

GOVERNMENT OF KERALA

ECONOMIC REVIEW
KERALA-1973

PREPARED BY
THE STATE PLANNING BOARD
TRIVANDRUM
1974

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PREFACE

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

Trends in the National Economy:

The most disquieting aspect of the Indian economic scene during 1973 was the severe and unabated pressure on the general price level which showed an increase of 24 per cent over the previous year's level.* While the upsurge in the price level was largely the consequence of the setback in farm production for the second year in succession, resulting in a severe shortage of the essential wage goods, an important contributory factor was the excess demand in the economy. Other factors on the supply side which sustained and accentuated the price rise, particularly of foodgrains, were poor market arrivals and inadequate kharif and rabi procurement in relation to the demands of the public distribution system, at a time when food stocks with Government were being drawn down rapidly. The problems arising from supply shortages were compounded by a very substantial increase in money supply during the year on top of the large monetary expansion that had occurred during 1972.

1.2 According to the Reserve Bank of India's assessment the lagged effects of the large increases in domestic expenditure especially by the Government constituted a major element in the substantial price escalation. A part of the increase in expenditure was undoubtedly unforeseen, such as disbursements on drought relief and emergency agricultural programmes; but this went with a large increase in respect of regularly budgeted items of expenditure. The Reserve Bank has also pointed out that simultaneously with the increase in Government spending, expenditures in the private sector also grew as a consequence of larger money income, higher prices and the development of a scarcity psychosis.

National Income:

1.3 While the Fourth Plan had targeted for an annual national income growth rate of 5.7 per cent during 1969-74 in real terms, the annual growth rate achieved, on present reckoning, is not likely to exceed 3.5 per cent. What is, however, important to note is that there has been a steady decline in the growth trends from 5.5 per cent in 1969-70 to 4.3 per cent in 1970-71, and 1.7 per cent in 1971-72. According to the latest estimate given in the Government of India "Economic Survey" there was actually a decline of 1.7 per cent in National Income in 1972-73 as compared with the previous year. The net National product at constant prices has been estimated at Rs. 18848 crores as against Rs. 19171 crores in

*December 1972 to December 1973.

1971-72. In current prices national income in 1972-73 works out to Rs. 38573 crores giving a per capita income of Rs. 681.5. Though a 6 per cent growth is visualised for 1973-74 on the basis of an expected bumper agricultural harvest in the year, it is quite unlikely that this would be attained. On the basis of the trends in production in the latter half of 1973, shortfalls are likely to occur in many vital sectors including agriculture. To make matters worse, the recent world oil crisis is bound to create further production bottlenecks in the economy.

1.4 The decline in the rate of growth of national income during 1972-73, may be attributed mainly to the fall in agricultural production. Foodgrains production registered a further decline from 104.7 million tonnes in 1971-72 to 95.2 million tonnes in 1972-73. On the whole, the performance of the agricultural sector in the fourth plan period has been much below expectations, and production in 1972-73 has been even lower than the actual production recorded in the first year of the Plan. The emergency food production programme has not had the desired impact; so much so, the country had to import 2 million tons of foodgrains from Soviet Russia to tide over shortages. In order to ensure regular supply of foodgrains at reasonable prices, the Government took over the wholesale trade in wheat in April 1973. This has, however, not met with the desired success. The progress of procurement in different states is reviewed later in this section.

1.5 The performance on the industrial front has also been none too satisfactory. While the targeted growth rate during the fourth plan period was 8 to 10 per cent per annum, the recorded growth rate has been much lower. The growth rate declined from 6.8 per cent in 1969-70 to 3.7 per cent in 1970-71; thereafter it increased to 4.5 per cent in 1971-72 and to around 5 per cent in 1972-73. The performance in the first half of 1973-74 has not registered any growth at all. On the contrary there was a small decline. Shortfalls in production are expected in respect of industries such as cement, steel, aluminium, petroleum products and fertilisers. A number of factors contributed to this unsatisfactory state of affairs. While in some of the key industries like steel and fertilisers, production remained substantially below capacity primarily due to operational problems, in important agro-industries like sugar and textiles, production was hit by the failure in the agricultural sector. More recently, the widespread shortage of power depressed industrial production in most parts of the country.

Food Situation:

1.6 After the bumper harvest of 108.4 million tonnes in the agricultural year 1970-71, foodgrains production in the subsequent

Two years recorded significant falls. It came down to 104.7 million tonnes in 1971-72 and for 1972-73, against an expectation of 100 million tonnes the actual production turned out to be only around 95 million tonnes. Though for the current agricultural year, thanks to the good monsoons, foodgrains production is expected to show significant improvement, it is unlikely that the target of 114 million tonnes would be hit. According to the latest estimate indicated in the "Economic Survey" of the Government of India the likely achievement in 1973-74 is estimated as 110 million tonnes. It is, however, doubtful whether this will really be achieved.

1.7 While the year 1972-73 witnessed very severe food shortages throughout the country on account of the low production, the scarcity has not been relieved appreciably by the subsequent satisfactory kharif harvest. The deficit States have been particularly experiencing difficulties in sustaining their public distribution system. This has resulted in widespread discontent among the people of deficit States. A target of 6.65 million tonnes was fixed for procurement during the kharif season. On the basis of performance so far, actual procurement is not expected to exceed 40 lakh tonnes. The surplus States have not been able to fulfil their procurement targets. Their procurement machinery has proved to be too weak, and cordoning arrangements have obviously failed, since it has been reported that considerable quantum of foodgrains, especially rice, has moved into deficit areas and urban centres in the surplus States where high prices prevail. Procurement has been particularly poor in respect of rice. The following table summarises the State-wise picture of kharif procurement.

Procurement of Kharif rice
(Upto 1st January, 1974)

(Thousand tonnes)

<i>State</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Achievement</i>
Andhra Pradesh	600.0	180.0
Assam	100.0	40.0
Bihar	100.0	2.4
Gujarat	50.0	6.7
Haryana	350.0	245.0
Jammu & Kashmir	50.0	36.9
Karnataka	275.0	38.8
Kerala	50.0	48.2
Madhya Pradesh	600.0	69.1
Maharashtra	200.0	82.0
Orissa	400.0	58.0
Punjab	950.0	613.0
Rajasthan	..	..
Tamil Nadu	350.0	91.0
Uttar Pradesh	300.0	143.0
West Bengal	500.0	24.5

1.8 It will be seen that in respect of States like Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal, progress of procurement has been very much inadequate as compared with the target. This has been mainly responsible for aggravating the food problems in the deficit States. The recent experience has shown that unless the procurement and distribution machinery is strengthened and made more effective, the availability of foodgrains in the deficit areas would be seriously jeopardised.

Price Situation:

1.9 As stated earlier, the pressure exerted on the general price level during the year was unprecedented. The percentage increase in 1973 over 1972 was 24 as compared with 19.2 in 1972 and 7.8 in 1971. Group-wise, the largest rise took place in the price indices of food articles (23.3 per cent), industrial raw materials (41.6 per cent) and manufactures (21.6 per cent). This may be taken as the most telling indicator of the running inflation. The following table indicates the price movements in respect of broad Commodity Groups:

Index number of wholesale prices

(Base: 1961-62—100)

<i>Group</i>	<i>Percent variations over the preceding year</i>				<i>December 1973 over December 1972</i>
	1970	1971	1972	1973	
Food articles	5.2	1.8	11.4	20.9	23.3
Fuel, power etc.	4.6	5.3	5.5	10.5	29.5
Industrial raw materials	10.4	0.4	-1.2	44.0	41.6
Chemicals	4.1	3.3	2.7	5.2	6.9
Manufactures	7.7	10.0	8.1	19.0	33.5
All Commodities	6.2	3.9	7.8	19.2	24.0

1.10. According to the Reserve Bank of India, the most important source of pressure on the commodity prices has been the shortages of a widerange of agricultural commodities wage goods and industrial raw materials alike in the wake of a widespread drought. In some of the key commodities like foodgrains and edible oilseeds and oils, there has also been a good deal of speculative hoarding, which was reflected in lower market arrivals than warranted by the levels of output. According to the RBI, the holding power of the richer

sections of the farm community has improved as a result of the larger income accruing to them against their marketed products during the past few years. Many of their inputs like fertilisers, seeds, electricity and water are available at highly subsidised prices. And along with the rest of the community they have derived some benefit from the existing price controls on consumer goods like coarse and medium varieties of cloth, vanaspathi, soap, sugar, matches etc. The Reserve Bank has observed in this context that there is reason to believe that price movements in the last few years have had the effect of altering the pattern of income distribution in favour of the richer sections of the farming community.

1.11 The rapid expansion in money supply, which followed inexorably from credit expansion and deficit financing sustained and fed the inflationary pressure. During the entire period of the Fourth Plan, the total amount of deficit financing was visualised only at Rs. 850 crores, the actual amount of deficit financing over the Plan period is now visualised at around Rs. 3,000 crores, of which near about half has been accounted for by the last two years of the Plan; (1972-1974).

Monetary Trends:

1.12 Monetary trends during 1972-73 continued to be expansionary, with money supply registering a sharp increase of nearly 16 per cent* as compared with an increase of 14.2 per cent in the previous year. One significant aspect of the expansion of money supply that took place during 1972-73 was the sharp increase in the currency component which registered an increase of 17.5 per cent during the year as compared with only an increase of 8.5 per cent that occurred in the previous year. The contribution of net bank credit to the Government Sector continued to be large. During the year, net bank credit to the Government Sector amounted to Rs. 1,438 crores as against Rs. 1,234 crores during 1971-72. As a result of the increase in money supply with the public and bank credit to the Government Sector, aggregate monetary resources during 1972-73 increased by Rs. 2,327 crores as against a corresponding increase of Rs. 1,877 crores in the previous year. The following table sets out the factual data:

* If the data from December 1972 to December 1973 is taken into account, the increase in money supply would work out to 19 per cent.

Trends in Money Supply
(Annual variations)

(Rs. in crores)

	1970-71 (July-June)		1971-72 (July-June)		1972-73 (July-June)	
	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%
1. Money supply	828	12.5	1061	14.2	1358	15.9
(a) Currency with the public	421	10.1	388	8.5	872	17.5
(b) Demand Deposits	406	16.5	673	23.4	486	13.7
2. Net Bank credit to Government	931	19.3	1234	21.4	1438	20.6
3. Net Bank credit to Commercial Sector	158	8.2	120	3.7	61	2.8
4. Aggregate Monetary resources	1390	14.3	1877	16.9	2327	17.9

Credit Squeeze:

1.13 In the latter half of 1973, there took place further expansion in monetary resources consequent on the increase in bank credit to the Government sector. The demand-supply balance in the economy got considerably distorted as reflected in the upsurge in the general price level that took place during the period. With a view to controlling further credit expansion, the Reserve Bank of India issued in November 1973 certain directives to scheduled commercial banks to restrict credit expansion by the banking sector during the busy season. The intention was to contain credit expansion in sectors other than public food procurement during the period between September 1973 and April 1974 to 10 per cent. This implied an increase of about Rs. 600 crores on the outstanding level of credit for purposes other than food procurement which stood at about Rs. 6000 crores at the end of September 1973.

1.14 The blanket credit squeeze suddenly introduced by the Reserve Bank inhibited productive activity particularly in the small scale and traditional sectors. Scaling down of the credit limits of these industries has severely affected their inventory position which in turn has meant reduced output and retrenchment of jobs. If the Reserve Bank of India had enunciated a selective credit policy in line with the main objective and priorities of the plan, the situation would not have become so complicated. In an economy where there is vast diversity in the structure and technology of industrial development, there are severe limitations on the application of a blanket credit control policy.

Savings in the Economy:

1.15 Total domestic savings in the economy was of the order of 11.7 per cent of the national income in 1972-73 against 11.3 per cent during the preceding year. The broad components of savings are indicated below:

Savings in the Economy		<i>(Rs. crores)</i>		
		1970-71	1971-72	1972-73
1.	Public Sector	742 (20.4)	689 (17.0)	825 (18.0)
2.	Corporate Sector	194 (5.3)	195 (4.8)	216 (4.7)
3.	Household Sector's Savings	2704 (74.3)	3178 (78.2)	3554 (77.3)
4.	(a) Total domestic savings	3640	4062	4595
	(b) Percentage of national income	10.6	11.3	11.7

Figures in bracket give percentages to total demostic savings.

1.16 Savings in the public sector showed a marginal increase of 1 per cent in 1972-73 over the previous year. While household savings which account for the major chunk of domestic savings slightly declined in relative importance, Corporate sector savings remained almost stagnant. The major component of household savings is financial assets. Among the financial assets, savings in the form of currency and deposits continued to show a faster rate of growth in 1972-73 indicating improvement in money incomes.

Central and State Finances:

1.17 While the revised estimates of the Central budget for 1972-73 visualised a deficit of Rs. 550 crores during the year the actual deficit turned out to be much higher at Rs. 882 crores. The State budgets however closed with an overall marginal surplus of Rs. 14 crores. This surplus is a little fictitious since it takes into account special accommodation allowed by the Centre to meet the ways and means difficulties of many States.

1.18 Though the revenue and capital receipts of the Centre during 1972-73 exceeded the budget estimates by Rs. 660 crores, this was more than offset by the substantial rise in disbursements amounting to Rs. 959 crores, necessitated mainly by larger defence

spending, special accommodation given to the States and the rise in development expenditure on account of the 'crash programme'. This has been responsible for the large amount of deficit financing during the year.

1.19 For the current year, 1973-74 the Central budget had visualised a deficit of only Rs. 85 crores. On present estimates the deficit is expected to be about Rs. 650 crores inspite of the various measures of economy introduced during the year.

Plan Outlays:

1.20 The aggregate State Plan Outlay during 1973-74, the final year of the Fourth Plan has been estimated at Rs. 1836 crores, which represents an increase of 14.6 per cent over the outlay of Rs. 1602 crores in 1972-73. In the light of the reassessment of the plan outlay and resources made by the Planning Commission towards the end of 1973, these outlay figures have undergone some changes. Central assistance at Rs. 855 crores would finance about 47 per cent of State's Plan outlay in 1973-74.

1.21 Latest estimate of the Planning Commission of the likely expenditure on the Fourth Plan is Rs. 16160 crores under the public sector, against the originally anticipated outlay of Rs. 15902 crores. The pattern of expenditure would show a shortfall in Central outlay from Rs. 9296 crores to Rs. 8793 crores and a rise in State Plan outlay from Rs. 6606 crores to 7667 crores. Central assistance for State Plans is estimated to be around Rs. 3575 crores which works out to 48 per cent of the aggregate State sector outlays. Though at the current level of prices the actual expenditure on the Plan shows a marginal improvement over the original estimates, in relation to 1968-69 prices, the actual achievement falls short of the original estimates by about 18 per cent.

Fifth Five Year Plan:

1.22 The Draft Fifth Five Year Plan as approved by the National Development Council envisages an aggregate outlay of around Rs. 53411 crores; Rs. 37250 crores in the Public Sector and the balance in the Private Sector. The distribution of the public sector outlay between Centre and the different States is yet to be finalised.

1.23 The rate and pattern of growth for the Fifth Plan has been derived from the objectives and strategy of the Plan. Removal of poverty and attainment of economic self-reliance are the two major objectives. The main elements of the Plan strategy for the realisation of these objectives are: (1) a 5.5 per cent overall rate

of growth, (2) an expansion of productive employment opportunities, (3) a national programme for minimum needs covering elementary education, drinking water, medical care in rural areas, nutrition etc., (4) emphasis on agriculture, key and basic industries and industries producing goods for mass consumption, (5) an adequate public procurement and distribution system and (6) vigorous export promotion and import substitution. One of the basic objectives of the Plan is to raise the consumption level of the poorest 30 per cent of the population.

1.24 Financing of the Plan as envisaged in the Draft Document, estimates domestic savings of the order of Rs. 50,980 crores and net foreign credit of Rs. 2431 crores. Thus about 95 per cent of the investment in the Fifth Plan will be financed from domestic resources against 84 per cent envisaged in the Fourth Plan. Estimates of resources in the public sector include additional mobilisation of the order of Rs. 6850 crores by the Centre and States during the Plan period. Of this, the share of States is Rs. 2550 crores.

Foreign Trade:

1.25 India had a favourable trade balance of Rs. 164 crores during 1972-73 in contrast to the trade deficit of Rs. 216 crores in 1971-72. Exports at Rs. 1961 crores showed an increase of Rs. 352 crores or 22 per cent over 1971-72. This improvement is attributable to a rise both in unit value and the quantum of exports. There has been an increase in export orders from foreign countries during 1972-73 following the buoyancy in world trade. At the same time the imports during 1972-73 at Rs. 1797 crores was lower by Rs. 38 crores over the previous year.

1.26 Foreign exchange reserves, which had increased in 1971-72 by Rs. 58 crores, moved up further during 1972-73 by Rs. 37 crores to Rs. 847 crores at the end of 1972-73.

1.27 Though the country's foreign exchange position remained satisfactory during 1972-73, in the subsequent months, the position has showed deterioration mainly on account of the world oil crisis which has resulted in a sharp increase in the price of oil thereby increasing substantially the country's import bill on the oil account. During the first eight months of 1973-74, the trade balance showed a deficit of Rs. 71 crores as against a favourable balance of Rs. 156 crores in the corresponding period of the previous year. To that extent the exchange reserves have also declined. The trade balance according to the Government of India's latest 'Economic Survey' is likely to show considerable deterioration in the remaining months of the year due to steep rise in import prices of crude oil.

Sixth Finance Commission's Award:

1.28 The Sixth Finance Commission submitted its Report in October 1973. All the recommendations of the Commission have been accepted by the Government of India. The Commission's Award is expected to involve an aggregate transfer of Rs. 9609 crores to the States during the Fifth Plan (1974-79) by way of shared taxes and grant-in-aid under Article 275 of the Constitution. In additions to this, the Commission has also recommended relief in repayment of Central loans by the States during the next five years to the extent of Rs. 1970 crores. The State-wise picture is summarised in the following table.

**Estimated transfer of resources during 1974-79 on the basis of the
recommendations of the Sixth Finance Commission**

(Rs. crores)

State	Taxes and duties	Article 275 grant	Total*	Debt relief	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	
1. Andhra Pradesh	570.08	205.93	776.01	(8.08)	191.20
2. Assam	185.09	254.53	438.62	(4.57)	162.49
3. Bihar	738.44	106.28	844.72	(8.79)	132.35
4. Gujarat	368.64	..	368.64	(3.83)	36.25
5. Hariyana	120.66	..	120.66	(1.26)	33.14
6. Himachal Pradesh	43.10	160.96	204.06	(2.12)	34.57
7. Jammu & Kashmir	58.79	173.49	232.28	(2.42)	133.43
8. Karnataka	383.64	..	383.64	(3.99)	127.04
9. Kerala	271.04	208.93	479.97	(5.00)	109.77
10. Madhya Pradesh	543.57	..	543.57	(5.66)	87.16
11. Maharashtra	711.53	..	711.53	(7.40)	66.58
12. Manipur	13.48	114.53	128.01	(1.33)	15.23
13. Meghalaya	12.85	74.67	87.52	(0.91)	7.64
14. Nagaland	6.83	128.84	135.67	(1.41)	5.84
15. Orissa	272.59	304.73	577.32	(6.01)	157.32
16. Punjab	168.97	..	168.97	(1.76)	15.18
17. Rajasthan	333.39	230.58	563.92	(5.87)	258.14
18. Tamil Nadu	538.57	..	538.57	(5.60)	87.05
19. Tripura	19.69	112.50	132.19	(1.38)	14.25
20. Uttar Pradesh	1150.22	198.83	1349.05	(14.05)	150.77
21. West Bengal	588.07	234.86	822.93	(8.56)	143.12
Total	7099.24	2509.61	9608.85	(100.00)	1969.62

* Includes share of grants in lieu of Railway Passenger Fares Tax. Figures in brackets indicate the percentages.

Trends in Kerala's Economy:

1.29 Kerala shared in full measure the impact of the disconcerting developments that plagued the Country as a whole in 1973, with a sharp increase in the price level, an all-round shortage of food and other essential items of mass consumption and stagnation in industrial growth.

State Income:

1.30 During the last eleven-year period covering the years 1960-61 to 1971-72, the State income of Kerala registered a real growth rate of 3.18 per cent as compared with a higher all India growth rate of 3.35 per cent in the corresponding period. In 1971-72, the State's per capita income stood at Rs. 579 as against a per capita national income of Rs. 651 (at current prices). When the position is compared with that which prevailed in 1970-71, it is seen that while Kerala's per capita income declined by Rs. 11, the national per capita income showed an increase of Rs. 17. For the year 1972-73, the latest estimate has revealed that the national income declined by 1.7 per cent. The estimate of state income for Kerala for the year has yet to be finalised. However, from the observed trends in production in the important sectors during 1973, it would appear that the income would not have shown, any significant increase during the year as compared with the trends in recent years. Important developments that took place in the major sectors of the State's economy are dealt with in the following paragraphs.

Agriculture:

1.31 Crop production registered a modest increase during the 1973 agricultural year, with the principal crops registering an increase of only 1.2 per cent over the previous year. Production of rice increased only nominally from 13.52 lakhs tonnes to 13.64 lakhs tonnes i. e. an increase of 0.88 per cent. This was in spite of the fact that the per hectare rice yield in 1973 touched an all-time high of 1575 Kg. and the area under high yielding varieties increased by nearly 30 per cent. The main reason is attributable to shrinkage in the area under paddy. Coconut production showed a decline of 3.28 per cent. There was, however, an increase of 4.84 per cent in tapioca production. In the plantation sector, there was an increase of 2 per cent in the production of tea, while production of rubber and coffee increased by 3 per cent and 6 per cent respectively. Cardamom production, however, declined substantially by 18 per cent.

1.32 The consumption of fertilisers increased from 64971 tonnes in 1971-72 to 74268 tonnes in 1972-73 i.e. an increase of a little over 9000 tonnes—largely on account of an increase in the consumption

of phosphatic fertilisers. The acute shortage of nitrogenous fertilisers all over the country persisted. The recent world petroleum crisis is likely to further aggravate the situation.

1.33 Of the development programmes in respect of crop production, mention may be made of the development in minor irrigation facilities made possible through Central Government's assistance of Rs 4.7 crores for carrying out emergency food production programme, initiation of package programme for coconut under which 63 coconut development units covering 31,500 hectares of coconut gardens were established, continued expansion of the 'ela' programme resulting in the setting up of 79 additional units during the year, extension of cashew cultivation over 2900 hectares, and the establishment of two collective farms one each at Illithode in Ernakulam District and at Koothali in Kozhikode District.

1.34 The Kerala Land Development Corporation which was established in December 1972 with an authorised capital of Rs 7 crores has already taken preliminary steps for the implementation of the Kuttanad Development Project which is estimated to involve an aggregate investment outlay of Rs 24.3 crores, of which Rs 20 crores is expected to be made available by institutional financing agencies. The State Government would be spending about Rs 4.3 crores mainly for infrastructural development of the area like improvements to Thottappally Spillway channels, protection works to the bunds affected by the Spillway and diversion of Idikki tail-race waters.

1.35 The State Farming Corporation which came into being in April 1972 with an authorised share capital of Rs 1 crore, pursued the objective of making available adequate quantities of sugarcane to the major sugar mills. Sugarcane cultivation has been taken up in clear-felled forest lands. An area of 1127 hectares was planted in 1971 in Quilon District. The first crop was harvested during 1972-73 which yielded 34 thousand tonnes of cane. During 1972-73, an additional 600 hectares has been brought under cane cultivation and the anticipated harvest is 50 thousand tonnes.

1.36 The Kerala Agro-Industries Corporation extended its activities during 1972-73 by registering two subsidiaries—The Kerala Agro-Machinery Corporation and the Meat Products of India Limited—to facilitate undertaking of two specific agro-industrial projects. The Agro-Machinery Corporation has obtained an industrial licence for the manufacture of 12 thousand power tillers and 5 thousand diesel engines in collaboration with M/S. Kubota Ltd. of Japan. The project is expected to cost Rs 3.5 crores for which participation of the IDBI is envisaged. The feasibility study proving the viability and profitability of the Meat manufacturing unit has been completed. The other important venture under consideration of the Corporation is the setting up of a food processing unit for the

manufacture of synthetic foods from indigenous sources such as tapioca and groundnut. The knowhow has been secured from the Central Food Technological Research Institute. The project is estimated to cost Rs. 2 crores. The Research Stations under the Kerala Agricultural University have succeeded in developing 8 high yielding pre-release rice cultures and 4 new coconut hybrids. The establishment of a faculty for Horticulture and reorganising the curricula on course credit system were the other significant achievements of the Agricultural University.

Food situation:

1.37 On the food front, the State faced an extremely difficult situation in the year that has passed by. The public distribution system was subjected to very severe strains mainly on account of the inadequate quotas allotted to the State by the Centre and the virtual stoppage of all private imports into the State. The gap in the State's food requirements was over 45 per cent, of which nearly about 28 per cent was met through Central food allotments and the rest is, presumed to have been made available through private imports. During 1973, however, private imports virtually ceased. This has been the main factor accounting for the serious food shortage in the State. The foodgrains supplied by the public distribution system in fact have been showing a steadily rising trend during recent years. Nevertheless, the per capita availability of foodgrains in Kerala has been much below the national average as the following data would show:

<i>Per capita net availability of foodgrains (per day in grams)</i>			
	<i>All India</i>	<i>Kerala</i>	
		<i>Total availability</i>	<i>Availability through internal production and public distribution system</i>
1970	455	295	243
1971	469	311	253
1972	467	323	260
1973	418	270	270

1.38 Our Five Year Plans have been eloquent on the need to reduce regional disparities in the Country. Since food is the prime requirement of life it would be meaningless to talk of other measures for reducing regional disparities without ensuring the distribution of food on an equitable basis. It may be pointed out that in regions where food shortages are chronic, the proportion of people below the 'poverty line' are also bound to be higher. In any planned programme aimed at reducing regional disparities

ensuring equitable regional food distribution should constitute an essential aspect. Under the existing arrangements of State-wise food zones, it would be difficult to bring about such a distribution. The deficit States would continue to experience difficulties even in times of bumper harvest as our recent experience has shown. The procurement effort of surplus States cannot be expected to deliver the goods as most of these States have been taking a rather lukewarm attitude in this regard since that is in their own self-interest. A time has come when a rational food policy has to be evolved at the national level so that in the matter of such a vital item as food, the Centre is able to ensure a more equitable treatment to all the States.

Plantations:

1.39 Tea, Coffee, Rubber and Cardamom are the major plantation crops of Kerala, together accounting for more than ten per cent of the State's total cultivated area.

1.40 Tea production in the State was of the order of 43069 tonnes in 1972, showing a marginal increase over the previous year. For 1973, production has been estimated at 45000 tonnes. Owing to the vagaries of the world market, tea prices at Cochin auctions during 1973 were lower than in the previous year.

1.41 At the all India level, 1971-72 was a lean year for coffee. While production during that year was around 69000 tonnes, 1972-73 witnessed a good recovery, production going upto 91000 tonnes. Production of coffee in Kerala was estimated at 14916 tonnes in 1972-73 against 14106 tonnes in the previous year.

1.42 Rubber is the major plantation crop of the State covering an area of 1.94 lakh hectares (1972-73). In the total all India production of 112361 tonnes of natural rubber during 1972-73, Kerala's share was about 91948 tonnes. The reduced availability of synthetic rubber in the world market, following the oil crisis has created a situation favourable to natural rubber. This has been reflected in the uptrend of rubber prices in recent months. The exports of 1445 tonnes of natural rubber during 1973 under the auspices of the State Trading Corporation augurs well for the future of rubber production in the State.

1.43 Total output of cardamom in the State recorded a decline from 1500 tonnes in 1971-72 to 1300 tonnes in 1972-73.

Land Reforms:

1.44 Land Reform measures made good headway during 1973. The three major aspects of the land reforms policy 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. As far as the first two aspects are concerned, considerable progress has been achieved. The number of persons benefited under this category is about 4.86 lakhs.

1.45 To bring about peasant proprietorship, the Government has also been trying to assign the poramboke lands in favour of landless labourers and small cultivators. Of the total area of 1.56 lakh hectares of poramboke lands in the State, as much as 1.17 lakh hectares have been assigned to about 2.84 lakh persons belonging to the above category. On the whole, the total number of persons who have become owners of land as a result of conferment of occupancy rights and land assignment would thus be 7.70 lakhs.

1.46 As far as the location and distribution of surplus lands are concerned, the progress has not been equally satisfactory. An optimistic estimate places the surplus land in the State at 60,000 hectares. However, the statements submitted till the end of December 1973 reveal surplus of not more than 26,520 hectares. Out of this 5867 hectares have been ordered to be surrendered while the take-over of 4552 hectares of land was completed till the end of June 1973. Of the land taken over, 642 hectares have been distributed among 1930 landless labourers, including 801 scheduled castes and 38 scheduled tribes persons. The establishment of Taluk Land Boards under the Kerala Land Reforms (Amendment) Act of 1972 is expected to speed up the efficiency of the work relating to the assessment and take over of surplus lands.

Price Situation:

1.47 The country-wide inflation that persisted and accentuated itself during 1973 has had its impact on the economy of the State. During the course of last year, the average of the working class consumer price index increased by 187 points representing a percentage increase of 20.6 per cent over the preceding year. The impact of this unusual increase in the cost of living has to be gauged against the background of the actual increase which took place in the previous two years. The average moved up only by 6 points in 1971 and by 52 points in 1972. The steep price rise in 1973 was mainly accounted for by the price increase in respect of rice whose availability was considerably reduced in the year due to the drying up of private imports into the State.

1.48 The food situation in the State became somewhat alarming during the lean months of July-August 1973, and the Government declared 24 villages in the coastal region of the State as famine affected

areas. Gruel centres were opened in these areas and gruel was distributed to about 2.3 lakh poor people; in addition about 6 lakh poor people were supplied with free ration.

1.49 The price increases in respect of commodities like paddy, coconut and plantation crops of pepper, rubber, tea and coffee have however, benefited the agriculturists of the State by way of enhanced incomes for their products. The index of prices received by the farmers during the year rose to 308 points from the average of 222 points in the previous year. The indices of domestic expenditure also rose by 48 points and 40 points respectively. Thus, the index of parity which stood at 85 in 1972 rose to 100 in 1973 which may be taken as indicative of the fact that the farmers were financially better off in 1973.

1.50 The State is already under statutory rationing. In addition to foodgrains coarse varieties of cloth are also being distributed through fair price shops. The distribution of kerosene which became scarce, has been regulated on the basis of ration cards. Steps have been taken to discourage hoarding by traders and consumers. Concerted action was also taken to unearth hoarded foodstuffs and other essential commodities. Government promulgated the Kerala Essential Commodities Order, 1973 covering 15 essential commodities of mass consumption with a view to ensuring price control and proper distribution.

1.51 Besides invoking statutory measures, steps have also been taken to enlist public co-operation in the distribution of essential commodities and in holding the price line. District Level and Block Level Advisory Committees on rationing and allied matters have been constituted. The functions of the Committee, inter alia, include supervision of procurement, rationing, enforcement of the statutory orders and other matters relating to distribution of food articles.

1.52 It may be stressed in this context that price rise has been a country-wide phenomenon resulting on the one hand from the overall shortages of a variety of essential goods and on the other from the excess demand in the economy. As such, effective panaceas can be provided only by suitable policies formulated and pursued at the all-India level. Only the Central Government which has control over the most powerful monetary and fiscal weapons, can initiate longterm remedial action to combat the problem of rising prices. Policies at the State level can at best supplement the national programme which will have to place increasing reliance on an extension and strengthening of the public distribution system.

Forests:

1.53 To ensure better management of private forests vested with Government and proper exploitation of forest wealth, the Government have taken prompt action to implement the provisions of the

Kerala Private Forests (Vesting and Assignment) Act, 1971. A Senior Officer of the Government has been appointed full time as custodian of vested forests. A committee has also been constituted in February 1973 consisting of senior officers of the Forest, Agriculture, Irrigation and Revenue Departments to advise the Government on the areas to be retained permanently as forests in the interests of agriculture and the areas that are to be assigned. A scientific land use plan is also under preparation. Preliminary steps have been taken to set up a Forest Industrial Plantation Corporation in the State with the assistance of the Agricultural Re-finance Corporation with a view to promoting the supply of raw materials like soft wood for use of timber-based industries.

Fisheries:

1.54 The development of fisheries continued to get serious attention during the year. The first phase of the Vizhinjam Fishing Harbour has been completed. For the Welfare of Fishermen, the Government constructed 166 houses and another 280 houses are under construction. A scheme to construct 320 houses for sea-erosion victims has been approved. As many as 17 new dispensaries have been opened for the benefit of fishermen. Steps have also been taken to improve communication facilities in the coastal areas.

1.55 In the field of fisheries, the activities of monopoly houses like the Tatas, the Birlas, Union Carbide and Indian Tobacco off the coast of Kerala should be a matter of serious concern to the State Government. If unchecked, they would drive out the many medium and small units who have pioneered the development of fishing industry in the State.

1.56 Another disturbing aspect has been the poor performance of the Kerala Fisheries Corporation which was conceived as an organisation to undertake deep-sea fishing and other processing operations in a comprehensive manner. The corporation has been incurring continuous losses and efforts to streamline its working have not proved a success. The working of the fishing boats linking production with marketing under the aegis of the Agricultural Refinance Corporation at Pudiappa—Pudiyangadi and Vypeen has, however, been an encouraging development.

Industries:

1.57 During the year 1973, 8 Industrial licences and 21 Letters of Intent have been issued by the Government of India for starting new Industrial Units in the State for manufacture of automobile tyres, paper, razor blades, polythene sacks, refractories, silicon metal typewriters, scooters etc. The first phase of steel complex at Feroke has been completed. Expansion of Traco cable has completed its first phase. The first 1,000 metre communication cable

units has been commissioned. The scooter factory at Alleppey, Excel Glass at Kalavoor, expansion of T.C.C. and TELK are in different stages of implementation. Concrete proposals for the setting up of a Railway wagon factory and a switching equipment factory are under active consideration. Preliminary work has also started on the setting up of 4 new sugar mills in the districts of Trivandrum, Idikki, Calicut and Cannanore.

1.58 The work relating to the Cochin Ship yard has made good progress. The foundation stone for the Rs. 65 crores newsprint project has recently been laid. The Palghat Precision Instruments Factory is expected to start production by the end of 1974. The State owned Kerala Drugs and Pharmaceuticals at Alleppey will go into production shortly.

1.59 The establishment of the Kerala State Electronics Development Corporation in 1973 constitutes a significant achievement. It has already entered into collaboration with world famous companies for manufacturing components. Agreement has been signed with ECIL for production of 5,000 television sets per year at the Karakulam Industrial Estate. The Unit has produced the First T. V. set.

1.60 The scheme for the first phase of the re-organisation of the Coir Industry has been approved by the Central Government though the necessary finances have not yet been released by them. The scheme for the second phase is currently under discussion with the Planning Commission.

Mineral Development:

1.61 Investigations for exploitation of economic mineral deposits in different parts of the state have made good progress during the year 1973. The final report on the survey of iron ore in Kerala prepared by Geological Survey of India is expected to be ready soon. Considerable progress has been achieved in regard to investigations for minerals in forest areas and pilot mining and bulk sampling for iron ore, graphite, limestone, bauxite, china clay and sand deposits. These investigations are expected to be completed by the end of this year when it would be possible to draw up plans for commercial exploitation of these minerals. Preliminary steps for drawing up project reports for starting a cement factory and for exploitation of iron ore deposits are under way.

Power:

1.62 The total installed capacity of the State's power system increased to 621.5 M.W. by the end of 1972-73. The Kuttiyadi Hydro Electric Project was commissioned during the year 1972-73. Under the Idikki Project, the construction of Idikki, Cheruthoni

and Kulamavu dams has registered steady progress. The construction of transmission lines and substations has also been going on at a brisk pace. Five Sub stations have been completed in 1972-73 and another two are under construction.

1.63 In 1972-73, electric supply was extended to 70 towns and villages. The total number of consumers increased from 6.38 lakhs in 1971-72 to 7.11 lakhs in 1972-73. An additional 2.6 lakhs street lights were installed during 1972-73. Per capita consumption of power increased from 72.35 units in 1971-72 to 77.41 units in 1972-73. The State has also been selling substantial power to neighbouring states like Tamil Nadu. While projects like Idikki and Kuttiyadi are being implemented expeditiously, the Planning Commission has given sanction for new generation schemes like Silent Valley, Idamalayar and Idikki Second stage.

Social Services:

1.64 In the field of education, the tempo of expansion was kept up during 1973. While there was no increase in the Upper Primary Schools 17 new Lower Primary Schools and 5 new High Schools were opened. At the end of the year under review, there are 44 Primary Schools and 7 High Schools per lakh of population in the State. There is one School on an average for an area of 2.62 sq.km. The number of students in schools increased from 51.56 lakhs in 1972-73 to 52.7 lakhs in 1973-74. One serious problem in regard to general education, has been the increase in number of failures and drop-outs.

1.65 In regard to higher education, the number of colleges remained stationary. The students strength in all the colleges put together came to 96862 during 1972-73.

1.66 Medical and public health facilities expanded considerably during the course of last year. The number of hospital beds per lakh of population increased from 107 in 1971-72 to 108 in 1972-73. There were 24184 beds in 1972-73. In respect of number of medical and public health institutions, the year 1972-73 witnessed a sudden jump of 212 from 571 to 783. This has been the result of the "Special Employment Programmes" started with Central assistance. The per capita expenditure on health services also recorded a big rise from Rs. 8.16 in 1971-72 to Rs. 9.61 in 1972-73.

1.67 In regard to family planning, there has been a slackening of tempo in 1972-73, as judged from the number of sterilization operations conducted during the year which registered a sharp fall over the previous year. Expenditure on family planning amounted to Rs. 3.33 crores in 1972-73.

1.68 Water supply schemes made good progress during the year. In addition to twenty-three spill over schemes which have progressed well three new Urban Water Supply schemes were taken up during

the year. All the urban schemes are expected to be completed by the end of March, 1974. The L.I.C. of India continued to give assistance to these schemes. During 1972-73, the L.I.C. gave a loan of Rs. 3.94 crores. In the rural sector, 181 schemes are currently in progress. 23 Schemes were commissioned during 1972-73. The L.I.C. has extended loan assistance of Rs. 1.2 crores for executing the rural water supply schemes in the State. Under an "Accelerated Programme", 86 new schemes were also taken up during 1972-73. On the whole, a sum of Rs. 7.15 crores was spent on water supply schemes during 1972-73.

1.69 In respect of Housing, the "One Lakh Houses Scheme" started outside the Plan as a major step towards solving the housing problem of the landless rural poor made good progress during the year. As many as 30 thousand houses have already been completed and another 60 thousand houses are under various stages of construction. L.I.C. assistance to the tune of Rs. 1.5 crores is being availed of for the speedy implementation of the programme.

1.70 The Kerala State Rural Development Board which was set up in 1971 with the objective of giving impetus to the development of rural areas has been functioning satisfactorily. The Board has so far taken up 204 Rural Water Supply Schemes of which 65 schemes have been commissioned. An expenditure of Rs. 2.25 crores has been incurred on these schemes upto the end of December 1973. The Board has also approved 139 new water supply schemes covering about 150 Panchayats.

1.71 Economically and socially backward sections of society continued to receive sympathetic consideration by the State Government. The maiden venture of the Kerala Harijan Development Corporation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in finding new avenues of employment for Harijans has recently been inaugurated by distribution of auto-rikshaws to Harijans trained as Auto-Rikshaw drivers. Special recruitment of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes has made considerable headway. Out of 116 gazetted posts and 3620 non-gazetted posts reserved and notified for special recruitment, 29 gazetted and 774 non-gazetted posts have already been filled up. At the same time another special recruitment has been ordered taking the staff position as on 1st January this year.

Annual Plan, 1973-74:

1.72 The likely expenditure on the annual state plan for 1973-74 is estimated at Rs. 66 crores, which shows a shortfall to the extent of Rs. 4 crores over the original estimate. On present reckoning, the size of the State's fourth plan (1969-74) is likely to end up in about Rs. 325 crores, which is higher than the original target by Rs. 67 crores.

1.73 The pattern of financing envisaged in the original plan was one in which state mobilisation amounted to Rs. 88.40 crores and Central assistance Rs. 175 crores. The State resources were estimated on the assumption that the budgetary deficit of the order of Rs. 125.32 crores visualised during the Fourth Plan period would be made good by special accommodation from Central Government. While additional mobilisation of resources by the State Government would fall short by Rs. 10 crores against the original target of Rs. 50 crores, this has been more than compensated by larger flow of resources by way of credit from financial institutions and market borrowings of public enterprises. Against the estimated figure of Rs. 33.40 crores, the actual funds raised from these sources would amount to Rs. 78.31 crores.

