of Trivandrum District	100	6.37
8.	Reclamation of Kayal lands in Trivandrum District for coconut cultivation	120	16.80
9.	Reclamation of wastelands in Midland and Malanad Regions in Cannanore District	810	23.00
10.	Improving Pokkali Paddy cultivation in Parur Block of Ernakulam District	405	35.00
11.	Development of coconut plantation in Parur Block	405	50.00
12.	Establishment of new coconut gardens in Kunnathur Taluk of Quilon District	200	19.50
13.	Coconut Development Scheme for Kunnathukal in Trivandrum District	710	19.25
14.	Kayal reclamation for coconut development in Trichur District	80	12.00
15.	Coconut Development in Kasargode and Hosdurg taluks of Cannanore District	810	84.50
16.	Coconut Development Scheme in Malappuram District	810	82.50
17.	Coconut Development Scheme in Ezhumala in Cannanore District	200	18.00
Total		10820	770.52

APPENDIX 3.9

Marine Fish Landings in Kerala 1971-72

<i>Species</i>	1971-72		1970-71	
	<i>Quantity</i> (<i>'000 tonnes</i>)	<i>Percentage</i>	<i>Quantity</i> (<i>'000 tonnes</i>)	<i>Percentage</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1. Oil Sardines	93.6	23.1	160.6	42.3
2. Other Sardines	14.6	3.6	5.8	1.5
3. Mackerel	71.1	17.5	44.2	11.6
4. Prawns	58.3	14.4	63.3	16.7
5. Shark & dog fish	15.7	3.9	11.2	3.0
6. Skate & Rays	11.3	2.8	6.4	1.7
7. Cat fish	12.3	3.0	2.4	0.6
8. Soles	12.8	3.2	3.0	0.8
9. Bonito or tunny	15.5	3.8	7.3	1.9
10. Lactarius	2.9	0.7	1.0	0.3
11. Others	97.4	24.0	74.7	19.6
Total	405.5	100.0	379.9	100.0

APPENDIX 3.10

Export of Fish Products

Year	Kerala		India		Percentage of Kerala to India	
	Quantity (tonnes)	Value (Rs. crores)	Quantity (tonnes)	Value (Rs. crores)	Quantity	Value
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
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
1970-71	23896	27.57	35883	35.07	66.6	78.6
1971-72	21892	33.70	35523	44.55	61.6	75.6

APPENDIX 4.1

Area, Production and yield per hectare of Tea in different States

Sl. No.	State	Area (in hectares) as on 31st March			Production (in thousand kg.)			Average yield per hectare in kg.		
		1969	1970	1971	1969	1970	1971	1969	1970	1971*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	
1	Assam	179,417	180,065	204,738	215,157	225,192	1,141	1,195	1,251	
2	West Bengal	87,568	87,989	88,591	99,055	100,068	1,012	1,126	1,137	
3	Tripura	5,494	5,526	2,824	3,790	4,363	514	686	790	
4	Bihar	459	460	41	62	71	89	135	154	
5	Uttar Pradesh	1,943	1,903	450	701	807	232	368	424	
6	Himachal Pradesh	4,183	4,183	919	975	975	220	233	233	
7	Tamil Nadu	34,398	34,587	52,108	53,975	55,812	1,515	1,618	1,614	
8	Mysore	1,860	1,866	2,557	2,841	2,865	1,375	1,523	1,535	
9	Kerala	38,037	37,554	41,360	43,263	42,414	1,087	1,152	1,129	
	Total	3,53,359	3,54,153	3,93,588	4,21,819	4,32,567	1,114	1,191	1,221	

*Provisional Average yield per hectare in 1971 based on 1970 area

Source: Tea Board.

APPENDIX 4.2

Consumption of Rubber in India

<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)
1969-70	81,213	30,636	14,255	1,31,104	81,953	49,151
1970-71	87,237	33,160	14,348	1,34,745	92,171	42,574
1971-72	96,454	37,209	15,772	1,49,435	1,01,010	48,422

Source: Rubber Board

APPENDIX
TABLE 5.1
District-wise and Industry-wise Distribution of Factories and Workers in Kerala—1970

Industry	Trivandrum		Quilon		Alleppey		Kottayam		Ernakulam	
	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1. Oil	17	94	14	103	62	428	13	60	35	198
2. Tea	5	187	9	267	..	..	82	3587	1	10
3. Cashew	17	5557	222	80975	6	5906	..	..	4	1037
4. Beedi and cigar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	36
5. Cotton Textiles	8	1449	1	984	1	153	..	..	5	1215
6. Coir	1	15	..	..	115	3083	1	14	12	408
7. Saw Mills	2	8	21	279	4	23	8	144	62	703
8. Plywood	..	..	1	109	..	..	6	416	2	33
9. Splints and veneers	3	140	21	686	7	371	6	263	12	375
10. Other Wood Industries	4	221	14	142	1	5	11	161	14	561
11. Printing	31	1244	14	355	16	140	39	736	46	935
12. Rubber	2	482	16	391	1	160	32	1331	4	64
13. Chemicals	3	421	3	93	4	132	5	183	22	4614
14. Matches	..	..	5	80	2	12	..	..	2	91
15. Soaps	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	720
16. General Engineering	4	404	4	254	5	67	23	310	14	401
17. Tiles	1	48	41	2128	3	87	3	61	20	908
18. Automobile repairing	19	1889	4	138	2	89	20	457	19	595
19. Other Industries	40	808	54	3767	38	1295	40	1112	136	12752
Total	157	12967	444	90751	267	11951	299	8835	415	25656

A—Number of factories

B—No. of workers.

