



GOVERNMENT OF KERALA

ECONOMIC REVIEW

KERALA-1974

PREPARED BY
THE STATE PLANNING BOARD
TRIVANDRUM
1975

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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.

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CHAPTER I

GENERAL REVIEW

Trends in the National Economy:

Taking the year 1974 as a whole, the economic situation that prevailed in the country may be described as highly inflationary in character, though the rate of inflation in the latter half of the year witnessed a slight slowing down as compared with the first half, thanks mainly to the package of anti-inflationary measures launched by the Government. While increase in general price level was 28 per cent during 1973-74 (June-July) the increase in the subsequent months was a little lower. Even so, it represented a 25 per cent rise as compared with the corresponding period of 1973. Coming as it did on the top of a price rise of 22 per cent over the previous year of 1972-73, and in the context of some acceleration in domestic output and a deceleration in growth of money supply, such a large and widespread price increase should be a matter of serious concern. The conclusion is inescapable that the principal characteristic of the economy continues to remain inflationary.

1.2 A peculiar feature of the economic situation in recent months has been steep increases in commodity prices and a sag in demand in the case of intermediate and capital goods such as iron and steel, construction materials, machinery and transport equipment. Among consumer goods also, there has been a fall in demand in the case of industries like cotton textiles. One of the reasons leading to such a situation has been the low tempo of developmental outlays under the Plan resulting in low production in the public sector. Besides creating supply shortages in certain basic industries and in infrastructural facilities such as transport, irrigation and power, the low level of public investment has also led to under-utilisation of capacities in some of the basic and capital goods industries. This implies that both inflation and sagging demand in certain specific economic sectors have apparently to be combated through a proper modulation of investment expenditure in the economy. For instance, fuller utilisation in transport equipment industries will necessarily have to depend upon the stepping up of investment on transport. Railways provide an example. Likewise, capacity utilisation of steel products (pipes and tubes etc.) is dependent on the expansion of investment outlays on items like urban development and water supply. What is, therefore, required of the situation is to have a policy-induced increase in investment outlays predicated on the stipulation that such increases will contribute to larger output and not to higher prices. This would call for a stimulation in terms

of controlled additions to outlay in specific cases, particularly in priority areas such as agriculture, fuel and power, fertilisers and public transport rather than a generalised monetary reflation through relaxation of credit or resorting to large doses of deficit financing.

1.3 The impact of international trends also cannot be ignored. There has been a significant degree of inflation running across many countries of the world. The hike in oil prices may be described an important contributory cause. To developing countries like India this has a double-edged effect. From the export angle, world inflation resulting in a fall in real world income can adversely affect our exports. In such a situation the country's capacity to import essential items like food, fertilisers and oil whose prices have increased considerably would also be adversely affected. A brief analysis of the developments in the Indian economy during the year 1974 is given in the following paragraphs:

National income:

1.4 The Fourth Five Year Plan had envisaged an average annual growth rate of 5.7 per cent for the economy during 1969-74. However, on present reckoning, the actual growth rate was only half of the stipulated target i.e., 2.8 per cent. The rate of growth of national income for the five years has been 5.3, 4.2, 1.7, 0.4 and 3.1 per cent respectively. It may also be pointed out that the rate of growth of 3.1 per cent in national income during 1973-74 (based on "quick estimate" by the R. B. I.) was just half of the 6 per cent growth rate assumed for 1973-74 in the last year's Economic Survey of the Government of India. The recovery of the rate of growth from 0.4 per cent in 1972-73 to 3.1 per cent in 1973-74 was due to a substantial increase in food output by 6 million tonnes. The growth rate for 1974-75 is visualised much lower at only 1 per cent.

1.5 At current prices, net national income for 1973-74 has been provisionally estimated at about Rs. 49,600 crores by the Reserve Bank of India. Per capita income would work out at Rs. 849.8. However, at 1960-61 prices, net national income during 1973-74 has been valued at only Rs. 19,724 crores with a corresponding per capita income of Rs. 340.1.