Fifth Five Year Plan:

1.74 The Fifth Five Year Plan of the State will be implemented from the beginning of 1974-75. Pending finalisation of the size of the Plan, details have been worked out regarding the availability of resources from the avenues available to the State Government. Earlier estimates had ruled out any net contribution from budgetary sources towards plan financing. However, in the light of the Sixth Finance Commission's Award and discussions held with the Planning Commission, an amount of Rs. 28.82 crores would become available from budgetary sources. Negotiated loans from financial institutions and the market borrowings of the public enterprises would pool together an amount of Rs. 174 crores. The target for additional mobilisation is placed at Rs. 100 crores. In the aggregate, the State's resources for the Fifth Plan have been tentatively worked out at Rs. 274 crores. The size of the Fifth Plan would depend ultimately on the quantum of Central assistance yet to be decided.

Sixth Finance Commission's Award:

1.75 The award of the Sixth Finance Commission is expected to involve a Central transfer of Rs. 480 crores to Kerala on revenue account during the Fifth Plan period (1974-79). Of this, as much as Rs. 209 crores represents grant-in-aid under Article 275 of the Constitution. In addition to this revenue transfer, the Commission's recommendation in regard to revision in the pattern of Central loan repayments during the fifth plan is estimated to give a relief of Rs. 110 crores to the State Government. As it is, on the basis of existing terms, the State Government's repayments to the Central Government on account of outstanding loans at the end of 1973-74 would have amounted to Rs. 200 crores. As a result of the re-scheduling recommended by the Commission, this liability has been reduced to about Rs. 90 crores over the next five years.

1.76 It is true that as compared with the previous Commission's Award, the present Commission's Award has apparently turned out to be more favourable to the State. However, it should be noted that while judging the requirements of the State, the Commission has prescribed strict yardsticks in regard to the various aspects of fiscal management, and unless serious efforts are made to achieve the standards of efficiency as stipulated by the Commission, the State Government would find it difficult to contain their nonplan commitments in the coming years within the Award recommended by the Commission.

Export Trade:

1.77 The traditional exports of Coir, Cashew, Spices and marine products continued to maintain their importance, accounting for nearly 70 per cent of the State's total export earning. The total exports from the State have been estimated to constitute nearly 14 per cent of the aggregate exports of the country in terms of value. In 1972-73, India's export earnings touched an all-time high of Rs. 1961 crores. Kerala's share of this may be estimated at around Rs. 260 crores accounted for mainly by cashew, coir, spices, marine products and Tea. Export earnings from these items during 1972-73 have been estimated to be of the order of approximately Rs. 175 crores. Of this, marine products fetched about Rs. 42 crores, which is Rs. 8 crores more than the export earnings during 1971-72. Exports of tea through the Cochin Port amounted to Rs. 28 crores during 1972-73.

Employment Programmes:

1.78 At the end of June 1973, there were 4.71 lakhs of work seekers on the live register of employment exchanges, as compared to 4.54 lakhs at the end of December, 1972. The increase since 1967 has been about threefold. While employment in organised public sector has been showing a steady increase from 2.61 lakhs at the end of 1966 to 3.62 lakhs by the end of September, 1973, the performance of the private sector from this viewpoint has been unsatisfactory, with employment showing a decline in that sector.

1.79 The unemployment problem which is, perhaps, the most intractable problem facing the State, is sought to be tackled through a multi-pronged approach. A crash scheme for rural employment particularly meant to mitigate seasonal unemployment in rural areas, was launched in 1971-72, and it continued to operate during last year also. Though the progress during the course of the year was rather slow, it is estimated that upto the end of December 1973, over a crore of man days of work was provided in the rural areas at a cost of nearly Rs. 4.5 crores. This has helped a large number of the rural under employed to augment their incomes significantly. A Special

Employment Programme was launched in 1973 as part of the all-India programme to provide jobs to the educated unemployed. The programme envisaged provision of employment opportunities to 32126 persons. Till the end of December 1973, 16560 persons have actually been employed under the scheme.

1.80 The Labour Cum Development Bank started in Ernakulam District towards the close of the year 1973 aims at generating job opportunities in the creation of socially useful assets. This has been viewed as a novel experiment.

1.81 For the purpose of helping unemployed educated persons to set up their own industrial ventures, the Government has taken steps to register a new Corporation named "KEPCO" (the Kerala Employment Promotion Corporation). The function of this Corporation is to advise technically qualified young men in search of employment as to what line of production they can adopt, and to provide them with the seed money or equity margin to attract working capital from banks for their projects, as well as technical advice and project reports.

CHAPTER 2

POPULATION AND INCOME

Population:

The population of Kerala according to 1971 Census is 213.47 lakhs. The estimated population as on 1st March 1973 is 223 lakhs.

2.2 The decade 1961-70 has witnessed the highest rate of population increase in this century in the State as for the country as a whole. The following table gives the decadal variation in population of Kerala and India.

TABLE—2. 1

Decadal variation in population

<i>Year</i>	<i>Kerala</i>			<i>India*</i>		
	<i>Population (in lakhs)</i>	<i>Decadal variation (in lakhs)</i>	<i>Percentage Decennial growth rate</i>	<i>Population (in lakhs)</i>	<i>Decadal variation (in lakhs)</i>	<i>Percentage Decennial growth rate</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1901	63.96	..	..	2383.37	..	..
1911	71.48	7.52	1.18	2520.05	136.68	5.73
1921	78.02	6.54	0.92	2512.39	(—)7.66	(—)0.30
1931	95.07	17.05	2.19	2788.67	276.28	10.99
1941	110.32	15.25	1.60	3185.39	396.72	14.23
1951	135.49	25.17	2.28	3609.50	424.11	13.31
1961	169.04	33.55	2.48	4390.73	781.23	21.64
1971	213.47	44.43	2.63	5479.50	1088.77	24.80

*Source: Registrar General and Census Commissioner of India, New Delhi.

1921 is said to be the “great divide” for India’s population. Upto 1921 the pattern of growth shows a fluctuating trend and after that there has been a steady increase in the population of India. For Kerala the year 1941 may be considered the dividing line as the pattern of growth during the four decades subsequent to 1941 presents a sharp contrast to what was observed during the four preceding decades. Significant variations may be noted also in the composition of the two populations.

2.3 The following table gives the changes in the chief demographic characteristics of sex ratio observed for Kerala and All India during the last 7 decades.

TABLE—2.2

Year	Sex Ratio	
	Kerala	(Females per 1000 males)
1901	1004	972
1911	1008	964
1921	1011	955
1931	1022	950
1941	1027	945
1951	1028	946
1961	1022	941
1971	1016	930

Source: Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India, New Delhi.

In all the Censuses from 1901 to 1971 females outnumber males in Kerala while the reverse is the case for all-India population. It may be pointed out that the sex composition affects directly the incidence of births, deaths and marriages and it has its impact virtually on all other distributions of population characteristics.

2.4 Age is the second important element of population composition. The age composition of a population is a product of the birth, death and migration rates that have operated on the population over a long period of time. The age distribution according to the 1971 census for the population of Kerala and India are presented in table 2.3 below:

TABLE 2.3
Distriburion of population according to age

Age group (years)	Percentage of population		
	India (1971)	Kerala (1971)	Kerala (1961)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
0—14	42.02	40.26	42.63
15—19	8.66	10.95	8.48
20—24	7.86	9.32	8.48
25—29	7.44	6.50	7.64
30—39	12.60	11.66	12.33
40—49	9.34	9.16	8.66
50—59	6.09	5.92	5.93
60 and above	5.97	6.23	5.84
Age not stated	0.02	..	0.01
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00

Source: Registrar General and Census Commissioner of India.

The age distribution of the population of India in 1971 and that of Kerala in 1961 follow more or less the same pattern. But the 1971 age distribution of Kerala differs slightly in as much as proportion of children tends to be smaller. A higher proportion of the population in the years of childhood as noticed in the 1971 population of India means a heavy dependency burden on the economically active members of the population. There are 92 persons under 15 years of age and over 60 years of age, for every 100 persons 15-60 years of age in the country as a whole. In Kerala there are 87 dependents per 100 persons in the age group 15-60 years of age. Usually in advanced countries the corresponding number is found to be as small as 50 dependents per 100 persons. The reduction in the population of younger age groups in the 1971 census population of Kerala may be the result of family planning programmes carried out during the last decade. A recent study in this connection has revealed that the family planning programmes have helped to avoid 7.6 lakhs of births so far in this State. This is reflected to some extent in the age distribution of the population in 1971.

Working Population:

2.5 There is a marked difference in the distribution of working population according to Industry between Kerala and all-India. The worker participation rate for all-India is 32.0 as against 29.1 for the population of Kerala. The following table gives the Industry-wise distribution of workers both for Kerala and all-India.

TABLE—2.4
Distribution of workers according to industry (1971)

Name of Industry	India		Kerala	
	No. of workers	Percentage	No. of workers	Percentage
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1. Cultivators	781.8	43.3	11.1	17.8
2. Agricultural Labourers	474.8	26.3	19.1	30.7
3. Livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting and Plantation, Orchards and allied activities	43.0	2.5	4.3	7.0
4. Mining and Quarrying	9.2	0.5	0.3	0.5
5. Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and repairs				
(a) Household Industry	63.5	3.5	2.7	4.3
(b) Other than household Industry	107.2	5.9	7.1	11.4
6. Construction	22.2	1.2	1.1	1.7
7. Trade and Commerce	100.4	5.6	5.7	9.1
8. Transport, Storage and Communication	44.0	2.4	2.4	3.9
9. Other services	157.6	8.8	8.4	13.6
Total	1803.7	100.0	62.2	100.0

Source: Registrar General and Census Commissioner of India.

Nearly 70% of the workers in India as a whole are cultivators and Agricultural labourers while in the case of Kerala less than half the workers only come under this category. This may give the impression that the State has moved far ahead of the rest of India as regards industrialisation. Eventhough the Industrial sector accommodates 15% of the workers in Kerala as against 9% for all-India, the bulk of the Industries in Kerala are traditional industries like coir, cashew and handloom which are characterised by low productivity and low wages. Consequently the contribution of the Industrial sector to the State Income is not commensurate with the labour force engaged in it.

Birth and death rates:

2.6 The information on the annual birth and death rates is usually obtained from the normal registration system, which is not too reliable. More dependable estimates of birth and death rates are available from the sample registration scheme and these are presented in table 2.5 below:—

TABLE—2.5

Birth and death rates for Keraia

<i>Year</i>	<i>Births per 1000 population</i>	<i>Deaths per 1000 population</i>	<i>Percentage growth rate per annum</i>
1966	37.38	10.45	2.69
1967	36.30	10.13	2.62
1968	34.33	10.38	2.40
1969	33.30	9.80	2.35
1970	32.26	9.23	2.30
1971	31.88	9.23	2.27

Source: Bureau of Economics and Statistics, Trivandrum.

Both the birth and death rates have shown a downward trend over the 5 years. The birth rate has decreased by 17.3% and death rate by 11.7% during this period. With declining trend in the birth rate and a stable death rate substantial reduction in population growth rate may be anticipated in the coming years. It is interesting to note that though the census data reveals an all time high rate of increase of 26.3% during the decade 1961-70 the sample registration data shows that in the latter half of the decade the growth rate had in fact started dwindling. It means that in the

earlier years of the decade the growth rate must have been very much higher than 2.63%

The Registrar General of India has estimated the birth rate for all-India as 37.0 and death rate 15.9 per 1000 population for the year 1970.

Variation of vital rates among the natural divisions:

2.7 The State has been divided into three natural divisions namely High land, Mid land and Low land based on the topography of the region. According to the census classification the high land region comprises areas with an elevation more than 250' above mean sea level, the mid land comprising areas lying between 25' and 250' above mean sea level and the remaining areas form the low land region. The area under the different regions and the respective population figures are presented in table 2.6.

TABLE—2.6

<i>Natural divisions</i>	<i>Area (Km²)</i>	<i>Population in lakhs</i>	<i>Density of population</i>
1. High land	18653.5	32.13	172
2. Mid land	16231.2	126.21	778
3. Low land	3979.3	55.13	1385
State	38864.0	213.47	549

Source: Census of India 1971, General Population Tables.

Nearly 48% of the area in the State is under high land region, 42% under mid land and only 10% of the area under low land areas. The density of population in the low land region is thus the highest in the State. The average household size is also seen to be the highest in the low land, followed by mid land and high land respectively. The birth and death rates (for the year 1971) in the three divisions vary substantially. The relevant figures are furnished in table 2.7.

TABLE—2.7

<i>Natural divisions</i>	<i>Birth rate per 1000 population</i>	<i>Death rate per 1000 population</i>	<i>Percentage growth rate per annum</i>
1. High land	32.40	10.35	2.20
2. Mid land	31.95	9.22	2.27
3. Low land	31.36	8.53	2.28
State	31.88	9.23	2.27

Source: Bureau of Economics and Statistics, Trivandrum.

The population is increasing at a rapid rate in the low land region even though the birth and death rates are the lowest in this region.

Mortality:

2.8 The values of the longevity or expectation of life at birth for Males and Females are presented in table 2.8 for Kerala and all-India for the various census years and also for the year 1969 and 1971.

TABLE—2.8

Values of expectations of life at Birth

Period	Expectation of life at birth in years			
	Kerala		India	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
1911—20	25.5	27.4	19.4	20.9
1921—30	29.5	32.7	26.9	26.6
1931—40	33.2	35.0	32.1	31.4
1941—50	38.9	42.3	32.5	31.7
1951—60	40.2	50.0	41.9	40.6
1969 (Rural)	..	..	..	46.6
1971 (Rural)	..	60.9	..	..

Source: Bureau of Economics and Statistics, Trivandrum.

Expectation of life in Kerala was much higher than in the rest of the country even in the beginning of this century. This gap between the values of longevity has widened with the passage of time and while an average Indian had a longevity of 46.6 years in 1969 a resident of Kerala had a longer life space of 60.9 years in 1971. Further in the case of the Kerala population there is higher longevity for females than males right from 1911-20 onwards, a characteristic which is usually observed in the population of advanced countries.

Inter district variation in population:

2.9 The district-wise figures of area, population, density of population and the average household size are presented in the subjoined table.

TABLE—2.9

District-wise area population and average household size

<i>District</i>	<i>Area sq. km.</i>	<i>1971 Census population (lakhs)</i>	<i>Population per sq. km.</i>	<i>Average household size</i>
Cannanore	5706	23.65	415	6.40
Kozhikode	3729	21.06	565	6.32
Malappuram	3638	18.56	510	6.37
Palghat	4400	16.85	383	5.56
Trichur	3032	21.29	702	6.22
Ernakulam	2377	21.64	910	6.20
Kottayam	2196	15.39	701	6.21
Idikki	5087	7.66	150	5.36
Alleppey	1884	21.26	1128	5.86
Quilon	4623	24.13	522	5.84
Trivandrum	2192	21.99	1003	5.66
State	38864	213.47	549	6.03

Source: Census of India 1971— General Population Tables, Kerala.

In terms of area Cannanore district is the largest in the state and Alleppey district the smallest. Alleppey district continues to be the most thickly populated region of the State. In this district the average house hold size is only 5.86 which is less than the State average of 6.03. The density of population for all-India is 182 persons per sq.km. as against 549 for Kerala. Though Kerala State occupies only 1.18% of the whole area of Indian Union, one out of every 26 Indian will be a Keralite.

Literacy:

2.10 The simplest measure of the educational level of a population is the frequency of literacy.

According to 1971 census 60.42% of the population in the State are literate. The corresponding percentage in 1961 was only 46.85.

The district-wise break down of literacy rates is presented in the table 10 below:

TABLE—2.10

District	Illiterate persons including children (in lakhs)		Literacy rate	
	1971	1961	1971	1961
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Cannanore	10.68	10.45	54.84	41.29
Kozhikode	9.01	8.75	57.23	44.88
Malappuram	9.67	9.11	47.90	34.29
Palghat	8.98	9.09	46.69	33.69
Trichur	8.17	8.75	61.61	48.16
Ernakulam	8.27	10.22	65.37	50.58
Kottayam	6.73	7.50	72.88	56.56
Idikki*	..	..	56.42	..
Alleppey	6.29	7.79	70.44	56.90
Quilon	8.45	9.64	64.97	50.49
Trivandrum	8.24	9.55	62.54	45.30
State	84.49	89.85	60.42	46.85

Source: Census of India 1971, General Population Tables Kerala.

* In Cols. 2, 3 and 5 no separate figures are available for Idikki District.

The literacy rate has increased substantially in all the districts from 1961 to 1971. But it is to be noted that in the three districts of Cannanore, Kozhikode and Malappuram, the actual number of illiterate persons including children has shown an increase in 1971 over 1961. In the other districts however there has been a substantial reduction in the illiterate population. In spite of the fact that there has been a considerable reduction in the illiterate population of Kerala in 1971 compared to 1961 in the above three districts the illiterate population shows an increase.

2.11 The district-wise distribution of workers according to Industry is presented in Appendix (No. 2.5) Table. The worker participation rates in each district are furnished in table below:

TABLE—2.11

<i>District</i>	<i>Percentage of workers to total population</i>
Cannanore	30.21
Kozhikode	26.92
Malappuram	27.08
Palghat	35.89
Trichur	28.35
Ernakulam	28.71
Kottayam	27.33
Idikki	34.63
Alleppey	28.15
Quilon	28.61
Trivandrum	28.58
State	29.12

Source: Census of India 1971, General Population tables, Kerala.

STATE INCOME

(i) Growth of State Income and National Income:

2.12 The State Income of Kerala in 1971-72 is estimated to be 1250 crores at current prices. This means a nominal increase of 0.4 per cent during the year over 1970-71 (Rs. 1,244 crores). The stagnation in State domestic product was due to the decrease in the share of agriculture and allied sectors by 6.4 per cent from Rs. 688 crores in 1970-71 to Rs. 644 crores in 1971-72. The 'mining and manufacturing' sector experienced a rate of growth of 4.8 per cent and the 'services sector' 10.5 per cent over the year. The per capita income, however, declined by Rs. 11 from Rs. 590 in 1970-71 to Rs. 579 in 1971-72. The net domestic product of India at current prices increased by 5.2 per cent in 1971-72 (Rs. 36,070 crores from Rs. 34,279 crores in 1970-71). While the net domestic product in the primary sector increased by 1.18 per cent, the secondary and tertiary sectors experienced a rate of growth of 8.4 per cent and 9.0 per cent respectively. The net domestic product at factor cost,

sector-wise and the per capita net domestic product for 1970-71 and 1971-72 for Kerala and India are given in the following table:

TABLE—2.12
Net Domestic Product for 1970-71 and 1971-72 at current Prices
Kerala and India

	Kerala			India		
	1970-71	1971-72	Percentage increase (+) or decrease (—)	1970-71	1971-72	Percentage increase (+) or decrease (—)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1. Agriculture & Allied sectors (Rs. crores)	688.04	643.96	(—)6.4	17267	17577	(+8.1)
2. Mining and Industry	157.55	165.15	(+)4.8	6598	7153	8.(+)8.4
3. Services	398.77	440.52	(+)10.5	10414	11340	(+)8.9
4. Net Domestic Product	1244.36	1249.63	(+)0.4	34279	36070	(+)5.2
5. Per capita net domestic product (Rs)	590.38	579.39	(—)1.9	634	651	(+)2.7

2.13 The net domestic product of India is estimated to have increased to Rs. 38573 crores in 1972-73 at current prices showing an increase of 6.9 per cent over previous year. However at constant prices it has declined by 1.7 per cent during the same period. The fall in the actual rate of growth is attributed to the lower level of production in Agriculture. The estimate of State domestic product of Kerala for the year 1972-73 has not been finalised. All the same in view of the fact that the State of Kerala did not experience any set back in Agricultural production during 1972-73 it can safely be presumed that the growth rate of State domestic product in 1972-73 was significantly higher than that of All India. It may also be noted that increase in the prices of major agricultural commodities produced in this State in 1972-73, would have contributed substantially to a higher growth rate of the domestic product in this year.

2.14 During the 11 years from 1960-61 to 1971-72 the State income of Kerala increased by 182 per cent at current prices, (from Rs. 444 crores to 1245 crores) which is equivalent to an average annual rate (compound) of growth of 9.9 per cent. While

the primary sector in the net SDP experienced an average annual rate of growth of 9.2 per cent and the secondary sector 8.7 per cent, the services sector increased by 11.4 per cent. The net domestic product of India at current prices increased by 171.6 per cent (from Rs. 13279 crores to 36070 crores) during the 11 years from 1960-61 to 1971-72 or at an annual average rate of growth of 9.5 per cent. The annual average rates of growth in the State income and national income at current prices are given in table 2.13.

TABLE—2.13

Average annual rates of growth (compound) in the Net Domestic Product of Kerala and India at Current Prices for 11 years from 1960-61 to 1971-72.

(Percentage)

<i>Sector</i>	<i>Kerala</i>	<i>India</i>
1. Primary Sector	9.23	9.98
2. Secondary Sector	8.74	9.30
3. Tertiary Sector	11.40	10.25
4. Net Domestic Product	9.87	9.50
5. Per capita net domestic product	7.36	7.10

2.15 The net domestic product of Kerala at constant (1960-61) prices increased by 41 per cent (from Rs. 444 crores to Rs. 626 crores) during the 11 years from 1960-61 to 1971-72, while the net domestic product of India (constant prices) increased by 44 per cent (from Rs. 13279 crores to Rs. 19171 crores). Expressed in annual rates of growth (compound) these would correspond to 3.18 per cent and 3.35 per cent respectively. Sector-wise annual average rates of growth in the net domestic product of Kerala and India at 1960-61 prices are compared in table 2.14.

TABLE—2.14

Annual average rates of growth (compound) in the net Domestic Product of Kerala and India at 1960-61 prices for 11 years from 1960-61 to 1971-72

(Percentage)

<i>Sector</i>	<i>Kerala</i>	<i>India</i>
1. Primary Sector	0.05	1.64
2. Secondary Sector	6.33	4.91
3. Tertiary Sector	5.90	4.84
4. Net Domestic Product	3.18	3.35
5. Per capita net domestic product	0.82	1.07,

The all India net domestic product both the aggregate and the per capita increased at a faster rate than those of Kerala.

(ii) *Sectoral contribution of State Income:*

2.16. The share of the primary sector in the net domestic of Kerala at current prices declined from 55 per cent in 1960-61 to 52 per cent in 1971-72 and that of the secondary sector by 2 per cent from 15 per cent to 13 per cent. The tertiary sector which accounted for 30 per cent of the net domestic product in 1960-61 had a share of 35 per cent in 1971-72. During these years the share of the primary sector in the net domestic product of India declined by 2 per cent (from 51 per cent to 49 per cent) and that of the tertiary sector increased by 2 per cent (from 29 per cent to 31 per cent). The share of the secondary sector remained to be 20 per cent between these years. The percentage shares of the different sectors in the net domestic product of Kerala and India at current prices are furnished in table 2.15 and those at 1960-61 prices in table 2.16.

TABLE—2.15

Percentage shares of the different sectors in the net domestic product of Kerala and India at Current Prices

Sector	Kerala		India	
	1960-61	1971-72.	1960-61	1971-72
1. Primary Sector	55	52	51	49
2. Secondary sector	15	13	20	20
3. Tertiary sector	30	35	29	31
4. Net Domestic Product	100	100	100	100

TABLE—2.16

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

Sector	Kerala		India	
	1960-61	1971-72	1960-61	1971-72
1. Primary Sector	55	39	51	42
2. Secondary Sector	15	21	20	24
3. Tertiary Sector	30	40	29	34
4. Net Domestic Product	100	100	100	100

2.17 At constant prices a substantial decline in the percentage share of primary sector occurred during the 11 years from 1960-61 to 1971-72, both for Kerala and all India. The share of both secondary and tertiary sectors increased between these years, the increase in the tertiary sector being higher than that in the secondary sector. The experience of developed countries, as revealed from empirical studies has been that while the share of the primary sector of the economy dwindled, as growth occurred, there was a compensatory increase in the share of the secondary sector, the share of the tertiary sector remaining more or less constant. In India as well as Kerala the share of the tertiary sector increased at a higher rate than that of the 'mining and manufacturing' sector.

2.18 Both in the net domestic product of India and the State domestic product the primary sector has the largest share followed by the tertiary sector, the secondary sector getting only the third place. In the State domestic product the secondary sector does not get a share as large as it gets in the net national product. While the share of the secondary sector in the State domestic product is 13 per cent at current prices and 21 per cent at 1960-61 prices, in the net domestic product of India this sector's share is 20 per cent at current prices and 24 per cent at constant prices.

(iii) Per Capita Income:

2.19 The per capita income in Kerala rose from Rs. 265 in 1960-61 to Rs. 579 in 1971-72 at current prices and to Rs. 290 at 1960-61 prices. During these 11 years there was an increase of 118 per cent in the per capita income at current prices and 9 per cent at constant prices, corresponding to an average annual rate of growth (compound) of 7.4 per cent and 0.8 per cent respectively.

2.20 The all India per capita net domestic product in 1971-72 has been estimated to be Rs. 645 at current prices. There is an increase of 113 per cent during the 11 years over the per capita income of Rs. 306 in 1960-61, which corresponds to an average rate of growth of 7.1 per cent. At 1960-61 prices the all India per capita income rose from Rs. 306 in 1960-61 to Rs. 346 in 1971-72 making an increase of 12.4 per cent over the 11 years which is equal to an average annual compound rate of growth of 1.1 per cent.

2.21 The per capita income of Kerala both at current and at constant (1960-61) prices continued to be less than that of the all India average, as also its rate of growth, making the

difference wider, belying the avowed objective of narrowing down regional disparities. One of the main objectives of our national Five Year Plans has been the moderation of regional disparities in income and the State's Five Year Plans have sought to make the regional income equal to all India average by the end of the Fourth Five Year Plan. The gap in per capita incomes, however has widened over the Five Year Plans. The higher rate of growth of population in the State (26.29 per cent over the decade 1961-71 as against 24.80 per cent for all India) has contributed not a little to the lower rate of growth of per capita income in the State.

2.22 The estimates of per capita income of all States and all India for four years from 1968-69 to 1971-72 at current prices are given in table 2.17.

TABLE—2.17

**Estimates of Per capita Net Domestic Product for Different States
(at Current Prices)**

<i>States</i>	1968-69		1969-70		1970-71	1971-72
	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rank</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rank</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1. Andhra Pradesh	495	11	521	11	569	602
2. Assam	556	7	545	8	NA	NA
3. Bihar	402	19	403	18	NA	NA
4. Gujarat	592	4	671	4	778	NA
5. Jammu & Kashmir	513	9	NA	..	NA	NA
6. Haryana	634	3	809	2	829	NA
7. Himachal Pradesh	550	8	563	6	NA	NA
8. Kerala	507	10	550	7	590	579
9. Madhya Pradesh	484	14	534	9	550	569
10. Maharashtra	700	2	752	3	775	803
11. Karnataka	490	13	503	13	540	551
12. Orissa	450	17	467	17	NA	NA
13. Punjab	881	1	945	1	NA	NA
14. Rajasthan	428	18	500	14	600	575
15. Tamil Nadu	557	6	601	5	644	NA
16. Uttar Pradesh	476	15	522	10	523	598
17. West Bengal	493	12	511	12	524	NA
18. Manipur	561	5	498	15	476	NA
19. Tripura	473	16	493	16	NA	NA
All India	555	..	590	..	627	645

CHAPTER 3

AGRICULTURE

Crop Production:

Crop production registered a modest increase in the year July 1972—June 1973. Production of principal crops grown in the State rose only by 1.2 per cent over the previous year. While the yield per hectare of rice marked an all time high of 1575 Kg. total output rose only by 24,000 tonnes. The production of tapioca increased significantly by 262 thousand tonnes or nearly 5 per cent over last year. However, the production of coconut declined by about 3 per cent. In the plantation sector there was a 6 per cent increase in the production of Coffee, 3 per cent in rubber and 2 per cent in tea. However there has been a substantial decline in the production of cardamom (18 per cent).

Rainfall:

3.2 In 1972 the State received less than normal rainfall. The annual precipitation was 2748 mm. which was less than the normal by 240 mm. (See table 3.1). More than the annual rainfall the precipitation in certain months of March—April for Virippu season and November—December for Mundakan season are critical for crop production especially that of rice. Summer rainfall during January—March is also crucial to the performance of perennial crops which are entirely dependent upon rainfall for moisture requirements. The rainfall during the critical months of March—April of 1972 has been very low with 3 mm. and 84 mm. against the normal of 43 mm. and 113 mm. respectively (See table 3.1). On the other hand the December rainfall has been substantially higher with 121mm. against the normal of 49mm. The excess rainfall in December turned out to be detrimental to the mundakan crop of 1972-73. The untimely profusion of showers affected the mundakan crop adversely especially in southern districts where the mundakan harvest is late because the crop was in flowers when the rains set in and this resulted in flower shedding and unfilled grains. Thus rainfall of 1972 has been unfavourable to 1972-73 rice production with substantially lower rainfall during March—April months and excess rainfall in December month. Even for perennial crops the rainfall has been less propitious with meagre precipitation during January—March.

TABLE—3.1
Average Monthly Rainfall in Kerala

(Rainfall in milli metres)

Month	Normal	1970	1971	1972	1973
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
January	17	12	33	3	..
February	18	15	18	9	..
March	43	24	20	3	12
April	111	126	116	84	118
May	245	286	335	447	168
June	677	518	909	390	619
July	683	502	654	697	..
August	417	535	367	287	..
September	236	217	333	194	..
October	302	280	207	369	..
November	187	76	43	144	..
December	49	5	61	121	..
TOTAL	2985	2596	3096	2748	917

Source: Bureau of Economics & Statistics.

Land Use:

3.3 The gross cropped area continued to increase during 1972-73 though the rise was only 1 per cent over the previous year. The net area sown registered an increase of 10 thousand hectares and gross area by 28 thousand hectares (See table 3.2). A substantial reduction (of over 5 per cent) is noticed in the stock of land under miscellaneous tree crops and cultivable waste. These account for 10 thousand hectares.

3.4 The proportion of land under plough to the total geographical area remained high at 57 per cent. If area under forest is also taken into account the land under productive use in Kerala

is found to be as high as 84 per cent. Thus the intensity of land use—the ratio of cropped area to net area sown—improved further to 1.36.

Area under Crops:

3.5 Area under paddy has declined marginally during the crop year 1972-73. (See table 3.3). Significant increase in cropped area was registered among plantation crops (10,000 hectares) 4 per cent in rubber, 5 per cent in coffee and 3.5 per cent in tea. Coconut and arecanut also registered modest increases in area of over 2 per cent each. The increase in area under coconut has been 15 thousand hectares while that of arecanut, a little less than 2 thousand hectares.

TABLE—3.2

Land use Pattern in Kerala

(in '000 hectares)

Sl. No.	Classification of land	1971-72	1972-73	Changes over the previous year	
				Actuals	Percent
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1	Total Geographical area	3859	3859	..	..
2.	Forest	1055	1055	..	..
3.	Land put to non-agricultural uses	277	276	—1	—0.4
4.	Barren and uncultivable land	69	68	—1	—1.4
5.	Permanent pastures and other grazing land	28	28	..	..
6.	Land under miscellaneous tree crops not included in net area sown	121	115	—6	—5.0
7.	Cultivable waste	78	74	—4	—5.1
8.	Fallow and other than current fallow	21	21	..	..
9.	Current fallow	23	25	2	8.7
10.	Net area sown	2187	2197	10	0.5
11.	Area sown more than once	771	789	18	2.3
12.	Total cropped area	2958	2986	28	0.9

Source: Bureau of Economics & Statistics

Crop Production:

3.6 Coffee, tea and rubber registered significant increases in production by nearly 6 per cent, over 2 and 3 per cent respectively (See table 3.4). While cardamom, the other major plantation crop registered a decline in production of 269 tonnes or nearly 18 per cent. Among the food crops the increase in production of tapioca has been substantial with 263 thousand tonnes or nearly 5 per cent over the previous year. The level of rice production was maintained—actually marginally improved—with 12 thousand tonnes (less than 1 per cent) over the previous year. The significant decline in the production of coconut of 133 million nuts (over 3 per cent) should be viewed with serious concern.

Rice Production:

3.7 Though the area put under rice declined by 1500 hectares, the total production increased by 24 thousand tonnes on account

TABLE—3.3

Area under Principal Crops*(Area in thousand hectares)*

Sl.No.	Crops	1971-72	1972-73	Changes over the year	
				Actual	Percentage
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(7)
1	Rice	875.2	873.7	-1.5	-0.17
2	Sugarcane	7.6	7.8	0.2	2.63
3	Banana and other plantains	47.9	47.3	-0.6	-1.25
4	Arecanut	86.7	86.6	1.9	2.19
5	Cashew nut	100.7	101.5	0.8	0.79
6	Tapioca	303.3	304.8	1.5	0.49
7	Coconut	730.3	745.4	15.1	2.06
8	Tea	37.1	38.4	1.3	3.50
9	Coffee	32.9	34.6	1.7	5.16
10	Rubber	188.6	195.6	7.0	3.72
11	Ginger	11.9	11.8	-0.1	-0.84
12	Cardamom	47.5	47.5

Source: Bureau of Economics & Statistics

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of the increase in yield per hectare which touched an all time high of 1575 Kg. (See Table 3.6). The area allocation pattern through the seasons has shown only marginal changes in favour of summer season but production pattern altered significantly in favour of Virippu. The contribution of mundakan season in area and production retained more or less the previous year's level. The reduction in area under rice has largely taken place during virippu crop, though summer rice registered an increase of 1700 hectares but which in itself could not off-set the decline of 3,400 hectares under virippu season. The contribution of virippu crop to total production increased by 1.39 per cent while that of summer crop declined by 1 per cent over the previous year. The yield per hectare of Virippu crop increased substantially by 73 Kg. per hectare, while that of summer crop declined

TABLE—3.4

Production of Major Crops

Crops	Unit	Production		Changes over the previous year	
		1971-72	1972-73	Actual	Percentage
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1. Rice	'000 tonnes	1352	1376	24	1.76
2. Coconut	Million Nuts	4054	3921	-133	-3.28
3. Tapioca	'000 tonnes	5429	5692	263	4.84
4. Arecanut	Million nuts	12832	13136	304	2.36
5. Pepper	'000 tonnes	25	25	..	..
6. Tea	do.	43	44	1	2.27
7. Banana and other Plantains	do.	362	358	-4	-1.10
8. Cashewnut	do.	113	114	1	0.88
9. Rubber	do.	89	92	3	3.37
10. Coffee	'00 tonnes	141	149	8	5.67
11. Ginger	'00 tonnes	233	235	2	0.85
12. Cardamom	Tonnes	1519	1250	-269	-17.70

Source: Bureau of Economics and Statistics

TABLE—3.5

Average yield/hectare of principal crops in Kerala

Crops	Unit	Average yield		Changes over the previous year	
		1971-72	1972-73	Actuals	Percent
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1. Rice	Kg./Hectare	1544	1575	31	2.0
2. Coconut	Nuts/Hectare	5551	5260	—291	—5.2
3. Tapioca	Kg./Hectare	17903	18674	771	4.3
4. Arecanut	Nuts/Hectare	148075	148206	131	0.1
5. Pepper	Kg./Hectare	216	216	..	..
6. Tea	do.	1154	1138	—16	—1.4
7. Banana and other plantains	do.	7565	7568	3	0.0
8. Cashewnut	do.	1122	1122	..	..
9. Rubber	do.	471	470	—1	—0.2
10. Coffee	do.	429	430	1	0.2
11. Ginger	do.	1964	1990	26	1.3
12. Cardamom	do.	32	26	—6	—18.7

Source: Bureau of Economics & Statistics

by 153 Kg. per hectare. The out-break of red hopper during the summer crop in Kuttanad and Kolelands has taken a heavy toll of crop production. The incidence of red hopper was repeated in 1973 mundakan with greater virulence. These cause grave anxiety. It may be noted that the largest potential for increasing rice production is associated with summer season as the favourable conditions for crop growth—ample sunlight and controlled water conditions—are available during this season. The increasing incidence of pests and diseases not only undermines the staying power of the farmer but also erodes his confidence in the capability and dependability of new technology. An efficient system of forecasting the incidence of pests and diseases through survey and surveillance and organisations for effective

and timely control are important adjuncts to the effective application of new technology that involve high yielding varieties (HYVs) and increased application of plant nutrients.

3.8 The area under HYVs registered substantial increase of 48 thousand hectares or nearly 30 per cent (See Table 3.7). High yielding varieties accounted for nearly 25 per cent of the area under rice. The increase was spectacular—nearly 50 per cent in respect of Virippu season. Nearly 2/3 of the summer rice was under high yielding varieties. The area under mundakan season also shows substantial increase, reversing the declining trend over the past years. However, no commensurating increase in production was registered as the total yield of HYVs increased only by 6 per cent. The yield per hectare under high yielding varieties actually declined by 314 Kg. However a favourable trend is seen in the performance of HYVs. during the mundakan season where the production from HYV area doubled itself over the previous year. The yield per hectare has shown substantial increase of 212 Kg. In spite of a significant increase in area during Virippu season

TABLE—3.6

Area, Production and Yield of Rice

Season	1971-72			1972-73		
	Area (‘000 Hect.)	Production (‘00 tonnes)	Productivity (Kg./Hect.)	Area (‘000 hect.)	Production (‘00 tonnes)	Productivity (Kg./Hect.)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Virippu (Autumn)	395.3 (45.17)	5522 (40.85)	1397	391.9 (44.86)	5762 (41.86)	1470
Mundakan (Winter)	382.0 (43.65)	5968 (44.15)	1562	382.2 (43.74)	6092 (44.26)	1594
Punja (Summer)	97.9 (11.18)	2027 (15.00)	2070	99.6 (11.40)	1909 (13.88)	1917
Total	875.2 (100.00)	13517 (100.00)	1544	873.7 (100.00)	13764 (100.00)	1575

Figures in paranthesis indicate percentages

Source: Basic data from the Bureau of Economics & Statistics, Government of Kerala.

production remained almost at previous year's level. The yield per hectare declined by nearly 25 per cent to 1537 Kg. Which has never been so low, since the introduction of HYVs. This trend indicates that we have not yet succeeded in developing that 'miracle' HYVs. suited to the Virippu season, when it is impossible to maintain good water control conditions on account of heavy rainfall. We seem to show this difficulty with other high rainfall regions of the country as also the countries of South East Asia.

Development Programmes:

3.9 Though the crop production showed only modest improvements several programmes crucial to agricultural development were pursued with vigour, during 1972-73. Consequent to the unprecedented drought during the Virippu season of 1972 the Government of India launched an emergency food production programme

TABLE 3.7

High Yielding Varieties of Rice

A. (Area in Hectares)

<i>Crop</i>	1969-70		1970-71		1971-72		1972-73	
	<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Percent</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Virippu	39840	29.26	58036	36.45	68539	40.83	94291	45.04
Mundakan	49782	36.57	48143	30.24	31876	18.99	55033	26.28
Punja	46512	34.17	53038	33.31	67444	40.18	60054	28.68
Total:	136134	100.00	153217	100.00	167859	100.00	209378	100.00

B. Production (in tonns)

<i>Crop</i>	1969-70		1970-71		1971-72		1972-73	
	<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Percent</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Virippu	61695	25.20	95417	32.33	143386	39.72	144925	37.70
Mundakan	79820	32.61	75323	25.52	57466	15.92	111992	29.13
Punja	103256	42.19	124412	42.15	160118	44.36	127554	33.17
Total:	244771	100.00	295152	100.00	360970	100.00	384471	100.00

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

Crop	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73
Virippu	1549	1644	2092	1537
Mundakan	1603	1564	1803	2035
Punja	2220	2345	2374	2124
Total:	1798	1854	2150	1836

Source: Bureau of Economics and Statistics.

and the State of Kerala availed assistance amounting to nearly Rs 470 lakhs in this regard. The bulk of the funds was utilised in building up sources of irrigation and hence the impact could not be seen reflected fully in the 1972-73 production. It is estimated that 38,944 hectares of land have been benefited. Initiation of a package programme for coconut is a major project launched by the Government. Under this programme 63 coconut development units were established covering 31,500 hectares of coconut gardens. A massive programme is under way for extending the cultivation of pulses to 14720 hectares of land, mostly in the summer rice fallow. The Intensive Paddy Development Programme popularly known as the 'ela' programme expanded further in coverage with the addition of 79 units. The programme embraces 119 units covering 15800 hectares of paddyland. Extension of cashewnut to 2900 hectares, establishment of 2 collective farms, one each at Illithode in Ernakulam district and at Koothali in Kozhikode district are some of the other significant achievements in crop production sector.

3.10 Some improvements were effected in the supply of inputs and services. The fertiliser consumption increased by 10 thousand tonnes (See table 3.8), though the acute shortage of nitrogen fertilisers was experienced during 1973. The recent constraints on the availability of petroleum products which are likely to aggravate further, may worsen the situation with regard to the nitrogenous fertilisers. The nitrogenous fertiliser availability will continue to be controlled under the All India pool and efforts would have to redoubled to get the just allocation as in the case of food grains. It is also time to mop up organic manures especially from urban wastes by converting into productive plant nutrients.