TABLE—5.1 (Contd.)
District-wise and Industry-wise distribution of Factories and Workers in Kerala—1970

Industry	Trichur		Palghat		Kozhikode		Cannanore		Total	
	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B
	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)
1 Oil	78	553	12	81	12	48	6	41	249	1606
2 Tea	1	83	3	139	14	692	6	191	121	5156
3 Cashew	8	3083	..	..	4	1592	3	884	264	99034
4 Beedi and Cigar	3	65	15	540	3	58	17	445	41	1144
5 Cotton textiles	7	2353	2	663	21	1949	137	6086	182	14852
6 Coir	..	..	..	..	10	506	..	..	139	4026
7 Saw Mills	74	747	26	209	67	1531	30	538	304	4182
8 Plywood	2	208	1	42	1	13	3	814	16	1635
9 Splints and Veeners	19	469	36	1126	20	748	14	574	138	4752
10 Other wood Industries	20	223	4	57	9	310	6	158	83	1838
11 Printing	36	527	16	316	24	857	11	118	223	5228
12 Rubber	9	220	4	86	9	255	1	47	78	3047
13 Chemicals	16	395	4	130	6	402	..	..	63	6370
14 Matches	16	229	10	333	2	33	..	..	37	778
15 Soaps	2	38	..	..	3	198	..	..	7	956
16 General Engineering	19	504	7	95	12	310	3	47	91	2392
17 Tiles	125	4877	11	597	19	3183	6	485	229	12374
18 Automobile repairing	28	467	17	213	37	751	12	149	158	4748
19 Other Industries	94	3673	90	2337	88	4359	27	954	607	31056
Total	557	18714	258	6964	361	17805	282	11531	3040	205174

A—Number of factories

B—Number of workers

APPENDIX 5.2

**Per capita Average daily Earnings of Employees Covered by the
Payment of Wages Act 1936 in some Major Industries**

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Industry</i>	<i>Per capita average daily earnings in 1970 (Rs).</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)
1.	Rice Mill	
2.	Sugar	5.05
3.	Edible oils	9.05
4.	Tea factories	4.90
5.	Cashew factories	4.12
6.	Beedi	3.35
7.	Cotton mills	7.05
8.	Coir	7.12
9.	Umbrellas	7.55
10.	Saw Mills	6.20
11.	Ply Wood	5.78
12.	Splints and Veeners	7.27
13.	Furniture and fixtures	2.86
14.	Paper and paper products	9.36
15.	Printing and Publishing	8.88
16.	Tyre	10.24
17.	Rubber factories including rubber plantations	18.22(*)
18.	Artificial manures	6.97
19.	Pharmaceuticals	11.78(†)
20.	Matches	6.56
21.	Soaps	2.10
22.	Products of petroleum and coal	10.25
23.	Bricks and tiles	11.74
24.	Glass and glass products	5.12
25.	Pottery, china and earthen wares	8.86
26.	Metal products	7.08
27.	General and jobbing engineering	7.44
28.	Electrical machinery	7.23
29.	Repair of motor vehicles	9.87
30.	Water and sanitary services	10.06
31.	Personal services	10.29
		6.10

Note: (*) High due to the payment of a huge amount as bonus to the workers during the year under reviews.

(†) Relates the year 1969.

APPENDIX 5.3

Production, Sales, Employment and Wages during 1971-72

Sl. No.	Industry	Production		Employment		Wages (in lakhs)			Total wages (Rs. in lakhs)	
		† Value (Rs. in lakhs)	Sales value (Rs. in lakhs)	Full-time	Part-time	Casual	Full-time	Part-time	Casual	
1 (a)	Khadi	48.55	44.58	11280	..	..	37.75	..	..	37.75
(b)	Payyannur Centre	17.12	13.71	2614	..	..	6.79	..	..	6.79
(A)	Khadi	65.67	58.29	13894	..	..	44.54	..	..	44.54
2	Village Oil	69.88	70.25	305	648	..	..	..	..	2.51
3	Village Pottery	31.04	33.85	2690	185	..	17.21	0.40	..	17.61
4	Fibre & Screwpine	121.10	135.00	35523	1025	..	94.11	0.78	..	94.89
5	Blacksmithy & Carpentry	6.81	6.55	115	38	..	..	..	..	1.64
6	Handmade paper	2.84	2.66	220	..	..	..	..	..	0.98
7	Gurkhandasari	26.96	27.76	..	1260	..	..	..	..	3.04
8	Palmgur	40.50	41.65	220	18500	..	..	..	..	23.00
9	Bee-keeping	24.07	16.22	175	..	5650	1.26	..	6.75	8.01
10	Village leather	19.62	20.27	343	338	..	..	..	..	7.33
11	Lime	11.10	11.71	641	242	..	5.83	0.40	..	6.23
12	N. E. Oil & Soap	7.42	7.15	51	457	..	0.44	0.07	..	0.51
13	Cottage Match	0.46	0.39	22	43	..	..	..	..	0.05
14	Cane & Bamboo	2.38	2.18	238	375	..	..	..	..	1.42
(B)	Village Industries	364.18	375.64	40543	23111	5650	..	..	..	167.22

Note—Employment and wages paid under Bee-keeping Industry relates to area covered by the activities of the Kerala Khadi & Village Industries Board only.