3.11 Improvements in the supply of other inputs like insecticides and pesticides and quality planting materials have been registered during 1972-73. (See table 3.9), though much remains to be done in this sector.

TABLE 3.8
Consumption of Fertilisers in Kerala
(In tonnes)

Year	Nutrients			Total
	Nitrogen (N)	Phosphate (P ₂ O ₅)	Potash (K ₂ O)	
1956-57	2425	1052	68	3545
1957-58	3604	1049	508	5161
1958-59	3892	2258	508	6658
1959-60	4935	2262	1118	8315
1960-61	5314	4703	2032	12049
1961-62	6264	8461	2248	16973
1962-63	8296	9033	7948	25277
1963-64	10148	9452	8853	28452
1964-65	12746	11210	10252	34208
1965-66	15251	12773	11305	39329
1966-67	21016	13373	11030	45419
1967-68	24000	15689	14853	54542
1968-69	28574	20442	21514	70330
1969-70	30120	20347	21543	72010
1970-71	26335	14183	16139	56655
1971-72	31257	15670	18044	64971
1972-73	31484	22314	20470	74268

Source: Department of Agriculture.

TABLE 3.9

Selected Indicators of Development in Crop Production

<i>Programme</i>	<i>Unit</i>	1971-72	1972-73
1. Fertiliser consumption:			
Nitrogen	Tonnes	31257	31484
Phosphorus	"	15670	22314
Potash	"	18044	20470
2. Plant Protection:			
Liquid fungicides	Litres	Nil.	60900
Liquid insecticides	"	350000	482329
Solid fungicides	Tonnes	973	1161
Solid insecticides	"	1195	2000
Area treated	Lakh hectares	9.4	12.54
Seed treatment	"	2.12	2.45
Aerial spraying	"	..	53293
Rodent control operation	"	1.6	1.26
3. High Yielding Seeds:			
HYV and other improved seeds distributed from seed farms or Government agencies	Tonnes	897	1656
4. Quality Planting materials:			
Coconut seedlings distributed	In lakhs	3.687	4.290
Arecanut " "	"	3.200	2.400
Rooted Pepper cutting "	"	7.260	3.620
Cashew air layers/ seedlings		25814	28262
5. Farmers' Training:			
Farmers' Training Camps organised	Nos.	7843	19826
	No.	358	512
6. IPD Programmes:			
IPD Units	Nos.	40	79
Area covered	Hectares	8000	15800

Sources: Department of Agriculture.

Kerala Agricultural University.

3.12 The Kerala Agricultural University continued to make progress in its various spheres of activity. A separate faculty for Horticulture has been set up and a Four Year degree course, B. Sc., (Hort.) started in the year under review. The introduction of trimester system during the academic year 1972-73 was a major step taken in the transformation of the teaching programme of the University. During 1972-73, 114 students were admitted to various graduate programme while 100 students successfully completed their graduation under the traditional system. Initiation of the "Farm School on the Air" in collaboration with the All India Radio was an important step taken by the University in discharging its responsibility towards the diffusion of agricultural technology and new innovations. The first course under this programme on rice production was inaugurated in October 1973. Compilation and publication of recommended package of practices for over 24 crops in the State, which emerged out of a State Level Workshop is another contribution of the University to the programme of knowledge transfer. Commencement of a bimonthly 'Kalpadhenu' to provide a continuous flow of practical information useful to extension workers was another step in this direction. Organisation of Krishi Vigyan Melas in 6 major research stations also contributed to this end. The University is now charged with the responsibility for agricultural research and development of new technology in the State. Consequently 21 research stations functioning in the State were transferred to the University in February 1972. The University is also responsible for implementing five All India Co-ordinate Research Projects. Development of 8 high yielding pre-release paddy cultures, 4 new hybrid coconuts and a Study on the use of Power Tiller and its impact on the agricultural economy of Kerala etc. are some of the highlights in the achievements of the University in fostering agricultural research in the State. During 1973 substantial progress has been registered in clearing the site, laying out of building and tapping underground water resources as part of the main campus development. Preliminary steps have been taken to strengthen the post graduate programme of the Agricultural University, and development of new faculties for fishery, forestry and agricultural engineering and technology.

Kerala Land Development Corporation.

3.13 The major objective of the Corporation, set up in December 1972, is to add to the stock of meagre and scarce land resource in the State through promoting, undertaking, financing and executing land development programmes. The authorised capital of the Corporation is Rs. 7 crores of which a sum of Rs. 50 lakhs is contributed by the State Government. The first project for which preliminary

steps have already been taken is the Kuttanad Development Project. This project involves an investment of Rs. 24.30 crores of which Rs. 20 crores will be provided by the financial institutions. About Rs. 4.30 crores will be spent by the Government for infrasturctual development in the Kuttanad area like improvements to the leading channel to the Thottappilly Spillway, protection works to the bunds effected by the Spillway and diversion of Idikki tail-race waters. Protection from the incursion of salt water in Kuttanad during dry season from December to March will be provided by the commissioning of the Thannirmukkam salt water barrier which is under construction. On completion of the project it should be possible to produce 1.5 lakh tonnes of rice and 1.5 crores of coconuts additionally. The project provides for the construction of 2000 kilometers of permanent submersible bunds and other ancillary works which would help raise an additional crop of rice from over 50 thousand hectares. During the construction period spanning over six years employment could be provided to 10 thousand skilled and unskilled workers. The extension of cultivation to a second crop would generate employment of 50 lakh mandays spread over 100 days from January February to April-May annually.

3.14 The Trichur Koleland Development is the other project which the Corporation intends to take up shortly for which the project report is being prepared.

State Farming Corporation of Kerala.

3.15 The State Farming Corporation of Kerala was formed in April, 1972, as a public sector undertaking with an authorised capital of Rs. 1 crore divided into 10 thousand equity shares. The main objective of the Corporation is to provide a steady supply of sugarcane to the sugar mills in the State, particularly the Mannam Sugar Mills, Pandalam which sustained heavy losses over a period of years due to abnormal under-utilisation of installed capacity (See Table 3.10). The State Farming Corporation is to assure the supply of sugarcane by undertaking large scale cultivation in clear felled forest lands. As early as August 1971 a pilot project was undertaken to cultivate sugarcane in an area of about 1127 hectares in forest lands in Quilon District. Soon after its formation the Corporation took over the pilot project and operated it. The first crop planted in 1971 was harvested in 1972-73 and the yield of 34 thousand tonnes of cane (target 50 thousand tonnes) was obtained. During 1972-73 season over and above the 1127 hectares of ratoon crop nearly 600 hectares have been additionally planted. It is proposed to extend the sugarcane cultivation to new areas to cover 2260 hectares during 1973-74 season. The anticipated yield of one lakh tonnes if realized will substantially reduce the operating losses of the Mannam Sugar Mills.

TABLE 3.10

Installed Capacity and Utilisation of Sugar Mills in Kerala

<i>Name of the Mill</i>	<i>Installed capacity (metric tonnes)</i>		<i>cane crushed (in metric tonnes)</i>		
	<i>Per day</i>	<i>Annual (200 days)</i>	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72
1. Mannam Sugar Mills, Pandalam	1000	200000	27832	34756	29241
2. Pamba River Factory	850	170000	51439	59177	48935
3. Co-operative Sugars Limited, Chittur	1,000	200000	..	88971	42155
Total	2850	570000	79371	182904	120331

Source: State Farming Corporation of Kerala

Kerala State Warehousing Corporation.

3.16 The Kerala State Warehousing Corporation continued to make progress during the period under review (1972-73) through maximising the utilisation of constructed capacity and increasing occupancy of all warehouses. Substantial increase in the number of deposits and bank advances and modest increases in deposit receipts are reported (See table 3.11). There has been considerable improvement in the storage charges collected. With an overall improved performance the corporation made a net profit of Rs. 2.07 lakhs. A major break through in the warehousing programme has been the expansion of grant of loan to agriculturists and small traders on the strength of warehouse receipts. The system of advances has been liberalised and facilitated through the opening of bank counters in the warehouses by the Federal Bank. Substantial addition to warehousing capacity has been made during 1972-73 which increased from 30125 tonnes to 38227 tonnes. The warehousing capacity has been better utilised as the percentage of occupancy has risen from 71 to 74 percent. However commodity pattern of deposit receipts hardly changed; farm produce such as pepper, copra, arecanut and cashewnut account for negligible warehouse space. Foodgrains and inputs like fertiliser, and CARE articles accounted for substantial utilisation of the warehousing capacity. (See Table 3.12)

TABLE 3.12

Commodity-wise deposits received by the Kerala State Warehousing Corporation

Sl. No.	Commodity	1971-72		1972-73	
		Quantity in tonnes	Percentage	Quantity in tonnes	Percentage
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1.	Foodgrains	29436	17.9	27553	16.2
2.	Other Foodgrains	144	0.1	143	0.1
3.	Grams and Pulses	1350	0.8	1237	0.7
4.	Pepper	1357	0.8	1747	1.0
5.	Copra	620	0.4	1242	0.7
6.	Groundnut	516	0.3	389	0.2
7.	Oilcakes	1118	0.7	255	0.2
8.	Arecanut	983	0.6	624	0.4
9.	Cashew	148	0.1	289	0.2
10.	Fertilisers	65654	39.8	70772	41.7
11.	CARE Articles	22393	13.6	25751	15.2
12.	Cement	3787	2.3	12679	7.5
13.	Sugar	71	..	7659	4.5
14.	Coffee	258	0.2	291	0.2
15.	Rubber	29066	17.6	9131	5.4
16.	Cardamom	21	..	15	..
17.	Miscellaneous	7935	4.8	9809	5.8
Total:		164859	100.0	169586	100.0

Source: Annual Reports and Balance Sheets for the Years 1971-72 and 1972-73 of the Kerala State Warehousing Corporation

TABLE 3.11

Progress of the Activities of the Kerala State Warehousing Corporation

<i>Year</i>	<i>No. of Deposits</i>	<i>Deposits received (M.T.)</i>	<i>Bank Advance (Rs.)</i>	<i>Storage charge collected (Rs.)</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1960-61	361	725	4,44,000	2,669
1961-62	827	5,939	24,00,000	28,780
1962-63	1,811	14,545	48,24,600	76,448
1963-64	2,447	13,490	73,83,782	92,361
1964-65	3,357	25,052	78,53,797	1,00,554
1965-66	3,932	40,456	82,34,629	1,72,782
1966-67	5,042	54,256	86,07,409	2,39,477
1967-68	5,512	66,282	70,56,121	3,97,376
1968-69	5,366	68,726	76,85,132	4,22,018
1969-70	5,400	60,929	93,56,235	5,13,765
1970-71	5,471	89,011	60,44,089	5,48,392
1971-72	7,803	1,64,859	1,08,01,601	8,43,914
1972-73	8,922	1,69,586	1,44,28,000	10,27,980

Source: The Annual Report and Balance Sheet of the Kerala State Warehousing Corporation.

Kerala Agro Industries Corporation:

3.17 The Kerala Agro-Industries Corporation formed two subsidiaries, the Kerala Agro Machinery Corporation and the Meat Products of India Ltd., during 1972-73. The former has obtained an industrial licence for the manufacture of 12 thousand power tillers and 5 thousand diesel engines in technical co-operation with the Messers Kubota Ltd., of Japan. For this project costing Rs. 3.5 crores the participation of IDBI is expected. As a fore runner to the regular manufacturing programme, the assembling of the Kubota and Progressive manufacturing of power tillers with more and more indigenous components have been initiated. The construction of building and procurement of machinery is in progress. The Meat Products of India Ltd., is meant for setting up of

slaughter houses of international standards and export of buffalo meat and the utilisation of bye-products. The project is to cost about Rs. 1 crore and will have capacity for processing 300 buffaloes and a potential for direct employment of 300 people a day in single shift. Already marketing agreements have been signed with a firm in America. A feasibility study has proved that the project is viable and profitable.

3.18 The other major ventures which are under consideration is the setting up of a food processing unit for the manufacture of synthetic food under the brand name Kerala Indigenous Food (KIF). The objective is to prepare food materials for mass feeding programme from indigenous sources as tapioca and groundnut. The know-how has been secured from the Central Food Technological Research Institute. The project is to cost Rs. 2 crores. As a support to poultry development programmes especially in the SFDA projects in the Cannanore and Quilon Districts the Corporation has drawn up an integrated scheme for the production of poultry feed and marketing of eggs. The capital requirement of the project is estimated at Rs. 20 lakhs. In order to enable the Corporation to undertake increasing responsibilities and expansion of activities, the authorised capital has been raised from Rs. 2 to 5 crores. The paid up share capital stands at Rs. 2.2 crores.

3.19 The Corporation has continued its service activities with varying degrees of success. Substantial increase has been registered in the direct sale activities which increased four fold (See Table 3.13). Similarly there has been increase in the sale of spare parts and custom service activities. Consequently the Corporation

TABLE 3.13

Activities of the Kerala Agro Industries Corporation

(Rs.)

Item	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73
Direct sale of agricultural machinery & implements	915847	846057	2765841	11960173
Hire Purchase sales	6627877	11947487	12656684	806051
Sale of spare parts	Nil	12698	201859	650052
Sale of iron sheets	Nil	143647	579848	1763
Receipts from hiring	175733	259485	253821	304398
Receipts from work shops /Service stations	987	21015	68305	107420
Profit before provision for reserve and taxes	313232	224064	1169197	390061

Source: Annual Report of the Kerala Agro Industries Corporation for the year 1972-73.

made a profit of nearly Rs. 4 lakhs though this was far below the gains in the previous year.

However in a major activity which is of vital concern to farmers viz., hire purchase and sale, the performance of the Corporation has been poor. The activities on this score were limited to Rs. 8 lakhs against over 126 lakhs during the previous year. Modest attempts have been made in making available farm inputs such as insecticides and pesticides valued at Rs. 13,000 and 3,440 metric tonnes of in sheets costing Rs. 60 lakhs. The repair and service facilities have been augmented by adding two minor workshops at Kottarakara and Sultan Battery and upgrading two minor workshops into major ones in addition to the existing 4 major workshops. As part of the programme for opening agro-service centres by unemployed engineers four candidates were trained. The fleet of hiring machines has been augmented to 56 numbers (33 tractors, 6 small size bull dozers and 17 power tillers).

Agricultural Credit:

3.20 With the formation of the Idikki Co-operative Bank, all the 11 districts in the State today have Central Co-operative Banks. The programme of reorganisation of Primary agricultural credit societies and strengthening them was continued successfully during this year and their number brought down to 1800 from 1842.

3.21 During the current year the Co-operatives advanced a total of Rs. 40 crores as short-term and medium-term loans Rs. 5 crores more than the Fourth Plan target of Rs. 35 crores. (See table 3.15). The short-term loans increased from 31 crores during last year to 35 crores this year while the medium-term loans showed a slight decline. Of the total members of the societies only 42% seem to have utilised the credit facilities. The average deposit per member is still low at Rs. 61. The financial operations of agricultural credit societies are given in detail in table 3.16.

3.22 Under Long term credit, 16 Land Development Schemes involving an outlay of Rs. 589.69 lakhs are under implementation. These schemes have got assistance from the Agricultural Refinance Corporation. Further 14 schemes have been sent to the A. R. C. for sanction. In addition, two schemes for development of fisheries involving an outlay of Rs. 137.50 lakhs and a scheme for development of poultry in Cannanore District costing Rs. 30.04 lakhs are also under implementation with the help of A. R. C.

3.23 The Rubber procurement scheme started in December 1971 with Central assistance has been continued this year also. Till 31-12-1973, 5036 tonnes of Rubber valued at Rs. 250.29 lakhs were procured under the Scheme.

TABLE 3.15

Selected Indicators on the Performance of Agricultural Credit Societies

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>Details</i>	<i>As on</i>		
		30-6-1971	30-6-1972	30-6-1973
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	No. of Societies	1888	1842	1800
2	No. of members (lakhs)	16.60	17.61	18.00
3	Paid up share capital (Rs. lakhs)	938.96	1114.71	1260.00
4	Statutory reserve	123.06	134.66	140.00
5	Other reserves	180.56	221.51	240.00
6	Deposits	937.54	1070.39	1100.00
7	Other borrowings	2643.38	3264.88	3500.00
8	Working capital	4823.50	5861.51	6240.00
9	Loans advanced during the year	3005.99	3623.69	..
	a. Short-term	2620.65	3107.39	3500.00
	b. Medium-term	385.34	516.29	500.00
10	Loans outstanding at the end of the year	3601.82	4299.08	4500.00
11	Loans overdue	1066.77	1278.70	1360.00
12	No. of societies that worked at profit	1052	977	900
13	Net profit for the year (Rs. lakhs)	138.26	113.75	100.00
14	No. of societies that worked at loss	757	846	900
15	Loss sustained (Rs. lakhs)	109.84	81.11	80.00
16	No. of societies without profit/loss	79	19	..

* The figures in column (5) are only estimates as final data are not yet available.

Source: Registrar of Co-operative Societies.

TABLE 3.16

Selected Indicators of the Credit Operations of the Agricultural Societies

Sl. No.	Details	As on		
		30-6-1971	30-6-1972	30-6-1973
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	Average membership per society	913	956	1000
2	Average share capital per society (Rs.)	49733	60516	70000
3	Average deposit per society (Rs.)	49657	58110	61000
4	Average deposit per member (Rs.)	57	61	61
5	Average working capital per society (Rs.)	255481	318215	366000
6	Average loans per member (Rs.)	181	206	222
7	Percentage of borrowing member to total member	40	42	42
8	Average loan advanced per advancing society (Rs.)	213039	243690	266000
	Average loan advanced per borrowing member (Rs.)	454	498	529
10	Percentage of overdue to outstandings	30.0	30.0	30.3

* The figures in column (5) are only estimates as final data are not yet available.

Source: Registrar of Co-operative Societies.

3.24 Further, the programme for assisting co-operatives for the establishment of agro based industries for processing is being continued with the finances made available by National Co-operative Development Corporation. So far 24 schemes involving a total cost of Rs. 150.72 lakhs have been prepared. Of these, 3 schemes, duly sanctioned, are now under implementation.

3.25 An inter-state Arecanut Marketing Federation has been formed (Karnataka and Kerala) for the benefit of arecanut growers in securing higher prices. The Federation has opened 6 collecting centres in the State.

3.26 As many as 14 schemes are implemented in the State by the Central Land Mortgage Bank with the financial assistance of the A. R. C. Of these, Development of Coffee Plantation in Wynad

37/725/MC.

(having 7 years duration) was commenced in 1968-69, wells and pump sets scheme for sugarcane in Chittoor in 1969-70, Cardamom Development in Wynad and High Ranges in 1970-71, Coconut Development Scheme for Kunnathur taluk in 1971-72 and the others were started in 1972-73. Most of the schemes started during the current year have 7 years duration. (For details See Appendix 3.4). Nearly Rs. 150 lakhs have been spent on these schemes till June 1973 benefiting an area of over 7000 hectares.

3.27 The Central Land Mortgage Bank advanced loans for land development to the tune of Rs. 249 lakhs in 1972-73 against Rs. 215 and Rs. 120 lakhs in 1971-72 and 1970-71 respectively. The lion's share of the loan is advanced for purposes like irrigation, land reclamation and horticultural development including coconut planting.

TABLE 3.17

Credit Operations of Primary Land Development Banks

<i>Details</i>	<i>1971-72 as on 30-6-1972</i>	<i>1972-73 as on 30-6-1973</i>
Number of banks	22	22
Membership—regular (Nos.)	65893	77254
Membership—nominal (Nos.)	18852	21934
Loans outstanding (Rs. '000)	95026	117247
Loans overdue	2448	5739
Borrowings drawn	27356	115399
Borrowings repaid	5719	10659
Loans advanced—number of members	19576	N. A.
Amount advanced (Rs. '000)	26842	29467
Deposits received (Rs. '000)	127	569
Deposits repaid (Rs. '000)	60	268

Source: Kerala Co-operative Central Land Mortgage Bank.

Small Farmer Development Agencies:

3.28 In the creation of Small Farmer Development Agencies in the districts of Quilon in September 1970 and of Cannanore in April 1971 a major organisational break-through was achieved in

developing institutional support to help the economic emancipation of the small farmers who were considered to have been "left behind" the mainstream of rural development. These agencies have been brought into existence with special responsibility to undertake programmes oriented to meet the specific needs of small farmers. The strategy adopted is to provide institutional support to small farmers in developing their resources as the existing institutions have not succeeded. Strengthening the co-operative structure, providing resource support for undertaking financial risky enterprises, help building common resources so that even the small farmer can enjoy the fruits of indivisible inputs such as irrigation, agricultural machinery etc., are some of the strategies followed. The Agencies succeeded in identifying 112 thousand farmers against the target of 100 thousand. Nearly 51 thousand members were enrolled in the Co-operatives (see table 3.14). Substantial support was given to developing production resources (106 dug wells, 5 deep tub wells, 48 filter points, 1419 pump sets, 21 community irrigation works, 7 soil conservation projects benefiting 717 hectares and 213 land development projects, in making available production inputs and establishing subsidiary enterprises (604 poultry, 6 duck farms and 1687 milch cattle and 41 piggery units). Institutions and organisations that support the activities of the small farmer were strengthened through managerial assistance to 143 co-operatives and financial support for godown construction to 39 co-operatives and 15 milk supply societies. Risk insurance coverage was provided to the milch units established. Risk fund of the Co-operatives was strengthened by granting Rs. 1360 thousand. A credit co-ordination committee involving the co-operatives, commercial banks and other financial institutions in the district was organised at Cannanore to channelise institutional credit. Similarly an Agricultural Development Co-operative Society was formed to undertake the supply and services of agricultural machinery in the Cannanore district. Since the inception of the SFDAs over Rs. 335 lakhs of credit was made available to small farmers of which the co-operatives accounted for Rs. 329 lakhs, and the rest shared by the commercial banks and other financial institutions especially Agro-Industries Corporation.

Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labour:

3.29 Comparable programmes with special orientation to the needs of marginal farmers and agricultural labour were initiated in Quilon district in December 1971 and in Cannanore district in January 1972. The operations of these agencies are limited to smaller areas—Kottarakara taluk in Quilon District and Kanhangad and Nileswar blocks of Cannanore district. Programmes were designed to help develop and utilise the main resource viz., human labour potential through rural works programmes, creation of

community assets as irrigation structures. Help was also rendered in developing the limited land resources through intensification. Over 70 thousand farmers were identified in this group and 4560 were made members of the co-operatives to enable them to secure assistance from financial institutions. Intensive techniques were demonstrated in 356 plots. Soil conservation works costing Rs. 3.55 lakhs and benefiting 160 hectares and 200 farmers and 8 road works costing Rs. 8.13 lakhs were taken up. Through the Co-operatives Rs. 6.53 lakhs of short term and Rs. 1.03 lakhs of medium term credit were made available.

TABLE 3.14

Implementation of Small Farmer Development and Marginal Farmer and Agricultural Labour Development programmes

	<i>Small Farmer Development Agency</i>			<i>Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labour Agency</i>	
	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1971-72	1972-73
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1 No. of participants indentified	15215	66694	29778	49276	21220
2 No. enrolled as members of co-operatives	14328	14625	21936	831	3729
3 No. of dug wells			106	..	13
No. of tube wells	..	..	5	..	..
No. of filter points	..	..	48	..	..
4 No. of pumpsets distributed		923	496	..	..
5 No. of other minor irrigation works executed	..	3	18	..	..
6 Units of milch cattle	..	13	1674	..	1
7 Units of poultry Birds	..	138	466	..	..
Ducks			6	..	..
8 No. of participants assisted under rural Artisans' Scheme	..	..	43	..	..
9 No. of participants assisted under Rural work	..	..	..	..	3030
10 Loans disbursed (Since inception)					
(a) Through Co-operatives (Co-operative year)					
1. Short terms ('000)		7270	16083	..	338
2. Medium-term	..	2593	5931	..	56
3. Long term	..	328	661	..	..
(b) Through commercial Banks					
Short term	..	..	235	..	..
Long term	..	..	395	..	..
(c) Agro Industries Corporation	..	..	12	..	..

Food Situation:

3.30 In 1973 the State passed through a very severe food crisis after a few years of moderate sufficiency. The public distribution system has been operating literally on a 'ship to mouth' existence as it was able to supply only 1/3 less around 50000 tonnes against 75000 tonnes of rice over the previous years. (See table 3.18). It is paradoxical that in an year of relatively enhanced supply from increased internal production and augmented supply through the public distribution system the State had to pass through the trauma of price inflation and shortage of an essential wage good as food grains.

TABLE 3.18

Distribution of Rice and Wheat through the Public Distribution System

<i>Month</i>	<i>Distribution of Rice (in Tonnes)</i>				<i>Distribution of wheat (in Tonnes)</i>			
	1970	1971	1972	1973	1970	1971	1972	1973
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
January	69041	55211	71164	77937	5526	4111	4506	3688
February	49592	53447	59334	66043	5076	3322	4127	4006
March	74376	62261	66287	77778	5315	3808	4381	3994
April	74202	72414	70180	79131	5104	3860	4216	1376
May	78880	69581	66872	63265	6184	4348	4837	11271
June	78335	77337	71558	50720	7439	5035	5712	31499
July	79553	87252	82630	53235	8143	5860	10905	36767
August	77167	85953	88067	53274	7453	6103	10652	36539
September	68935	66102	77752	57783	5977	5477	9115	19696
October	56706	68288	75555	50717	5313	5221	9142	24971
November	57244	72996	75135	50307	4849	3914	8927	20560
December	58298	72473	81937	82046	4706	4470	6994	3787
Total	822329	843315	886471	761694	71085	5529	83514	198154
Average per month	68527	70276	73872	63519	5924	4627	6959	16513

Source: Directorate of Civil Supplies.

3.31 The availability of food grains both rice and wheat put together, through the public distribution system and from internal production has been the highest during 1973 with 270 gms. per capita per day (See Table 3.19). In the case of rice there has been only a marginal decline of 4 gm. per capita per day which has been compensated by increased supply of wheat of 14 gm. per capita per day. The supply of rice in 1973 fell short of 1972 availability only by 31 thousand tonnes and this was made up by the increased supply of about 114 thousand tonnes of additional quantity of wheat. Similarly the supplies from internal production was also better though marginally by about 22,000 tonnes. Thus the management of food supplies under the command of the State Government was fairly well as is seen reflected in the availability described above. Razor edge situation was rendered even more serious by the sudden stoppage of rice moved through private trade channels. Kerala is dependent on private channels for its food-grains supplies, principally rice, to a substantial measure which is

TABLE 3.19

Availability of Food Grains in Kerala

	1970	1971	1972	1973
1 Population as on 1st April in lakhs	211.87	213.47	218.38	223.40
2 Rice available from internal production in '000 tonnes	1227	1298	1352	1376
3 Rice imported on State Government account in '000 tonnes	704	747	774	720
4 Wheat distributed through public distribution system in '000 tonnes	71.1	55.5	83.5	198.2
5 Import of rice through private trade reckoned in '000 tonnes	400	450	500	Nil
6 Per capita availability of rice per day in gms. (internal production and State account)	234	246	250	246
7 Availability of wheat per capita per day in gm.	9	7	10	24
8 Availability of food grains per capita per day in gm.	243	253	260	270
9 Availability of rice through private trade per capita per day in gm.	52	58	63	Nil
10 Total availability of food grains per capita per day in gm.	295	311	323	270

TABLE 3.20

Imports of Rice

<i>Year/Month</i>	<i>Quantity of rice imported</i>
(1)	(2)
1967	6.24 lakh tonnes
1969	9.05 „
1970	7.04 „
1971	7.47 „
1972	7.74 „
1973 January	76,883 tonnes
February	49,097 „
March	81,558 „
April	73,483 „
May	52,168 „
June	41,163 „
July	40,300 „
August	42,413 „
September	39,025 „
October	40,910 „
November	70,058 „
December	1,12,808 „
Total	7,19,886 „

Source: Directorate of Civil Supplies.

reckoned at 5-6 lakh tonnes annually. The restrictions on movement of rice from one State to the other suddenly dried up the sources of supply. Subsequent lightening up of the embargo on the State to State barter deals in foodgrains together with the inability of the Government of India and their agencies to replenish the stock worsened the situation. The import of rice on State account had shown a decline of 50 thousand tonnes over the past year (See Table 3.20). In the peculiar context of Kerala the private trade has been playing a very useful and critical role in making available the much needed foodgrains. Unless the Central Sector agencies fill the gap caused by the disappearance of the private agency a repetition of the sad experience of 1973 in the ensuing year cannot be totally precluded.

3.32 The Government of Kerala have been operating a massive distribution system (See table 3.21) of essential commodities such as rice, wheat, sugar and to a limited extent cloth and kerosene. The system covered 3556 thousand families and 9400 institutions. The distribution is carried on through 11185 retail shops of which co-operatives account for 3227 shops, spread over the length and breadth of the State. Food grains are supplied to the retail shops through a net work of 22 F. C. I. sub depots and 240 wholesale depots. Except Idikki and Malappuram the F. C. I. handles the wholesale trade in foodgrains for the Government in all the districts.

TABLE—3.21

Public Distribution system of essential commodities in Kerala

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>Unit</i>	1972	1973
1. <i>No. of Ration Cards and Permits (as on 1st April)</i>			
(a) Ration Cards for Families	No.	35,29,569	35,56,231
(b) Ration permits for institutions	No.	10,522	9,423
2. No. of F. C. I. sub depots	No.	21	22
3. <i>No. of wholesale shops</i>			
(a) Co-operatives	No.	26	29
(b) Others	No.	212	211
(c) Total wholesale shops	No.	238	240
4. <i>No. of retail shops</i>			
(a) Co-operatives	No.	3,526	3,227
(b) Others	No.	7,698	7,958
(c) Total	No.	11,224	11,185
5. Quantity of coarse clothes distributed	'000 metres	Not distributed	15,469
6. Wheat products distributed	M. Tonnes	46,868	45,490
7. Sugar	"	NA	NA
8. Kerosene	"	NA	1,28,558

Source: Directorate of Civil Supplies
NA: Not available

In addition to foodgrains (rice and wheat) the public distribution system handled 15469 thousand metres of cloth, 45490 tonnes of wheat products and over one lakh twentyeight thousand tonnes of kerosene. Each household is allowed foodgrains at the rate of two units for adults and one unit for non-adults.

Procurement of paddy:

3.33 In order to supplement the supplies from Government of India and its agencies, the State Government have been undertaking the procurement of paddy from farmers who have the marketable surplus. During 1973 the procurement showed a marginal improvement of 2500 tonnes of paddy over the previous year (See Table 3.22).

TABLE—3.22

Procurement of Paddy					(tonnes)
<i>Month</i>	1970	1971	1972	1973	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	
January	9781	1686	5626	2517.3	
February	27923	17445	23903	11950.0	
March	22793	31018	20186	22197.6	
April	4317	2986	3811	5084.4	
May	2774	3103	2581	2039.8	
June	2526	1805	835	1096.6	
July	835	647	324	166.9	
August	946	672	141	322.4	
September	13498	11491	4036	2820.6	
October	27319	24161	18479	26301.8	
November	8915	8100	7829	13602.3	
December	2916	2614	3495	5540.0	
Total	124543	105728	91244	93639.7	
In terms of rice (2/3 of paddy)	83028	70485	60829	62426	
Availability from Internal production	1104300	1168200	1216800	1238790	
Procurement as proportion of availability from internal production in per cent	7.52	6.03	5.00	5.04	

Source: Directorate of Civil Supplies.

Land Reforms:

3.34 The Kerala Land Reforms Act 1963 as amended by a series of Acts of 1966, 1969, 1971 and 1972 confers full ownership on the tenants in respect of the lands in their possession and bring them into direct relationship with the State by abolition of all intermediary rights. It is estimated that there were about 25 lakh tenanted holdings and four lakh hutment dwellings in the State in 1966-67. The work relating to the actual conferment of the landlords' rights on the tenants as well as 'Kudikidappu' rights to the hutment dwellers has made substantial progress. The ceiling provisions were brought into force with effect from 1-1-1970. The ceiling area has been fixed as 5 standard acres (7.5 ordinary acres) in the case of an adult unmarried person or a family consisting of sole surviving member and 10 standard acres (15 ordinary acres) for a family consisting of two or more members (increased by one standard acre for each member in excess of five). No family in any circumstance can hold more than 20 ordinary acres.

3.35 An optimistic estimate places the surplus land in the State at 60,000 hectares. However the statements submitted till the end of December 1973 reveal a surplus of not more than 26,520 hectares. Out of this, 5867 hectares have been ordered to be surrendered while the take-over of 4552 hectares of land was completed till the end of 1973. Of the land taken over, 642 hectares were distributed among 1930 landless labourers, including 801 scheduled castes and 38 scheduled tribe persons. The creation of the Taluk Land Boards under the Kerala Land Reforms (Amendment) Act of 1972 would make possible the determination of the excess lands at taluk level in a more realistic manner.

3.36 With a view to meeting the land hunger of the Working Class, the State Government distributes revenue puramboke land to landless workers. The puramboke land available for distribution in the State as a whole is estimated at 1.56 lakh hectares. Out of this, a total of 1.17 lakh hectares has been assigned to 2.84 lakhs farmers. Though 39 thousand hectares of puramboke land are still available with Government, the land fit for redistribution for cultivation purposes would be only of the order of 30 thousand hectares.

3.37 The total number of persons who have become owners of land as a result of both land assignment by the Government and implementation of the Land Reforms Act at the end of December 1973 was 7.70 lakhs. The peasants and hutment dwellers who have become land owners on account of land reforms numbered 4.86 lakhs. 2.49 lakh certificates of purchase have been issued to persons till the end of December 1973. The over-all progress in respect of land reforms upto the end of 1973 shows that out of 11.59

lakhs persons (tenants and hutment dwellers) who put in claims, 7.30 lakh applications (63%) have been disposed of.

Animal Husbandry:

3.38 The livestock census 1972 records a stationary bovine population against considerable increase in the number of goats and poultry which went up from 11.89 lakhs to 14.68 lakhs and from 99.09 lakhs to 122.07 lakhs respectively in the period 1966—1972. The former registered an increase of 23.47 percent and the latter 23.19 percent. On the basis of the census data for every 1000 people in the State the animal position in 1972 was 153 bovines, 67 goats, 6 pigs and 560 poultry. The cows and buffaloes in milk figured 32 while the hens and ducks alone 294 per 1000 people. Though the census data suggest a stupendous growth in the population of goats, its impact on the rural population seems to have been not very considerable unlike in the case of poultry for which massive efforts are being made.

3.39 While the aggregate bovine population over the years 1966 to 1972 stood almost stable, there have been considerable qualitative and structural improvements in the stock. The male cattle over 3 years declined from 5.20 lakhs to 3.92 lakhs—a fall of about 25 percent. On the other hand, the breeding cows over 3 years moved up from 12.10 lakhs to 12.87 lakhs, registering an increase of 6 percent. The cows in milk increased from 4.83 lakhs to 6.06 lakhs the rise over the years being 25 percent. As many as 47 percent of the breeding stock of cows over 3 years were in milk in 1972 compared to only 40 percent in 1966 and 1961. The higher proportion of cows in milk in 1972 could presumably be attributed to the upgrading of stock which obviously reduces the traditional time interval between lactations. The livestock census data (details given in Appendix) however, do not throw any light on the strength of the cross-bred and improved stock of cattle in the State.

3.40 The Animal Husbandry Department provided 1.95 lakh artificial inseminations and 0.25 lakh castrations in the State in 1972-73, as against 1.56 lakhs in all in the previous year. About 5.29 lakh animals were slaughtered in 1972 as against 5.23 lakhs in 1971. The municipalities which account for 11.4 percent of the total population of the State covered 54 percent of the slaughtered animals. The annual movement of the bovine population from and into Kerala during 1971 has recorded the incoming animals at 5.12 lakhs and the outgoing animals at 0.30 lakh.

3.41 The Indo-Swiss Project, a unique example of international co-operation in the field of modern methods of animal husbandry and dairying, has been able to evolve a new breed of cross-bred Swiss

brown suitable for milk and meat. The Swiss brown cross cows now popular with the farmers of high range regions of Idikki are reported to be good for the plains also. The experience in the Intensive Cattle Development Project, Mavelikkara is that the Swiss brown cross is capable of yielding higher quantity of milk than the local nondescript breeds. During the lactation period more than 20 per cent of the cows have given above 10 litres of milk a day while 60 per cent with the average type of farmers yielded 6 to 10 litres a day.

3.42 Side by side with the efforts of the Indo-Swiss Project a massive cross breeding programme has been initiated in the State under the auspices of the Dairy Development Department. The programme is under execution since 1972. Added to this, a rural dairy extension service too is now started to advise the farmers on fodder development and scientific management of the cattle. The impact of the two programmes will be felt in full only after four to five years.

3.43 In 1972-73, the Dairy Department operated 5 dairy plants and 10 chilling plants in the State which have a total capacity to handle 54000 litres/day. The total quantity of milk handled in the departmental plants stood at 13.04 million litres. Assuming 300 days as the normal working of a plant, the dairy plants and chilling plants in the State could be well reckoned to have utilised 80 per cent of their capacity.

Fisheries:

3.44 The fishing industry in Kerala had mixed fortunes in 1973. While fish production in the State remained stagnant, the export earning therefrom rose sharply and reaching an all time record. Lured by the prawn export business, monopoly houses like the Tatas, the Birlas, Union Carbide and Indian Tobacco have now entered the field of fisheries in a big way. Their activities off the coast of Kerala are naturally viewed with grave concern lest it should snuff out the medium and small units who have pioneered the development of the fishing industry in the State from scratch to take off stage. The Kerala Fisheries Corporation conceived as an organisation to undertake deep sea fishing and other fishing and processing operations in a comprehensive manner is yet to make any impression in this regard. The working of the Corporation as reflected in its continuous losses has been far from satisfactory and the efforts to streamline the activities and management of the Corporation have hardly borne fruit. The working of the fishing boats linking production with marketing under the aegis of the Agricultural Refinance Corporation at Pudiappa-Pudiangadi and Vypeen, however, provide a silver lining in the cloud.

3.45 The aggregate marine fish production, as provisionally estimated by the CMFRI in 1973 stood at 4.2 lakh tonnes as against 1.1 million tonnes at the all-India level, the State contributing 38 percent of the national fish production from the sea. The estimate of total fish production made out by the State Fisheries Department in 1972-73 was 4.22 lakh tonnes, out of which the marine fish production alone was placed at 4.03 lakh tonnes. Compared to 1971-72, the inland fish production in 1972-73 was about 4400 tonnes (29 percent) higher while the marine fish production declined by 2800 tonnes (less than 1 percent); the over all fish production remained, however, almost stagnant. The total value of fish production was estimated at Rs. 39.53 crores in 1972-73 as against Rs. 34.25 crores in the previous year.

3.46 Out of the total marine landing in the State, oil sardine formed the most predominant species with 99.68 thousand tonnes (24.76 percent) in 1972-73 followed by mackerel 70.43 thousand tonnes (17.49 percent) and prawns 69.58 thousand tonnes (17.28 percent). According to the Departmental statistics, the proportion of oil sardine during 1971-72 and 1972-73 has been much low compared to the previous two years. The stock of this species is susceptible to wide fluctuations and it has a marked impact on the total fish production in the State. Mackerel is prone to less fluctuations than oil sardine. The landings of prawns have showed an increasing trend. The data in respect of the last four years show a gentle dip in prawn landings in 1971-72. The data on landings are presented in Table 3.23.

TABLE—3.23

Fish Production in Kerala*(Quantity in '000 tonnes)*

<i>Species</i>	1972-23	1971 72	<i>Changes over the year</i>	
			<i>Actual</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
I. Marine Fish:				
(i) Oil Sardines	99.68	93.60	+6.08	+6.49
(ii) Mackerel	70.43	71.12	+0.69	-0.97
(iii) Prawns	69.58	58.31	+11.27	+19.32
(iv) Other fish	162.97	182.43	-19.46	-10.66
Total Marine fish	402.66	405.46	-2.80	-0.69
II. Inland Fish:	19.42	15.00	+4.42	+29.46
All Fish (I+II)	422.08	420.46	+1.64	+0.39

3.47 Oil sardines were priced on the shore at 41 paise/Kg in 1972-73 as against 37 ps/Kg in 1971-72. The price of mackerel stood steady at 89 ps/Kg during the two years. Prawns were priced at 204 ps/Kg in 1972-73 compared to 181 ps/Kg in 1971-72 (average price). The much favoured large and medium size prawns were quoted much higher than the average.

3.48 The 1972-73, the vessel statistics show that 1294 boats and trawlers were in operation in the Public Sector in Kerala. Of these, 313 boats were below 30 ft. length, 834 were between 30—35 ft., 143 between 36—40 ft. and 4 above 40 ft. During the year 64 boats were constructed in the State sector through the Kerala Fisheries Corporation as against 48 in 1971-72. The boats constructed in 1972-73 were of the 32 ft. size.

The five boat building yards of the Kerala Fisheries Corporation had been very much under utilised during the past few years for want of adequate orders for mechanised boats.

3.49 The State had in 1972-73 twenty-seven ice plants including refrigeration plants in the Public Sector. These plants together had 370 tonnes ice production capacity per day; the cold storage facilities comprised nearly 700 tonnes and frozen fish storage over 1400 tonnes. The ice and freezing plants managed by the State Fisheries Corporation were grossly under utilised; the utilisation in respect of ice production had been 42 percent in 1972-73 as against 39 percent in 1971-72 and 12 percent in respect of frozen fish handled compared to 17 percent in the previous year.

3.50 The total number of fishermen co-operatives in Kerala remained almost firm at 1035 in 1972-73 compared to 1034 in 1971-72. However, there had been some structural changes. While the credit societies declined from 192 in 1971-72 to 176 in 1972-73, the Malsya Ulpadaka Co-operative Societies increased from 825 to 841 over the year. The number of fish marketing societies too moved up from 16 to 17. The MUCS had a total membership of 71987 in 1972-73 as against 71007 in the previous year. The aggregate paid up share capital of the societies stood at Rs. 36.13 lakhs in 1972-73, registering an increase of Rs. 2.96 lakhs (9 percent) over 1971-72. The details are provided in Table 3.24.

TABLE—3.24

Fishermen Co-operatives in Kerala

Category	1972-23			1971-72		
	No. of Society	Member ship	Paid up share capital (Rs. in lakhs)	No. of Society	Member ship	Paid up share capital (Rs. in lakhs)
Credit Societies	176	30384	6.42	192	41611	5.97
MUCS	841	71987	20.33	825	71007	20.50
Marketing	17	692	9.07	16	413	6.39
Federation	1	10	0.31	1	10	0.31
Total	1035	X	36.13	1034	X	33.17

3.51 The mechanised fishing projects organised in a co-operative way under financial assistance by the Agricultural Refinance Corporation at Pudiappa-Puthiangadi and Vypeen are faring satisfactorily. The new attempt to link production with marketing under the technical expertise provided by the Department has not only benefited the producer-fishermen but also helped prompt and painless collection of dues. The co-operative mechanised fishing programme is now being extended to Anjengo in Trivandrum District.

3.52 Work on the first stage of the Vizhinjam fishing harbour is nearing completion. A temporary jetty is now being installed so that the harbour facilities could soon be made use of for fishing operations. The harbour projects at Neendakara, Bepore and Moplah Bay are in different stages of construction.

3.53 The fishing industry in Kerala has been supporting a prosperous trade in the export of fish products. Out of the total national exports of fish products of 38903 tonnes valued at Rs. 59.72 crores in 1972-73, Kerala accounted for 25797 tonnes (66.31 percent) valued at Rs. 41.97 crores (70.28 percent). The year 1971-72 had recorded for Kerala 21892 tonnes (61.62 percent) of sea food exports earning Rs. 33.70 crores of foreign exchange (75.64 percent). Frozen prawns provided the principal item of export. Exports of marine products from India during 1973, according to the Marine Products Export Development Authority, attained an all-time high of 48,785 tonnes, valued at Rs. 79.58 crores registering an increase of 27.47 percent in terms of quantity and 36.90 percent in terms of value over the previous record of 38,271 tonnes valued at Rs. 58.13 crores in 1972.

Forests:

3.54. The total area under forests in the State, according to official records, is 10.55 lakh hectares. But the actual extent of forests now available is estimated to be around 9.40 lakh hectares, i.e., 11 percent less than the official record. It constitutes about 24 percent of the aggregate area of the State. Of the existing forests, as much as 87.5 percent are covered by the natural forests, the rest is man made. The currently exploitable forest area in the State is 76.6 percent compared to 63.8 percent at the national level.

3.55 The total forest area in the State includes the erstwhile private forests of Malabar and the forests held by large plantation companies. These have been taken over by Government recently without paying any compensation. The rational utilisation and development of the entire forest land of the State is being examined by a Committee appointed by the Government in early 1973. The suitability of the nationalised private forests for various purposes is separately assessed by a special officer. A standing committee of officials drawn from the Agriculture, Forest, Irrigation and Survey Departments will fix the crop pattern and earmark the lands for various purposes. According to the Forest Department, there would be about 40,000 hectares of arable forest land available for distribution to the landless workers.

3.56 The provisional estimate of forest plantations in Kerala in 1972-73 was 1.06 lakh hectares as against 1.04 lakh hectares in 1971-72, registering an increase of 1.92 percent over the year. (The estimate is exclusive of the plantations raised by the erstwhile owners of the nationalised private forests of Malabar). The softwood plantations went up from 16,685 hectares to 17,872 hectares, while the eucalyptus plantations from 23,439 hectares to 23,705 hectares, teak from 55,557 hectares to 55,771 hectares and cashew from 3,150 hectares to 3355 hectares. Species-wise areas under forest plantations are given in appendix.

3.57 The total growing stock both in the Government forests and the vested forests is estimated to be 185 million cubic metres of wood, 4.6 million tonnes of air dry reeds and 1.8 million tonnes of air dry bamboos.

3.58 The out-turn of major forest produce such as timber and firewood registered appreciable increase in 1972-73 compared to the previous year. Production of round timber increased from 493,710 m³ to 509,400 m³ the increase over the year being 3.2 percent. The out-turn of firewood went up from 193,704 tonnes to 253,269 tonnes registering an increase of 30.8 percent. However, production of other forest produce like round poles, charcoal, ivory and sandalwood declined by considerable margins. The data relating to the out-turn of forest produce in 1972-73 are provided in appendix. The

gross receipts from forests which stood at Rs. 1065.21 lakhs in 1971-72 declined to Rs. 1050.40 lakhs in 1972-73 manifesting a marginal decrease of 1.4 per cent over the year. While the sale proceeds of firewood and charcoal and other forest produce increased by Rs. 9.70 lakhs (1.6%) over the previous year, receipts from sale of timber went down by Rs. 24.51 lakhs (2.4%).

3.59 Preliminary steps have been taken to set up a Forest Industrial Plantation Corporation in the State with the assistance of the Agricultural Refinance Corporation with a view to promoting the supply of raw materials like softwood for timber based industries.

CHAPTER 4

PLANTATIONS

Rubber, cardamom, tea and coffee—the major plantation crops of Kerala—occupy an area of over 3 lakh hectares or about 10.5 percent of the State's aggregate cropped area. The last three items account for about one-fifth of the State's foreign exchange earnings. The natural rubber produced in the State is consumed in the country.

4.2 While tea production on the whole manifested a rising trend, the market for the same was going down mostly as a result of trade manoeuvres. A large chunk of the world's production of tea and its market are still controlled by a small group of powerful business magnates. Tea prices at Cochin in 1973 ruled much lower than in the previous year and this was mainly due to the trade stalemate between India and Sudan which lasted for the major part of the year. The sale and prices of natural rubber have however picked up significantly thanks to the reduced availability of synthetic rubber in the world market.

4.3 About 2.65 lakh workers are employed in rubber, coffee and tea plantations in Kerala. Of this, the rubber plantations account for 1.45 lakh, coffee 49 thousand and tea 71 thousand workers.

Rubber:

4.4 Among the plantation crops in Kerala, rubber occupies the pride of place. It covers over 60 percent of the aggregate plantation area in the State and 92 percent of the total area under rubber in the country. The area under rubber has been steadily going up in the past. In 1970-71 it stood at 2.03 lakh hectares at the all India level. In 1972-73 it reached 2.12 lakh hectares. The improved varieties covered 1.37 lakh hectares, or 65 percent of the total area. The rubber plantations in Kerala extended over about 1.94 lakh hectares in 1972-73, (1.88 lakh hectares in 1970-71 and 1.89 lakh hectares in 1971-72) the small holdings forming about 1.42 lakh hectares (73 percent).

4.5 The state-wise distribution of area under rubber during 1972-73 is given in Table 4.1.

TABLE—4.1
State-wise distribution of area under rubber (1972-73) *
(Area in hectares)

State	Total area	Holdings		Estate	
		No. of Units	Area	No. of Units	Area
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Kerala	194476	116597	141911	547	52565
Tamil Nadu	10979	2803	4400	48	6579
Karnataka	5997	219	441	15	5556
Andaman and Katchal islands	556	..	..	4	556
Others	57	5	27	1	30
Total	212065	119624	146779	615	65286

* Financial year. The area under rubber in Kerala estimated for the agricultural year by the State Bureau of Economics and Statistics was 1.96 lakh hectares.

4.6 Production of natural rubber in India during 1972-73 was 112,364 tonnes compared to 101,010 tonnes in 1971-72, the increase in production over the year being 11,354 tonnes (11.24 per cent). The estimate of production of natural rubber in Kerala stood at 91,948 tonnes in 1972-73 as against 88,929 tonnes in 1971-72, registering an increase of 3.39 percent over the year. The output of synthetic and reclaimed rubber was, on the other hand, lower than the production in the previous year. The consumption of all rubber in India during 1972-73 marked 151,607 tonnes—natural rubber 104,028 tonnes, synthetic rubber 32,913 tonnes and reclaimed rubber 14,666 tonnes. While the total consumption of rubber went up by 2,172 tonnes (1.45 per cent), the consumption of synthetic and reclaimed rubber together fell by about 5,402 tonnes (10.20 percent).

4.7 The data on consumption of rubber in India during the last three years are given in Table 4.2.

TABLE—4.2

Consumption of rubber in India*(in tonnes)*

<i>Year</i>	<i>Consumption of natural rubber</i>	<i>Consumption of synthetic rubber</i>	<i>Consumption of reclaimed rubber</i>	<i>Total consumption</i>	<i>Production of natural rubber</i>	<i>Gap between total consumption and production of natural rubber</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1970-71	87237	33160	14348	134745	92171	42574
1971-72	96454	37209	15772	149435	101010	48425
1972-73	104028	32913	14666	151607	112364	39243

4.8 The total consumption of natural and synthetic rubber during the eight months from April to November 1973 registered an increase of 8.8 percent over the same period during 1972. The monthly statistics published by the Rubber Board revealed a 25 percent increase in the consumption of natural rubber while the consumption of synthetic rubber declined by 36 per cent during these months. The fall in the consumption of synthetic rubber precipitated by the drastic cut in world production is mainly due to the oil crisis.

4.9 The short supply of synthetic rubber and the consequent increase in the price of natural rubber in the world market and India's efforts to export some rubber caused a spurt in the rubber price in the country towards the end of 1973. The State Trading Corporation which had been entrusted with the export of 5000 tonnes of natural rubber during 1973-74 exported 1445 tonnes till the middle of December 1973.

4.10 The Plantation Corporation of Kerala had under it 6897 hectares of rubber plantations in March 1973, of which the tapped area covered 4243 hectares and the yield is estimated at 2725 tonnes in 1972-73.

Cardamom:

4.11 Occupying about 47,500 hectares, cardamom constitutes the second major plantation crop of Kerala and accounts for 62 percent of the all India acreage Karnataka and Tamil Nadu are the other two states that grow cardamom, the former with 23,600 hectares and the latter with 5,400 hectares. Between 1971-72 and 1972-73

the estimated production of cardamom in India declined from 3600 tonnes to 3100 tonnes—a fall of 14 per cent. Kerala continues to account for 42 per cent of the total cardamom production in 1972-73 also.

4.12 The estimate of cardamom area and production is given in Table 4.3.

TABLE—4.3

All India Final Estimate of Cardamom

State	Area (Thousand hectares)		Production (Thousand tonnes)	
	1972-73	1971-72	1972-73	1971-72 [@]
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Kerala	47.5	47.5	1.3	1.5
Karnataka	23.6	24.0	1.2	1.5
Tamil Nadu	5.4	5.3	0.6	0.6
All India	76.5	76.8	3.1	3.6

[@]Fully revised estimates for Kerala and Tamil Nadu and final estimates for Karnataka

Tea:

4.13 Tea, the leading plantation crop of India, is cultivated in an area of 37,300 hectares in Kerala, which forms 10.4 per cent of the total tea area in the country. While the area under tea for the country as a whole has steadily been increasing, the acreage in Kerala has registered a fall. Tea planters in the State are not keen about systematic replanting of the old and uneconomic plantations; actually a good number of tea gardens are being abandoned. The tea industry does not utilise in full the amount set apart for subsidies for replantation.

4.14 In March 1972, there were 12,999 tea estates in the country as a whole; out of this as many as 4000 estates (30.8 per cent) were located in Kerala. The number of tea estates in the State has been steadily increasing while the total area showed more or less a declining trend. This situation suggests that the existing estates are being split into smaller units and presumably their ownership changed. The number of tea estates in Kerala in 1971 was only 3032. In 1970 it was still less at 2629. Comparatively, the tea estates in Kerala are on an average one-third the size of

the estates at the all India level—9 hectares as against 28 hectares in 1972. The provisional estimate of the area under tea in 1972 stood at 37348 hectares compared to 37,271 hectares in 1971 and 37,554 hectares in 1970; the change over the years, though marginal indicated a downward trend. For all India, the position was 358,420 hectares in 1972 as against 356,516 hectares in 1971 and 354,133 hectares in 1970 registering a marginal increase during the years. The available data on the size distribution of the tea estates in Kerala are given in Appendix 4.1.

4.15 The estimate of national production of tea showed an increasing trend. From 418,516 tonnes in 1970 it went up to 433,322 tonnes in 1971. In 1972 production, according to provisional estimate, further increased to 449,872 tonnes. The 1973 crop is expected to be around 469,000 tonnes. Production figures for the State during these years moved up from 42,763 tonnes in 1970 to 43,012 tonnes, in 1971 and 43,069 tonnes in 1972. The estimate for 1973 is 45,000 tonnes. The State's share of the national crop stood at 9.57 per cent in 1972 as against 9.93 per cent in 1971 and 10.22 per cent in 1970.

4.16 The average yield per hectare registered a rising trend. The mean productivity of tea per hectare in Kerala was estimated at 1153 kg. in 1972 compared to 1154 kg. in 1971 and 1139 kg. in 1970. The All India figures stood at 1255 kg. in 1972, 1215 kg. in 1971 and 1182 kg. in 1970. The data showing area under tea, production and yield per hectare are given in Appendix 4.2.

4.17 In almost all the tea producing States of the Indian Union, there has been a marked fall in the employment. While for the country as a whole, the labour employed declined from 9.80 lakhs in 1958 to 7.60 lakhs in 1970, (22 per cent) for Kerala, the decline was from 98 thousand in 1958 to 71 thousand in 1970 (28 per cent). The average productivity of tea per worker was estimated at 601 kg. in 1970 compared to 551 kg. at the national level.

Coffee:

4.18 The three southern States of Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu account for 138,593 hectares or 99.4 per cent of the total coffee area in the country, the share of Kerala was 32,855 hectares (23.6 per cent). While Arabica formed the major species at the national level, Robusta constituted the principal species grown in Kerala. The 1972-73 estimate of area under coffee in the State showed an increase of 1796 hectares (5.5 per cent) over the previous year.

4.19 The large and small holdings as on 31-3-1972 at the all India level were 51,661, out of which the small holdings (10 hectares and below) accounted for 49,791 (96.4 per cent). The number of holdings in Kerala stood at 21,394; the small holdings figured as much as 21,134 (98.8 per cent). The average size of the coffee estates compared to the tea gardens is very small. At the national level, it remained at 2.70 hectares as against 1.41 hectares in respect of Kerala.

4.20 All India estimates of coffee production showed wide fluctuations. A record crop of 110,231 tonnes was harvested in 1970-71. However in 1971-72 the production declined to 69,000 tonnes. The crop estimated for 1972-73 at 91,000 tonnes marked an improvement over the previous year. The estimate of crop in Kerala was placed at 13,574 tonnes in 1970-71 followed by 14,106 tonnes in 1971-72. The estimate for 1972-73 was 14,916 tonnes. While the average yield per hectare attained an all time high of 808 kg. in 1970-71 followed by 495 kg. in 1971-72 at the all India level, the yield of coffee in Kerala was about 430 kg. per hectare in 1970-71 and 1971-72.

4.21 According to the Reserve Bank of India's assessment of the economic performance of selected plantation companies in the country, the gross profit as percentage of total capital employed in 134 tea companies was 8.7 in 1969-70 compared to 7.4 in 1968-69. In the earlier years, it stood, however, higher at 11.4 in 1967-68 and 10.0 in 1966-67. The returns from coffee plantations expressed as a ratio of gross profits to total capital employed are estimated as 16.2 per cent in 1969-70 as against 8.0 per cent in the previous year. For rubber plantations, the ratio stood at 13.8 in 1969-70 compared to 10.7 in 1968-69, the returns for rubber were the highest at 17.0 in 1966-67.

INDUSTRY AND POWER

Kerala was spared the ill effects of erratic monsoon and consequent power shortage which plagued the neighbouring States, but the overall increase in the prices of industrial raw materials and bottlenecks in their availability had its impact in this State also. Other chronic ailments like low productivity, labour unrest, credit shortage and transportation difficulties continue to afflict the industrial economy of the State. Hence the problem of unused capacity has assumed serious proportions. The inflationary trend prevalent in the economy make it difficult to mobilise the required financial resources for capital formation. Reasonable stability in prices is therefore a pre-requisite for bringing about a higher level of investment. The productive base of the State's economy needs rapid expansion to sustain and expand employment.

5.2 The State is making earnest efforts at bringing about a structural change in the economy by making adequate investment in the medium and large scale industries. The major difficulty faced by the State in the setting up of large industries is the lack of economically viable projects. It is this drawback that makes it difficult for the State to attract adequate institutional finance for financing the industries. Attempts are being made to overcome these difficulties with the help of institutions like Kerala State Industrial Development Corporation and the Kerala Industrial and Technical Consultancy Organisation. Besides the several units sponsored by the Kerala State Industrial Development Corporation new units such as a wagon factory and a switch equipment factory are under consideration. Expansion schemes in many of the government owned and government sponsored industries, central sector units and joint sector units are under way. The Government have decided to start four new sugar mills in the districts of Trivandrum, Idikki, Calicut and Cannanore. During the course of the year 1973 the Government of India have issued eight industrial licences and twenty-one letters of intent for starting new units for the manufacture of automobile tyres, paper, razor blades, polythene sacks, refractories, silicon metal typewriters, scooters etc. The work relating to the Cochin Shipyard Project is progressing satisfactorily. The foundation stone for the Rs. 65 crores newsprint project, which is expected to

be commissioned in 1976, has recently been laid. A letter of intent has been granted for setting up of a trawler building yard in Kerala. The Palghat Precision Instruments Factory is expected to start production at the end of 1974 with Japanese collaboration. The State-owned Kerala Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited at Alleppey will go into production shortly. This unit has been designed to meet one-third of the annual requirements of drugs of the State Health Services Department.

5.3 Though the Government is making earnest attempts at solving the problems relating to the traditional industries of the State such as coir, cashew, handloom, tiles etc., they continue to be intractable. A comprehensive scheme of development for coir industry has been drawn up and approved by the Government of India. The cashew industry continue to suffer from chronic raw nut shortage and the tile industry is hard hit by sluggish demand for finished products.

5.4 In order to accelerate the growth of small scale industries in the State, special concessions are being offered for entrepreneurs willing to set up units in the most backward districts like Alleppey, Cannanore and Malappuram. Industries set up since 1-10-1970 were eligible for a capital subsidy of ten per cent. This assistance has been raised to fifteen per cent on 1-3-1973. The various incentives include the establishment of development plots, financial assistance on liberalised terms, concessions in respect of stamp duty and sales tax and supply of equipment and machinery on hire purchase through financial institutions.

5.5 The State has launched several detailed investigations for exploitation of economic mineral deposits in different parts of the State.

5.6 Kerala is fortunate in possessing a large hydel potential. The State is trying to utilise this potential to the maximum extent. While projects like Idikki and Kuttiadi are being implemented, the State has also obtained sanction for new generation schemes like Silent Valley, Idamalayar, and Idikki second stage. The installed capacity in the Kerala power grid by the end of 1972-73 was 621.5 M. W. The State is now rendering substantial assistance to neighbouring States like Tamil Nadu to reduce their power deficit.

5.7 The total number of factories in the State fell from 3040 in 1970 to 3024 at the end of 1971. A district-wise distribution of working factories at the end of 1970 and 1971 is given in Table 5.1. While the number of factories in the Ernakulam and Palghat

districts rose by 20 and 11 respectively, there was a decrease of 25 factory units in the Trichur district and 10 factories in the Cannanore district during the course of the year 1971.

TABLE—5.1

Sl. No.	District	No. of Working factories at end of	
		1970	1971
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	Trivandrum	157	155
2	Quilon	444	447
3	Alleppey	267	261
4	Kottayam	299	290
5	Ernakulam	415	435
6	Trichur	557	532
7	Palghat	258	269
8	Kozhikode	361	363
9	Cannanore	282	272
Total		3040	3024

5.8 An industry-wise distribution of working factories and persons employed therein as on 31-12-1971 is given in Appendix 5.1. In 1971 Trichur, Alleppey and Eranakulam districts showed a decrease in the number of factory workers compared to the previous year, while the remaining districts showed slight increase in this respect. However, no appreciable change in the pattern of employment was noticed during 1971. Agro-based industries continue to dominate the industrial scene in Kerala. These industries are characterised by low productivity and low wages. The data relating to average daily earnings of factory workers in some of the major factory industries in the State for the year 1971 are given in Appendix 5.2.

Joint Stock Companies:

5.9 The total number of joint stock companies as on 31-3-1973 was 1159 compared to 1116 in the previous year. Of this 352 are public companies, and 807 private companies. The net increase of joint stock companies was only 43 in 1972-73 (3 public and 40

private) as against 58 companies in 1971-72. The total paid up capital of joint stock companies rose from Rs. 97.30 crores in 1971-72 to Rs. 109.44 crores in 1972-73. Out of the total increase of Rs. 12.14 crores in the paid up capital of public and private limited companies together during 1972-73, an amount of Rs. 10.42 crores is accounted for by the public companies, while the share of private companies stood only at Rs. 1.72 crores. Table 5.2 provides the figures relating to the number of joint stock companies in Kerala and their paid up capital.

TABLE—5.2

Year	Public Companies		Private Companies		Total	
	No.	Paid up capital (Rs. crores)	No.	Paid up capital (Rs. crores)	No.	Paid up capital (Rs. crores)
1970-71	345	56.11	712	16.39	1057	72.50
1971-72	349	72.90	767	24.40	1116	97.30
1972-73	352	83.32	807	26.12	1159	109.44

Government Owned Companies:

Kerala Minerals and Metals Ltd:

5.10 During 1972-73 the Kerala Minerals and Metals Limited produced 15127 tonnes of ilmenite, 1412 tonnes of rutile, 356 tonnes of zircon, 541 tonnes of sillimanite, 183 tonnes of leucosene and 92 tonnes of monazite. The total value of production is Rs. 18.85 lakhs. The sales turnover of the company was Rs. 25.30 lakhs during the year, including the value of minerals exported to Japan, United Kingdom and other countries of Europe. The company employs 504 workers. It earned a net profit of Rs. 1.07 lakhs in 1972-73 after providing Rs. 1.50 lakhs for taxation. Though the licensed and installed capacity of the company has not been fixed, it has at present only a production capacity of 15,000 tonnes of ilmenite and other minerals in proportion. The project report on the expansion programme of the company which aims at a production capacity to 200,000 tonnes of ilmenite and other minerals in proportion is under preparation.

Kerala Soaps and Oils Limited:

5.11 The Kerala Soaps and Oils Limited has a paid up capital of Rs. one crore. The company employs 295 persons. It has an installed capacity of 4,500 tonnes of vanaspathy and refined oil, 700 tonnes

washing and toilet soaps, and 500 tonnes of vitamin A and D products. Production during 1972-73 consisted of 413 tonnes of washing and toilet soaps (59% of the installed capacity) and 78 tonnes of vitamin A and D products (16 per cent of installed capacity). The production of vanaspathi and refined oil which was kept in abeyance since 1-10-1971 has not been resumed though there is acute shortage and wide-spread demand for the product. The value of goods produced by the company during 1972-73 is about Rs. 40 lakhs and the total sale proceeds is Rs. 30.5 lakhs. However, the working results of the year show considerable loss.

Trivandrum Spinning Mills Limited:

5.12 The Trivandrum Spinning Mills has a paid up capital of Rs. 51.45 lakhs and it provides employment to 572 persons. This unit having an installed capacity of 25,200 spindles, produced 4.59 lakh kgms. of yarn of various counts valued at Rs. 70.05 lakhs in 1972-73. The total sale proceeds in 1972-73 was Rs. 69.63 lakhs. The mill was not working for over two months on account of the strike by the employees. In 1972-73 there was a net loss Rs. 13.91 lakhs for the company. The management of the mill was handed over to the Kerala Textile Corporation by the State Government on 2-4-1973. The Corporation is at present engaged in a scheme of modernisation of the unit and therefore substantial improvements in the working results are expected in the years to come.

Travancore Plywood Industries:

5.13 The Travancore Plywood Industries employs 451 workers. The net loss of the unit in 1972-73 was Rs. 10.08 lakhs as against Rs. 8.18 lakhs in 1971-72. The accumulated loss of the company is nearly Rs. 36.10 lakhs, which works out to 74.3 per cent of its paid up capital (Rs. 48.58 lakhs). The total amount of loans outstanding to the Government (together with interest) is Rs. 59.43 lakhs and to banks Rs. 19.01 lakhs. The company has an installed capacity for the production of 22.8 lakh sq.m. (4 m.m. basis) of plywood products and other allied wooden articles. The actual production in 1972-73 was only 9.14 lakh sq.m. (4 m.m. basis) which accounts for only 40 per cent of the installed capacity.

The Kerala Premo Pipe Factory:

5.14 The Kerala Premo Pipe Factory has a paid up capital of Rs. 17 lakhs and employs 314 persons. The unit manufactured 7086 premo pipes (400 m. m.) and 1626 R.C.C. pipes valued at Rs. 38.87 lakhs during 1972-73. The sale proceeds of the company during 1972-73 came to Rs. 55 lakhs. The working of the company in 1972-73 resulted in a net loss of Rs. 2.45 lakhs as against a loss of Rs. 1.59 lakhs in 1971-72.

*Government majority concerns:**Travancore Titanium Products Ltd:*

5.15 The Travancore Titanium Products Ltd., having a paid up capital of Rs. 93 lakhs and employing 720 persons manufactured 5886 tonnes of titanium dioxide pigments in 1972 and earned a net profit of Rs. 42.08 lakhs. The total production, sales turnover and net profit in 1972 represent a record achievement. The comparative figures for the last three years are given below:—

	1970	1971	1972
Production (in tonnes)	4709	5456	5886
Sales turnover (Rs. lakhs)	224.73	270.52	305.93
Net Profit (Rs. lakhs)	24.72	32.86	42.08

5.16 The expansion project which will raise production capacity from 6000 tonnes per year to 24000 tonnes is expected to be commissioned soon. This will help the unit not only to meet the entire national demand but also to undertake substantial export. The company is also negotiating for collaboration for setting up a titanium complex for which it has obtained a letter of intent.

Traco Cable Company Ltd:

5.17 The Traco Cable Company incurred a net loss of Rs. 1.83 lakhs in 1972-73 as against a profit of Rs. 10.21 lakhs in 1971-72. This poor performance can be mainly attributed to the lower production and sales turnover consequent on the prolonged strike by the employees (103 days) and nonavailability of raw materials like copper, aluminium and P. V. C. compounds. The licenced capacity installed capacity, and the actual production of the company for the last two years are given below:

<i>Goods Manufactured</i>	<i>Licenced capacity/ year</i>	<i>Installed capacity/ year</i>	<i>Production during</i>	
			1971-72	1972-73
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1. AAC/ACSR	1500 Tonnes	1500 Tonnes	637.219 Tonnes	258.348 Tonnes
2. P.V.C. covered conductors and bare copper conductors	32.918364 Million core meters	10.972788 Million core meters	1414340 Core meters	1788599 Core meters

5.18 The company is utilising only a part of its installed capacity, though there is steady demand for the company's products. The company has recently completed the first phase of its expansion programme. It has commissioned the first telecommunication cable unit. This unit was designed for the production of 1000 Km. of 20 to 100 pairs of telecommunication cables for the P. & T. Department with the technical collaboration of the public sector Hindustan Cables. The company expects to increase this output from 1000 to 3000 Kms. within the next five years in three stages.

Forest Industries (Travancore) Ltd:

5.19 The working of the Forest Industries (Travancore) Ltd., during the year 1972-73 resulted in a net loss of Rs. 0.75 lakhs as against a profit of Rs. 4.69 lakhs in 1971-72. The total sale proceeds of the company in 1972-73 was Rs. 23.30 lakhs (Rs. 35.55 lakhs in 1971-72). This fall in revenue was mainly due to the delay in obtaining permission for the extraction of timber from forest areas. The Company's timber workshop and saw mill has an installed capacity of 7.26 lakh man hours. In 1972-73 only 2.42 lakh man hours were utilised for the production of wooden furniture, doors, windows and other allied articles valued at Rs. 10.41 lakhs.

The Chalakudy Potteries Ltd:

5.20 The working results of the Chalakudy Potteries Ltd., which produces different types of refractories and building bricks, showed a net loss of Rs. 1.34 lakhs in 1972-73 as against Rs. 1.18 lakhs in 1971-72. Labour unrest resulted in upsetting the overall production for about two months. The Company has an installed capacity of 5000 tonnes of refractories; but the actual production in 1972-73 consisted of only 1070 tonnes of refractories, and 1400 tonnes of building bricks. This low utilisation of capacity is the result of the slackness in the adoption of mechanisation in production methods and the absence of oil firing equipments and drier. The Company has already initiated an expansion programme to overcome these draw backs and the first stage of its implementation is nearing completion.

Pallathra Bricks and Tiles Ltd:

5.21 The Pallathra Bricks and Tiles Ltd. continued to be in the red. The loss of Rs. 2.70 lakhs in 1972-73 was by no means an improvement on the performance in the previous year when the net loss was Rs. 2.08 lakhs. The company employs 82 persons. In 1972-73 it produced 26.73 lakhs of sand lime bricks valued at Rs. 2.36 lakhs.

Travancore Cochin Chemicals Ltd:

5.22 The authorised and paid up capital of the Company increased to Rs. 500 lakhs and Rs. 377.25 lakhs respectively in 1972-73 from Rs. 250 lakhs and Rs. 229 lakhs respectively in 1971-72. The Company employs 1115 persons. In 1972-73 it manufactured 23509 tonnes of caustic soda, 871 tonnes of sodium hydrosulphite and 675 tonnes of sodium sulphide valued at Rs. 383 lakhs. The working of the Company in 1972-73 resulted in a net loss of Rs. 26.02 lakhs as against a profit of Rs. 13.34 lakhs in the previous year. The installed capacity and the production of certain selected items for the years 1971-72 and 1972-73 are given below:—

<i>Goods manufactured</i>	<i>Installed capacity</i>	<i>Production in</i>	
		1971-72	1972-73
Caustic Soda (tonnes)	33000	25029	23509
Sodium Hydrosulphite (tonnes)	3000	1261	871
Sodium Sulphide (tonnes)	1000	478	675

5.23 The Company is not able to work the full installed capacity for various reasons such as the shortage of graphite anodes, zinc dust, sulphur dioxide and the long drawn strike in Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore Ltd.

United Electrical Industries:

5.24 This unit has recently finalised a major expansion programme. It has entered into collaboration agreements with foreign and Indian firms for the manufacture of a variety of electrical and electronic goods. It is expected to start production under these various items by the end of 1974 and achieve full capacity by 1976 when the turnover of the Company would be Rs. 2.3 crores. One of the agreements signed is with a Japanese firm, Shin-Ei Electronics, for the manufacture of plastic film capacitors and other sophisticated electronic items generally needed for defence services and space research. The Company has also secured a licence for producing ceramic capacitors in collaboration with the National Physical Laboratory, Delhi. Another unit for the manufacture of high tension 11 K.V. switchgear would be set up with collaboration from General Electric Company (GEC).

*Central Sector Units:**Fertilisers and Chemicals, Travancore Limited:*

5.25 This unit has a paid up capital of Rs. 50 crores and employs 6685 persons. The company incurred a net loss in 1972-73. The production of the company in 1972-73 is valued at Rs. 11.09 crores while in the previous year it was Rs. 13.13 crores. The total turnover of the company was only Rs. 22.82 crores in 1972-73 as against Rs. 34.23 crores in the preceding year. Despite the wide spread demand for chemical fertilizers in the country, the company could not keep up the tempo of production. The production figures relating to the Company for the last three years are given below:

[Sl. No.]	Item	Production (tonnes)		
		1970-71	1971-72	1972-73
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	Ammonium Sulphate	102059	130127	95946
2	Ammonium Phosphate (16 : 20)	57691	59755	51220
3	Ammonium Phosphate (20 : 20)	650	..	3284
4	Superphosphate	29791	16276	20260
5	Ammonium Chloride	9415	9818	8269
6	Sulphur Dioxide	1399	1952	1532
7	Oleum	1630	1859	1285
8	Ultrafos	1823	3028	808

5.26 Further, production in 1972-73 was far below its installed capacity. The installed capacity, production (1972-73) and the percentage of production to installed capacity for certain selected items are shown below:

Item	Installed capacity (tonnes)	Production in 1972-73 (tonnes)	Percentage of production to installed capacity
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Ammonium Sulphate	198000	95946	48.46
Ammonium Phosphate (16 : 20)	132000	51220	38.80
Ammonium Phosphate (20 : 20)	49500	3284	6.63
Superphosphate	49500	20260	40.93
Ammonium Chloride	24750	8269	33.41
Sulphur Dioxide	8250	1532	18.57
Oleum	3300	1285	38.94

5.27 In view of the growing shortage of fertilizers, it is imperative that the present installed capacity be utilised in full. The Cochin Division of the FACT which experienced inordinate delays in commissioning has now commenced regular production of urea. As against the designed capacity of 1000 tonnes of urea per day it is now producing 600 tonnes on an average.

The Hindustan Latex Limited:

5.28 The Hindustan Latex Limited earned a profit of Rs. 15.60 lakhs during 1972-73. This company with a paid up capital of Rs. 70 lakhs and employing 524 persons received Rs. 1.13 crores through the sale of its finished products. The installed capacity of the factory is 10 lakh gross (144 million pieces) of nirodh. The production in 1972-73 was 7.09 lakh gross (102.16 million pieces) valued at Rs. 1.10 crores.

The Hindustan Insecticides Limited:

5.29 The Hindustan Insecticides Limited earned a profit of Rs. 7.35 lakhs during 1972-73. This company has a paid up capital of Rs. 1.25 crores and employs 425 persons. It has an installed capacity to produce 1344 tonnes of technical D.D.T., 2688 tonnes of 50% formulated D.D.T. and 3000 tonnes of technical B.H.C. The actual production in 1972-73 consisted of 1129 tonnes of technical D.D.T. 1860 tonnes of 50% formulated D.D.T. and 1682 tonnes of technical B.H.C. During 1972-73, the total value of goods manufactured was Rs. 1.76 crores and the total sale proceeds amounted to Rs. 1.16 crores.

Hindustan Machine Tools Limited:

5.30 The Kalamassery unit of the Hindustan Machine Tools Limited incurred as a loss of Rs. 86.32 lakhs during 1972-73. The company which employs 2322 persons manufactured 587 numbers of machine tools valued at Rs. 390.45 lakhs and 29 numbers of printing machines valued at Rs. 24.57 lakhs in 1972-73. The total sale proceeds of the company during 1972-73 was Rs. 403 lakhs.

Indian Rare Earths Limited:

5.31 The Indian Rare Earths Limited which has a Rare Earths Division at Alwaye and a Minerals Division at Quilon, obtained a net profit of Rs. 26.4 lakhs during 1972-73. The Rare Earths Division at Alwaye employs 461 persons. This Division produced 4388 tonnes of Rare Earth Chloride valued at Rs. 91.45 lakhs and 5174 tonnes of trisodium phosphate valued at Rs. 59.40 lakhs during 1972-73. The total sale proceeds of the Rare Earths Division during 1972-73 amount to Rs. 145.16 lakhs.

Modern Bakeries (Cochin Unit):

5.32 The Cochin Unit of Modern Bakeries (India) Limited which employs 115 persons, earned a net profit of Rs. 6.81 lakhs in 1972-73. This unit has an installed annual production capacity of 124 lakhs of standard loaves of bread weighing 400 grams each. The production during 1972-73 consisted of 113.76 lakhs of standard loaves of 400 grams each, valued at Rs. 92.85 lakhs.

Cochin Shipyard:

5.33 The work relating to the Cochin Shipyard is progressing at a rapid pace. Ninety percent of the pile driving work in the hullshop site has been completed and the entire 170 acre shipping area reversed by two metres. The work on the repair dock which could accommodate ships up to one lakh DWT is in progress. The Government of India have approved of a scheme to enable the Shipyard to turn out four ships annually or roughly one million tonnage every three years. The Shipyard would be launching its first 80,000 DWT bulk carrier in two years. The keel of the ship will be made in 1975. The Shipyard's present strength of 350 would be raised to 1000 in two years. There is considerable scope for starting ancillaries to meet the Shipyard's massive requirements like welding, electrode and woodwork.

Handloom Industry:

5.34 The handloom industry in Kerala provides employment to more than a lakh of persons. There are about 75000 handlooms scattered all over the State, but with some degree of concentration in the districts of Cannanore, Trivandrum, Quilon and Kozhikode. Under the five year plans several schemes have been formulated for the general uplift of the industry. The industry is mainly organised on a co-operative basis. So far 430 weavers co-operative societies including 30 factory type societies and one Apex Society have been organised in the State. About 23600 looms are now in the co-operative fold and 51400 in the private sector. Finished goods worth about Rs. 8 crores are produced annually in the co-operative sector and Rs. 20 crores in the private sector. The primary handloom societies are working as production-cum-sales societies, and their products are marketed partly through the Apex Society and partly through direct sales by the primaries.

5.35 The handloom industry in Kerala faces considerable difficulties in obtaining quality yarn at reasonable prices. Heavy fluctuations in the prices have also affected the industry considerably. To overcome this difficulty statutory control was imposed over the production, distribution and price of yarn manufactured by the mills

in the country during March 1973 and allotments were made to the States for distribution of yarn to handloom and powerloom weavers. In Kerala the distribution is effected through the Apex Society and Handloom Finance Corporation. Subsequently distribution control up to 80's was lifted. Arrangements have to be made for the supply of yarn at reasonable prices and also dyes and chemicals through approved agencies.

5.36 The handloom sector is facing keen competition from the organised mill sector. To help the development of handloom industry it will be necessary to reserve some more items (i.e. terry towels, crepes, lungies) for production exclusively in the handloom sector. Handloom products of Kerala, especially those produced in the Cannanore district, are finding a place in the export market. But most of the handloom units are not capable of handling export trade directly. They have to depend on merchant exporters from outside the State. These intermediaries can be eliminated only by strengthening the Apex Society and the State Handloom Finance Corporation so as to enable them enter the export market in a big way.

Cashew Industry:

5.37 Cashew industry in Kerala which is highly labour intensive employs more than a lakh of workers in the 266 registered factories. The major problem facing the industry is the non-availability of raw nuts. The competition among the cashew processors and the practise of 'Kudivaruppu' which denies statutory benefits and legitimate conditions of service to the workers are other serious drawbacks of the industry today. The formation of the Kerala Cashew Development Corporation in 1970 for taking over sick factories, and the Cashew Corporation of India for import and distribution of raw nuts are among the recent developments relating to this industry.

5.38 With 25 factories employing over 26,000 workers, the Kerala Cashew Development Corporation is the foremost single employer and exporter in the field. During the year 1972-73, 40348 tonnes of raw nuts were purchased by the Cashew Corporation. Of this 39398 tonnes (consisting of 34591 tonnes of raw nuts from African countries and 4807 tonnes of locally procured raw nuts) were processed in the factories under the Corporation to obtain 10376 tonnes of kernels. The kernels produced in 1972-73 was valued at Rs. 10.55 crores. Kernels worth Rs. 10.28 crores were exported to foreign countries (as against exports worth Rs. 4.16 crores in 1971-72). As in 1971-72 U.S.S.R. was the principal buyer in 1972-73 also, followed by U.S.A. and G.D.R. The Corporation proposes to take over ten more cashew factories shortly. It also hopes to start extraction of shell oil from seven factories. The Corporation expects to have a turnover of Rs. 15 crores in foreign exchange during 1973-74.