APPENDIX 5.4

Installed Capacity of the Hydro-Electric Projects in operation

<i>Name of Project</i>	<i>Basin</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Installed generating capacity in (MW) as on</i>	
			31-3-1971	31-3-1972
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
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
8. Kuttiadi		„	..	..
9. Idikki (1 stage)		„	..	..
Total			546.5	546.5

APPENDIX 5.5

Statistics relating to Kerala Power System as on 31-3-1972

<i>Description</i>	<i>Unit</i>	1970-71	1971-72
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1. Towns and villages electrified	Nos.	32	72
2. Consumers	Nos.	542827	638040
3. Street lights installed	Nos.	191635	230107
4. Generation capacity	MW	546.5	546.5
5. Maximum demand	MW	439.7	454.6
6. Units generated	Million KWH Units	2126.0	2293.0
7. Units sold (including internal sales)	MKWH	1881.71	1901.5
8. Units purchased	MKWH	20.7	2.8
9. Punched load	KW	7931*	13655
10. Total connected load	MW	43.8	105.1
11. Per capita consumption per annum	Unit	71	73

*Alleppey and Pallam division only

APPENDIX 5.6

Statement Showing total sale and Receipts by Sale of Electricity

	1970-71			1971-72			
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
	KWH Sold	Income (Rs. in lakhs)	Average Revenue per KWH (Ps.)	KWH Sold (lakhs)	Income (Rs. lakhs)	Average Revenue per KWH (Ps.)	
A. Net Revenue by sale of Electricity for cost and credit							
1. Domestic or residential—							
(a) light and fans	784.4	301.5	38.44	980.8	386.21	39.38	
(b) Small Power							
2. Commercial							
(a) Light and fans	546.1	244.9	44.85	628.4	274.67	43.71	
(b) Small Power	104.3	21.5	20.62	104.0	26.83	25.78	
3. Industrial							
(a) Low and Medium voltage	981.1	210.1	21.42	1161.4	218.34	18.80	
(b) High voltage	11329.7	407.9	3.60	11140.9	521.57	4.68	
4. Public Lighting	266.3	70.5	26.46	218.1	91.15	41.80	
5. Irrigation—Agricultural dewatering	329.1	48.6	14.76	669.1	79.69	11.91	
6. Public Water works and sewage pumping	87.3	8.3	9.52	116.2	13.47	11.59	
7. Supplies in Bulk to—							
(a) Extra state consumers	3390.9	168.6	4.97	3404.4	135.15	3.97	
(b) Other bulk supply (licensees)	885.5	123.8	13.98	591.7	60.88	10.29	
Total Sales receipts by sale of electricity	18704.7	1605.7	8.58	19015.0	1807.96	9.51	

APPENDIX 5.7

Power Position

<i>Unit</i>	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	
(a) Installed capacity	MW	528.5	546.5	546.5	546.5	546.5
(b) Electricity generated in the state	MKWH	1407.0	1623.0	2005.60	2125.99	2292.55
(c) Electricity Purchased from Neighbouring States	do.	31.64	18.90	26.18	20.74	2.78
(d) Electricity sold to neighbouring states	do.	12.06	28.17	306.76	339.09	331.86

APPENDIX—6.1

Number of Motor Vehicles having valid Registration as on 31-3-1972

District	Goods vehicles	Stage carriage	Taxi cars	Cars	Jeeps	Motor Cycles	Auto Rickshaws	Tractors	Trailers	Others	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(11)
1. Trivandrum	2305	2241	936	6325	897	4299	3	..	679	17685	
2. Quilon	1335	345	1391	3761	288	1185	2	48	3	8358	
3. Alleppey	784	441	816	2644	69	1080	7	52	4	5897	
4. Kottayam	1807	1023	1344	5392	1147	1623	111	342	170	12959	
5. Ernakulam	2430	630	1714	6693	331	3579	245	419	..	16091	
6. Trichur	1175	606	1092	2405	111	1663	..	228	22	7302	
7. Palghat	687	275	779	2206	221	1047	112	843	136	6306	
8. Malappuram	583	244	456	1279	88	268	..	172	15	3105	
9. Kozhikode	1576	551	426	3816	1599	1606	365	242	276	10456	
10. Cannanore	902	484	745	2010	332	610	374	93	..	5550	
Kerala	13584	6840	9699	36531	5133	16959	1219	2439	1305	93709	

APPENDIX—6.2

Number and tonnage of Steamers and Sailing Vessels which called at the intermediate and minor ports of Kerala, 1971-72

(1)	(2)	Steamers		Sailing Vessels		Total	
		Coastal Foreign	Number (3)	Tonnage (4)	Number (5)	Tonnage (6)	Number (7)	Tonnage (8)
Alleppey	C	..	..	..	..	..	..
	F	44	28036	..	..	44	28036
Calicut (Including Beypore)	C	56	97587	774	77361	830	174948
	F	15	45454	21	3269	36	48723
Trivandrum	C	..	..	..	..	..	..
	F	5	13347	..	..	5	13347
Quilon	C	..	..	..	..	..	..
	F	18	75316	..	..	18	75316
Ponnani	C	..	..	28	7107	28	7107
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..
Badagara	C	..	..	..	..	..	..
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..
Azheckkal	C	..	..	220	20284	220	20284
	F	..	..	1	98	1	98
Tellicherry	C	..	..	27	3915	27	3915
	F	2	7360	..	..	2	7360

C—Coastal

F—Foreign

APPENDIX—6·2—(Contd)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Cannanore	C	..	..	..	..	..	..
	F	..	..	48	6913	48	6913
Kasaragode	C	..	..	12	275	12	275
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..
Neendakara	C	..	..	6	548	6	548
	F	5	22635	..	..	5	22635
All	C	56	97587	1067	109490	1123	207077
	F	89	192148	70	10280	159	202428
Total for 1971-72		145	289735	1137	119770	1282	409505
Total for 1970-71		143	397668	1181	121180	1324	518848
Total for 1969-70		216	597466	990	102789	1206	700255

C — Coastal.