5.39 The Government of Kerala contributed Rs. 25 lakhs towards share capital of the Corporation during 1972-73 bringing the total paid up capital to Rs. 94 lakhs. As against a net profit of Rs. 4.70 lakhs during 1971-72, the working of the Corporation resulted in a net profit of Rs. 7.15 lakhs in 1972-73. But the denial of exemption to the Cashew Development Corporation from the levy of purchase tax on African raw nuts is likely to present a possible liability which will erode the financial resources affecting the profitability. The Cashew Development Corporation employs 24870 workers and 1332 other staff members. It is paying minimum wages to these workers. In spite of its earnest efforts, the Corporation has failed to provide employment to its workers all through the year, as the factories under it have to be closed down frequently due to the non-availability of raw nuts.

5.40 The Cashew Corporation of India, which acts as the sole importer and distributor of African raw nuts has not yet succeeded in providing adequate quantity of raw nuts to the cashew factories in the State. This has resulted in the periodical closure of cashew factories. In spite of these difficulties the value of cashew exports from Kerala is going up. During the period April 1972 to November 1972 the value of cashew exports from Kerala was Rs. 48.25 crores. During the same period in 1973, it was Rs. 58.17 crores.

Coir:

5.41 The State Government's efforts to tackle the major problems facing the coir industry through extensive co-operativisation were continued during the year. The industry is mainly sustained by the export market. In recent years it is finding it hard to compete with the cheaper and more sophisticated manufactures made out of natural and synthetic fibres. Coir is still preferred in certain countries on account of its natural qualities and this competitive edge can be maintained only through technological improvements. The recent hike in oil prices with its adverse effects on production of synthetics might benefit the industry in a considerable measure.

5.42 A study group set up by the State Planning Board to look into the problems connected with the mechanisation of coir industry has suggested a two pronged strategy: first, the co-operative sector should be revitalised with a view to assuring the maximum flow of benefits to the workers and second, modernisation of production for product improvement and product diversification should be promoted. The Study Group however emphasised that the pace of the mechanisation should be such that none should be thrown out of employment and for those who are displaced, alternative work is to be found in the general development efforts envisaged under the plans.

5.43 Efforts to ameliorate the conditions of coir workers through co-operativisation have so far not been quite successful. Managerial grants to primaries, special grants to primaries to compensate the loss sustained in the sale of retted husks at controlled rates and grants to central societies for the construction of buildings, godowns and sales depots are among the incentives extended to the co-operative sector. At the end of March 1973 the actual number of working societies on the rolls was only 345 (See Table 5.3).

TABLE—5.3

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Type of Society</i>	<i>No. as on 31-3-1973</i>
1	Primary societies ..	299
2	Central coir marketing co-operative societies	4
3	Mats and matting societies ..	19
4	Rope manufacturing societies ..	3
5	Bristle and mattress manufacturing societies	2
6	Thondu societies ..	3
7	Husk retting unions ..	15
	Total	345

5.44 The total amount spent by the State Government for coir development during 1972-73 was Rs 94.91 lakhs as against Rs 62.25 lakhs in 1971-72. Table 5.4 gives the various items on which Government incurred expenditure during the years 1971-72 and 1972-73.

TABLE 5.4

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Item</i>	<i>(Rs. in lakhs)</i>	
		1971-72	1972-73
1	Loans granted to societies	33.20	58.71
2	Special loans granted for implementing the distress relief purchase scheme	15.00	15.00
3	Grants paid to societies	6.08	1.90
4	(a) Loans sanctioned to Kerala State Coir Corporation	1.50	2.50
	(b) Share contribution to Kerala State Coir Corporation	3.50	14.50
5	Revitalisation of Coir Industry	1.74	1.01
6	Model Coir Factory	1.23	1.29
	Total	62.25	94.91

5.45 The Government have recently notified the revised minimum wages in coir industry. In order to ensure payment of minimum wages, purchase depots have been opened to purchase the coir which is produced after payment of minimum wages. As can be seen from the Table 5.4 an amount of Rs. 15 lakhs was spent in 1972-73 for the distress relief purchase of coir from those who pay minimum wages.

5.46 A comprehensive scheme involving a total investment of Rs. 4408.33 lakhs for the development of coir industry during the fifth plan period has been prepared. This scheme envisages organisation and revitalisation of coir primaries, strengthening of the coir marketing societies, creation of a central organisation for the purchase and retting of husks in major project areas and strengthening of the Kerala State Coir Corporation. The Task Force on Coir Industry constituted by the Planning Commission has approved this scheme. The major part of the expenditure relating to this Scheme is expected to be incurred by the Centre. The details relating to the financing of the scheme are yet to be finalised. In the meanwhile the Government of India have sanctioned a scheme for restructuring of Coir Co-operatives in the State. The Scheme has to be implemented within a period of three years beginning from 1973-74. As per the central sanction the entire grant and loan assistance would come as central assistance. According to the suggestion from the Government of India, for assessing the yearly outlay for implementing this scheme, an Action Committee has been constituted by the State. This committee has identified the Societies eligible for assistance during the first year, viz. 1973-74.

Kerala State Small Industries Corporation:

5.47 The State Small Industries Corporation continued its promotional activities, viz., administration of industrial estates, supply of machinery on hire purchase basis and distribution of raw materials to the small scale industry sector during 1972-73. Under the scheme for the distribution of raw materials to small scale industrialists, the Corporation purchased and distributed 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 and chemicals such as soda, fatty acid, palm oil and mutton tallow. The scale of operations covering the purchase and sale of raw materials during the years 1971-72 and 1972-73 is indicated below:—

(Rs. in lakhs)

<i>Year</i>	<i>Purchase</i>	<i>Sale</i>	<i>Profit</i>
1971-72	41.22	58.58	0.06
1972-73	77.17	64.72	1.83

5.48 The Corporation supplied machinery worth Rs. 9.86 lakhs to forty parties during 1972-73 under the hire purchase scheme, thus raising the total investment of the Corporation on this scheme so far to Rs. 69.61 lakhs and number of parties benefited to 246.

5.49 The Corporation continued to manage the existing eighteen industrial estates in the State. It executed civil construction works of the order of Rs. 18.25 lakhs in 1972-73 as against only Rs. 5 lakhs in the previous year.

5.50 There was no major expansion in the production-cum-service units administered by the Corporation. The working results of these production-cum-service centres for the years 1971-72 and 1972-73 are given in Table 5.5. All the units incurred losses in 1972-73, the loss varying between Rs. 1.08 lakhs in the case of Straw Board Factory, Parumala, to Rs. 0.06 lakhs in the case of Wood Workshop, Calicut.

TABLE 5.5

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of Unit	Profit (+) or loss (—) during	
		1971-72	1972-73
1	Tile Factory, Amaravila	—0.46	—0.35
2	Government Instrument Workshop, Pappanamcode	—0.69	—0.87
3	Die Casting Unit, Pappanamcode	—0.56	—0.53
4	Kerala Water Proof Products, Pappanamcode	—0.21	—0.13
5	Straw Board Factory, Parumala	—1.06	—1.08
6	Service Workshop, Ollur	—0.55	—0.50
7	Wood Workshop, Kollakadavu	+0.31	—0.28
8	Wood Workshop, Calicut	+0.07	—0.06

Kerala Financial Corporation:

5.51 The number of loan applications received from industrial units by the Kerala Financial Corporation in 1972-73 was nearly the same as in the previous year. Altogether 416 applications for an aggregate amount of Rs. 843.54 lakhs were received during 1972-73 as

against 424 applications for Rs. 726.12 lakhs received during 1971-72. The amount sanctioned during 1972-73 was the highest since the establishment of the Corporation in 1953. Table 5.6 gives a comparative statement of the transactions of the Corporation during the three years ending 1972-73.

TABLE 5.6

<i>Item</i>	1970-71		1971-72		1972-73	
	<i>No.</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Amount</i>
A. Corporation Loans:						
Applications received	96	315.61	424	726.12	412	843.54
Applications sanctioned	66	208.59	241	406.00	317	542.95
Amount disbursed (A)	43	131.42	129	169.13	204	283.85
B. Agency Loans:						
Applications received	94	54.47	..	..	..	..
Applications sanctioned	30	13.87	..	..	..	..
Amount disbursed (B)	32	18.00	..	3.00	..	..
Total (A+B)	75	149.42	129	172.13	204	283.85

5.52 The Corporation's financial assistance has mainly been for the development of small scale industries. After the termination of agency agreement with the State Government on 1-4-1971, there has been a considerable increase in the number of applications from small scale units. Of the 416 applications received by the Corporation in 1972-73, 401 were from small units. Out of 317 loan applications actually sanctioned by the Corporation 303 were for small units. The loan amount actually disbursed during the year to small scale units is Rs. 228.33 lakhs, which works out to 80 per cent of the total disbursement of Rs. 283.85 lakhs. The loan assistance provided by the Corporation to small units was Rs. 87.76 lakhs in 1970-71 and Rs. 119.94 lakhs in 1971-72. This almost doubled itself in 1972-73. The Corporation, since its inception, has assisted 460 small scale units with an aggregate amount of Rs. 541.97 lakhs and 134 other units with an amount of Rs. 729.76 lakhs (see Appendix 5.3).

5.53 The branch office of the Corporation at Ernakulam and Calicut are processing, sanctioning and disbursing loan applications up to Rs. 2 lakhs. A perusal of the district-wise disbursement of loans (see Appendix 5.4) reveals that a smaller number of applications are received and sanctioned in the northern districts of Palghat, Malappuram, Cannanore and Calicut.

5.54 The subscribed and paid-up capital of the Corporation stood at Rs 100 lakhs in 1972-73. The large disbursements during 1972-73 were made possible by raising funds by bonds, other borrowings, refinance and deposits. The working of the Corporation in 1972-73 resulted in a profit of Rs 13.58 lakhs before providing for taxation, as against Rs 11.88 lakhs in the previous year. The net profit after taxation was Rs 6.58 lakhs, the corresponding figure for 1971-72 being Rs 6.20 lakhs (see Appendix 5.5).

Kerala State Industrial Development Corporation:

5.55 The Kerala State Industrial Development Corporation was incorporated in July 1961 with an authorised capital of Rs 500 lakhs with the object of stimulating industrial development in the State. The Corporation provides not only financial assistance in the form of share participation, underwriting of shares, granting of long term loans, furnishing of guarantees etc. but also undertakes techno economic studies, survey of natural resources and pre investment studies for selecting schemes for implementation. It also assists prospective industrialists in the preparation of project reports, negotiations for technical and financial collaboration and in similar activities wherever necessary.

5.56 From its inception in 1961 to 31-3-1973, the Corporation has provided financial assistance to 26 companies for the establishment of new industries, of which 23 went into production before 31-3-1973. Of the remaining three units, Prabhuram Mills, Chengannur, and Premier Breweries, Palghat, started commercial production subsequently. The agreement for foreign collaboration has been signed for the third unit, viz. Appollo Tyres. Steps to implement the project are being taken. In addition financial assistance was also extended to twelve industrial units for expansion, diversification, modernisation and rehabilitation. Out of these units three companies i.e. United Electrical Industries Limited. Quilon, Travancore Cochin Chemicals, Alwaye, and Travancore Electro Chemical Industries Ltd., Kottayam, have made substantial progress in implementing their expansion/diversification programmes.

5.57 The Corporation has so far promoted ten companies of which one was wound up. Of the others four (Transformers and Electricals, Kerala Ltd., Kerala Spinners Ltd., Toshiba Anand Lamps

Limited and Toshiba Anand Batteries) have already gone into production. The progress with regard to the remaining five companies is given below:—

1. *Steel Complex Limited, Feroke:*

5.58 The first phase of the unit has been completed and the unit was inaugurated in August 1973.

2. *Excel Glass Limited, Kalavoor (Alleppey):*

5.59 Building construction is nearing completion. Orders have been placed for machinery and equipments. The unit is expected to be started soon.

3. *Eddy Current Control (India) Limited, Chalakudy:*

5.60 Foreign collaboration for the unit with a Japanese firm M/S. Yaskawa, has been approved by the Government of India. The Company has recently gone into production.

4. *Packing Paper Corporation Limited:*

5.61 The implementation of this project has not been possible owing to the difficulties in getting technical and financial collaboration from foreign parties. It is proposed to merge the company with the "Paper Corporation" which is being promoted.

5. *Kerala State Textile Corporation:*

5.62 The Corporation was incorporated on 9-3-1972 as a subsidiary company of the Kerala State Industrial Development Corporation with the object of carrying on the business of textile mills and to manage any such business or undertaking of any person or a company entrusted to it. The Corporation has already taken over the management of Alagappa Textiles (Trichur) and Parvathi Mills, (Quilon) under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act 1951 and the Vijayamohini Mills (Trivandrum) and Kerala Lakshmi Mills (Trichur) under Sick Textile Undertakings (Taking Over Management) Ordinance issued by the Government of India. As per instructions from the Government of Kerala the Corporation has taken over the management of Trivandrum Spinning Mills also. All these mills are showing progress since their take-over. In 1972-73, the Corporation advanced loans to the mills totalling Rs. 48.17 lakhs to meet their requirements of working capital and expenditure on modernisation. The gross income of the Kerala State Textile Corporation for the year ended 31-3-1973 was Rs. 3.94 lakhs. The net profit after taxation was about Rs. 15,000.

5.63 During the year 1972-73 the Kerala State Industrial Development Corporation continued to assist industries in different ways. The total assistance sanctioned in the year amounted to Rs 201.25 lakhs compared to Rs 168.94 lakhs in the previous year. An amount of Rs 72.50 lakhs was sanctioned as loans to five units, Rs 16.25 lakhs as share capital participation to three companies and 112.50 lakhs as guarantee to four companies. The amount actually disbursed during the year was Rs 197.90 lakhs comprising Rs 80.68 lakhs as share participation, Rs 114.64 lakhs as loans and Rs 2.58 lakhs as guarantee. The disbursement during the year 1972-73 was higher than the previous two years. (See Appendix 5.6).

5.64 The gross income of the Corporation in 1972-73 was Rs 40.07 lakhs as against Rs 32.06 lakhs in the previous year. But the profit after taxation was only Rs. 6,483 as against Rs. 73,142 in 1971-72. The working results of the Corporation since its inception are shown in Appendix 5.7. Of late the profits of the Corporation are showing a downward trend due to inadequate share capital participation by the State Government and financial institutions, low returns on investments in assisted companies due to long gestation period, and unremunerative financial assistance to sick units for revival/rehabilitation consequent on Government directions. The Corporation has received letters of intent for several units like the cigarette project, soda ash plant, nylon filament yarn and nickel cadmium cells. A new unit to manufacture diesel operated luxury travel yachts is being set up at Aroor (Alleppey district) in the private sector with the assistance of the Corporation.

The Kerala State Electronics Development Corporation:

5.65 The State Electronics Corporation was set up on the recommendation of a high level committee comprising the top experts in the field. It was inaugurated by the Chairman, Atomic Energy Commission, in August 1973. The Corporation has launched a scheme of manufacturing 5,000 television sets per year in its unit located in the Karakulam Industrial Estate. In this venture the Corporation has the technical and marketing support of the Electronics Corporation of India Ltd., Hyderabad. Recently the State Electronics Development Corporation handed over the first T. V. set produced in the Karakulam Unit to the Indian Electronics Corporation. The Kerala Electronics Corporation which has a scheme to double its manufacturing capacity to 10,000 sets per year would shortly be having a continuous production of 425 sets per month. The Unit has already started preliminary works for the production of basic accessories of T. V. Sets, radio, computers etc., at Mangattuparambu (Cannanore). The Kerala Electronics Corporation has also started manufacturing office equipment like cash registers and desk calculators. Being an

employment oriented industry, the electronics industry is specially suited for Kerala. The Belgium Government has agreed to advance a loan of Rs. 4 crores for purchase of machinery to the Rs. 5 crores electronics complex to be established at Mangattuparambu in Cannanore district. This will be the second unit of the Kerala Electronics Corporation. This unit will be manufacturing export oriented products.

5.66 During the next five years Corporation proposes to set up an electronic research and development centre (investment Rs. 1.5 crores), a television manufacturing unit (Rs. 10 lakhs) with an annual turnover of Rs. 2 crores, a business machine factory producing 5000 pieces of electronic components complex manufacturing aluminium electrolytic capacitors and monolytic capacitors (Rs. 6 crores), a silicon-controlled rectifier factory (capital outlay of Rs. 1.2 crores) and a ceramics capacitor factory (Rs. 40 lakhs).

5.67 The Corporation recently took over the Metropolitan Instruments Ltd., a private firm producing electro mechanical counters used for telephones and in the textile industry.

Kerala Industrial and Technical Consultancy Organisation (KITCO):

5.68 The Kerala Industrial and Technical Consultancy Organisation, a technical consultancy centre, sponsored by the Industrial Development Bank of India, Industrial Financial Corporation of India and five 'lead banks' in Kerala was set up in February 1972 to facilitate the work in regard to project formulation, appraisal and supervision of industrial enterprises. During the first seventeen months ended June 1973, K. I. T. C. O. received as many as 374 enquiries covering a wide range of small and medium industries. This large number of enquiries received by the K. I. T. C. O. in the short period of its existence is an index of the urgent need for consultancy services of a high order in the State. The processing and follow up of the project enquiries if carried out more expeditiously than has been possible hitherto would produce the desired impact on the industrial scene in the State. This calls for a higher quality of leadership both at the technical and the managerial level in the consultancy organisation.

Khadi and Village Industries:

5.69 The Kerala Khadi and Village Industries Board continued to finance the co-operative societies and institutions engaged in the development of Khadi and Village Industries in the State during the

Year 1972-73. The Board is having under its direct control one major production centre for Khadi at Payyannur with nine sub centres and one visiting centre. The Board is also running ten Khadi Gramodyog Bhavans and four Khadi Bhavans for conducting the sale of Khadi. Supply of cotton to the Khadi production centres is made through the seven cotton godowns of the Board.

5.70 The various co-operative societies/institutions engaged in the production of Khadi received an amount of Rs. 9.49 lakhs as loan and Rs. 0.2 lakhs as grant from the State Board. The production and sale of Khadi by the units financed by the Board were worth Rs. 27.48 lakhs and Rs. 31.86 lakhs respectively. The khadi production units provided employment to about 5912 persons and disbursed Rs. 20.49 lakhs as wages during the year 1972-73.

5.71 The Kerala Khadi and Village Industries Board has also extended financial assistance amounting to Rs. 21.72 lakhs as loan and Rs. 3.55 lakhs as grant for the development of village industries. In 1972-73 the value of production in these village industries was Rs. 361.68 lakhs, while their sales receipts totalled Rs. 399.63 lakhs. The village industries provided full time employment to 45634 persons and part time employment to 15,371 persons. The amount paid as wages to these workers in village industries increased to Rs. 214.06 lakhs in 1972-73 compared to Rs. 167.22 lakhs in 1971-72.

5.72 There was notable increase in the production and sale of screwpine and cottage matches during 1972-73. The production and sale of village pottery, hand made paper, gurkhandasari, palmgur, village leather, and cane and bamboo were also higher during the year. Certain industries could not record any progress due to the keen competition they had to face from the mechanised sector. The village oil industry suffered a serious set-back during 1972-73 due to the non-availability of raw materials at reasonable rates. A statement showing industry-wise production, sale, employment and wages paid in 1972-73 is given in Appendix 5.8.

Minerals:

5.73 The State's mineral wealth consists mainly of beach minerals, like ilmenite, rutile, monazite, zircon and sillimanite. Zircon and sillimanite are among the best refractory materials known. The quantity of different minerals exploited and sold during the years 1971-72 and 1972-73 in Kerala is given in Table 5.7.

TABLE 5.7

Production and Sale of Mineral Sands

(Tonnes)

<i>Minerals</i>	1971-72		1972-73	
	<i>Production</i>	<i>Sale</i>	<i>Production</i>	<i>Sale</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(5)	(4)
Ilmenite	94640	97949	112201	89018
Brown Ilmenite	237	125	183	121
Rutile	4686	3916	5743	3675
Monazite	284	120	264	441
Zircon	4108	3059	6703	6704
Sillimanite	493	454	846	494

5.74 The production of ilmenite and rutile increased considerably during 1972-73, though the sale of the same fell a little. The Kerala Minerals and Metals Ltd., and the Indian Rare Earths are the only two companies engaged in the exploitation of the mineral sands of Kerala. The Kerala Minerals and Metals Ltd., is a company owned and managed by the Government of Kerala. This Company has a scheme to expand its mining activities from the current level of 15,000 tonnes of ilmenite to 2 lakh tonnes of ilmenite per year.

5.75 China clay, lime shell, glass and white quartz sand and fire clay are the other major minerals exploited in this State. The production and sale of these minerals during 1972-73 are shown in Table 5.8.

TABLE 5.8

Production and Sale of other minerals in 1972-73

(Tonnes)

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Minerals</i>	<i>Production</i>		<i>Sale</i>	
		<i>Raw</i>	<i>Processed</i>	<i>Raw</i>	<i>Processed</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1	Glass and white quartz sand	24153	..	21091	..
2	China Clay	65540	27841	63842	27507
3	Fire Clay	4714	..	1072	..
4	Ball Clay	548	..	531	..
5	Lime shell	90588	..	84318	..

5.76 Detailed investigations to exploit the economic mineral deposits in Kerala are now in progress. A good quantity lime stone deposit has been located in Walayar area, and further work to approach and prove the deposit, and make out a scheme to exploit the same, for feeding a cement factory to be located at Palghat area is in progress. The iron ore reserves in the Calicut area have now been assessed to be of the order of only 30 million tonnes by the Geological Survey of India, and schemes are now being prepared for exploiting the deposit for a small sized steel production unit. The bauxite deposits in Northern Kerala are under geological investigation, and though the grade of ore is not very high, the quantity indicated appears interesting for consideration and manufacture of aluminium. Good quality graphite in sufficient quantity has been proved in a few areas in the Ernakulam and Idikki districts, and steps are being taken to grant leases of these areas to appropriate agencies for mining, beneficiation, and if possible manufacture of graphite articles like crucibles and electrodes. The problem of exploiting and marketing phlogophite mica is also being studied. Liaison has been established with the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research for conducting necessary laboratory and pilot tests, and various minerals are soon to be mined and sent for studies during the coming months.

5.77 With a view to full utilisation of the mineral wealth, certain industrial units like Silica mining and beneficiation plant under State sector are proposed in the State's Fifth Five Year Plan. In the private sector also, units like Excel Glass Limited, have come into existence to exploit the mineral resources of the State. A joint sector company, the Steel Complex Limited, Calicut, has been commissioned in August 1973. This unit will in the first instance use steel scrap as its basic raw material. It can however utilise the iron ore deposits in the Kozhikode district in its later stages.

Power:

5.78 Cheap power is an essential pre-requisite for rapid industrial development. Power generation has been cheaper in Kerala compared to other States in India. Tapping of hydel power was, therefore, given due importance during the two decades of planning in Kerala. The total installed capacity of the State's power system which stood at 28.5 M. W. at the inception of the First Plan has gone upto 621.5 M. W. by the end of 1972-73. The Kuttiadi Hydro Electric Project was commissioned during the year 1972-73. The two main projects under implementation during 1972-73 were the Kuttiadi Power Project and the Idikki Hydro Electric Project.

In the case of Kuttiadi, all works except hoist and spilling bridge were completed during the year. Though this project has an installed capacity of 75 M. W., water is available to produce only 21 M. W. continuously. The firm capacity of this project is expected to be raised from 21 M. W. to 31 M. W. shortly. Under the Idikki Project, the construction of Idikki, Cheruthoni and Kulamavu dams has registered steady progress. The construction of transmission line and sub stations has also kept pace with it. Five sub stations have been completed in 1972-73 and two sub stations are under construction. The first of the three 130 M. W. generating units of the Idikki Project would be commissioned by the middle of 1975 and the entire first stage would be completed in 1976.

5.79 In 1972-73 electric supply was extended to 70 towns and villages as against 72 during the previous year. The total number of consumers rose from 6.38 lakhs during 1971-72 to 7.11 lakhs in 1972-73. Further 261660 street lights were also installed in 1972-73. The power generation in 1972-73 stood at 2351.27 million KWh registering an increase of 58.72 million KWh over the previous year. This increase in the power generation is seen reflected in the per capita power consumption in the State which increased from 72.35 units in 1971-72 to 77.41 units in 1972-73. The total sale of electricity in 1972-73 stood at 17294.23 lakh, KWh, and the receipts on this account at Rs. 1794.77 lakhs. The corresponding figures for the year 1971-72 were 15771.48 lakh, KWh, and Rs. 1672.79 lakhs respectively.

CHAPTER 6

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

Road Transport:

Kerala has a total road length of 18,432 kilometres of which 15,123 kilometres are surfaced. The number of registered motor vehicles which stood at 93,709 as on 31-3-1972 increased to 99,429 as on 31-3-1973, an increase of 5720 vehicles over the year. (See Appendix 6.1) Receipts under the Motor Vehicles Taxation Act during 1972-73 was Rs. 964.76 lakhs as against Rs. 806.79 lakhs in 1971-72. The cumulative total arrears under various Motor Vehicle Acts at the end of 1972-73 was Rs. 487.74 lakhs. Receipts under non-motor vehicles was Rs. 4.46 lakhs in 1972-73 as against Rs. 5.46 lakhs in 1971-72. Compared to 1971-72 road accidents registered an increase in 1972-73. There were 4585 road accidents which resulted in the death of 736 persons in 1972-73 while the figures for the previous year were 4519 and 709 respectively. (vide Appendix 6.2.) The Kerala Government has recently decided to enter into agreements with Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Pondicherry and Goa for the inter-state goods transport by road. With this objective the Motor Vehicles Act will be suitably amended. The total capital invested in the Kerala State Road Transport Corporation as on 1-4-1972 was Rs. 1383.13 lakhs. In June 1972 the Corporation operated bus services in 1476 routes covering a route distance of 56434 kilometres. The corresponding figures for June 1971 were 1282 routes and 49211 kilometres. The Corporation had 1400 buses on road as on June 1972. The total number of buses with the Corporation as on 31-3-1973 was 1875. The average scheduled daily distance, for buses was 3.69 lakh kilometres in June 1972 as against 3.40 lakh kilometres in June 1971. A statement showing the important operational features of the Kerala State Road Transport Corporation is provided in Appendix 6.3.

6.2 The Corporation's limitations in respect of workshop facilities and preventive maintenance were not overcome even as the need for the same increased with the growth in the number of schedules. Further, insufficient purchase of new vehicles caused a rise in the proportion of old vehicles resulting in frequent breakdowns and cancellation of schedules. The Corporation has now launched a programme for expansion of workshop facilities and

preventive maintenance. It has also undertaken a rescheduling programme with a view to improvement in the operational efficiency.

Railways:

6.3 With 553 kilometres of broadgauge lines and 339 kilometres of metregauge lines, the rail length in Kerala has remained stationary for a number of years. Railways in the State serve satisfactorily only five of the eleven districts, viz., Quilon, Palghat, Trichur, Kozhikode and Cannanore. While the area north of Cochin is served by broadgauge lines, the southern region has to content itself with the metre gauge. This obviously hinders the smooth through traffic and restricts rail transport of goods. The work relating to conversion of the metregauge line from Ernakulam to Trivandrum is in progress and with the completion of this work the present difficulties will be mitigated in some measure. This Rs. 13.5 crore scheme is expected to be completed early in 1976. The present programme is to start broad gauge track linking from early 1974. A long felt need, namely, starting of Kayamkulam-Alleppey-Ernakulam broad gauge line, still remains unattended though its survey work was completed a few years ago. The doubling of the Alwaye-Ernakulam line is in progress. A few trains leaving Trivandrum including the Trivandrum-Madras Mail train have recently been dieselised. Kerala, being a surplus State in the matter of hydro electric power, could consider the possibility of electrification of the railways.

Inland Navigation:

6.4 Kerala is endowed with a long and continuous waterway stretching from Hosdurg to Trivandrum covering a length of 555 kilometres excluding the Azhikkal-Badagara section known as the West Coast Canal system, and made up of a string of backwaters connected together by navigable rivers and artificial canals. This constitutes the main arterial route for inland navigation in Kerala. The other sections of the State's 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 Kerala Road Transport Corporation. The activities of the State Water Transport Department are confined to the four districts of Alleppey, Quilon, Kottayam and Ernakulam. The Department now operates 79 schedules in 46 routes. The total route length operated by the

Department is 1341 kilometres. The total number of boats owned by the Water Transport Department in 1972-73 was 63 against 67 in 1971-72. Out of the 63 boats now owned, 46 boats were in operation in 46 routes during the year fetching a total revenue of Rs. 33.55 lakhs. The revenue receipts of the Department during 1972-73 have shown an increase over the previous year by more than Rs. 3 lakhs. The Department incurred a total expenditure of Rs. 37.71 lakhs in 1972-73, thus entailing a net loss of Rs. 4.21 lakhs for the year. In 1971-72 the loss suffered by the Department was Rs. 3.83 lakhs.

Ports and Harbours:

6.5 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 1972-73, 85 steamers and 940 sailing vessels with an aggregate gross tonnage of 3.3 lakh tonnes touched at the intermediate and minor ports of Kerala as against 145 steamers and 1,137 sailing vessels in 1971-72. The total cargo handled by these ships and sailing vessels was 2.58 lakh tonnes (imports 1.19 lakh tonnes, exports 1.39 lakh tonnes). The number of ships that called at the ports decreased from 1,282 in 1971-72 to 1,025 in 1972-73. The revenue collected from the intermediate and minor ports however increased from Rs. 9.51 lakhs in 1971-72 to Rs. 9.63 lakhs in 1972-73.

6.6 A major development programme for improvement of Beypore Port at an estimated cost of Rs. 112 lakhs is under implementation. A new multipurpose dredger, 'Meena', has been purchased by the State at a cost of Rs. 2.1 crores. Together with another dredger loaned by the Government of India which is already working in Kerala's ports the work of minor port development will be speeded up.

6.7 The number of vessels (including sailing vessels) that entered the Cochin Port decreased from 1,036 in 1971-72 to 1006 in 1972-73. There was also a marginal decrease in the total traffic by 4.91 lakh tonnes in 1972-73 over that of 1971-72. The decrease in imports was 4.0 lakh tonnes while that in exports 0.91 lakh tonnes. The value of export trade at the Cochin Port was Rs. 250.35 crores and the value of imports Rs. 111.44 crores during 1972-73. The technical problems connected with the proposed oil tanker berth at the Cochin Port has been resolved and the Port would be finalised the detailed project report shortly. The Centre has approved the Cochin Port's annual plan for 1974-75 costing Rs. 5.5 crores. This includes a provision of Rs. 2 crores for the initial expenditure on super tanker berth and Rs. 3 crores for the acquisition of a high power tug for the Port.

CHAPTER 7

EXPORT TRADE

India's foreign trade registered significant progress in 1972-73. According to DGCIS data on imports and exports the country had a trade surplus of Rs. 164 crores during 1972-73 (April-March) in contrast to a deficit of Rs. 216 crores in 1971-72. This surplus was due to a sharp increase in exports (Rs. 352 crores) and a decline in imports (Rs. 38 crores). Exports at Rs. 1961 crores during 1972-73 recorded an increase of 22.1 per cent compared to a nominal rise of 4.7 per cent during 1971-72. A combination of factors helped this remarkable growth in exports in 1972-73, the most important of which was the emergence of Bangladesh as a new market for Indian exports. Imports during 1972-73 however declined to Rs. 1797 crores as compared to Rs. 1825 crores in 1971-72.

7.2 India's foreign trade has become more broad based. It is no longer linked to a few Western countries only. Today, India has strong trade relations with the East European Countries, Japan, Afro-Asian countries and countries of Latin America. The composition and pattern of trade have also changed over the last few years. High precision tools, engineering goods, chemicals, machines, high power transmission lines, transformers etc., are now being exported on a significant scale.

7.3 Of the various organisations set up in the public sector, the State Trading Corporation (STC) and the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation (MMTC) have emerged as the two major agencies which seek to translate into reality the basic objective of the Government playing a leading role in the country's foreign trade. These two institutions between themselves now account for more than ten per cent of the exports and nineteen per cent of the imports of the country.

7.4 The Export Industries of Kerala comprise the traditional industries like coir, cashew, spices and handloom and new enterprises such as marine products, minerals and plywood. The value of the traditional items continue to constitute more than 70 per cent of the total export earnings of Kerala which account for more than 14 per cent of the export earnings of India. A brief summary of the available data on the export trade of Kerala during the years 1972-73 and 1973-74 is given in the following paragraphs.

Marine Products:

7.5 Exports of marine products from India during the year 1972-73 attained an all time record of 38,903 tonnes valued at Rs. 59.72 crores, compared to 35523 tonnes valued at Rs. 44.55 crores in 1971-72 and 35,883 tonnes valued at Rs. 35.07 crores in 1970-71. The growth of exports in 1972-73 was 9.5 per cent in terms of quantity and 34 per cent in terms of value.

7.6 In the case of Kerala also export of marine products reached the peak of 25,797 tonnes valued at Rs. 41.97 crores in 1972-73 as against 21,892 tonnes valued at Rs. 33.70 crores in 1971-72. Kerala contributed 66.31 per cent in terms of quantity and 70.27 per cent in terms of value of the All India exports of this item. The average Unit value also reached an all time high of Rs. 15.35 per kg. during 1972-73. The details of the quantity and value of exports from Kerala and India are given in Table 7.1.

TABLE 7.1
**Export growth of marine products from India and Kerala
from 1961-62 to 1972-73**

Year	Exports from Kerala		Exports from India		Average Unit value realisation ¹ Rs./Kg.
	Q	V	Q	V	
1961-62	N.A.	N.A.	15732	3.92	2.49
1962-63	6870	3.27	11161	4.20	3.76
1963-64	8249	3.94	19057	6.09	3.19
1964-65	9750	5.04	21122	7.14	3.38
1965-66	9561	6.01	15295	7.06	4.62
1966-67	13175	14.64	21116	17.37	8.23
1967-68	15245	16.75	21907	19.72	9.00
1968-69	18481	20.25	26811	24.70	9.21
1969-70	22172	27.23	31695	33.46	10.56
1970-71	23896	27.57	35883	35.07	9.77
1971-72	21892	33.70	35523	44.55	12.54
1972-73	25797	41.97	38903	59.72	15.35

Q—Quantity in tonnes

V—Value in Rs. crores.

Source: Marine Products Exports Review, 1972-73.

7.7 Improvement in frozen shrimp exports was mainly responsible for this significant increase. Frozen froglegs, canned prawns, shark fins and fish maws also contributed to the increase in exports.

The item-wise share of exports of marine products from India is furnished in table 7.2.

TABLE 7.2

**Sectoral Share of Exports of Marine Products from India
1969-70 to 1972-73**

Sectors		In Percentage			
		1972-73	1971-72	1970-71	1969-70
Frozen	Q.	86.38	75.14	69.28	71.99
	V.	91.75	89.25	80.03	85.09
Canned	Q.	4.07	4.46	7.00	5.20
	V.	5.43	5.66	11.10	7.00
Dried	Q.	7.03	19.69	22.60	21.30
	V.	2.44	4.87	8.50	7.50
Others	Q.	2.50	0.71	1.12	1.51
	V.	0.38	0.22	0.37	0.41
All	Q.	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
	V.	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Q—Quantity

V—Value

Source: Marine Products Export Review, 1972-73.

7.8 Frozen seafood like shrimp, froglegs, lobstertails and fish put together continued to dominate sharing 86.4 per cent in terms of quantity and 91.8 per cent in terms of value of the total exports of marine products.

7.9 Frozen shrimp exports registered a spectacular increase from 24,952 tonnes valued at Rs. 37.10 crores in 1971-72 to 31,038 tonnes valued at Rs. 50.78 crores in 1972-73. In the overall exports of marine products, frozen shrimp continued to be the largest single item accounting for about 80 per cent of the quantity and 85 per cent of the value. For the second year in succession, Japan continued to be the foremost market for frozen shrimp. The other principal markets were the U. S. A. Australia and West European countries like Sweden, Denmark, France, the U. K. and Netherlands.

7.10 Froglegs exports increased from 1367 tonnes valued at Rs. 1.28 crores in 1971-72 to 2,180 tonnes, valued at Rs. 2.89 crores in 1972-73. More than two-thirds of the export was to the U. S. A. France, Belgium and Netherlands were the other important markets.

7.11 There was a noticeable recovery in the export earning from canned shrimp which suffered a set back in 1971-72. Although

the quantity exported improved only marginally, export earnings increased from Rs. 2.52 crores in 1971-72 to Rs. 3.25 crores in 1972-73. The U. K., France, U. S. A. and the Federal Republic of Germany were the leading buyers.

7.12 Throughout the year under review the prices for frozen lobstertails continued to be low in our principal market viz., U. S. A. This had adversely affected the export of this item.

7.13 Canned crab meat is a new item which figured for the first time in our export trade. The maiden export totalling 7575 kg., worth Rs 1.16 lakhs was made to France.

7.14 The export of dried fish during 1972-73 has touched an all time low. The exports were as low as 2,191 tonnes valued at Rs. 55.21 lakhs compared to 6,278 tonnes valued at Rs 1.43 crores in 1971-72.

7.15 Among the nine ports which handled the marine products exports during 1972-73, Cochin continued to be the Major port. In 1972-73 Cochin port alone handled as much as 25,734 tonnes (or about 66.15 per cent.)

7.16 During the period from April to November 1973, 32484 tonnes of marine products worth Rs. 54.63 crores was exported from India. During the corresponding period of the previous year exports totalled 25,361 tonnes worth Rs. 39.67 crores. Among the items exported in 1973 frozen shrimp alone accounted for 24,615 tonnes valued at Rs. 46.40 crores.

Spices:

7.17 The export of spices from India suffered a set back during 1972-73. During the year only 45,289 tonnes of spices valued at Rs. 29.05 crores were exported compared to 65978 tonnes worth Rs. 36.17 crores in 1971-72. The achievement during 1972-73 is thus 31.35 per cent less in terms of quantity and 19.68 per cent less in terms of value compared to the previous year. But the situation improved considerably in 1973-74. During the months April-December 1973, 35,317 tonnes of spices valued at Rs 29.8 crores was exported from India compared with only 29,106 tonnes worth Rs. 17.6 crores during the corresponding months of the previous year.

7.18 The item-wise export of spices from Kerala and India for 1971-72 and 1972-73 are furnished in Table 7.3.

TABLE 7.3

Export of Spices from the Ports of Kerala and India during 1972-73 & 1971-72

Quantity in tonnes
Value in Rs. '000

	KERALA			INDIA			Percentage of Kerala's exports to India's exports					
	1972-73		1971-72		1972-73		1971-72		1972-73		1971-72	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Qty	Value	Qty.	Value
Pepper	19695.06	140979.10	18747.03	144905.34	19958.17	143099.44	19247.50	148249.80	98.7	98.5	97.4	97.7
Cardamom (Small)	416.28	19380.88	554.68	19317.86	1384.39	68464.91	2146.60	80306.80	30.1	28.3	25.8	24.1
Cardamom (big)	..	..	..	..	67.59	1018.19	79.10	1666.30	..	..	..	..
Ginger	4420.84	15366.89	4085.01	16726.11	6050.48	20993.88	6746.00	27531.00	73.1	73.2	60.1	60.8
Turmeric	1467.39	4085.22	1919.68	5071.56	6731.30	18205.70	14172.60	29042.40	21.8	22.4	13.5	17.5
Total including Other items	26264.31	181224.14	26136.89	191050.47	45289.09	290492.79	65978.05	361703.08	58.0	62.4	39.6	52.8

Source: The D. G. C. I. S., Calcutta (Provisional figures)
(From the Spices Export Promotion Council).

Pepper:

7.19 Compared to the previous year the quantity of pepper exported from India increased by 711 tonnes during 1972-73 but there was a fall of Rs. 51.5 lakhs in the export earnings. The unit price decreased marginally from Rs. 7.70 per Kg. in 1971-72 to Rs. 7.17 in 1972-73. This may be due to increased production as well as keen competition from other producing countries like Brazil and Sarawak. During the year pepper exports from Kerala expressed as percentage of all India exports rose to 98.7% (in terms of quantity) compared to 97.4% in 1971-72. From April to October 1973, 14683 tonnes of pepper valued at Rs. 12.72 crores has been exported from India as against 8133 tonnes valued at Rs. 5.98 crores during the corresponding period of the previous year.

Cardamom:

7.20 The export of cardamom both big and small suffered a set back during the year 1972-73 compared to the previous year. The quantity exported declined by 34.8%. During the period April-October 1973, 837 tonnes of cardamom valued at Rs. 4.86 crores was exported from India against 760 tonnes valued at Rs. 2.99 crores during the corresponding period of the previous year.

Ginger:

7.21 The export of ginger from India during the year 1972-73 as well as for the period April to October 1973, showed a decline compared to the corresponding periods one year ago. But the export earnings for April to October 1973 showed an increase due to the increase in average of f. o. b. unit price realisation. The share of Kerala in All India exports has increased from 60.1% in 1971-72 to 73.1% during 1972-73.

Turmeric:

7.22 As in the case of ginger the export of turmeric and the earnings therefrom, declined during 1972-73, compared to the previous year. But the share of Kerala against all India exports increased from 13.5% in 1971-72 to 21.8% in 1972-73.