F — Foreign.

APPENDIX 6.3

Principal commodities of Imports into Cochin Port during the year 1971-72*(Tonnes)*

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Commodities</i>	<i>Coastal</i>	<i>Foreign</i>	<i>Total</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1.	Rice and paddy .	10247	56145	66392
2.	Other grains including flour	16460	58732	75192
3.	Coal	54629	..	54629
4.	Sugar	..	..	..
5.	Machinery, hardware etc.	2411	40232	42643
6.	Cashewnuts	..	96588	96588
7.	Motor vehicles	12	595	607
8.	Chemicals and Chemical preparation	985	2880	3865
9.	Drugs and medicines	635	5	640
10.	Oilseeds including copra and groundnuts	897	7632	8519
11.	Paints and dyes	45	64	109
12.	Paper, old news paper and yarn	895	27989	28884
13.	Cotton piece goods and yarn	143	8	151
14.	Cotton new and waste	804	36561	37365
15.	Plywood, shooks and timber	6	..	6
16.	Oilman Stores, Provision and spices	115	11468	11583
17.	Manure	20	139236	139256
18.	Tobacco including cigars and cigarattes	2	10	12
19.	Oil cakes	21	..	21
20.	Salt	43858	..	43858
21.	Miscellaneous*	142947	2762496	2905443
	Total	275122	3240641	3515763

* Including P. O. L.:

Coastal	116745
Foreign	2551662
Total	2668407

APPENDIX 6.4

Principal commodities of exports from Cochin Port during the year 1971-72

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Commodities</i>	<i>Coastal</i>	<i>Foreign</i>	<i>Total</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1.	Coir Product	966	44549	45515
2.	Tea	414	53147	53561
3.	Coconut Oil	1948	..	1948
4.	Rubber	42146	164	42310
5.	Coconuts	1967	..	1967
6.	Cashewnuts and Kernals	44	70355	70399
7.	Oilcakes	..	9666	9666
8.	Prawns, skinned (Fish)	18	30701	30719
9.	Cotton, raw	68	96	163
10.	Cotton, waste	..	615	615
11.	Rice, Paddy, and other grains	1347	..	1347
12.	Pepper	49	20509	20558
13.	Ginger	21	4431	4452
14.	Turmeric	92	2151	2243
15.	Lemon grass oil	7	323	330
16.	Cashew shell liquid	617	5869	6486
17.	Coffee	26	25058	25084
18.	Copra	38352	..	38352
19.	Timber and wooden shooks	2403	16820	19223
20.	Tiles and bricks	..	..	..
21.	Cement	2138	..	2138
22.	Mineral sand and ores including grafite	1742	12079	13821
23.	Miscellaneous*	712965	73912	786877
Total		807330	370444	1177774

* Including P.O.L.:

Coastal:	689820
Foregn	32903
	722723

APPENDIX—8.1

Consumer Price Index Numbers—Kerala 1956-72

Centre *	Consumer price index Numbers for the years											1972* Average up to November 1972
	1956	1961	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971*	1972*			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)			
1 Trivandrum	389	474	675	728	791	829	861	871	919			
2 Quilon	384	493	686	731	787	812	847	849	898			
3 Punalur	387	475	644	698	752	794	831	836	876			
4 Alleppey	381	461	668	734	786	815	846	854	895			
5 Changanacherry	384	468	691	747	797	827	858	851	899			
6 Kottayam	375	470	689	750	810	835	868	872	921			
7 Alwaye	378	479	676	731	781	817	853	858	909			
8 Ernakulam	391	493	698	749	799	837	876	881	928			
9 Trichur	374	484	699	749	800	837	869	872	923			
10 Chalakudy	388	489	686	750	808	845	871	869	918			
11 Munnar	381	477	604	656	716	759	794	823	879			
12 Sherthalai	..	451	664	725	774	799	833	843	879			
13 Kozhikode	438	501	736	793	855	901	945	956	1014			
Kerala	(—)	478	673	729	783	817	851	857	904			

(* State average for 12 centres excluding Kozhikode; Base for Kozhikode is prices for the year ended 1936=100. For other centres, base is August 1939=100.

APPENDIX—8.2

Month-wise Consumer Price Index Numbers, Kerala 1972

Centre (1)	January (2)	February (3)	March (4)	April (5)	May (6)	June (7)	July (8)	August (9)	September (10)	October (11)	November (12)
Trivandrum	893	886	888	893	899	915	943	947	942	946	962
Quilon	869	862	867	873	880	895	925	925	921	925	939
Punalur	852	844	845	850	857	874	905	901	894	900	917
Alleppey	872	863	865	868	873	893	921	922	917	920	935
Changanacherry	872	865	868	872	879	897	923	925	920	924	940
Kottayam	892	887	890	894	899	918	946	950	945	948	966
Alwaye	879	871	875	881	889	910	935	936	929	939	952
Ernakulam	900	894	898	902	907	926	956	958	949	951	965
Trichur	896	891	893	898	904	924	951	951	942	947	961
Chalakudy	892	882	884	890	897	928	948	948	939	944	958
Munnar	854	846	853	855	862	880	904	902	895	900	915
Sherthalai	860	851	854	857	862	877	901	902	895	899	915
Kozhikode	985	975	979	985	991	1012	1044	1045	1036	1042	1060
Kerala	878	870	873	878	884	902	930	931	924	929	944

APPENDIX—8.3

Consumer Price Index Number for Industrial Workers in India (1972)

Centre (1)	January (2)	February (3)	March (4)	April (5)	May (6)	June (7)	July (8)	August (9)
Ahmedabad	185	185	184	185	185	187	190	192
Bangalore	197	196	197	198	199	203	205	208
Bombay	190	191	193	195	196	201	203	199
Calcutta	187	186	185	187	190	194	194	198
Coimbatore	185	179	180	180	183	184	185	188
Delhi	213	212	213	213	212	216	220	223
Hyderabad	197	196	196	198	201	203	207	207
Madras	194	186	186	189	193	197	201	200
Mundakayam	202	198	197	201	202	207	214	216
Nagpur	196	194	194	195	197	201	203	204
All India	194	193	194	195	196	201	205	207

APPENDIX 8.4

Statement showing retail prices of essential commodities in Kerala

Sl. No.	Commodity	Unit	Average prices for		Percentage variation
			11/71	11/72	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1.	Rice	Kg.	1.63	1.86	+14.1
2.	Dhall		2.18	2.48	+13.8
3.	Redgram		1.43	1.81	+26.6
4.	Greengram		1.81	2.49	+37.6
5.	Blackgram		2.35	2.88	+22.6
6.	Coconut Oil	Litre	5.31	5.69	+ 7.2
7.	Corriander	Kg.	3.35	2.38	-29.0
8.	Chillies		4.93	4.12	-16.4
9.	Onions		0.71	0.88	+23.9
10.	Tamarind		1.86	1.94	+ 4.3
11.	Jaggery		1.78	2.41	+35.4
12.	Coconut	100	48.39	54.31	+12.2
13.	Tapioca	Kg.	0.31	0.34	+ 9.6
14.	Tea		9.30	9.38	+0.01
15.	Coffee		9.84	9.80	-0.00
16.	Milk (Cows')	Litre	1.53	1.56	+ 2.0
17.	Firewood	Metric Ton	60.42	71.33	+18.1

APPENDIX—8.5

Wholesale Price Index of Agricultural Commodities (Kerala)

1952.53 = 100)

Group	1956	1961	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1 Food Grains (Rice)	101	131	149	155	181	208	209	209	209
2 Sugar (Molasses)	78	82	153	256	289	175	172	239	271
3 Condiments & Spices	103	25	158	179	179	212	234	171	141
4 Fruits & Vegetables	90	95	167	185	214	195	217	208	232
5 Food Crops	99	122	154	167	190	205	213	203	204
6 Oil Seeds	88	141	244	272	273	263	369	303	283
7 Plantation Crops	101	112	130	118	123	133	141	138	139
8 Non Food Crops	92	132	209	226	228	223	300	253	240
9 All Crops	96	126	174	188	204	212	245	222	217

* Average upto November.

APPENDIX—8.6

Wholesale Prices of Agricultural Commodities

Months	Prices of commodities (in rupees)											
	Pepper/Qtl.		Ginger (Dry)/Qtl.		Lemongrass/Qtl.		Cardamom/Kg.		Rubber/Qtl.		Coconut Oil/Qtl.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
January	610.18	485.90	544.00	280.00	2802.50	3093.50	38.13	20.88	473.84	418.91	723.73	508.13
February	620.63	485.39	441.67	250.83	2875.75	3737.50	36.50	21.50	465.83	423.13	609.23	483.23
March	641.97	483.43	450.69	245.33	3012.50	3465.00	35.00	25.00	462.66	446.35	577.05	455.01
April	691.42	502.63	510.00	250.42	2980.00	2937.50	35.00	26.25	457.45	473.60	589.93	461.96
May	648.84	527.21	459.58	237.50	2818.75	2900.00	30.00	26.25	451.10	485.94	558.59	444.71
June	670.71	534.11	450.00	240.67	2668.75	2710.00	25.00	27.00	446.13	468.63	555.09	477.37
July	689.95	618.12	391.66	320.00	2467.50	2775.00	25.00	38.75	436.24	459.06	564.64	565.90
August	671.54	580.43	359.58	299.58	2087.50	2928.13	22.50	34.38	410.16	433.41	589.00	553.23
September	638.05	540.54	383.12	267.00	2173.75	3105.00	24.00	30.05	384.07	422.88	576.25	548.16
October	596.86	512.80	339.25	258.85	2405.00	3190.63	26.37	28.50	392.87	433.91	557.02	555.84
November	552.28	507.50	317.50	277.50	2579.16	3429.17	18.25	37.50	392.50	435.16	530.75	586.58

APPENDIX 9.1

Percentage of Literacy to Total Population in Various States

Sl. No.	States	Percentage to total population	
		1961	1971
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	21.2	24.56
2.	Assam	27.4	29.81
3.	Bihar	18.4	19.79
4.	Gujarat	30.5	35.72
5.	Haryana	..	26.69
6.	Himachal Pradesh	..	31.32
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	11.0	18.30
8.	Kerala	48.8	60.16
9.	Madhya Pradesh	17.1	22.12
10.	Maharashtra	29.8	39.08
11.	Mysore	26.4	31.54
12.	Nagaland		27.33
13.	Orissa	21.7	26.12
14.	Punjab	24.2	33.39
15.	Rajasthan	15.2	18.79
16.	Tamil Nadu	31.4	39.39
17.	Uttar Pradesh	17.6	21.64
18.	West Bengal	29.3	33.05
	INDIA	24.0	29.32

Note: The States of Haryana, Himachal Pradesh and Nagaland were formed after 1961.