7.23 A table showing the export of the important spices from India from April to October 1973 and the corresponding period of the previous year is given below:

37/725/MC.

TABLE 7.4

Exports Spices from India during April-October 1973 and April-October 1972

Commodities	Quantity: Tonnes		Value: in Rs. '000	
	April-October 1973		April-October 1972	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Pepper	14683.24	127208.23	8133.30	59785.14
Cardamom small	797.64	48004.38	731.68	29506.60
Cardamom big	39.04	560.41	28.18	432.70
Ginger	2556.27	11793.89	3185.85	10194.12
Turmeric	3350.01	14485.14	3823.64	9828.31
Total including other items	27800.56	234086.00	22776.39	131383.56

Source: D. G. C. I. S. Calcutta (provisional figures)
(From the Spices-Export Promotion Council)

Cashew Kernels:

7.24 The total export of cashew kernels from India for the period April to November 1973 amounted to 42429 M.T. valued at Rs. 58.17 crores. The figures for the corresponding period of the previous year were 46379 M.T. and Rs. 48.25 crores, respectively. The quantum of exports decreased by 8.5% and earnings from the export of cashew kernels increased by 20.6% owing to the sharp rise in the average unit value from Rs. 10.40 per Kg. in 1972 to Rs. 13.71 per Kg. in 1973. The export figures of cashew kernels from India to the different countries are given in table 7.5.

TABLE 7.5

Export of Cashew Kernels

Countries	Export in M. T. during April to November	
	1973	1972
U. S. S. R.	17439	15898
U. S. A.	13970	15746
Canada	2468	4709
Japan	2768	1482
U. K.	971	1355
German Federal Republic	625	718
Netherlands	604	717
Australia	902	1009
G. D. R.	547	1500
Czechoslovakia	617	702
Hongkong	346	766
Total including other countries	42429	46379
Value in Rs. (Crores)	58.17	48.25
Unit value Rs. /Kg.	13.71	10.40

Source: Monthly report for November 1973, or Cashew Export promotion Council, Cochin.

The share of Kerala in the All India exports of Cashew Kernels comes to 98.6% during January to September 1973.

Cashewnut Shell Liquid:

7.25 India exported 2785 M.T. of Cashewnut Shell Liquid valued at Rs. 33.07 lakhs during April to November 1973 against 2545 M.T. valued at Rs. 30.31 lakhs during the corresponding period of the previous year. The share of Kerala during the period from January to September 1973 is 90.06% of All India Exports. The country-wise data are given below.

TABLE 7.6

Countries	Export in M. T. of Cashewnut Shell Liquid from April to November 1973	
	1973	1972
U. K.	1629	1266
U. S. A.	..	122
Japan	800	848
Total including other countries	2785	2545
Value (in Rs. lakhs)	33.07	30.31
Unit Value Rs. /M. T.	1187	1191

Source: Monthly Report for November 1973 of the Cashew Export Promotion Council.

Import of Raw Cashewnut:

7.26 During January to September 1973, India imported 134410 M.T. of raw cashewnuts worth Rs. 21.37 crores as against 147629 MT. valued at Rs. 23.70 crores during the same period in 1972.

7.27 The Export of Cashew products from India and Kerala and the respective import figures for January to September 1973 are given in Table 7.7.

TABLE 7.7

A. Export of Cashew products

Name of Products	January-September 1972		January-September 1973	
	Q (M.T.)	Value (Rs. crores)	Q (M.T.)	Value (Rs. crores)
Cashewnut Kernels				
India	48174	49.65	46457	58.54
Kerala	N.A.	N.A.	45827	57.69
Cashewnut Shell Liquid				
India	3277	0.38	3473	0.39
Kerala	NA.	N.A.	3147	0.37

B. Import of Raw Cashewnuts

	January-September 1972		January-September 1973	
	Q (M. T.)	Value (Rs. crores)	Q (M. T.)	Value (Rs. crores)
India	147629	23.70	134410	21.37
Kerala	N.A.	N.A.	124380	19.69

Source: Cashew Bulletin—September 1973.

Coir and Coir Products:

7.28 The important Coir Products exported are coir, yarn, mats, mattings, coir fibre and curled Coir. The item-wise export of coir and coir products for the period April to October 1973 and the corresponding period of the previous year are given in the following table:

TABLE 7.8

Export of Coir and Coir Products

Commodities	April-October 1972		April-October 1973	
	Q	V	Q	V
Coir Fibre	1697	270221	702	100471
Coir Yarn	173920	14344105	138789	38034004
Coir Mats	68741	27918812	73052	32578060
Coir Mattings	10652	3839628	14165	5395637
Coir Rugs & Carpets	1704	601653	2183	861978
Coir-other Sorts	199	72469	103	47113
Curled Coir	3876	750614	5441	716193
Coir Rope	745	116285	516	94544
Rubberised Coir goods	..	..	7	7368
Total	263534	77913787	234963	77835368

Q—Quantity in Quintals

V—Value in Rupees

Source: Coir News November 1973.

7.29 During April-October 1973, India exported only 23496 tonnes of Coir and Coir goods valued at Rs 7.78 crores. During the same months of 1972, the exports were 26353 tonnes valued at Rs. 7.79 crores. Compared to the exports made during April to October 1972, the exports during the current period recorded a decline of 2857 tonnes (10.84%) in terms of quantity. Value-wise the drop was to the tune of only 0.78 lakhs (0.11%). This was mainly due to the fact that we exported more coir products during the period for which the unit value realisation has improved.

Coffee:

7.30 In India Coffee is cultivated over an area of 139478 hectares in the four southern States of Mysore, Tamilnadu, Kerala and Andhra Pradesh. The principal economic species under cultivation are Coffee Arabica (8432 hectares) and Coffee Robusta (55116 hectares). According to 1971-72 records Kerala has 3075 hectares of Arabica plantations and 27174 hectares of Robusta plantations (i.e. about 21.68% of the total cultivation). The total annual production is about 85,000 to 100000 tonnes. The foreign exchange earnings of the industry exceed Rs. 25 crores per year. The total number of registered growers are 50851 out of which about 49000 are small growers with an area below 10 hectares. The industry employs a labour force of 236295.

7.31 The details of Coffee exported from India and the foreign exchange earned from 1960-61 to 1972-73 are given in Table 7.9.

TABLE 7.9
Exports of Coffee

<i>Fiscal Year</i>	<i>Quantity in tonnes</i>	<i>Value realised in (Rs. crores)</i>
1960-61	19689	7.22
1961-62	29712	9.01
1962-63	20416	7.61
1963-64	23336	8.30
1964-65	30691	13.35
1965-66	26505	12.94
1966-67	25833	14.44
1967-68	33966	18.18
1968-69	28741	17.96
1969-70	32383	19.62
1970-71	32189	25.11
1971-72	35695	22.07
1972-73	48128	32.84

Source: Indian Coffee—May -June 1973.

7.32 The export of Coffee and the earnings from it reached an all time record in 1972-73. 48128 tonnes valued at 32.84 crores of rupees was exported that year. The increase in quantity exported over the previous year is 12433 tonnes (32%).

7.33 The domestic consumption of Coffee during the financial year 1973 is estimated to be about 39000 tonnes.

7.34 The per capita Coffee consumption in the importing countries like U. S. A. has increased, while the world exportable surplus of coffee has declined and this trend indicates that the present bull market situation may well be sustained for some time more.

7.35 During the period from July 1972 to June 1973, a quantity of 24763 tonnes of Coffee has been exported through Cochin Port and the foreign exchange earnings were Rs. 17.44 crores.

Tea:

7.36 India is the largest producer of tea in the world. The production of tea and its exports recorded an all time high in 1972. The relevant figures are given in Table 7.10.

TABLE 7.10

Year	In million Kg.	
	Production	Exports
1969	393.58	168.70
1970	418.51	202.01
1971	433.32	206.07
1972	451.93	207.60

Source: Industry and Trade September 1973.

7.37 The quantity of tea exported from India during 1972-73 was 201.35 million Kgs. valued at Rs. 153.09 crores as against 219.50 million Kgs. worth Rs. 164.55 crores in 1971-72. The quantity exported and earnings decreased by over 8 percent. Relevant figures are given in Table 7.11.

TABLE 7.11

Quantity and Value of Tea exported from India during 1965-66 to 1972-73 (Financial Year)

Year	Quantity (in '000 Kgs.)	Value (in Rs. '000)
1965-66	197385	114837
1966-67	190384	1562139
1967-68	203333	1801974
1968-69	200824	1565092
1969-70	174112	1245029
1970-71	199139	1482470
1971-72	219501	1645539
*1972-73	201347	1530870

* Provisional

Source: Tea Statistics 1971-72

7.38 India also exports tea in consumer packs, green tea, blended tea and tea bags. Exports of tea in this manner helps increased unit value realisation. Exports of packet tea increased from Rs. 36.5 million in 1970 to Rs. 52.5 million in 1972. Exports of green tea, instant tea and tea bags have also been increasing during the last three years. The Tea Trading Corporation is set up mainly for export of blended and packetted teas.

7.39 During the period from July 1972 to June 1973, an amount of 41565 tonnes of tea valued at Rs. 28 crores has been exported through Cochin Port.

7.40 For the promotion of export of tea, measures like rationalisation of tax structure, readjustment in the levels of excise duties and export rebates and government subsidy for export and government contribution for market research and promotion, massive subsidy for replantation, etc., are necessary. The Chairman of the State Trading Corporation Mr. V. V. Parikh also suggested a cess of one percent of the export earnings from tea which would come to about Rs. 2 crores per annum for the export promotion of tea.

7.41 . The Government of India has recently set up a working group to chalk out a long-term strategy for exports. It is expected that the working group, before giving its strategy for promotion of exports, would review the drawbacks of the government policies like providing incentives for augmenting exports, identifying the non-tariff barriers operating against its exports of different commodities in the various developed market economies and initiating action at the national and international levels for their removal. The strategy should be so devised as not only to take full advantage of certain favourable factors but also to meet any threat posed by unfavourable ones.

CHAPTER 8

PRICES AND COST OF LIVING

The unprecedented rise in commodity prices was the most disquieting aspect of the Indian economic scene during the year 1973. This phenomenon was not confined to India alone; all over the world the prices of food articles, agricultural and industrial raw materials and fuel oils have moved up at a rapid pace during the year under review.

8.2 The set back in agricultural production for two successive years due to unfavourable weather conditions was a major factor in the sharp deterioration of the price situation in the country. Inadequate procurement of food grains, weakness in the distribution arrangements, especially in respect of agricultural commodities and large scale monetary expansion resulting from the Governments' attempt to raise the tempo of developmental activities in the past two years, were other important contributory factors for the increase in prices. The imbalance between aggregate market supply and demand still persists in the economy and continues to exert influence on the uptrend in prices.

8.3 The major element in raising the domestic demand has been the increased level of Governmental expenditure. Total spending by the Central and State Governments for all purposes amounted to Rs. 11,942 crores in 1972-73 registering an increase of 13.6% over the level in 1971-72. Simultaneously with expansion in Government spending, expenditure in private sector also grew as a result of larger money incomes and higher prices.

8.4 The increases in public and private spending were accompanied by a fast growth in money supply and aggregate monetary resources. Money supply with the public expanded by 15.6% in 1972-73 as against 14.2% in the preceding year. The increase in aggregate monetary resources was 17.6% as compared to 16.9% last year. The deficit financing resorted to in 1972-73 was of the order of Rs. 882 crores and it is estimated that in the current financial year this will be Rs. 650 crores against a target of Rs. 85 crores. A feature of this monetary expansion during the year was the steep rise in its currency component which expanded by Rs. 857 crores in comparison with Rs. 388 crores in the previous year. Despite the tightening of credit by the Reserve Bank of India the level of money supply with the Commercial Banks was substantially higher than it was a year ago, and the banking system continued to be characterised by a high level of liquidity.

8.5 Thus the reduced supplies of agricultural products and rapid expansion of monetary resources resulted in the phenomenal rise in prices during the last twelve months. The index number of wholesale prices (1961-62=100) rose to 260.3 in November 1973 compared to 210.6 in November, 1972 registering a record rise of 23.6% over the year, whereas the corresponding increase was only 12% during the preceding year. The wholesale price index rose continuously from 213.2 at the beginning of the year (January 1973) to 251 in August 1973 and after a slight decline to 250.3 by September, it was once again on the uptrend rising to 260.3 in November 1973 and to 265.9 towards the close of the year. Between September 1973 and January 1974 (the latest available) the wholesale price index rose by 8.2%. The rise in price over the year was shared between all groups, viz., food articles (23.1%) industrial raw materials (41.6%) machinery and transport equipment (7.1%) and manufactures (21.14%) (Appendix 8.1).

8.6 Consistent with the reduced availability of wage goods and uptrend in their prices, especially in the prices of foodgrains, edible oils and sugar, consumer price index numbers (base 1960=100) for industrial workers have risen disconcertingly during the year. It rose from 210 in January 1973 to 260 in December, 1973, recording a rise of nearly 24% in twelve months.

Consumer Price Index Numbers, Kerala:

8.7 The inflationary rise in prices during 1973 was equally significant in Kerala. During the year under review an increase of 187 points was registered in the average of the working class consumer price index numbers for Kerala which represents an increase of 20.6% over the preceding year. The impact of this unusual increase on the cost of living has to be gauged against the back ground of the actual increases which took place in the previous two years. The average moved up only by 6 points in 1971 and by 52 points in 1972. The steep rise in consumer price index numbers during 1973 was largely due to the sharp rise in the prices of rice, the major constituent of the consumer expenditure of the working class. The month-wise consumer price index numbers for Kerala is given in Appendix 8.4.

8.8 The monthly average of consumer price index which stood at 957 in January 1973 rose steadily but for slight declines noted for the months of February and September and reached an all time high of 1235 points in November 1973. The index witnessed a modest decline and stood at 1221 in December 1973. The maximum increase in the index points during the year was registered by the food articles

group. The increases registered in the index points, group-wise, are furnished below:

Increase in index points

	<i>January to December 1972</i>	<i>January to December 1973</i>
Food articles	138	399
Housing	7	50
Clothing	12	196
Miscellaneous	10	35

8.9 With an increase of 285 points, the highest increase in the index was observed in Kozhikode. Other centres where the increase was more than the rise in index at the State level (264 points) were Munnar (281 points), Alwaye (280 points), Changanacherry (271 points), Punalur (270 points), Quilon (267 points) and Chalakudy (266 points). The consumer price index has recorded an increase of more than 119% during the last decade. The consumer price-index numbers for Kerala for the period 1963 to 1973 are furnished below:

TABLE 8.1

Consumer Price Index Number for Kerala

(Base 1939=100)

<i>Year</i>	<i>Average Index</i>
(1)	(2)
1963	501
1964	560
1965	614
1966	673
1967	729
1968	783
1969	817
1970	851
1971	857
1972	909
1973	1096

Retail Prices of Essential Commodities:

8.10 The retail prices of selected essential commodities of daily use as on December 1972 and December 1973 are given in Appendix 8.5.

8.11 The foodgrain prices came under pressure on an unprecedented scale during the year under review. The quantum of rice distributed through Fair Price Shops was reduced from the month of May 1973 onwards due to the short supply of foodgrains allotted from the Centre. This set up a continuous uptrend in the price of rice in the open market. On a comparison with the prices during the corresponding month of the preceding year, the price of rice in December 1973 recorded an increase of more than 39% as against an increase of 14% during the last year. The trend of continuous escalation was broken in December 1973 when the consumer price index dipped to 1221 from the level of 1235 in November. This may be largely attributed to the increased off-take of ration rice and reduced purchase of open-market foodgrains.

8.12 During the year under review, since rice was costlier, the demand for tapioca was on the increase and hence the price of tapioca also was pushed up. The rise in prices of tapioca in December 1973 was of the order of 38% over the level of prices that prevailed in December 1972. The prices of redgram went up by 19%. The trend in the prices of greengram and blackgram was bearish during the month of December 1973. In the condiments group, chillies and corriander moved up considerably by 21% and 16% respectively while in the case of onions there was a decline of 42%. The price of tamarind firmed up by about 73%. The prices of jaggery softened by about 20% and stood at Rs. 1.88/kg. in December 1973 as against the price of Rs. 2.35/kg. in December 1972. The prices of coconut and coconut oil ruled higher by about 83% and 109% respectively over the level that prevailed in December 1972. The prices stood at Rs. 105.82/100 nuts and Rs. 12.27/litre in December 1973. This was brought about mainly by the fall in production of oil seeds in general and that of groundnut in particular during the last two years. The prices of milk went up by 15% during the period and that of firewood by 19%.

Wholesale Price Index of Agricultural Commodities:

8.13 The average index of wholesale prices for the year 1973 works out to 285 which shows an increase of 67 points (31%) over previous year's average of 218 points. Commodity-wise changes in index are given in Table 8.2.

TABLE 8.2

Wholesale Price Index of Agricultural commodities

(Base 1952-53—100)

<i>Item</i>	<i>Index for</i>		<i>Percentage variation</i>
	1972	1973	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
			(+)
1. Foodgrains (Rice)	209	233	11.5
2. Sugar (Molasses)	272	280	2.9
3. Condiments & Spices	139	161	15.8
4. Fruits & Vegetables	234	306	30.8
5. Food Crops	204	235	15.2
6. Oil Seeds	287	466	62.4
7. Plantation Crops	139	154	10.8
8. Non-food Crops	242	372	53.7
9. All Crops	218	285	30.7

8.14 The average index for rice (computed on the basis of price fixed by Government) has moved up by 11.5% during the year under review. The index for molasses showed only a marginal increase of about 3%. In respect of condiments and spices, the index which stood at 139 in 1972 rose to 161 registering an increase of more than 15%. As for fruits and vegetables the index moved up from 234 in 1972 to 306 in 1973 recording an increase of about 31%. In the case of foodcrops the rise in index was of the order of more than 15%. During the year, the prices of oil seeds touched peak levels; the index shot up from 287 in 1972 to 466 in 1973—a rise of more than 62%. In the case of plantation crops the price index showed an increase of about 11% over the previous year's level. The prices of nonfood crops also revealed a bullish trend; the extent of price rise was of the order of 54% during the year.

Parity Index:

8.15 The movements in the index number of parity between prices received and prices paid by farmers indicate the changes in the level of their prosperity.

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 farmers	Domestic expenditure	Farm cultivation cost	Prices paid by farmers		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	
1963	110	127	143	135	82	
1964	124	143	151	147	84	
1965	125	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	222	232	296	262	85	
1973	308	280	336	307	100	

8.16 The index of prices received by farmers during the year rose to 308 points from the average of 222 points for the previous year. This is mainly the result of rise in price of paddy, coconut, pepper, ginger, banana etc. The indices of domestic expenditure and farm cultivation costs during the period also rose by 48 points and 40 points respectively. Thus the index of parity which stood at 85 in 1972 rose to 100 in 1973 showing that the farmers were in a better position in the year under review.

COMMODITY REVIEW

Pepper:

8.17 Pepper prices during 1973 ruled high in all the months as compared to the corresponding months of the preceding year. From the lowest level of Rs. 471.64/Qtl. it steadily went up to Rs. 712.26 in August and then after a seasonal slump in prices during the subsequent two months, it revived again. The reported increase in demand from Eastern Europe and American countries is said to be the major factor attributed for this spurt in prices.

Ginger:

8.18 Ginger prices were also higher by 42.9 per cent during 1973. It went up from Rs. 311.53 per quintal in January 1973 to Rs. 396.94 in December 1973. However this increase was neither steady nor

continuous. It varied from month to month because of unsteady demand from the traditional markets abroad, especially, the Middle East Countries and U. S. A.

Lemongrass Oil:

8.19 The prices of lemongrass oil were generally higher during 1973 as compared to the preceding year, the average prices during 1972 being Rs 3179.31/Qtl. as against Rs. 4653.69/Qtl. during the year under review. However the market was unsteady. The prices ruled high during the three months of February to April followed by a slump of the order of Rs. 300 per quintal during the next three months and the price reached the lowest level in July 1973. Subsequently the price went up steeply towards the end of the year and reached the level of Rs. 6600 per quintal in December 1973. This was partly due to the continuous decline in the area under lemongrass and its production within the country.

Cardamom:

8.20 As compared to the preceding year the prices of cardamom were significantly higher during 1973. However a downward trend was noticed during the first three quarters of the year. From a high level of Rs. 54.95/kg. in December 1972 and Rs. 50.54/kg. in January 1973, it steadily declined to Rs. 35.00/kg. in July 1973 and then gradually picked up to Rs. 48.90 in November and to Rs. 47.38 in December 1973. The recent spurt in price is attributed to the reported drop in output during the current season.

Rubber:

8.21 Contrary to the situation prevailing in 1972 the prices of rubber increased steadily in all the months of 1973, except April. However the trend was rather erratic; it varied from a low of Rs. 464.53/Qtl. in February 1973 to Rs. 492.30 in December 1973. Although the price of rubber was statutorily fixed at Rs. 520/Qtl. this level was never reached owing to glut in natural rubber. It is estimated that the production of natural and synthetic rubber within the country would be around 2.25 lakh tonnes during 1973-74 (the production of natural rubber alone during 1973 being 112,000 tonnes), As against this, not more than 1.5 lakh tonnes would be used up by the manufacturers at their present level of consumption. A glut of natural rubber is thus envisaged. It was in this context that the recent decision to export some rubber was undertaken by the Government to siphon off part of the surplus from the domestic market. This, coupled with the shortage of feed stock for synthetic rubber, consequent on the energy crisis as well as the upsurge in international prices has brightened the prospects for natural rubber.

Coconut Oil:

8.22 A bullish trend was noticed in the price of coconut oil right from the beginning of 1973. Starting with a price of Rs. 583.20|Qtl. in January 1973 it rose to the all time high level of Rs. 1284.41|Qtl. in December 1973. To arrest this trend Government came out with the measure of statutorily fixing the price of coconut oil at Rs. 7.50|Kg. and banning the movement of oil and copra outside the State during October 1973. However prices continued to be firm as Oil Mills were unable to supply oil at the statutorily fixed rates and open market prices skyrocketed during the subsequent months. The present record price level is attributed to an acute shortage of stock as well as reports of a small crop in the year. It is also said that the shortage of copra in States like Tamil Nadu and Mysore has led to an all round rise in the demand for oil. Further, there was high demand from the manufacturers of Vanaspathi in the context of short supply of groundnut oil and restricted imports of oil seeds (Soyabean and Sunflower) in the country as a whole.

CHAPTER 9

SOCIAL SERVICES

Education:

The year under review witnessed substantial progress in respect of number of educational institutions, enrolment, number of teachers and expenditure on education. The number of Lower Primary Schools in the State rose to 6904 in 1973-74 (2807 Government Schools and 4097 Private Schools) from 6887 (Government 2798 and Private 4089) in 1972-73. Sanction was accorded for the starting of 182 newschools during the year. While the number of Upper Primary Schools remained stationary during the year, the number of High Schools increased from 1399 in 1972-73 to 1404 in 1973-74. Out of the total number of 10856 educational institutions, as many as 6788 are now run by private agencies.

9.2 There are today 44 Primary Schools and 7 High Schools per lakh of population in Kerala. There is one school on an average for an area of 2.62 sq. km. in the State (excluding forest area). The total number of students in schools at the beginning of the academic year 1973-74 was 52.70 lakhs (51.56 lakhs in the previous year). The increase works out to 1.14 lakhs, as against 1.77 lakhs during 1972-73. There has been a fall in the number of students in standard I from 6.86 lakhs in 1972-73 to 6.46 lakhs in 1973-74. When considered section-wise, the total enrolment in Lower Primary section is 29.19 lakhs, in Upper Primary Section 14.85 lakhs and in High School Section 8.66 lakhs during 1973-74. The percentage enrolment of children in schools to total population is estimated as 23% for the State.

9.3 Between the years 1961-62 and 1972-73, 9.93 lakhs students (Boys 5.84 lakhs, Girls 4.09 lakhs) passed the S. S. L. C. Examination and 57471 (26189 boys and 31282 girls) passed the T. T. C. Examination (Final).

9.4 The total number of teachers comes to about 1.54 lakhs in 1973-74 as against 1.51 lakhs during the previous year. The expenditure on general school education rose from 62.64 crores during 1972-73 (Revised estimate), to 69.32 crores during 1973-74 (Budget estimate). Primary education accounts for as much as 66.8 per cent of the total expenditure. Out of the total expenditure, 62% is spent on private schools. Education accounts for 31.1 per cent of the total State expenditure (the all India figure is only 19.4%).

9.5 Wastage in education due to failures as well as drop-outs has become a serious problem in the State also. It is estimated

from the enrolment figures of 1963-64 to 1972-73 that out of every 1000 students admitted in Standard I, only 63 students passed the S.S.L.C. Examination. Radical measures are called for in order to arrest this trend.

Professional and Special Education:

9.6 There are 105 Basic Training Schools in the State (31 Government Schools and 74 Private Schools) during 1973-74. The T.T.C. Course was conducted in 12 Government Schools and in all the Private Schools, while the remaining Government Schools continued to conduct inservice training courses. No admission was made to the T.T.C. First year course during the year 1973-74.

9.7 There are 17 Polytechnics in the State, including the three Women's Polytechnics. The School of Arts, Trivandrum and the School of Printing Technology, Shornur continued to function during the year. The number of Industrial Training Institutes in the State remained unchanged at forty as the proposal for starting two new Industrial Training Institutes at Idikki and Alleppey was not carried out during the year. There has been no change in the number of Junior Technical Schools also.

Higher Education:

9.8 There are 120 Arts and Science Colleges in State of which 105 Colleges are under Private management. In the technical and professional fields there are 6 Engineering Colleges, 4 Medical Colleges, 2 Ayurveda Colleges, 2 Homoeo Colleges and 3 Law Colleges in the State. There has not been any increase in their number during the year under review.

9.9 The Agricultural College, Vellayani, Trivandrum the College of Veterinary and Animal Science, Mannuthy, Trichur and the College of Horticulture, Trichur functioned under the Kerala Agricultural University, Trichur. There were 144 new admissions of students in all these colleges together during 1973-74. There were 57 Arts and Science Colleges (First Grade Colleges) under the University of Kerala in 1972-73, including 7 Government Colleges and 50 Private Colleges. The students strength in all these Colleges together came to 96,862 (Men 53,748 and Women 43,114) during 1972-73. There were 14 training colleges affiliated to the Kerala University (1 Government and 13 Private Colleges) with a total strength of 1497 students. There were 20 University Departments functioning in 1972-73, with 697 students undergoing Post-Graduate studies. (Details are given in appendix 9.15 x 9.16). A total number of 462 students are studying for Post-Graduate and Research Studies in the Five Departments of the Cochin University during 1973-74. There are no affiliated|Constituent Colleges under this University at present.

Welfare of Backward Classes:

9.10 According to 1971 Census figures, there are 17.22 lakhs of people belonging to the Scheduled Castes and 2.69 lakhs belonging to the Scheduled Tribes in the State. These together account for about 10% of the total population of the State.

9.11 The various developmental programmes undertaken for the uplift of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes were confined to the fields of education, economic uplift and health and housing schemes. The expenditure on schemes for the welfare of Backward Class is reckoned as Rs. 603.94 lakhs (Budget estimate) during 1973-74. The Harijan Welfare Department runs as many as 35 nursery schools for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes with an intake capacity of 20-30 in each school. Besides, 6 nursery schools have been started in 1973-74. Educational concessions comprise mainly lump sum grants, scholarships and for boarding and lodging. Lump sum grants are given at the enhanced rates ranging from Rs. 2 to Rs. 90 p.m. in the pre-matriculation classes and from Rs. 75 to Rs. 375 p.m. for the post matriculation studies. Rates of educational concessions have been raised during the year in respect of boarders as well as day scholars.

9.12 There are 56 Welfare Hostels (52 for Scheduled Castes and 4 for Scheduled Tribes) out of which 16 are for girls. One Welfare Hostel for Boys (Tribes) was started during 1973-74. The rate of grant per student per month has been raised from Rs. 45 to Rs. 55.

9.13 The Department is running 12 cosmopolitan hostels, out of which 3 are meant for girls. The grant is raised from Rs. 75 to Rs. 85 per month per student.

9.14 The 21 subsidised hostels continued to function during the year. Grant is given at the enhanced rate of Rs. 45 per month.

9.15 The pre-Examination training centre at Ernakulam has two units, one for graduates and another for post graduates with an admission capacity of 35 each. Lump sum grants and stipends are given to these students.

9.16 A Tribal Research and Training Centre is functioning at Kozhikode.

9.17 There are 80 Industrial Training Centres and 16 Production-Cum-Training Centres functioning in the State for imparting training to members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Lump sum grants and stipends are issued to the Trainees.

Health:

9.18 Medical and public health activities expanded considerably as a result of planned efforts in the past few years. During the year under review the rate of progress in the number of beds available per lakh of population was kept up; it rose to 108 from 107 during 1971-72. There were 24184 beds in 1972-73 an increase of 798 beds over the previous year. The following table gives the data relating to the growth of the number of medical institutions and beds in Kerala from 1965-66 to 1972-73.

TABLE 9.1

Medical Institutions and Beds in Kerala

<i>Year</i>	<i>Total Number of medical and public health institutions</i>	<i>No. of beds</i>	<i>No. of beds per lakhs of population</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
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
1972-73	783	24184	108

9.19 The substantial increase in the number of institutions during the year over the previous year is mainly due to the setting up of rural dispensaries under the "Special Employment Programme" with Central assistance. Out of 300 Allopathic Dispensaries proposed under this scheme 201 Dispensaries were established in 1972-73. They were started in rent free building subject to the condition that the Panchayat will surrender one acre of land with a building as per type design to Government free of cost. As many as 100 Ayurveda and 50 Homoeo dispensaries are also proposed under the Employment Programme, and these are expected to be opened before the close of 1973-74. The objective of the scheme is to provide each Panchayat with a Government institution for medical service, allopathic, Ayurveda or Homoeo, by the end of the Fourth Five Year Plan.

9.20 The District-wise distribution of medical institutions and beds during 1971-72 and 1972-73 is given in the Appendix 9.21. So far as the number of beds are concerned, it can be seen that Trivandrum, Alleppey, Trichur and Kozhikode are well served while Idikki and Malappuram are poorly served. The bed population ratio is below the State average in the Districts of Quilon, Idikki, Palghat, Malappuram and Cannanore. It continues to be the highest in Trivandrum District. The following table gives the data on bed-population ratio in the various districts:—

TABLE 9.2
Bed Population Ratio

Districts	No. of beds per lakh of population	
	1971-72	1972-73
(1)	(2)	(3)
Trivandrum	212	215
Quilon	59	62
Alleppey	133	142
Kottayam	92	122
Idikki	..	33
Ernakulam	108	111
Trichur	140	142
Palghat	61	61
Malappuram	38	39
Kozhikode	152	138
Cannanore	65	67
Kerala	107	108

9.21 The per capita expenditure on Health Services has risen from Rs. 8.16 in 1971-72 to Rs. 9.61 in 1972-73. The per capita expenditure on Health Services State-wise is furnished in the Appendix 9.20. For the country as a whole it rose to Rs. 7.51 from Rs. 6.46 for the previous year.

Indigenous Medicine:

9.22 The number of hospitals and bed strength have not shown any increase during the year under review. But the number of

dispensaries increased from 325 in 1971-72 to 347 in 1972-73. The district-wise distribution of institutions and beds is given in the Appendix 9.23. Of the 100 Ayurvedic Dispensaries and 50 homoeo dispensaries proposed for the year 1973-74 under "Special Employment Programme", 32 Ayurveda dispensaries and 15 homoeo dispensaries have already been opened.

Family Planning:

9.23 Though the State has registered steady progress in family planning, the tempo slackened during 1972-73, judged from the number of sterilization operations conducted during the year. This has fallen considerably compared to the previous year. P. P. S. and I. U. C. D. insertions conducted have recorded an increase, but the increase is insignificant against the drastic fall in the number of vasectomy operations conducted during the year. Ernakulam continues to top the list in respect of sterilization operations conducted (18549) followed by Quilon (16639) and Kottayam (14525) Districts. An expenditure of Rs 324.27 lakhs was incurred during 1972-73 as against Rs 333.33 lakhs in the previous year on family planning. Expenditure incurred on family planning programme for the last few years is furnished in the following table:

TABLE 9.3
Expenditure on Family Planning Programme

<i>Year</i>	<i>Total expenditure on Family Planning (Rs. in lakhs)</i>
(1)	(2)
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
1972-73	324.27

Medical Practitioners:

9.24 The following table gives the number of Medical Practitioners under the various systems of medicine.

TABLE 9.4

<i>System</i>	<i>Class of Registration</i>	1971-72	1972-73
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
I. Modern Medicine	A	5362	5799
	B	635	635
	Listed	204	204
	Sub Total:	6201	6638
II. Homoeopathy	A	660	749
	B	1489	1486
	Listed	278	278
	Sub Total:	2427	2513
III. Ayurveda	A	3008	3120
	B	6108	6100
	Listed	600	600
	Sub Total:	9716	9820
IV. Sidha	A	37	37
	B	1218	1218
	Listed	41	41
	Sub Total	1296	1296
V. Unani	A	Nil.	Nil
	B	51	51
	Listed	5	5
	Sub Total:	56	56
Grand Total:		19696	20323

Water Supply:

9.25 Water supply schemes have made much headway during the year. Three urban water supply schemes were taken up during the year, in addition to twenty-three spill over schemes continued. Two schemes have been partially commissioned. All urban schemes have been taken up with L. I. C. aid for which a sum of Rs. 582.80 lakhs was spent during the year under review. During 1972-73 a loan of Rs. 394.20 lakhs was received from the L. I. C. of India while the L. I. C. assistance was of the order of Rs. 400 lakhs during the previous year. All these urban schemes are scheduled for completion before March 1974. Regarding rural water supply, it may be noted that all the 181 spill over schemes

which are in progress are being executed with institutional finance through L. I. C. for which a sum of Rs 78.62 lakhs was expended during the year. Twenty-three rural water supply schemes were commissioned during 1972-73. The L. I. C. assistance for rural water supply schemes was of the order of Rs 120 lakhs including a sum of Rs 50 lakhs earmarked for 1971-72.

9.26 In addition to the above, 86 new schemes were also taken up under rural water supply under "Accelerated Programme" with cent percent grant from the Government of India. An expenditure of Rs 53.08 lakhs was incurred under this programme during the year. District-wise break up of urban and rural water supply schemes is furnished in the Appendix Nos. 9.25 and 9.26.

9.27 A total expenditure of Rs 714.50 lakhs was incurred for water supply schemes during 1972-73.

Housing:

9.28 The "one lakh houses scheme" started outside the plan as a major step towards solving the housing problem of the landless rural poor has been quite successful. 30,000 houses have already been completed and 60,000 houses are under various stages of construction. L. I. C. loan to the tune of Rs 1.5 crores repayable in 20 years is being availed for the speedy implementation of the programme. It is hoped that the target of 1 lakh houses will be achieved.

9.29 The setting up of the Kerala State Housing Board on 5-3-1971 has accelerated the tempo of building activity in the State. Steps were taken to acquire about 300 acres of land for housing purposes at a cost of Rs 2 crores during 1971-73. The Medical College Housing Accommodation Scheme, Trivandrum, The Perurkada Housing Accommodation Scheme, Trivandrum, Kanjikuzhi Housing Accommodation Scheme, Kottayam and Rental Housing Scheme for Government Employees at Calicut were taken up for actual execution during 1972-73. All the schemes except the last mentioned one are likely to be completed by 1974-75. The Rental Housing Scheme at Calicut is nearing completion and is expected to be completed by the end of March 1974. The capital expenditure incurred by the Board during 1972-73 for the implementation of various schemes was Rs 45,08,815.84 as against Rs 14,53,634.74 during 1971-72.

Rural Development:

9.30 The Kerala State Rural Development Board was set up on 15th September 1971 as a statutory body for the purpose of executing welfare and developmental schemes in rural areas such as rural water supply schemes and remunerative development

schemes. The main objective behind the setting up of the Board is to give an impetus to the development of rural areas in the State so that they do not lag far behind the urban areas in the matter of various amenities. The Board has now undertaken two categories of work viz: (1) the execution of protected rural water supply and sewerage schemes on behalf of the panchayats through the Public Health Engineering Department of the State Government and (2) the execution of remunerative development schemes in panchayat areas through the public works department. The latter includes construction of market stalls, shopping centres, bus stands, lodging houses and similar facilities.

9.31 The Board has achieved substantial progress in the implementation of Rural Water Supply Schemes in the panchayats. The Board has so far taken up 204 Rural Water Supply Schemes of which 65 schemes have been commissioned and the remaining are under various stages of execution. The total cost of these schemes is estimated at Rs. 448 lakhs. An expenditure of Rs. 225 lakhs has been incurred on these schemes upto December 1973. A loan of Rs. 185 lakhs has been promised by the L. I. C. of India and a sum of Rs. 120 lakhs has already been received towards this. The pattern of assistance is 50% as loan from the L. I. C. and 50% by way of grant from State Government. The Board has also approved 139 new water supply schemes estimated to cost Rs. 411 lakhs covering about 150 panchayats.

9.32 Regarding remunerative schemes which are intended to increase the income of the panchayats the Board at first selected 120 schemes in 100 panchayats, costing Rs. 200 lakhs. For this purpose the Board raised a loan of Rs. 55 lakhs through the issue of debentures 30 schemes have already been completed. All these schemes are expected to be completed by June 1974.

CHAPTER 10

Employment and Manpower

At the end of June 1973, there were 4.71 lakhs of work seekers on the live register of the employment exchanges compared to 4.54 lakhs at the end of December 1972. The distribution of work seekers on the live register according to educational level from 31-12-1966 is given in Table 10.1.

TABLE 10.1

Distribution of Work Seekers by Educational Level in Kerala

<i>Period ending</i>	<i>Below S.S.L.C.</i>	<i>% to 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)
31-12-1966	70946	45.14	79261	2923	3581	445	86210	54.86	157156
31-12-1967	86852	48.39	83615	3558	4822	631	92627	51.61	179479
31-12-1968	92949	45.60	89487	3893	6615	832	109827	54.40	201876
31-12-1969	96153	40.13	124469	6275	11002	1687	143433	59.87	239586
31-12-1970	115304	39.25	151279	7469	17703	1994	178450	60.75	293754
31-12-1971	166305	45.27	167814	10168	20841	2253	201076	54.73	367381
31-12-1972	194848	42.93	218880	16457	20396	3333	259066	57.07	453914
30-6-1973	212969	45.17	210214	15654	29881	2742	258491	54.83	471460

Source: Directorate of Employment Exchanges.

10.2 The above data show that since the beginning of 1967, there has been a three fold increase in the total number of work seekers on the live register. The increase has been more than eight times in the case of graduates, and more than six times in the case of postgraduates. At the end of December 1966, there were 3581 graduates and 445 post graduates on the live register and the corresponding figures for 30-6-73 were 29881 and 2742 respectively. The percentage distribution of work seekers below S. S. L. C. and above S. S. L. C. to total work seekers remained more or less steady during the period indicating more or less equal rates of increase in unemployment among the two categories.

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10.3 The live register figures of technical and professional work seekers also has recorded considerable increase during the same period. The relevant data are given in Table 10.2.

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	NA	NA	NA	NA
31-12-1967	20	654	NA	NA	15	NA
31-12-1968	48	368	NA	NA	82	NA
31-12-1969	185	1299	NA	NA	156	NA
31-12-1970	281	1852	3547	8380	133	70
31-12-1971	405	2068	3450	9894	128	116
31-12-1972	654	2014	4163	11540	101	52
30-6-1973	829	1837	3572	11442	62	37

Source: Directorate of Employment Exchanges.

10.4 The number of medical graduates on the live register increased from 19 on 31-12-1966 to 829 on 30-6-1973. While there were only 417 engineering graduates on 31-12-1966 the number shot up to 1837 on 30-6-1973. The increase in the case of engineering diploma holders and I. T. I. Certificate holders also was spectacular. Though there are 62 Agricultural Graduates on the live register as on 30-6-1973, it is learnt that the Department of Agriculture could not get enough hands to fill the existing vacancies. Barring this category unemployment among the technically qualified persons in general continues to be serious and it requires considerable effort in the five year plans to provide adequate employment to these categories.

10.5 The data on employment in the organised sector (public and private) published by the Directorate of Employment are given in Table 10.3.

TABLE 10.3

Employment in the Public and Private Sector in Kerala

<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
31-12 1971	333247	415105	748352
31-12-1972	343837	423008	766845
30-6-1963	357658	421917	779575
30-9-1973*	361724	420616	782340

* Provisional

Source: Directorate of Employment Exchanges

10.6 The Public Sector employment has been steadily increasing from 2.61 lakhs on 31-12-1966 to 3.62 lakhs on 30-9-1973. But the trend in employment in the Private Sector has been erratic. There were 4.35 lakhs of workers on 31-12-1966. The number declined to 4.20 lakhs on 30-9-1973. This shows that the private sector has remained virtually stagnant during the last few years. The bulk of the Public Sector employment—employment in Public Services—is not associated with the production of wage goods. The indices of employment given in Table 10.4 also reveals the above fact. The index of employment with base 31-3-1969 (as 100) rose to 127.3 in the public sector, on 30-6-1973, while that in the private sector fell to 97.1, during the same period.