APPENDIX 9.2

District-wise Percentage of Literates to Total Population in Kerala

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>District</i>	<i>Percentage of literates</i>	
		1961	1971
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	Trivandrum	45.30	62.23
2.	Quilon	50.49	63.41
3.	Alleppey	56.90	70.25
4.	Kottayam	56.56	67.59
5.	Ernakulam	50.58	65.25
6.	Trichur	48.16	61.58
7.	Palghat	33.69	46.50
8.	Malappuram	34.29	47.74
9.	Kozhikode	44.88	57.59
10.	Cannanore	41.29	54.69
	KERALA	46.85	60.16

APPENDIX 9.3

Number of Schools for General Education in Kerala according to Management—High Schools

<i>Year</i>	<i>Government Schools</i>	<i>Private Schools</i>	<i>Total</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1969-70	441	941	1382
1970-71	442	942	1384
1971-72	446	947	1393
1972-73	448	951	1399

APPENDIX 9.4

**Number of Schools for General Education in Kerala according
to Management—Upper Primary Schools**

<i>Year</i>	<i>Government School</i>	<i>Private School</i>	<i>Total</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1969-70	797	1735	2532
1970-71	809	1734	2543
1971-72	811	1740	2551
1972-73	811	1739	2550

APPENDIX 9.5

**Number of Schools for General Education in Kerala—Lower
Primary Schools**

<i>Year</i>	<i>Government Schools</i>	<i>Private Schools</i>	<i>Total</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1969-70	2805	4123	6928
1970-71	2804	4091	6895
1971-72	2804	4091	6985
1972-74	2798	4089	6887

APPENDIX 9.6

Basic Training Schools —Education District-wise—1972-73

Sl. No.	District	Basic Training Schools			Total
		Government		Private aided	
		Where T.T.C course is conducted	Where In- service courses are conducted		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	
1.	Neyyattinkara	1	..	2	3
2.	Trivandrum	..	1	2	3
3.	Attingal	1	..	2	3
4.	Quilon	..	1	4	5
5.	Kottarakkara	1	..	5	6
6.	Pathanamthitta	..	..	4	4
7.	Alleppey	..	1	3	4
8.	Mavelikara	1	1	5	7
9.	Thiruvalla	..	1	6	7
10.	Kottayam	1	1	5	7
11.	Palai	..	1	3	4
12.	Kanjirappally	..	..	2	2
13.	Ernakulam	1	1	4	6
14.	Muvattupuzha	..	1	3	4
15.	Alwaye	..	1	5	6
16.	Irinjalakuda	..	1	4	5
17.	Trichur	1	1	1	3
18.	Chowghat	..	..	2	2
19.	Palghat	1	1	2	4
20.	Ottappalam	1	..	2	3
21.	Malappuram	..	1	1	2
22.	Tirur	..	1	2	3
23.	Kozhikode	..	2	2	4
24.	Badagara	1	..	..	1
25.	Tellicherry	1	..	1	2
26.	Cannanore	..	2	..	2
27.	Kasargode	1	..	1	2
	Total	12	19	73	104

APPENDIX 9.7

Standard-wise Strength in Schools in Kerala 1972-73

<i>Standard</i>	<i>Boys</i>	<i>Girls</i>	<i>Total</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
I	355171	331034	686205
II	505813	456560	962373
III	365207	331881	697088
IV	338389	305511	643900
V	301131	257666	558797
VI	245535	210067	455602
VII	200035	171389	371424
VIII	186775	161072	247847
IX	146889	130034	276923
X	83390	72726	156116
Total	2728335	2427940	5156275

APPENDIX 9.8

Section-wise Number of Students in Kerala 1972-73

<i>Standard</i>	<i>Boys</i>	<i>Girls</i>	<i>Total</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Lower Primary Section	1564580	1424986	2989566
Upper Primary Section	746701	639122	1385823
High Schools Section	417054	363832	780886
Total	2728335	2427940	5156275

APPENDIX 9.9

Progress of Enrolment of Pupils in Schools for General Education in Kerala

<i>Year</i>	<i>Number of Pupils in Primary Stage</i>	<i>Number of Students in Secondary Stage</i>	<i>Total</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1962-63	3131503	490564	3622067
1963-64	3263617	554819	3818436
1964-65	3424765	585336	4010101
1965-66	3552693	615143	4157836
1966-67	3688679	639959	4328638
1967-68	3785864	666773	4452637
1968-69	3912820	702384	4615204
1969-70	3989333	709290	4698653
1970-71	4074808	724724	4799532
1971-72	4229533	750198	4979731
1972-73	4375389	780886	5156275

APPENDIX 9.10

Number of Arts and Science Colleges and Training Colleges in Kerala, District-wise 1972-73

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>District</i>	<i>Number of Arts & Science Colleges</i>			<i>Number of Training Colleges</i>		
		<i>Govt.</i>	<i>Private</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Govt.</i>	<i>Private</i>	<i>Total</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1.	Trivandrum	4	11	15	1	2	3
2.	Quilon	...	13	13	..	2	2
3.	Alleppey	..	12	12	..	3	3
4.	Kottayam	1	19	20	..	4	4
5.	Ernakulam	2	15	17	..	2	2
6.	Trichur	..	13	13	1	..	1
7.	Palghat	2	5	7	..	1	1
8.	Malappuram	1	4	5	..	..	..
9.	Kozhikode	2	7	9	1	1	2
10.	Cannanore	2	6	8	1	..	1
	Kerala	14	105	119	4	15	19

APPENDIX 9.11

**Number of Arts and Science Colleges and Training Colleges in
Kerala 1966-67 to 1972-73**

<i>Year</i>	<i>Number of Arts and Science Colleges</i>			<i>Number of Training Colleges</i>		
	<i>Govt.</i>	<i>Private</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Govt.</i>	<i>Private</i>	<i>Total</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1966-67	13	87	100	4	15	19
1967-68	13	94	107	4	15	19
1968-69	11	104	115	4	15	19
1969-70	13	107	120	4	15	19
1970-71	12	105	117	4	15	19
1971-72	12	105	117	4	15	19
1972-73	14	105	119	4	15	19

APPENDIX 9.12

**District-wise Number of Training Colleges in Kerala and
Enrolment 1971-72**

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>District</i>	<i>Number of Training Colleges</i>			<i>Enrolment</i>		
		<i>Govt.</i>	<i>Private</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Govt.</i>	<i>Private</i>	<i>Total</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1.	Trivandrum	1	2	3	142	240	382
2.	Quilon	..	2	2	..	240	240
3.	Alleppey	..	3	3	..	360	360
4.	Kottayam	..	4	4	..	510	510
5.	Ernakulam	..	2	2	..	240	240
6.	Trichur	1	..	1	120	..	120
7.	Palghat	..	1	1	..	120	120
8.	Malappuram	..	..	..	..	..	..
9.	Kozhikode	1	1	2	148	120	268
10.	Cannanore	1	..	1	119	..	119
	Kerala	4	15	19	529	1830	2359

APPENDIX 9.13

**District wise Number of Arts and Science Colleges
in Kerala and Enrolment 1971-72**

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	5676	15220	20895
2.	Quilon	..	13	13	..	19844	19844
3.	Alleppey	..	12	12	..	15689	15689
4.	Kottayam	..	19	19	..	28382	28382
5.	Ernakulam	2	15	17	3236	21702	24638
6.	Trichur	..	13	13	..	17714	17714
7.	Palghat	2	5	7	4840	4245	9085
8.	Malappuram	..	4	4	..	2237	2237
9.	Kozhikode	2	7	9	2110	8671	10781
10.	Cannanore	2	6	8	2141	7510	9651
	Kerala	12	105	117	18002	141214	159216

APPENDIX 9.14

Industrial Training Institute in Kerala 1972-73

Sl. No.	District	Number of Industrial Training Institutes			Intake Capacity		
		Govt.	Private	Total	Govt.	Private	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1.	Trivandrum	3	4	7	1656	352	2008
2.	Quilon	1	4	5	580	432	1012
3.	Alleppey	1	6	7	582	720	1252
4.	Kottayam	1	2	3	540	88	628
5.	Ernakulam	1	9	10	803	460	1263
6.	Trichur	1	1	2	912	24	936
7.	Palghat	1	..	1	784	..	784
8.	Malappuram	1	1	2	264	32	296
9.	Kozhikode	1	1	2	352	..	352
10.	Cannanore	1	..	1	732	64	796
	Kerala	12	28	40	7155	2172	9327

APPENDIX 9.15

Polytechnics in Kerala 1972-73

Sl. No.	District	Number of Polytechnics			Intake Capacity		
		Govt.	Private	Total	Govt.	Private	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1.	Trivandrum	2	..	2	240	..	240
2.	Quilon	..	1	1	..	144	144
3.	Alleppey	..	2	2	..	288	288
4.	Kottayam	1	..	1	96	..	96
5.	Ernakulam	1	..	1	182	..	182
6.	Trichur	2	2	4	216	240	456
7.	Palghat	..	..	..	..	..	..
8.	Malappuram	1	1	2	96	120	216
9.	Kozhikode	2	..	2	278	..	278
10.	Kasargode	1	1	2	138	..	138
	Kerala	10	7	17	1246	792	2038

Note: The three Women's Polytechnics one each in Kozhikode, Trichur and Trivandrum are also included.

APPENDIX—9.16

Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Kerala (1971)

<i>District</i>	<i>Scheduled Caste Population</i>		<i>Scheduled Tribe Population</i>		<i>Percentage to Total Population (1971 Census)</i>	
	1961	1971	1961	1971	<i>Scheduled Caste</i>	<i>Scheduled Tribe</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Cannanore	43520	57737	70905	90464	2.44	3.82
Kozhikode	64527	76338	63859	84982	3.62	4.03
Malappuram	111409	140826	6716	8882	7.59	0.48
Palghat	176199	210765	19423	25594	12.51	1.52
Trichur	174893	216237	6271	9383	10.16	0.44
Ernakulam	151214	193051	10030	11648	8.10	0.49
Kottayam	157287	182071	21391	23172	8.73	1.11
Alleppey	166521	200770	584	435	9.44	0.02
Quilon	227265	280632	3799	3739	11.63	0.15
Trivandrum	161982	213741	9784	11059	9.72	0.50
KERALA	1434817	1722168	212762	269356	8.30	1.26

Includes population of newly formed Idikki District also.