TABLE 10.4

Indices of Employment in Kerala

(Base 31-3-1969=100)

<i>Period ending</i>	<i>Public</i>	<i>Private</i>	<i>Combined</i>
31-3-1969	100.0	100.0	100.0
30-6-1969	100.9	100.1	100.4
30-9-1969	102.7	100.4	101.3
31-12-1969	103.6	98.7	101.6
31-3-1970	104.4	94.3	98.4
30-6-1970	106.7	96.8	100.7
30-9-1970	109.5	97.6	102.3
31-12-1970	110.8	96.3	102.0
31-3-1971	111.8	91.2	99.3
30-6-1971	113.9	93.6	101.6
30-9-1971	116.7	98.6	105.7
31-12-1971	118.6	95.6	104.7
31-3-1972	119.1	95.9	105.3
30-6-1972	120.4	96.7	106.1
30-9-1972	122.4	97.4	107.3
31-12-1972	124.3	98.7	108.8
31-3-1973	124.7	97.4	108.2
30-6-1973	127.3	97.1	109.1

Source: Directorate of Employment Exchanges.

10.7 The number of placings through the Employment Exchanges from 1966 onwards is given in Table 10.5. There was no significant increase in the number of placings. It was 16,904 during 1966, 14,574 during 1972 and only 13,238 during 1973. The average number of employers using the services of the employment exchanges was 464 in 1966. It rose to 563 in 1971 but again fell to 463 in 1973.

TABLE 10.5

Number of Placings through Employment Exchanges in Kerala

<i>Year</i>	<i>Number of placings</i>	<i>Monthly average number of employers using employment exchanges</i>
1966	16,904	464
1967	15,617	506
1968	15,658	492
1969	17,864	526
1970	17,939	563
1971	16,537	563
1972	14,574	395
1973	13,238	463

Source: Directorate of Employment Exchanges.

These figures are to be read against the background of the decline in employment in the private sector referred to earlier. It follows that the employment exchanges could not play an effective role as regards placings in the private sector. While detailed statistics are not available, it would appear that the exchanges within the state were mainly occupied with placings against short-term vacancies in the public sector, the long-term vacancies under the State Government being almost exclusively under the purview of the Public Service Commission.

10.8 - The Committee on Unemployment in Kerala (1971) estimated total unemployment at 9 lakhs in 1970, a quarter of which was made up of persons with S. S. L. C. or higher qualifications. The number of underemployed was reckoned at 17.8 lakhs. It is estimated that the current level of unemployment will be around 10.6 lakhs.

10.9 The Crash Scheme for Rural employment, a programme designed to create employment opportunities in the rural areas, particularly meant to mitigate seasonal unemployment was launched during the year 1971-72 and it continued to operate during the year 1973-74 also. Details regarding the working of the scheme are given in Table (10.6). The performance in 1973-74 appears to have been at a slower pace compared with the preceding two years. However, during the period of two years and nine months beginning with April 1971 and ending with December 1973, over a crore of mandays of work was provided in the rural areas of Kerala at a cost of nearly Rs. 4.5 crores. This has helped a large number of the rural underemployed to augment their incomes significantly.

TABLE 10.6

Financial and Physical Achievements of Crash Scheme for Rural Employment Programme

<i>Year</i>	<i>Expenditure incurred</i>		<i>Employment created</i>	
	<i>Expenditure on works (Rs. in lakhs)</i>	<i>Expenditure on establishment (Rs. in lakhs)</i>	<i>Total Expenditure on (Rs. in lakhs)</i>	<i>Employment in mandays (lakhs)</i>
1971-72	176.65	5.35	182.00	40.81
1972-73	173.92	8.70	182.62	43.67
1973-74	88.90	..	88.90	23.27
(upto 31-12-1973)	..	..	..	..
Total	439.47	14.05	453.52	107.75

10.10 The Special Employment Programmes, otherwise known as the Half a Million Jobs Programme was launched in 1973 as part of the all India Programme to provide jobs to the educated unemployed. The programme envisaged the provision of employment opportunities to 32120 persons. Till the end of December 1973, 16560 persons have actually got jobs under this scheme.

10.11 The Labour cum Development Bank started in Ernakulam District towards the close of the year 1973 aims to generate job opportunities in the creation of socially useful assets and to promote the saving habit among the people who have found jobs in the scheme. This project may well be considered a landmark in the progress towards fuller employment.

10.12 The Kerala Employment Promotion Corporation was set up towards the close of the year to promote self employment of the educated persons in the State.

APPENDIX

STATISTICAL TABLES

LIST OF TABLES

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APPENDIX—2.1

Economic Classification of Population 1971

(in million)

State	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
All India	547.95	180.37	78.18	47.49	4.30	0.92	6.35	10.72	2.22	10.04	4.40	15.77	
Andhra Pradesh	43.50	18.01	5.79	6.83	0.59	0.10	0.87	0.76	0.29	0.98	0.39	1.40	
Assam	14.96	4.24	2.41	0.41	0.45	0.01	0.06	0.11	0.04	0.23	0.10	0.41	
Bihar	56.35	17.49	7.58	6.81	0.17	0.26	0.43	0.45	0.10	0.57	0.26	0.86	
Gujarat	26.70	8.40	3.62	1.89	0.17	0.03	0.24	0.78	0.12	0.58	0.24	0.73	
Haryana	10.04	2.65	1.30	0.43	0.04	..	0.09	0.18	0.05	0.18	0.06	0.32	
Himachal Pradesh	3.46	1.28	0.90	0.05	0.03	..	0.03	0.02	0.05	0.03	0.02	0.13	
Jammu & Kashmir	4.62	1.37	0.89	0.04	0.05	..	0.06	0.04	0.03	0.06	0.04	0.16	
Kerala	21.35	6.22	1.11	1.91	0.43	0.03	0.27	0.71	0.11	0.57	0.24	0.84	
Madhya Pradesh	41.65	15.30	8.08	4.06	0.26	0.10	0.56	0.47	0.12	0.49	0.21	0.95	
Maharashtra	50.41	18.39	6.54	5.39	0.30	0.05	0.56	1.83	0.28	1.23	0.56	1.65	
Manipur	1.07	0.37	0.25	0.01	..	..	0.03	0.01	..	0.01	..	0.04
Meghalaya	1.01	0.45	0.31	0.04	0.01	..	..	0.01	..	0.01	0.01	0.05
Mysore	29.30	10.18	4.07	2.72	0.42	0.05	0.44	0.60	0.18	0.60	0.27	0.82	
Nagaland	0.52	0.26	0.20	..	..	0.05	..	..	..	..	..	0.04
Orissa	21.94	6.85	3.37	1.94	0.15	0.05	0.25	0.16	0.04	0.23	0.10	0.58	
Punjab	13.55	3.91	1.67	0.79	0.04	..	0.12	0.32	0.08	0.32	0.11	0.47	
Rajasthan	25.77	8.05	5.23	0.75	0.21	0.04	0.28	0.26	0.10	0.36	0.16	0.68	
Tamil Nadu	41.20	14.74	4.61	4.49	0.40	0.05	0.67	1.30	0.23	1.15	0.47	1.36	
Tripura	1.56	0.43	0.24	0.09	0.01	..	0.01	0.01	..	0.02	0.01	0.05	
Uttar Pradesh	88.34	27.33	15.70	5.45	0.17	0.01	1.00	0.99	0.17	1.11	0.47	2.26	
West Bengal	44.31	12.37	3.95	3.27	0.36	0.12	0.33	1.41	0.12	0.98	0.52	1.30	
Union Territories	6.34	2.08	0.36	0.12	0.04	0.02	0.05	0.32	0.10	0.30	0.15	0.63	

APPENDIX 2.2

District-wise area under natural divisions & population per sq. km.

<i>District</i>	<i>Area under Natural divisions (Sq. Km.)</i>			<i>Population Density (Population per Sq. Km. area)</i>		
	<i>Highland</i>	<i>Midland</i>	<i>Lowland</i>	<i>Highland</i>	<i>Midland</i>	<i>Lowland</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Cannanore	3022.8	2333.9	349.3	185	596	1187
Kozhikode	2021.5	1344.7	362.8	171	966	1271
Malappuram	691.9	2842.7	103.4	150	561	1519
Palghat	2837.4	1562.6	..	257	611	..
Trichur	1019.6	1546.9	465.5	84	908	1372
Ernakulam	921.9	1771.6	577.5	131	644	1942
Kottayam	4702.8	1287.4	398.4	156	814	761
Alleppey	..	642.2	1241.8	..	1014	1188
Quilon	2855.3	1401.1	366.6	160	874	1995
Trivandrum	580.3	1497.7	114.0	131	1277	1846
STATE	18653.5	16231.2	3979.3	172	778	1385

APPENDIX 2.3

Distribution of karas/desoms according to population

<i>Population Class</i>	<i>No. of Kara/ Desom</i>	<i>Population (in lakh)</i>
Less than 200	112	0.16
200—499	348	1.31
500—999	812	6.25
1000—1999	1617	24.02
2000—4999	2199	69.70
5000—9999	670	45.78
10000—and above	214	31.59
All Classes	5972	178.81

APPENDIX 2.4

District-wise Distribution of Revenue Villages

<i>Name of District</i>	<i>No. of Revenue villages</i>
Cannanore	188
Kozhikode	123
Malappuram	122
Palghat	152
Trichur	234
Ernakulam	74
Kottayam	99
Idikki	42
Alleppey	99
Quilon	99
Trivandrum	94
STATE	1326

APPENDIX-2.5

District-wise distribution of workers (1971 Census—in lakhs)

State/ District	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	Manufacturing, Processing etc.		(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
							Cultivators labourers forestry, fishing etc.	House- hold non- household					
Kerala	213.47	62.16	11.07	19.08	4.35	0.30	2.66	7.12	1.07	5.65	2.42	8.44	151.31
Cannanore	23.65	7.15	1.31	2.42	0.38	0.06	0.28	0.89	0.10	0.71	0.22	0.79	16.50
Kozhikode	21.06	5.67	0.83	1.49	0.61	0.03	0.19	0.59	0.10	0.71	0.32	0.80	15.39
Malappuram	18.56	5.03	0.95	1.97	0.30	0.03	0.15	0.35	0.07	0.44	0.17	0.60	13.53
Palghat	16.85	6.05	0.95	2.93	0.22	0.02	0.26	0.42	0.08	0.42	0.17	0.58	10.80
Trichur	21.29	6.04	0.82	1.98	0.30	0.04	0.35	0.78	0.10	0.61	0.24	0.81	15.25
Ernakulam	21.64	6.21	0.80	1.36	0.34	0.04	0.26	1.04	0.19	0.68	0.45	1.05	15.43
Idikki	7.66	2.65	0.68	0.60	0.82	0.00	0.02	0.10	0.08	0.11	0.03	0.21	5.01
Kottayam	15.39	4.21	1.04	1.18	0.31	0.02	0.13	0.51	0.01	0.36	0.14	0.61	11.18
Alleppey	21.26	5.98	0.96	1.83	0.32	0.01	0.42	0.62	0.09	0.58	0.24	0.91	15.27
Quilon	24.13	6.90	1.86	1.44	0.41	0.02	0.26	1.24	0.09	0.51	0.21	0.86	17.23
Trivandrum	21.99	6.28	0.88	1.87	0.34	0.03	0.33	0.75	0.10	0.53	0.23	1.22	15.71

APPENDIX 2.6

Population of Ernakulam, Kottayam and Idikki Districts
(1971 Census — in lakhs)

<i>District/Taluk</i>	<i>Population</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>
<i>Ernakulam District</i>	21.64	10.88	10.75
Always Taluk	3.02	1.52	1.50
Parur Taluk	2.81	1.40	1.41
Cochin Taluk	3.97	2.01	1.96
Kanayannoor Taluk	4.99	2.52	2.47
Kunnathunad Taluk	2.92	1.47	1.45
Muvattupuzha Taluk	2.50	1.25	1.25
Kothamangalam Taluk	1.42	0.71	0.71
<i>Kottayam District</i>	15.39	7.73	7.66
Meenachil Taluk	3.52	1.77	1.75
Vaikom „	2.52	1.26	1.26
Kottayam „	4.97	2.50	2.47
Kanjiappally „	1.72	0.88	0.84
Changanacherry Taluk	2.65	1.32	1.33
<i>Idikki District</i>	7.66	3.96	3.70
Thodupuzha Taluk	2.20	1.14	1.06
Devicolam Taluk	1.34	0.70	0.65
Udumbanchola Taluk	2.65	1.37	1.27
Peermade Taluk	1.47	0.75	0.72

Note:— Idikki District and Kothamangalam Taluk have been formed since 1971 Census. The population figures for the new District and Taluk have been worked out and shown in this table along with those for the adjoining Districts and Taluks from which these have been carved out.

APPENDIX—3.1A

Average monthly rainfall in Kerala during the period January 1972 to June 1973

(Rainfall in millimeters)

District	January 1972	February 1972	March 1972	April 1972	May 1972	June 1972	July 1972	August 1972	September 1972	October 1972	November 1972	December 1972	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
Trivandrum	3.9	..	10.3	100.2	444.1	157.9	305.9	120.9	222.2	432.0	174.5	114.8	2086.7
Quilon	2.3	20.0	13.8	209.0	546.2	234.5	491.2	184.7	265.9	403.9	190.6	123.6	2685.7
Alleppey	0.7	47.2	..	96.6	429.0	333.5	622.6	233.3	266.9	390.5	122.3	144.8	2687.4
Kottayam	6.2	2.7	..	100.8	380.0	254.8	605.2	208.4	211.6	285.5	152.2	123.9	2331.3
Idikki	..	..	..	..	..	..	734.2	364.6	259.9	285.3	189.5	124.6	1958.1
Ernakulam	12.3	17.7	3.3	108.1	593.2	402.7	736.2	364.8	250.6	476.6	187.3	197.9	3350.7
Trichur	..	1.1	..	15.4	491.4	382.3	668.2	365.4	180.4	346.5	90.6	230.4	2771.7
Palghat	..	..	..	56.0	270.3	310.0	682.8	257.7	111.1	325.6	115.9	108.8	2238.2
Malappuram	..	..	..	35.6	447.8	412.5	779.0	314.9	145.1	366.0	158.3	51.4	2710.6
Kozhikode	..	..	..	68.0	504.3	634.1	1117.2	354.8	123.7	436.1	144.0	61.5	3443.7
Cannanore	..	..	..	46.9	359.2	773.3	930.0	389.3	96.0	310.8	62.5	44.9	3012.9
State average	2.5	8.9	2.7	83.7	446.6	389.6	697.5	287.1	193.9	369.0	144.3	120.6	2746.4

APPENDIX 3.1 B

**Average monthly rainfall in Kerala during the period January
1973 to June 1973 (Rainfall in millimeters)**

<i>District</i>	<i>January 1973</i>	<i>February 1973</i>	<i>March 1973</i>	<i>April 1973</i>	<i>May 1973</i>	<i>June 1973</i>	<i>July 1973</i>
Trivandrum	16.3	256.6	174.7	556.2	1003.8
Quilon	29.7	217.7	141.9	505.9	895.2
Alleppey	20.9	167.2	117.9	547.0	886.4
Kottayam	13.8	81.9	470.6	470.6	1036.9
Idikki	..	1.4	25.3	135.1	122.4	618.7	902.9
Ernakulam	3.4	119.7	130.4	661.4	914.9
Trichur	2.2	64.2	132.4	557.1	755.9
Palghat	13.0	78.6	107.5	526.9	726.0
Malappuram	89.3	117.1	647.9	854.3
Kozhikode	1.0	53.2	152.8	974.9	1181.9
Cannanore	32.5	180.5	739.6	952.6
State average	..	0.1	11.5	117.8	168.0	618.7	916.1

APPENDIX 3.2

District-wise land utilisation pattern in Kerala during 1972-73

(Area in hectares)

District	Total geographical area according to village papers	Forest	Land put to non-agricultural uses	Permanent barren land	Permanent pastures and grazing land	Land under miscellaneous tree crops not included in net area sown	Cultivable waste	Fallow 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	15845	574	550	643	433	718	239	153245	95778	249023
Quilon	469051	210651	14983	7321	1300	749	2157	768	399	230723	128558	359281
Alleppey	186790	513	12500	653	250	6150	775	901	594	164454	72549	237003
Kottayam	215695	6398	12113	1521	2513	4343	1658	1338	2257	183554	86810	270364
Idikki	506775	299221	13704	7671	1388	1948	13401	308	3490	165644	2576	168220
Ernakulam	221183	2512	20857	1489	1599	505	1805	2565	3691	186160	35471	221631
Trichur	299149	132369	17191	2043	500	3631	1871	430	1554	139560	104222	243782
Palghat	437087	67185	48787	10682	2810	9363	4096	2796	2277	289091	51025	340116
Malappuram	363045	97627	13184	5081	2369	5359	22639	490	4057	212239	45326	257565
Kozhikode	366991	128607	45126	10186	2521	3338	8359	2925	2350	163579	112062	275641
Cannanore	576661	65932	61436	20510	12000	78978	16816	7493	4756	308740	55112	363852
State	3858523	1054864	275726	67731	27800	115007	74010	20732	25664	2196989	789489	2986478

APPENDIX 3.3

**Area, production and average yield of principal
crops in Kerala**

Crops	1971-72			1972-73		
	Area (hectares)	Production (tonnes)	Average yield (Kg./hect.)	Area (hectares)	Production (tonnes)	Average yield (Kg./hect.)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
<i>I. Food crops:</i>						
1. Rice	875157	1351738	1544	873704	1376367	1575
2. Pulses	37679	13011	348	37557	12821	341*
3. Sugarcane	7579	39110	5160	7765	40019	5154
4. Pepper	116343	25097	216	116343	25150	216
5. Ginger	11873	23313	1964	11802	23487	1990
6. Turmeric	4185	4394	1050	4185	4424	1057
7. Cardamom	47490	1519	32	47492	1250	26
8. Betelnuts	86659	12832*	148075**	88633	13136*	148206**
9. Banana and other plantains	47888	362267	7565	47287	357883	7568
10. Cashewnut	100661	112943	1122	101493	113876	1122
11. Tapioca	303262	5429281	17903	304828	5692355	18674
12. Other food crops	208217					
Total food crops	1846993					
<i>II. Non-Food Crops:</i>						
1. Ground nut	14692	16769	1141	16044	16461	1026
2. Sesamum	11781	3746	318	11780	3420	290
3. Coconut	730260	4054*	5551**	745429	3921*	5260**
4. Cotton	7476	1413	189	7476	1518	203
5. Tobacco	804	1713	2131	675	1459	2162
6. Tea	37083	42802	1154	38377	43677	1138
7. Coffee	32855	14106	429	34651	14916	430
8. Rubber	188612	88929	471	195603	91948	470
9. Other non-food crops	57797	..	..	56716	..	..
Total non food crops	1111363	..	..	1135907	..	..
Total cropped area	2958356	..	..	2985803	..	..

*Million nuts.

**Nuts/hect.

APPENDIX 3.4A

**General Loaning Programme of the Kerala Co-operative Central
Land Mortgage Bank Ltd.**

<i>Details</i>	<i>(Rs. '000)</i>	
	1971-72	1972-73
	<i>as on</i> 30-6-1972	<i>as on</i> 30-6-1973
(1)	(2)	(3)
General:		
Total liabilities ('000)	13,64,22	16,08,55
Working capital ('000)	13,33,52	15,49,41
Total paid up capital ('000)	7,893	89,64
Total borrowings ('000) (including debentures)	12,21,316	14,20,36
Total loans outstanding ('000)	9,50,26	11,83,10
Overdue	17,10	32,48
Debentures:		
Ordinary debentures issued ('000)	2,10,40	60,00
Rural debenture issued ('000)	120	Nil
Special debentures issued ('000)	47,47	25,52
Ordinary debentures sold ('000)	2,10,40	60,00
Rural debentures sold ('000)	120	Nil
Special debentures sold ('000)	47,47	25,52
Minor Irrigation ('000)		
Plantation		
Land Development		
Operations:		
Borrowings (O. B.)	61,58	97,39
Drawn	4,33,25	4,02,52
Repaid	3,97,44	3,68,07
Deposits	122	161
Received	51	692
Repaid	12	15
Advances made	2,14,53	2,49,14
Loans issued by purpose:		
Total loans issued ('000)	2,14,53	2,49,14
New wells and construction of tanks	30,92	50,26
Boring, deepening and repairs to old wells and tanks	11,46	..
Installation of diesel engines	..	..
Installation of electric pump sets	15,13	14,52
Others	..	..
Machinery & Implements: tractors	..	..
Others	1,54	2,03
Construction of godowns	23,53	23,90
Other structures	..	..
Levelling, bunding, reclamation and fencing of land	65,12	90,12
Soil conservation	14,06	22,78
Orchards and plantations	26,13	43,80
Debt redemption	83	1,71
Purchase of land and	..	..
Others	21,81	..

(1)	(2)	(3)
<i>Loans advanced to individuals according to size of ownership holding:</i>		
Total No. of borrowers	6281	Not available
Total Amount		2,68,42
Upto one hectare nos. ..	4515	
1—2 hectares nos. ..	1301	
2—4 hectares nos. ..	392	
4—8 hectares ..	60	
Above 8 hectares ..	13	
<i>Interest rates:</i>		
Loans to primary land development banks		
Highest		8.25
Lowest		5.5
Usual		8
<i>Loans to individuals (made directly):</i>		
Highest		6½
Lowest		5½
Usual		6½

Source: Kerala Co-operative Central Land Mortgage Bank Ltd.

APPENDIX 3.4B

Loans issued (under ordinary loaning programme) for Land development classified according to purposes

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of Development (purpose)	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73
1	Sinking of wells and construction of tanks for irrigation	18.48	34.92	50.26
2	Renovation of old wells and tanks for irrigation	4.83	11.46	..
3	Purchase and installation of pumpsets, construction of pumphouse, drainage channels, pipe lines etc.	10.59	15.13	14.52
4	Purchase of agricultural machinery	0.89	1.54	2.03
5	Construction of godowns, farm houses, cattle sheds etc.	53.37	23.53	23.90
6	Land reclamation	..	65.12	90.12
7	Soil conservation	12.91	14.08	22.78
8	Horticultural development including coconut planting	11.11	26.13	43.80
9	Barbed wire and other type of fencing	7.93	21.81	..
10	Redemption of prior debts on agricultural lands	..	0.83	1.71
	Total	120.11	214.53	249.12

APPENDIX 3.4C

Progress of Special Development Schemes Financed by Agricultural Refinance Corporation

(Amount Rupees in lakhs)

Sl.No.	Name of Scheme	1970-71			1971-72			1972-73					
		Physical		Financial	Physical		Financial	Physical		Financial			
		Target	Achieve- ment (Acres)	Target (Amount)	Target	Achieve- ment (Acres)	Target (Amount)	Target	Achieve- ment (Acres)	Target (Amount)			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
1	Development of Coffee plantation in Wynad	2775	1285.48	35.20	17.89	815	997.70	19.60	16.80	815	440.25	23.24.	9.26
2	Cardamom deve- lopment in Wynad and Kottayam	750	415.90	4.125	2.53	1340	452.54	8.65	2.93	381.56	161.17	5.59	1.68
3	Wells and pumpset for Sugarcane in Palghat	300 250 250	N.W. 154 C.W. 82 P. set 159	36.91	14.487	N.W.218 C.W. 100 P.set 235	232 99 247	24.22	24.93	..	..	..	0.69
4	Kayal reclamation for Coconut plan- ting in Quilon and Alleppey	..	..	..	..	120	127.25	4.20	3.73	160	7.96	7.70	2.89
5	Conversion of Mundar estate into double crop Kari- nilam	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	250	96.44	6.25	1.29

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
6	Coconut development in sandy coastal tract of Trivandrum District	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	60	19.50	1.01	0.56
7	Kayal land reclamation for coconut planting in Trivandrum	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100	18.70	3.50	0.44
8	Stabilisation of Pokkali paddy cultivation Parur taluk	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	300	35.78	9.75	0.84
9	Parur Coconut Development Scheme	..	..	..	..	300	3.55	15.00	0.34	520	50.50	26.00	1.52
10	Coconut development Scheme	..	..	..	..	100	83.12	2.00	1.53	217	41.88	4.40	1.58
11	Kayal reclamation for coconut cultivation, Trichur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	40	74.18	1.40	1.59
12	Coconut development in Hosdurg & Kasargod taluks	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	200	436.55	3.52	6.78
13	Coconut development in Malappuram District	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	400	159.20	9.75	2.38
14	Coconut development in Ezhimala	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100	102.35	2.00	2.02
15	Coconut development scheme Kunnathukal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100	..	190	2.02
	Total	3525	1701.38	76.23	34.90	2675	1664.16	73.67	50.26	3643.56	1644.46	106.01	33.52

APPENDIX 3.4D

**Agricultural Development Schemes Financed by Agricultural Refinance Corporation—Implemented
by Kerala Co-operative Central Land Mortgage Bank Ltd., Trivandrum**

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	Total period of scheme	Year of commencement	Target		Achievement as on 30-6-1973		
				Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial	
1	Development of Coffee plantation in Wynad	7 years (68-75)	1968-69	5000 Ac.	(Rs. in lakhs) 100.00	(Acres) 4664.25	(Rs. in lakhs) 64.25	
2	Cardamom development in Wynad & High Ranges of Kottayam District	5 "	70-71	1150 "	13.65	1029.61	7.15	
3	Wells and Pumpset scheme for sugarcane in Chittoor, Palghat taluks	3 "	69-70	N.W. 518 O.W. 251 P. Set. 492	50.88	N.W. 518 C.W. 251 P. Set 492	50.88	
4	Kayal reclamation for coconut planting in Quilon & Alleppey District	7 "	71-72	500 Ac.	28.00	208.34	6.56	
5	Conversion of Mundar estate into double crop karinilam	3 "	72-73	1000 "	25.00	96.44	1.21	
6	Coconut development in sandy coastal tracts of Trivandrum District	7 "	72-73	250 "	7.07	19.50	0.56	
7	Kayal land reclamation for coconut planting in Trivandrum District	7 "	72-73	300 "	16.80	18.70	0.44	
8	Stabilisation of Pokkali paddy cultivation in Parur Taluk	3 "	72-73	1000 "	32.50	35.78	0.84	
9	Parur Coconut Development Scheme	7 "	72-73	1000 "	50.00	50.50	1.52	
10	Coconut Development Scheme for Kunnathur taluk, Quilon District	7 "	71-72	500 "	19.50	125.00	2.58	
11	Kayal reclamation for coconut cultivation in Trichur District	3 "	72-73	200 "	11.20	74.18	1.58	
12	Coconut Development in Hosdurg & Kasargod taluks	7 "	72-73	2000 "	84.50	436.55	6.78	
13	Coconut development in Malappuram District	7 "	72-73	2000 "	82.50	159.20	2.38	
14	Coconut development in Ezhimala	7 "	72-73	500 "	11.35	102.35	2.02	
				Total	15400 "	539.95	7020.40	148.76

APPENDIX 3.5

Livestock Population in Kerala

Item	Number in thousands as per					
	1951 Census	1956 Census	1961 Census	1966 Census	1972 Census	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	
CATTLE:						
<i>(a) Males over 3 years:</i>						
(1) Breeding bulls	7.8	11.0	11.2	6.9	4.8	
(2) Working bullocks	571.3	553.2	531.9	503.7	382.5	
(3) Not used for breeding or work	36.8	37.7	26.1	8.9	4.3	
Total	615.9	601.9	569.2	519.5	391.6	
<i>(b) Females over 3 years:</i>						
(1) Breeding cows (a) in Milk	316.5	396.4	434.5	483.4	606.2	
(b) Dry & not calved	569.1	575.3	644.6	727.0	680.7	
(2) Working cows	3.9	7.1	14.3	3.6	7.6	
(3) Not used for breeding or work	13.7	19.2	39.4	5.2	5.7	
Total	903.2	998.0	1132.8	1119.2	1300.2	
<i>(c) Young stock</i>						
Total Cattle	2184.9	2510.4	2686.4	2856.7	2856.3	

* Includes bulls used for both breeding and working also.

APPENDIX 3.5—(Contd)

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
BUFFALOES:						
<i>(a) Males over 3 years:</i>						
(1) Breeding		3.2	4.0	3.1	1.1	2.2
(2) Working		252.7	247.3	268.2	246.1	220.1
(3) Not used for breeding or work		11.3	5.9	6.6	6.7	3.4
Total		267.2	257.2	277.9	253.9	225.7
<i>(b) Females over 3 years:</i>						
(1) Breeding						
(a) In Milk		53.4	61.3	60.6	66.7	83.2
(b) Dry & not calved		60.3	63.8	61.6	61.9	64.2
(2) Used for work		9.6	10.1	8.2	4.6	6.0
(3) Not used for breeding or work		3.3	3.3	5.8	1.6	2.4
Total		126.6	138.5	136.2	134.8	155.8
<i>(c) Young stock</i>						
Total buffaloes		73.5	91.9	71.3	82.6	90.2
Sheeps		467.3	487.6	485.4	471	71.7
Goats		432.2	97.2	36.2	11.5	10.3
Pigs		412.8	955.6	1252.1	1189.2	1467.7
Others		124.7	113.7	146.5	111.9	129.1
		1.8	3.1		0.4	1.3
Total Livestock		3623.6	4168.2	4606.8	4641.0	4936.4

APPENDIX 3.6

Statement showing the details of Livestock and poultry in Kerala during 1972

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
		Trivandrum	Quilon	Alleppey	Kottayam	Idikki	Ernakulam
Cattle	Male	34368	88709	53356	54440	34714	91691
	Female	132225	292908	282634	214957	101417	172733
	Total	166593	381617	335990	269397	136131	264424
Buffaloes	Male	17185	12021	6804	2565	3480	12162
	Female	27323	16843	7088	5784	8730	10644
	Total	44508	28864	13892	8349	12210	22806
	Sheep	945	1074	840	328	204	147
	Goats	148760	178892	99906	147317	61242	162918
	Horse & Ponies	104	40	13	12	2	10
	Pigs	14001	964	148	43348	25666	32246
	Other Livestock	25	3	70	..	157	79
	Total Livestock	374936	591454	450859	468751	235612	482630
	Fowls-Desi	358266	584592	609320	460140	204912	689494
	Improved	662372	565769	853177	567151	256042	666186
	Ducks-Desi	4269	8978	186881	59993	3398	50443
	Improved	294	259	2550	1658	142	1430
	Others	167	88	195	79	3	100
	Total Poultry	1025368	1159686	1652123	089021	464533	1407653

APPENDIX 3.6—(Contd.)

	(1)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
		Trichur	Palghat	Malappuram	Calicut	Cannanore	Total
Cattle							
Male		77410	100033	68919	64631	112408	780679
Female		145271	179945	110047	183774	259730	2075641
Total		222681	279978	178966	248405	372138	2856320
Buffaloes							
Male		35590	106339	38434	13769	20377	268726
Female		28439	38566	24736	13247	21621	203021
Total		64029	144905	63170	27016	41998	471747
Sheep		84	6424	24	80	171	10321
Goats		143404	135871	137208	137526	114613	1467657
Horse & Ponies		27	96	28	86	33	451
Pigs		2141	430	86	3772	6285	129087
Other Livestock		107	427	10	8	..	886
Total Livestock		432473	568131	379492	416893	535238	4936469
Fowls-Desi		812659	381248	460296	282326	432890	5276143
Improved		418272	532784	733208	745962	567482	6568405
Ducks-Desi		21252	8345	4449	3888	2949	354845
Improved		204	92	95	176	196	7096
Others		28	2	48	120	99	965
Total Poultry		1252415	922471	1198096	1032472	1003616	12207454

APPENDIX 3.7

Marine Fish Landings in Kerala 1972-73

Species	1972-73		1971-72	
	Quantity (^{'000} tonnes)	Percentage	Quantity (^{'000} tonnes)	Percentage
1. Oil Sardines	99.7	24.7	93.6	23.1
2. Other Sardines	8.2	2.0	14.6	3.6
3. Mackerel	70.4	17.4	71.1	17.5
4. Prawns	69.6	17.2	58.3	14.4
5. Shark and dog fish	14.7	3.6	15.7	3.9
6. Skate and Rays	8.4	2.1	11.3	2.8
7. Cat Fish	10.7	2.7	12.3	3.0
8. Soles	10.8	2.7	12.8	3.2
9. Bonito or tunny	14.6	3.6	15.5	3.8
10. Lactarius	4.1	1.0	2.9	0.7
11. Others	91.5	22.7	97.4	24.0
Total	402.7	100	405.5	100

APPENDIX 3.8

Export of Fish Products

Year	Kerala		India		Percentage of Kerala to India	
	Quantity (tonnes)	Value (Rs. in crores)	Quantity (tonnes)	Value (Rs. in 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
1972-73	25797	41.97	38903	59.72	66.3	70.3

APPENDIX 3.9
Species-wise Areas under Forest Plantations
(In Hectares)

Sl. No. (1)	Name of Plantations (2)	1971-72 (3)	1972-73 (4)
1.	Teak	55557	55771
2.	Softwood	16685	17872
3.	Junglewood	1431	1431
4.	Cashew	3150	3355
5.	Rubber	6	6
6.	Eucalyptus	23438	23705
7.	Mixed plantations	1490	1393
8.	Bamboo	784	821
9.	Cardamom	111	152
10.	Sandalwood	246	246
11.	Wattle	360	458
12.	Pine	291	370
13.	Other Plantations	602	597
Total		104151	106177

Source: Forest Department.

APPENDIX 3.10
Out-turn of Forest Produce

Item (1)	Unit (2)	1971-72 (3)	1972-73* (4)	
1.	A. Round logs—Timber	Cub. m.	493710	509400
2.	Round poles	Nos.	394028	193718
3.	Firewood	Tonnes	193704	253269
4.	Charcoal	Bags	209924	66360
5.	Sandalwood	kg.	104963	1288
6.	Ivory	kg.	369	132

* Provisional

Source: Forest Department.

APPENDIX 4.1
Distribution of Tea Estates in Kerala according to size
(as on 31st March 1971)

Size group (hectares) (1)	Estates		Area	
	No. (2)	Percentage (3)	Hectares (4)	Percentage (5)
Up to 5	2786	91.9	1512	4.0
5 to 50	107	3.5	1727	4.7
50 to 100	25	0.8	1906	5.1
100 to 200	31	1.0	4509	12.1
200 to 400	68	2.3	19914	53.6
400 and above	15	0.5	7617	20.5
Total	3032	100	37185	100

APPENDIX 4.2

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.		
		1970	1971	1972*	1970	1971	1972*	1970	1971	1972*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1	Assam	180065	182325	184244	212027	224053	240005	1178	1229	1303
2	West Bengal	87989	88499	88301	101197	102859	106251	1150	1162	1203
3	Tripura	5526	5444	5446	2547	2736	3358	461	503	617
4	Bihar	460	460	459	36	42	28	78	91	61
5	Uttar Pradesh	1903	1818	1818	566	614	657	297	338	361
6	Himachal Pradesh	4183	4183	4183	975	888	1116	233	212	267
7	Tamil Nadu	34587	34646	34748	55557	56301	52303	1606	1625	1505
8	Mysore	1866	1870	1873	2848	2817	3085	1526	1506	1647
9	Kerala	37554	37271	37348	42764	43012	43069	1139	1154	1153
Total		354133	256516	358420	418517	433322	449872	1182	1215	1255

* Provisional

APPENDIX 5.1

District-wise and industry-wise distribution of factories and workers in Kerala (31-12-1971)

Sl. No.	Name of 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)	(12)
1	Oil	15	83	13	93	57	400	41	41	34	184
2	Tea	5	203	8	239	..	..	80	3523	1	10
3	Cashew	17	5576	227	82307	6	5755	..	..	4	1006
4	Beedi and cigar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	36
5	Cotton textiles	7	1206	1	992	1	179	1	182	5	1111
6	Coir	1	15	1	41	105	2679	1	14	11	356
7	Saw mills	2	8	27	340	4	16	23	179	69	860
8	Plywood, splints and veneers	3	175	23	891	8	486	13	687	16	152
9	Printing	30	1229	14	348	17	136	37	673	45	883
10	Rubber	2	675	15	393	1	160	38	1366	4	64
11	Chemicals	4	452	3	97	5	157	6	230	20	5374
12	Matches	..	..	4	40	2	11	..	..	..	..
13	Soaps	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	878
14	General engineering	8	506	4	249	7	87	8	153	30	657
15	Tiles	1	48	41	2103	3	104	2	48	19	594
16	Automobile repairing	18	1984	4	138	2	94	19	447	19	510
17	Other wood industries	5	239	7	55	1	5	6	80	6	378
18	Other industries	37	645	55	3667	42	1583	45	1250	146	13109
	Total	155	13044	447	91993	261	11852	290	8873	435	26542

APPENDIX 5.1—(Contd.)

Sl. No.	Name of Industry	Trichur		Palghat		Kozhikode		Cannanore		State	
		A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B
(1)	(2)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)
1	Oil	75	545	11	73	11	43	7	46	234	1508
2	Tea	1	83	3	133	13	628	6	164	117	4983
3	Cashew	5	1230	..	..	4	1571	3	1605	266	99050
4	Beedi and cigar	3	60	15	540	3	58	11	309	35	1003
5	Cotton textiles	8	2446	4	366	19	1650	126	6078	172	14710
6	Coir	1	28	..	..	10	420	..	..	130	3553
7	Saw mills	69	596	27	211	64	1406	33	596	318	4232
8	Plywood and splints and veneers	23	760	39	1108	27	912	17	1348	169	6879
9	Printing	28	394	21	366	21	868	13	130	226	5027
10	Rubber	8	248	3	58	7	228	2	47	79	3239
11	Chemicals	15	444	4	129	10	519	..	..	67	7402
12	Matches	17	213	10	265	2	25	..	..	35	554
13	Soaps	3	94	..	..	3	206	..	..	9	1178
14	General engineering	23	580	10	389	14	283	4	68	108	2972
15	Tiles	122	4554	12	625	22	3650	7	627	229	12353
16	Automobile repairing	25	425	17	206	36	747	13	158	153	4709
17	Other wood industries	17	224	3	46	9	354	4	338	58	1719
18	Other industries	89	3600	90	2182	88	4743	27	989	619	31768
	Total	532	16524	269	7197	363	18311	272	12503	3024	206839

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 1971 (Rs.)</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)
1.	Rice Mill	5.56
2.	Eddible oils	5.24
3.	Tea factories	4.40
4.	Cashew factories	3.28
5.	Cotton mills	7.78
6.	Coir	7.53
7.	Umbrellas	7.79
8.	Saw mills	7.01
9.	Plywood and splints, and veneers	6.32
10.	Furniture and fixtures	6.92
11.	Paper and paper Products	15.65
12.	Printing and publishing	9.24*
13.	Tyre	7.47
14.	Rubber factories (including plantations)	5.52
15.	Artificial manures	10.54
16.	Pharmaceuticals	8.47
17.	Matches	2.11
18.	Soaps	10.49
19.	Products of petroleum and coal	12.13
20.	Bricks and tiles	5.64
21.	Glass and glass products	11.65
22.	Pottery, china and earthen ware	7.49
23.	Metal products	7.15
24.	General and jobbing engineering	7.42
25.	Repair of motor vehicles	11.82
26.	Water and sanitary services	9.71

*Payment of large bonus during the year has helped to boost the average earnings in the industry

APPENDIX 5.3

**Industry-wise disbursement of loans and advances of the Kerala
Financial Corporation as on 31-3-1973**

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Type of Industry	Small Scale		Others		Total	
		No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1.	Stone quarrying, clay and sand pits	4	4.88	..	..	4	4.88
2.	Food manufacturing industries except beverages	85	116.58	23	65.91	108	182.49
3.	Beverage industries	1	6.00	..	..	1	6.00
4.	Manufacture of textiles	20	16.04	29	273.81	49	289.85
5.	Manufacture of foot-wear, other wearing apparels and made-up textile goods	4	1.31	..	..	4	1.31
6.	Manufacture of wood and cork except furniture	23	34.61	4	22.83	27	57.44
7.	Manufacture of furniture and fixtures	27	16.15	..	..	27	16.15
8.	Manufacture of paper and paper products	5	5.04	..	..	5	5.04
9.	Printing, publishing and allied industries	26	43.74	2	21.00	28	64.74
10.	Manufacture of rubber products	38	36.23	10	55.16	48	91.39
11.	Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products	41	34.97	6	43.54	47	78.51
12.	Manufacture of non-metallic mineral products except products of petroleum	22	24.69	7	22.64	29	47.33
13.	Basic metal industries	15	12.45	7	33.83	22	46.28
14.	Manufacture of metallic products except machinery and transport equipments	13	20.97	--	--	13	20.97
15.	Manufacture of machinery except electrical machinery	25	46.80	2	13.29	27	60.09
16.	Manufacture of electrical machinery, apparatus appliances and supplies	8	12.07	2	40.00	10	52.07
17.	Manufacture of transport equipments	12	10.87	1	8.15	13	19.02
18.	Manufacture of jewellery and miscellaneous industries like pen, pencil, plastics etc.	27	36.04	..	..	27	36.04
19.	Hotel	6	18.94	36	106.07	42	125.01
20.	Transport	57	42.51	1	3.60	58	46.11
21.	Motion picture production, distribution and projection	1	1.08	4	19.93	5	21.01
Total		460	541.97	134	729.76	594	1271.73

APPENDIX 5.4

**District-wise disbursement of loans and advances of the Kerala
Financial Corporation as on 31-3-1973**

(Rs. in lakhs)

Districts	Small Scale		Others		Total	
	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Trivandrum	64	69.18	15	66.43	79	135.61
Quilon	112	80.24	12	58.47	124	138.71
Alleppey	38	44.48	15	74.19	53	118.67
Kottayam	43	54.81	25	137.42	68	192.23
Ernakulam	74	136.21	34	183.93	108	320.14
Trichur	56	75.43	14	76.98	70	152.41
Palghat	4	7.08	2	27.00	6	34.08
Malappuram	15	14.95	1	1.00	16	15.95
Calicut	33	37.96	11	78.01	44	115.97
Cannanore	18	18.73	5	26.33	23	45.06
Idikki	..	..	..	..	..	..
Taluks that have merged with Madras	3	2.90	..	..	3	2.90
Total	460	541.97	134	729.76	594	1271.73

APPENDIX 5.5

Progress of Kerala Financial Corporation at a glance

(Rs. in lakhs)

Year	Loans sanctioned (cumulative)	Loans disbursed (cumulative)	Loans outstanding (cumulative)	Profit before taxation	Net profit after taxation
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1966-67	532.70	391.64	230.37	7.64	4.32
1967-68	614.05	470.09	289.51	8.66	4.93
1968-69	705.41	571.24	378.94	9.45	5.30
1969-70	812.23	687.33	488.78	8.27	5.27
1970-71	1013.15	818.75	600.85	9.95	5.56
1971-72	1415.95	987.88	764.54	11.88	6.20
1972-73	1947.55	1271.73	1024.88	13.58	6.58

APPENDIX 5.6

Statement showing the nature of assistance given by the Kerala State Industrial Development Corporation

(Rs. in lakhs)

<i>Item</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Applied</i>	<i>Sanctioned</i>	<i>Disbursed</i>
Share Capital	1970-71	59.00	56.50	39.01
	1971-72	46.20	46.20	48.90
	1972-73	16.25	16.25	80.68
Loans	1970-71	50.40	50.40	58.26
	1971-72	93.74	88.74	63.01
	1972-73	67.50	72.50	114.64
Underwriting	1970-71	8.37	9.37	10.62
	1971-72	14.00	14.00	2.25
	1972-73	..	..	..
Guarantees	1970-71	54.00	50.00	4.24*
	1971-72	20.00	20.00	3.57*
	1972-73	112.50	112.50	2.58*

* Figures shown as disbursed under guarantees represent the actual amounts paid by the Corporation on behalf of the defaulted parties.