APPENDIX 9.17

Per Capita Expenditure on Health Services

Sl. No.	State	<i>Estimated per Capita Expenditure</i>	
		1970-71 Rs.	1971-72* Rs.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	6.10	6.22
2.	Assam	5.44	5.05
3.	Bihar	3.45	4.36
4.	Gujarat	6.97	8.56
5.	Haryana	8.34	9.28
6.	Himachal Pradesh	..	11.57
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	10.47	11.88
8.	Kerala	7.61	8.16
9.	Madhya Pradesh	5.06	5.78
10.	Maharashtra	8.07	8.47
11.	Manipur	..	11.68
12.	Meghalaya	..	14.66
13.	Mysore	5.34	5.78
14.	Nagaland	34.11	36.12
15.	Orissa	5.41	5.60
16.	Punjab	7.71	7.84
17.	Rajasthan	8.15	9.69
18.	Tamil Nadu	6.53	7.92
19.	Uttar Pradesh	3.51	3.73
20.	West Bengal	6.45	6.74
	All India	5.72	6.46

* Provisional

APPENDIX 9.18

Medical Institutions and Beds in Kerala—District-wise

<i>District</i>	<i>Number of Institutions</i>		<i>Number of Beds</i>	
	1970-71	1971-72	1970-71	1971-7 2
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1. Trivandrum	60	63	4399	4765
2. Quilon	55	57	1320	1462
3. Alleppey	56	57	2605	2894
4. Kottayam	56	58	1791	1964
5. Ernakulam	73	75	2568	2645
6. Trichur	59	59	2949	3040
7. Palghat	54	55	993	1047
8. Malappuram	39	39	699	716
9. Kozhikode	40	43	3014	3282
10. Cannanore	61	65	1439	1571
Kerala	553	571	21777	23386

APPENDIX 9.19

Medical Institutions and Beds in Kerala as on 31-3-1972

District	Hospitals		Secondary Health Centres		Primary Health Centres		Dispensaries		M.C.H. Centres	
	Institutions	Beds	Institutions	Beds	Institutions	Beds	Institutions	Beds	Institutions	Beds
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Trivandrum	16	4081	1	122	17	176	23	74	1	20
Quilon	10	1064	..	..	20	200	23	112	..	..
Alleppey	11	2388	..	..	20	189	22	99	..	..
Kottayam	12	1541	..	..	17	179	27	220	..	..
Ernakulam	19	1911	..	..	19	192	30	231	..	..
Trichur	17	2633	..	..	18	151	20	55	..	..
Palghat	9	787	..	..	11	69	31	139	..	..
Malappuram	6	514	..	..	12	84	18	66	..	..
Kozhikode	9	2769	..	..	15	78	16	112	..	..
Cannanore	9	1281	..	..	13	68	40	222	..	..
KERALA	118	18969	1	122	162	1386	250	1330	1	20

APPENDIX 9.19 (Contd.)

Medical Institutions and Beds in Kerala as on 31-3-1972

District	T. B. Centres and T. B. Clinics		Mobile Dental Clinic		Grant-in-aid Institutions**		Total	
	Institutions (12)	Beds (13)	Institutions (14)	Beds (15)	Institutions (16)	Beds (17)	Institutions (18)	Beds (19)
Trivandrum	1	12	1	..	3	280	63	4765
Quilon	4	86	..	..	..	..	57	1462
Alleppey	2	..	..	..	2	218	57	2894
Kottayam	2	24	..	..	..	..	58	1964
Ernakulam	4	40	..	..	3	271	75	2645
Trichur	1	..	..	..	3	201	59	3040
Palghat	1	52	1	..	2	..	55	1047
Malappuram	2	52	..	..	1*	..	39	716
Kozhikode	1	60	..	..	2	263	43	3282
Cannanore	2	..	..	..	1*	..	65	1571
KERALA	20	326	2	..	17	1233	571	23386

** Provisional.

* Leprosy control unit

APPENDIX 9.20

**District-wise Distribution of Institutions and Beds under the
Indigenous system of Medicine as on 31-3-1972**

<i>District</i>	<i>Number of Hospitals</i>	<i>Number of Beds</i>	<i>Number of Dispensaries</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Trivandrum	9	430	27
Quilon	4	70	34
Alleppey	7	96	35
Kottayam	7	186	24
Ernakulam	11	189	34
Trichur	10	154	52
Palghat	3	50	33
Malappuram	4	36	24
Kozhikode	5	60	25
Cannanore	6	101	37
Kerala	66	1372	325

Not The number of hospitals includes 3 hospitals attached to the Ayurveda College, Trivandrum and one hospital attached to Ayurveda College, Thripunithura.

APPENDIX 9.21

District-wise Achievement of Family Planning Programme

District	1970-71				1971-72			
	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)
1 Trivandrum	4110	5235	9345	7840	17437	6604	24041	3645
2 Quilon	5187	2617	7804	5700	1562	3676	5238	3489
3 Alleppey	5614	1304	6918	4569	1305	1559	2864	3614
4 Kottayam	2914	2380	5294	2875	775	2646	3421	1719
5 Ernakulam	18814	2640	21454	2028	63413	2885	66298	809
6 Trichur	2986	2026	5012	2638	20806	3181	23987	797
7 Palghat	1122	589	1711	2282	569	727	1296	1861
8 Malappuram	1159	448	1607	1183	991	635	1626	1081
9 Kozhikode	2521	2425	4946	722	1902	3096	4998	631
10 Cannanore	2194	1732	3926	747	14987	2355	17342	521
KERALA	46621	21396	68017	30584	123747	27364	151111	18167