APPENDIX 5.7

Working Results of the Kerala State Industrial Development Corporation

(Rs. in lakhs)

<i>Year</i>	<i>Profit after tax</i>	<i>Loss</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)
1961-62	--	0.27
1962-63	0.57	--
1963-64	0.90	--
1964-65	3.11	--
1965-66	3.67	--
1966-67	4.63	--
1967-68	4.56	--
1968-69	5.59	--
1969-70	2.60	--
1970-71	2.27	--
1971-72	0.73	--
1972-73	0.06	--

APPENDIX 5.8

**Khadi and Village Industries Production, Sale, Employment
and Wages during 1972-73**

Sl. No.	Industry	Production value (Rs. lakhs)	Sale Value (Rs. lakhs)	Employment		Total wages paid (Rs. lakhs)
				Full time	Part-time	
(1)	(2)	3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
A. KHADI						
(a)	Khadi	13.69	20.45	3652	..	20.49
(b)	Payyannur Centre	13.79	11.41	..	2260	
	Total Khadi (a+b)	27.48	31.86	3652	2260	20.49
B. VILLAGE INDUSTRIES						
1.	Village oil	21.45	20.56	230	522	2.55
2.	Village pottery	37.09	38.89	3045	214	24.48
3.	Firbre and Screwpine	154.32	189.51	38414	1126	129.61
4.	Blacksmithy and Carpentry	6.70	6.60	130	49	1.06
5.	Hand-made paper	3.03	2.58	209	..	1.27
6.	Gurkhandasari	29.24	30.70	595	250	2.65
7.	Palmgur	45.35	46.20	230	12000	28.00
8.	Bee Keeping	16.87	16.87	215	20	11.22
9.	Village leather	23.32	23.94	415	301	6.59
10.	Lime	12.89	11.62	1388	366	5.82
11.	Non-eddible oil and soap	4.33	4.50	19	16	0.24
12.	Cottage match	3.09	3.76	188	215	0.57
13.	Cane and bamboo	4.00	3.90	556	252	N.A.
<hr/>						
	Total Village Industries					
	.. (B)	361.68	399.63	45634	15371	214.06
<hr/>						

Source: Khadi and Village Industries Board, Trivandrum.

APPENDIX 5.9

Consumption of Power and Revenue Collected (1972-73)

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Category</i>	<i>Number of consumers as on 31-3-1973</i>	<i>Connected load as on 31-3-1973 (K.W.)</i>	<i>Energy consumed (percentage)</i>	<i>Revenue collected (percentage)</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1	Domestic lights and fans	497753	300582	7.24	23.97
2	Domestic heat and small power				
3	Commercial lights and fans	153511	81878	4.04	15.93
4	Commercial heat and small power	10530	20390	0.81	1.68
5	Industrial (low and medium voltage)	20311	209589	8.05	13.76
6	Industrial (high voltage)	288	321079	69.06	28.96
7	Irrigation	27155	108492	4.41	4.95
8	Public lighting (No. of street lights)	261660	12944	1.71	6.50
		(Nos.) 1348			
		(cons)			
9	Water works and slawage pumping	311	7879	0.69	0.69
10	Bulk supply to licensees and others	5	64944	3.99	3.56
Total		711212	1127777	100%	100%

APPENDIX 5.10

Statement showing total sale and receipts by sale of electricity

	1970-71			1971-72			1972-73			
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
	KWH Sold	Average revenue per KWH (ps.)	Income (Rs. in lakhs)	KWH sold	Average revenue per KWH (ps.)	Income (Rs. in lakhs)	KWH sold	Average revenue per KWH (ps.)	Income (Rs. in 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	1252.37	430.20	34.00	
(b) Small power										
2. Commercial										
(a) Light and fans	546.1	244.9	44.85	628.4	274.67	43.71	699.11	285.93	40.80	
(b) Small power	104.3	21.5	20.62	104.0	26.83	25.78	139.28	30.21	21.60	
3. Industrial										
(a) Low and medium voltage	981.1	210.1	21.42	1161.4	218.34	18.80	1392.55	246.93	17.70	
(b) High voltage	11329.7	407.9	3.60	11140.9	521.57	4.68	11941.69	519.68	4.40	
4. Public lighting	266.3	70.5	26.46	218.1	91.15	41.80	295.86	116.74	39.00	
5. Irrigation agricultural dewatering	329.1	48.6	14.76	669.1	79.69	11.91	762.75	88.76	12.00	
6. Public water works and sewage pumping	87.3	8.3	9.52	116.2	13.47	11.59	120.51	12.42	10.00	
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 (licenses)	885.5	123.8	13.98	591.7	60.88	10.29	690.11	63.90	9.30	
Total sales receipts by sale of electricity	18704.7	1605.7	8.58	19015.0	1807.96	9.51	17294.23	1794.77	10.40	

APPENDIX 5.11

Statistics Relating to Kerala Power System as on 31-3-1973

Sl. No.	Description	Unit	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1	Towns and villages electrified	Nos.	32	72	70
2	Consumers	"	542827	698040	711212
3	Street lights installed	"	191635	230107	261660
4	Generation capacity	MW	546.5	546.5	621.5
5	Maximum demand	MW	439.7	454.6	472.6
6	Units generated	Million KWH Units	2126.0	2293.0	2351.27
7	Units sold (including internal sales)	MK WH	1881.71	1901.5	2030.60
8	Units purchased	"	20.74	2.78	2.63
9	Puncha load	KW	7931*	13655	18367
10	Total connected load	MW	43.8	105.1	1127.77
11	Per capita consumption per annum	Unit	71	73	77.41

*Alleppey and Pallam division only.

APPENDIX 5.12

Power Position

Unit	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	
(a) Installed capacity	MW	328.5	546.5	546.5	546.5	621.5	
(b) Electricity generated in the State	MK WH	1407.0	1623.0	2005.60	2125.99	2292.55	2351.3
(c) Electricity purchased from neighbouring States	"	31.64	18.90	26.18	20.74	2.78	2.63
(d) Electricity sold to neighbouring States	"	12.06	28.17	306.76	339.09	331.86	301.20

APPENDIX 5.13

**Installed Capacity of the Hydro-electric Projects
in Operation**

Sl. No.	Name of Project	Basin	Unit	Installed generating capacity in (MW) as on		
				31-3-1971	31-3-1972	31-3-1973
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1	Pallivasal	Mudirapuzha	MW	37.5	37.5	37.5
2	Sengulam	do.	,	48.0	48.0	48.0
3	Neriamangalam	do.	,	45.0	45.0	45.0
4	Panniar	do.	„	30.0	30.0	30.0
5	Sabarigiri	Pamba	„	300.0	300.0	300.0
6	Sholayar	Chalakydy		54.0	54.0	54.0
7	Peringalkuthu	do.	„	32.0	32.0	32.0
8	Kuttiyadi	..	..	..	..	75.0
Total				546.5	546.5	621.5

APPENDIX 6.1

Number of motor vehicles having valid registration as on 31-3-1973

Sl. No.	District	Goods vehicles	Stage carriages	Taxi cabs	Motor cars	Jeep	Motor Cycles	Auto-rickshaws	Tractor trailer	Others	Total	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	
1	Trivandrum	..	2469	2398	1114	6715	924	4373	3	..	772	18768
2	Quilon	..	1372	333	1411	3928	351	1336	1	43	..	8775
3	Alleppey	..	799	447	845	2688	86	1151	7	56	5	6084
4	Kottayam	..	1863	1086	1500	5616	1237	1851	145	367	182	13847
5	Idikki	..	340	118	333	373	603	326	..	326	21	2440
6	Ernakulam	..	2115	550	1476	6236	302	2681	294	264	..	13918
7	Trichur	..	1241	634	1103	2480	131	1872	..	263	28	7752
8	Palghat	..	727	287	904	2354	226	1187	160	852	143	6840
9	Malappuram	..	603	247	495	1340	99	322	..	182	35	3323
10	Kozhikode	..	1664	578	435	4056	1649	1911	398	245	290	11226
11	Cannanore	..	971	496	826	2301	481	705	583	93	..	6456
	Total	..	14164	7174	10442	38087	6089	17715	1591	2691	1476	99429

APPENDIX 6.2

Number of road accidents in which motor vehicles were involved in Kerala

Districts	Number of road accidents			Number of vehicles involved			Number of persons injured		Number of persons killed	
	1971-72	1972-73	1971-72	1972-73	1971-72	1972-73	1971-72	1972-73	1971-72	1972-73
Trivandrum City	602	254	233	258	74	352	25	18		
Trivandrum Rural	295	303	300	303	360	271	39	51		
Quilon	466	560	489	560	529	558	83	89		
Alleppey	442	560	466	572	445	527	61	66		
Kottayam	453	480	494	480	647	320	72	53		
Idikki	102	98	109	98	177	263	10	25		
Ernakulam City	448	431	474	431	383	341	48	37		
Ernakulam Rural	229	195	247	195	272	109	52	70		
Trichur	355	212	387	212	547	325	79	96		
Palghat	298	359	315	359	231	214	50	37		
Malappuram	247	250	247	250	286	203	48	45		
Kozhikode	334	654	534	654	530	491	88	69		
Cannanore	348	229	348	229	423	372	54	80		
Total	4519	4585	4643	4601	4904	4346	709	736		

APPENDIX 6.3

Analysis of operation (road transport)—June 1972

Districts	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
	No. of routes as on the last day of the month	Route distance in kilometre	Average route length in kilometre	Gross distance in kilometre	Average number of vehicles held in the month	No. of vehicles held for scheduled service	No. of persons employed	Staff per operating vehicle	Average daily scheduled distance kilometres	Average daily effective distance kilometres	
Trivandrum Central	..	318	11335	35.6	1753485	311	268	2426	8.2	63662	57523
Trivandrum city	..	453	5516	12.2	915352	197	193	1489	7.0	31850	30285
Quilon	..	93	4312	46.4	963705	130	127	1253	8.3	35273	31928
Kottarakara	..	69	2722	39.4	533089	83	70	534	8.8	19682	17734
Kottayam	..	221	10656	48.2	1772750	278	238	2097	7.9	63636	58858
Alleppey	..	71	2902	39.8	740718	112	95	893	8.5	26527	24555
Ernakulam	..	73	5597	76.7	881213	126	107	943	7.8	33953	29213
Alwaye	..	68	2149	31.6	518616	75	71	689	8.8	20592	17208
Trichur	..	77	7288	94.6	972651	146	123	1163	8.6	39580	32364
Kozhikode	..	67	7116	106.2	997849	124	106	1010	8.6	34300	32939
Workshop and other Offices	19485	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total		1476	56434	38.2	10068913	1580	1398	12497	8.1	369055	332607

APPENDIX 6.4

Number and tonnage of steamers and sailing vessels which called at the intermediate and minor ports of Kerala 1972-73

	Coastal/Foreign	Steamers		Sailing vessels		Total	
		No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage
Alleppey	C	..	..	..	..	..	..
	F	21	93647	..	..	21	93647
Calicut (Including Beypore)	C	35	32161.90	649	53873.20	684	86035.11
	F	9	34030.73	16	2561.98	25	36592.71
Neendakara	C	..	..	5	514.36	5	514.36
	F	6	29468.27	..	..	6	29468.27
Trivandrum	C	1	1343.99	..	..	1	1343.99
	F	2	6619.42	1	171.17	3	6790.59
Quilon	C	..	..	..	..	..	..
	F	11	44461.00	..	..	11	44461.00
Ponnani	C	..	..	16	3551.00	16	3551.00
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..
Badagara	Nil.	..	..	..	..	..	..
Azhikkal	C	..	..	183	18848.00	183	18848.00
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tellicherry	C	..	..	34	4162.99	34	4162.99
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cannanore	C	..	..	32	4096.00	32	4096.00
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kasargod	C	..	..	4	93.00	4	93.00
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..
All	C	36	33505.90	923	85138.55	959	118644.45
	F	49	208226.42	17	2733.15	66	210959.57
Total for 1972-73		85	241732.32	940	87871.70	1025	3299604.02
Total for 1971-72		145	2897.35	1137	1197.70	1282	409505
Total for 1970-71		143	397668	1181	121180	1324	518848

C—Coastal
F—Foreign

APPENDIX 6.5

Principal commodities of imports into Cochin Port during the year
1972-73

(Tonnes)

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Commodities</i>	<i>Coastal</i>	<i>Foreign</i>	<i>Total</i>
1	Food grains	53671	77841	131512
2	Coal ..	66990	..	66990
3	Chemicals (other than manure and medicines) ..	864	1247	2111
4	Cotton, raw, waste, piece-goods & yarn ..	1847	36663	38510
5	Drugs and medicines	451	..	451
6	Electrical goods excluding machinery ..	6	3	9
7	Fruits, vegetables, nuts etc. ..	148	130659	130807
8	Gums and resins ..	734	33	767
9	Hardware (including cutlery) ..	51	..	51
10	Manure (oil cake and chemical) ..	305	122200	122505
11	Machinery other than locomotives and railway materials ..	780	4587	5367
12	Metals and metal products ..	1291	31736	33027
13	Oil (vegetable) ..	643	1064	1707
14	Provision and oilmen stores ..	54	10965	11019
15	Salt ..	21944	..	21944
16	Stationery including paper ..	818	13641	14459
17	Tin plate ..	1613	6142	7755
18	Tobacco and products ..	1	1	2
19	P.O.L. ..	100804	2265096	2365900
20	Miscellaneous ..	22099	137920	160019
	Total ..	275114	2839798	3114912

APPENDIX 6.6

Principal commodities of exports from Cochin Port during the
year 1972-73

(Tonnes)

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Commodities</i>	<i>Coastal</i>	<i>Foreign</i>	<i>Total</i>
1	Chemicals	9092	5584	14676
2	Cotton, including cotton piece goods	36	7074	7110
3	Coir products	1350	51164	52514
4	Coffee	..	26110	26110
5	Food grains	2174	..	2174
6	Fruits, vegetables and nuts	118	76882	77000
7	Jute and jute products	..	339	339
8	Oils (vegetable)	3637	5603	9240
9	Mineral sand and ores	1929	15554	17483
10	Metal and metal products	3144	8082	11226
11	Rubber, raw and manufactured	38844	659	39503
12	Spices	56	26799	26855
13	Tea	442	49097	49539
14	Wood and timber	1036	23610	24646
15	Fish	..	36561	36561
16	Coconut	3529	..	3529
17	Copra	38508	..	38508
18	Cement	3936	..	3936
19	P.O.L.	577458	20021	597479
20	Miscellaneous	15302	33266	48568
	Total	700591	386405	1086996

APPENDIX 8.1

Wholesale Price Index—All India

(Base 1961-62 = 100)

Item	1971 *	1972 *	1973										
			January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November
All Commodities	188.0	210.6	213.2	217.4	219.9	223.1	232.1	239.1	248.9	251.0	250.3	255.4	260.3 (23.6)
i. Food articles	209.0	244.5	245.5	251.2	253.3	256.8	271.6	282.6	294.6	298.8	296.3	299.5	301.0 (23.1)
ii. Industrial raw materials	187.3	213.1	222.5	233.3	237.9	244.7	267.1	282.5	312.1	305.9	294.2	306.3	301.7 (+1.6)
iii. Machinery & transport equipment	161.0	169.6	170.0	170.3	171.1	172.5	172.7	175.1	176.5	177.7	179.4	181.1	181.7 (7.1)
iv. Manufactures	167.7	176.9	179.5	181.3	183.5	186.2	186.6	187.9	191.7	147.7	199.6	206.8	214.3 (21.1)

* Figures in this column relate to that month in the previous year/s corresponding to the latest month for which data are presented.

Source: R. B. I. Bulletin, Vol. XXVII, No. 11 November 1973.

Figures in brackets indicate percentage increase over the corresponding month of the previous year.

APPENDIX 8.2

Consumer Price Index Numbers for Industrial Workers in India—1973

Sl. No.	Centre	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
1	Ahmedabad	211	215	219	222	224	230	236	233	242	247	257	262
2	Bangalore	223	222	228	234	243	247	250	258	275	275	273	274
3	Bombay	205	208	212	217	225	230	235	227	228	228	236	238
4	Calcutta	195	197	200	204	211	213	217	220	222	240	237	238
5	Coimbatore	193	194	197	199	201	204	210	211	212	214	223	226
6	Delhi	226	227	231	235	241	250	256	259	264	272	274	271
7	Hyderabad	215	220	224	229	239	245	255	253	247	249	249	257
8	Madras	211	211	212	213	217	221	226	226	224	226	231	233
9	Mundakayam	210	209	211	218	237	252	267	279	269	266	274	266
10	Nagapur	204	206	207	210	217	220	259	260	261	260	279	278
	All India	210	213	216	221	228	233	243	247	248	254	259	260

Base: 1960=100

Source: Labour Bureau, Simla

APPENDIX 8.3

Consumer price Index Numbers—Kerala 1956-73

Sl.No.	Centre	1956	1961	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
1	Trivandrum	389	474	675	728	791	829	861	871	925	1105
2	Quilon	384	493	686	731	787	812	847	849	903	1090
3	Punalur	387	473	644	698	752	794	831	836	881	1075
4	Alleppey	381	461	668	734	786	815	846	854	900	1079
5	Changanacherry	384	468	691	747	797	827	858	851	904	1094
6	Kottayam	375	470	689	750	810	835	868	872	927	1117
7	Alwaye	378	479	676	731	781	817	853	858	914	1112
8	Ernakulam	391	493	698	749	799	837	876	881	933	1121
9	Trichur	374	484	699	749	800	837	869	872	928	1112
10	Chalakudy	388	489	686	750	808	845	871	869	923	1110
11	Munnar	381	477	604	656	716	759	794	823	884	1078
12	Sherthalai	..	451	664	725	774	799	833	843	884	1060
13	Kozhikode	438	501	736	793	855	901	945	956	1020	1222
..	*Kerala	383	478	673	729	783	817	851	857	909	1096

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

Source: Bureau of Economics & Statistics, Trivandrum.

APPENDIX 8. 4

Month-wise consumer price index numbers, Kerala 1973

(Base August 1939 = 100)*

Sl. No.	Centre	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
1	Trivandrum	978	975	992	1022	1053	1107	1149	1180	1160	1186	1238	1226
2	Quilon	952	947	965	1000	1035	1090	1140	1170	1150	1176	1232	1219
3	Punalur	934	930	949	986	1021	1078	1120	1153	1138	1166	1220	1204
4	Alleppey	947	943	960	995	1030	1083	1126	1158	1139	1159	1212	1197
5	Changanacherry	952	951	971	1006	1037	1094	1141	1175	1160	1181	1237	1223
6	Kottayam	977	974	992	1030	1065	1121	1165	1197	1181	1204	1256	1241
7	Alwaye	961	961	982	1021	1055	1117	1164	1197	1179	1205	1258	1241
8	Ernakulam	977	978	999	1039	1072	1130	1173	1203	1183	1204	1254	1241
9	Trichur	973	969	988	1026	1059	1117	1166	1198	1178	1197	1245	1232
10	Chalakudy	969	966	986	1026	1059	1115	1158	1191	1175	1195	1248	1235
11	Munnar	932	935	955	986	1022	1081	1124	1158	1141	1168	1224	1213
12	Sherthalai	926	922	940	979	1010	1063	1104	1137	1119	1144	1195	1185
13	Kozhikode	1072	1070	1092	1122	1163	1224	1275	1312	1292	1317	1373	1357
	Kerala	957	954	973	1010	1043	1100	1144	1176	1159	1182	1235	1221

Source: Bureau of Economics & Statistics, Trivandrum.

*For Kozhikode year ended June 1936=100.

APPENDIX 8.5

Statement showing retail prices of essential commodities in Kerala

Sl. No.	Commodity	Unit	Average price for (in rupees)		Percentage variation
			December '72	December '73	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1	Rice	Kg.	1.82	2.53	39.0
2	Dhall	"	2.50	2.57	2.8
3	Redgram	"	1.94	2.30	18.6
4	Greengram	"	2.67	2.40	-10.1
5	Blackgram	"	2.94	2.44	-17.0
6	Coconut oil	Litre	5.88	12.27	108.7
7	Corriander	Kg.	2.48	3.01	21.4
8	Chillies	"	5.24	6.09	16.2
9	Onions	"	1.02	0.59	-42.2
10	Tamarind	"	1.96	3.39	73.0
11	Jaggery	"	2.35	1.88	-20.0
12	Coconut	100 Nos.	57.91	105.82	82.7
13	Tapioca	Kg.	0.34 ✓	0.47	38.2
14	Tea	"	9.64 ✓	9.73	0.9
15	Coffee	"	9.79	9.89	0.9
16	Milk(Cow's)	Litre	1.57	1.80	14.6
17	Firewood	M.T.	71.98	85.89	19.3

Source: Bureau of Economics & Statistics, Trivandrum.

APPENDIX 8.6

Wholesale price index of Agricultural commodities (Kerala)

(Base: 1952-53=100) -

Sl.No.	Group	1956	1961	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
1	Foodgrains (Rice)	..	101	149	155	181	208	209	209	209	233
2	Sugar (Molasses)	..	78	81	153	256	289	175	172	239	280
3	Condiments & Spices	..	103	125	158	179	179	212	234	171	161
4	Fruits & Vegetables	..	90	95	167	185	214	196	217	208	306
5	Foodcrops	..	91	122	154	167	190	205	213	203	235
6	Oil Seeds	..	88	141	244	272	273	262	369	303	466
7	Plantation crops	..	100	112	130	118	123	133	141	138	154
8	Non-food crops	..	92	132	209	226	228	223	300	253	372
9	All Crops	..	96	126	174	188	204	212	245	222	285

Source: Bureau of Economics & Statistics, Trivandrum.

APPENDIX 8.7

Wholesale Prices of Agricultural Commodities (In Rupees)

Sl. No.	Month	Pepper /Qtl.		Ginger Dry/Qtl.		Lemongrass/Qtl.		Cardamom/K.g.		Rubber/Qtl.		Coconut oil/Qtl.	
		1972	1973	1972	1973	1972	1973	1972	1973	1972	1973	1972	1973
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
1	January	485.90	471.64	280.00	311.53	3093.75	3845.83	20.88	50.54	418.91	467.63	508.13	583.20
2	February	485.39	543.79	250.83	390.42	3737.50	4129.17	21.50	52.50	423.13	464.53	483.23	645.42
3	March	483.43	544.84	245.33	399.33	3465.00	4117.78	25.00	45.00	446.35	468.18	455.01	642.55
4	April	502.63	564.76	250.42	383.75	2937.50	4154.17	26.25	45.00	473.60	464.66	461.96	712.33
5	May	527.21	602.56	237.50	392.50	2900.00	3791.67	26.25	40.00	485.94	470.81	444.71	769.02
6	June	534.11	607.20	240.67	374.67	2710.00	3796.67	27.00	37.00	468.63	474.00	477.37	793.07
7	July	618.12	689.92	320.00	405.63	2775.00	3716.67	38.75	35.00	459.06	479.37	565.90	889.03
8	August	580.43	712.26	299.58	395.00	2928.13	4310.00	34.38	35.50	433.41	492.13	553.23	835.37
9	September	540.54	651.98	267.00	367.50	3105.00	4979.17	30.05	38.75	422.88	490.50	548.16	915.97
10	October	512.80	622.88	258.75	375.00	3190.63	5816.67	28.50	47.13	433.91	485.79	555.84	NA.
11	November	507.50	675.79	277.50	405.00	3429.17	6586.67	37.50	48.90	435.16	491.10	586.58	NA.
12	December	466.17	672.13	289.67	396.94	3880.00	6600.00	54.95	47.38	436.48	492.30	591.60	1284.41

Source: Bureau of Economics & Statistics, Trivandrum.

N.A.—Not available

APPENDIX 9.4

Progress of Educational Institutions

U. P. SCHOOLS

<i>Year</i>	<i>Government Schools</i>	<i>Private Schools</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
1973-74	809	1739	2548

APPENDIX 9.5

Progress of Educational Institutions

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
1973-74	452	952	1404

APPENDIX 9.6

Standard-wise strength of students 1973-74

<i>Standard</i>	<i>Boys</i>	<i>Girls</i>	<i>Total</i>
I	334426	312005	646431
II	378450	346886	725336
III	460225	419091	879316
IV	349315	318446	667761
V	299589	261155	560744
VI	266967	227421	494388
VII	231151	199589	430740
VIII	159905	132863	288768
IX	188095	165973	354068
X	120979	102046	223025
Total	2785102	2485475	5270577

APPENDIX 9.7

Progress of enrolment of Students in Schools for General Education

<i>Year</i>	<i>No. of pupils in Primary stage</i>	<i>No. of pupils in Secondary stage</i>	<i>Total</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1962-63	3131503	490564	3622027
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
1973-74	4404716	865861	5270577

APPENDIX 9.8

Section-wise number of students in Kerala —1973-74

<i>Section</i>	<i>Boys</i>	<i>Girls</i>	<i>Total</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Lower Primary Section	1522416	1396428	2918844
Upper Primary Section	797707	688165	1485872
High School Section	464979	400882	865861
Total	2785102	2485475	5270577

APPENDIX 9.9

No. of Students in Basic Training Schools from 1969-70 to 1973-74

<i>Year</i>	<i>Boys</i>	<i>Girls</i>	<i>Total</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1969-70	2660	4255	6915
1970-71	1747	2459	4206
1971-72	1239	907	2146*
1972-73 (No. of seats)	..	..	1720†
1973-74 (No. of seats)			1720*

* No admission was made for first year.

† Admission was made in 12 Government Schools and in all Private Schools at the rate of 20 seats per institution.

APPENDIX 9.10

**No. of Students that passed S.S.L.C. Examination in the State
1969-70 to 1972-73**

<i>Year</i>	<i>Boys</i>	<i>Girls</i>	<i>Total</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1969-70	53721	40060	93781
1970-71	50417	38591	89008
1971-72	48186	36720	84906
1972-73	34377	27767	62144

APPENDIX 9.11

**District-wise Number of Government L. P. Schools newly sanctioned
during 1973-74**

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of District</i>	<i>No. of L. P. Schools sanctioned</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)
1.	Trivandrum	22
2.	Quilon	7
3.	Alleppey	6
4.	Kottayam	5
5.	Idikki	37
6.	Ernakulam	10
7.	Trichur	9
8.	Palghat	18
9.	Malappuram	21
10.	Kozhikode	18
11.	Cannanore	29
	Total	182

APPENDIX 9.12

Details of Teachers—Section-wise (1972-73)

	<i>Trained teachers</i>	<i>Untrained teachers</i>	<i>Total No. of teachers</i>
	(1)	(2)	(3)
<i>High School Section:</i>			
Regular Teachers	28089	175	28264
Special Teachers	2181	278	2459
Sub Total:	30270	453	30723
<i>Upper Primary Section:</i>			
Regular Teachers	36957	1673	38630
Special Teachers	5853	1012	6865
Sub Total:	42810	2685	45495
<i>Lower Primary Section:</i>			
Regular Teachers	69520	1737	71257
Special Teachers	2751	542	3293
Sub Total:	72271	2279	74550
<i>Training Section:</i>	..	..	494
Grand Total:	145351	5417	151262

APPENDIX 9.13

**No. of Arts and Science Colleges and Training Colleges in Kerala
District-wise 1973-74**

Sl. No.	District	No. of Arts and Science Colleges			No. of Training Colleges		
		Government	Private	Total	Government	Private	Total
(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	1	13	14	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	15	105	120	4	15	19

APPENDIX 9.14

**Progress of Institutions (Arts and Science Colleges and Training Colleges)
in Kerala 1969-70 to 1973-74**

Year	No. of Arts and Science Colleges			No. of Training Colleges		
	Government	Private	Total	Government	Private	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
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
1973-74	15	105	120	4	15	19

APPENDIX 9.15

**Details of Students and Teachers in Colleges under the Kerala University
Category-wise 1972-73**

Sl. No.	Category of Colleges	No. of Colleges	No. of Students			No. of Teachers		
			Boys	Girls	Total	Men	Women	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1.	Arts and Science College (I Grade)	57	53748	43114	96862	3036	1368	4404
2.	Junior Colleges	21	8415	6798	15213	230	98	328
3.	Training Colleges	14	462	1035	1497	72	37	109
4.	Engineering Colleges	3	1444	74	1518	210	22	232
5.	Medical Colleges	3	1574	628	2202	312	139	451
6.	Ayurveda Colleges	2	235	74	309	19	12	31
7.	Law Colleges	3	1202	290	1492	31	3	34
Total		103	67080	52013	119093	3910	1679	5589

APPENDIX 9.16

No. of Students in the Kerala University Departments—1972-73

Name of the Department	Post Graduate Course		
	Men	Women	Total
1 Department of Economics	39	11	50
2 Department of Politics	39	10	49
3 Department of Psychology	16	13	29
4 Department of Sociology	11	27	38
5 Department of Library Science	10	20	30
6 Department of English	38	29	67
7 Department of German	76	16	92
8 Department of Russian	71	12	83
9 Department of Malayalam	22	8	30
10 Department of Tamil	12	17	29
11 Department of Linguistics	19	20	39
12 Department of Mathematics	12	11	23
13 Department of Statistics	22	13	35
14 Department of Physics	4	1	5
15 Department of Chemistry	7	6	13
16 Department of Bio-Chemistry	7	6	13
17 Department of Botany	9	20	29
18 Department of Zoology	4	4	8
19 Department of Geology	..	8	8
20 Department of Education	18	9	27
Total	444	253	697

APPENDIX 9.17

Polytechnics in Kerala 1973-74

Sl. No.	Name of District	No. of Polytechnics		
		Government	Private	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	Trivandrum	2	..	2
2	Quilon	..	1	1
3	Alleppey	..	2	2
4	Kottayam	1	..	1
5	Idikki	..	..	..
6	Ernakulam	1	..	1
7	Trichur	2	2	4
8	Palghat	..	..	..
9	Malappuram	1	1	2
10	Kozhikode	2	..	2
11	Cannanore	1	1	2
Kerala		10	7	17

APPENDIX 9.18

**Industrial Training Institutes in Kerala
1973-74**

Sl. No.	District	No. of Industrial Training Institutes		
		Government	Private	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	Trivandrum	3	4	7
2	Quilon	1	4	5
3	Alleppey	1	6	7
4	Kottayam	1	2	3
5	Idikki	Nil	Nil	Nil
6	Ernakulam	1	9	10
7	Trichur	1	1	2
8	Palghat	1	..	1
9	Malappuram	1	1	2
10	Kozhikode	1	1	2
11	Cannanore	1	..	1
Kerala		12	28	40

APPENDIX 9.19

Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Kerala (1971)

<i>District</i>	<i>S. C. Population</i>		<i>S. T. Population</i>		<i>Percentage to Total Population</i>	
	1961	1971	1961	1971	(1971 S.C.)	(Census) S.T.
(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	1494817	1722168	212762	269356	8.30	1.26

* Includes population of newly formed Idikki District also.

APPENDIX 9.20

Per Capita Expenditure on Health Services

Sl. No.	State	Estimated per capita expenditure (Rs.)	
		1971-72	1972-73*
1	Andhra Pradesh	6.22	6.02
2	Assam	5.05	6.26
3	Bihar	4.36	4.89
4	Gujarat	8.56	9.17
5	Haryana	9.28	10.12
6	Himachal Pradesh	11.57	13.24
7	Jammu and Kashmir	11.88	12.96
8	Kerala	8.16	9.61
9	Madhya Pradesh	5.78	6.99
10	Maharashtra	8.47	10.14
11	Manipur	11.68	11.91
12	Meghalaya	14.66	23.45
13	Mysore	5.78	7.39
14	Nagaland	36.12	38.57
15	Orissa	5.60	6.68
16	Punjab	7.84	10.44
17	Rajasthan	9.69	11.84
18	Tamil Nadu	7.92	9.05
19	Tripura	..	39.58
20	Uttar Pradesh	3.73	5.03
21	West Bengal	6.74	7.25
	All India	6.46	7.51

*Provisional

APPENDIX 9.21

**Number of Medical Institutions and Beds in Kerala
District-wise**

District	No. of Institutions		Number of Beds		
	1971-72	1972-73	1971-72	1972-73	
1	Trivandrum	63	85	4765	4940
2	Quilon	57	80	1462	1557
3	Alleppey	57	72	2894	3159
4	Kottayam	58	54	1964	1969
5	Idikki	..	35	..	265
6	Ernakulam	75	83	2645	2608
7	Trichur	59	78	3040	3150
8	Palghat	55	71	1047	1071
9	Malappuram	39	57	716	758
10	Kozhikode	43	64	3282	3043
11	Cannanore	65	104	1571	1664
	Kerala	571	783	23386	24184

APPENDIX 9.22

Medical Institutions and Beds in Kerala as on 31-3-1973—Category wise

District	Hospitals		Secondary Health Centres		P.H. Centre & M.C.H. Unit		M.C.H. Centres		T.B. Centres & Clinics		Mobile Dental Hospitals		Grant in* and insti-tutions		Total			
	Insts.	Beds	Insts.	Beds	Insts.	Beds	Insts.	Beds	Insts.	Beds	Insts.	Beds	Insts.	Beds	Insts.	Beds		
Trivandrum	15	4123	1	122	18	196	45	100	1	..	1	12	1	..	3	387	85	4940
Quilon	11	1155	..	..	20	200	45	116	..	..	4	86	..	..	..	..	80	1557
Alleppey	10	2618	..	..	20	209	39	132	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	200	72	3159
Kottayam	11	1631	..	..	15	151	26	163	..	..	2	24	..	..	..	..	54	1969
Idikki	2	140	..	..	4	40	29	85	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	35	265
Ernakulam	17	1891	..	..	17	186	43	251	..	..	4	40	..	..	2	240	83	2608
Trichur	17	2699	..	..	18	151	38	55	..	..	2	..	..	..	3	245	78	3150
Palghat	9	757	..	..	11	111	48	151	..	..	2	52	..	..	1	..	71	4071
Malappuram	6	524	..	..	12	96	36	86	..	..	3	52	..	..	..	..	57	758
Kozhikode	9	2847	..	..	15	84	37	112	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	64	3043
Cannanore	10	1310	..	..	13	116	78	238	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	104	1664
Kerala	117	19695	1	122	163	1540	464	1489	1	..	25	266	1	..	11	1072	783	24184

* Provisional

APPENDIX 9.23

**District-wise Distribution of Institutions and Beds under the
Indigenous system of Medicine as on 31-3-1973**

<i>District</i>	<i>Number of Hospitals</i>	<i>Number of Beds</i>	<i>Number of Dispensaries</i>
1 Trivandrum	9	430	29
2 Quilon	4	70	36
3 Alleppey	7	96	37
4 Kottayam	7	186	20
5 Ernakulam	10	179	29
6 Idikki	1	10	15
7 Trichur	10	154	54
8 Palghat	3	50	33
9 Malappuram	4	36	27
10 Kozhikode	5	60	27
11 Cannanore	6	101	40
Kerala	66	1372	347

APPENDIX 9.24

**Statement showing the Sterilisation Operations and I.U.C.D. insertions
conducted during 1971-72 and 1972-73 (District-wise)**

<i>District</i>	1971-72				1972-73*			
	<i>Vas.</i>	<i>P. P. S.</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>I U.C.D.</i>	<i>Vas.</i>	<i>P.P.S.</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>I U.C.D.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Trivandrum	17437	6604	24041	3645	1392	5053	6445	3043
Quilon	1562	3676	5238	3489	11528	5111	16639	3338
Alleppey	1305	1559	2864	3614	864	1416	2280	3124
Kottayam	775	2646	3421	1719	11208	3317	14525	2313
Ernakulam	63413	2885	66298	809	15581	2968	18549	3168
Trichur	20806	3181	23987	797	485	2790	3275	1138
Palghat	569	727	1296	1861	10382	899	11281	1273
Malappuram	991	635	1626	1081	738	699	1437	1571
Kozhikode	1902	3096	4998	631	1823	3678	5501	761
Cannanore	14987	2355	17342	521	4386	2363	6749	490
Kerala	123747	27364	151111	18167	58387	28294	86681	20219

* Provisional

APPENDIX 9.25

District-wise details of Urban Water Supply Schemes taken up during 1972-73

<i>District</i>	<i>Spill over Schemes</i>	<i>New Schemes taken up</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Schemes Commissioned</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Trivandrum	3	..	3	1
Quilon	..	1	1	..
Alleppey	3	..	3	..
Kottayam	3	..	3	..
Ernakulam	4	..	4	..
Trichur	3	1	4	..
Palghat	1	..	1	..
Calicut	2	..	2	..
Malappuram	1	1	2	..
Cannanore	3	..	3	1
Total	23	3	26	2

APPENDIX 9.26

Progress of Rural Water Supply Schemes (1972-73) District-wise

<i>District</i>	<i>Spill over Schemes</i>	<i>New Schemes taken up</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Schemes Commissioned</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Trivandrum	22	13	35	Nil
Quilon	13	6	19	6
Alleppey	17	7	24	1
Kottayam	32	9	41	1
Ernakulam	17	7	24	1
Trichur	17	8	25	4
Palghat	13	10	23	5
Malappuram	17	4	21	1
Kozhikode	8	7	15	1
Cannanore	25	15	40	3
Total	181	86	267	23

APPENDIX 9.27

**Water Supply Schemes in Progress during 1972-73 with
L. I. C. aid (including Spill-Over Schemes)**

<i>District</i>	<i>Urban</i>	<i>Rural</i>
Trivandrum	3	22
Quilon	1	13
Alleppey	3	17
Kottayam	3	32
Ernakulam	4	17
Trichur	4	17
Palghat	1	13
Calicut	2	8
Malappuram	2	17
Cannanore	3	25
Total	26	181