Domestic Saving:

1.6 For the purpose of estimating domestic saving, the economy is divided into (a) public sector comprising Central and State Governments, local authorities, departmental undertakings, non-departmental undertakings and so on, (b) domestic corporate sector including co-operatives and (c) household sector comprising individuals, non-government non-corporate enterprises in agriculture, trade and industry, non-profit making organisations like trusts,

religious institutions etc. The sectorwise trends in domestic saving since 1968-69 are indicated in the following table:

Estimates of Domestic Saving at Current Prices

(Rs. Crores)

Sector	Financial year (April-March)					
	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1. Public Sector	584	682	747	724	749	859
(a) Per cent of total domestic saving	24.1	25.7	21.6	17.7	17.3	17.2
(b) Per cent of N N P at current prices	2.0	2.2	2.2	2.0	1.9	1.7
2. Domestic Private Corporate Sector (including co-operatives)	62	121	210	191	143	164
(a) Per cent of total domestic saving	2.6	4.6	6.1	4.7	3.3	3.3
(b) Per cent of N N P at current prices	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.3
3. Household Sector	1778	1854	2496	3166	3442	3977
(a) Per cent of total domestic saving	73.3	69.7	72.3	77.6	79.4	79.5
(b) Per cent of N N P at current prices	6.2	5.9	7.3	8.9	8.8	8.0
4. Total Domestic Saving (1+2+3)	2424	2657	3453	4081	4334	5000
Per cent of NNP at current prices	8.4	8.5	10.1	11.4	11.0	10.0

It will be seen from the above table that during 1972-73 and 1973-74 the ratio of domestic savings to national income showed a declining trend. This decline took place in all the three sectors, namely, the public sector, the corporate sector and the house-hold sector. As far as the public sector is concerned, the major share (about 80 per cent) of the saving is accounted for by the revenue budgets of the Central and State Governments. The decline in ratio of saving to national income in this sector has been mainly due to the substantial increases in the public consumption expenditures. Saving in the corporate sector accounts for a relatively small proportion of the total domestic saving. The decline in the saving ratio may mainly be attributed to the rise in input costs resulting in larger working expenses.

1.7 The most important saving sector is the household sector accounting for nearly four-fifths of the total estimated domestic saving. Household sector's saving is arrived at by deducting its financial liabilities from its saving in the form of financial and physical assets. The average saving-income ratio declined significantly in 1973-74 to 8 per cent from 8.8 per cent in the previous year. A further analysis of the structure of saving reveals that the main contributory factor has been the decline in saving in the form of financial assets. Of the different forms of financial assets such as currency, deposits, insurance, provident funds etc., the deterioration has mainly taken place in respect of deposits. This has probably been due to the unprecedented rise in prices particularly of essential commodities eroding to some extent the ability of the household sector to save.

Aggregate investment in the economy:

1.8 To derive the magnitude of aggregate investment in the economy, the net inflow of foreign resources has to be added to the quantum of domestic saving. The estimated net inflow of external resources and the estimated domestic saving would indicate that domestic investment in 1973-74 (as per cent of national income) was 10.8 per cent. This was lower by 1 per cent as compared with the domestic investment in 1972-73. The following table indicates the trends in domestic investment since 1968-69.

Estimates of Domestic Saving and Investment: Per cent of Net National Product at Current Prices

Item	Financial Year (April—March)					
	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1. Domestic saving (Net)	8.4	8.5	10.1	11.4	11.0	10.0
2. Inflow of Foreign Resources (Net)	1.3	0.8	1.2	1.5	0.8	0.8
3. Aggregate Investment (Net) (1+2)	9.7	9.3	11.3	12.9	11.8	10.8

1.9 Of the estimated aggregate investment (10.8 per cent of NNP in 1973-74) about 5.5 per cent was accounted for by capital formation through the budget of the Central Government. The trends in the major sectors of the economy are summarised briefly below:

Agricultural Production:

1.10 As far as production of different agricultural crops is concerned, foodgrains production which amounted to 95.2 million tonnes in 1972-73 is estimated to have gone upto 107.5 million tonnes in

1973-74. On latest reckoning production is estimated at only around 104 million tonnes. It may be recalled that this achievement is against an original plan target of 129 million tonnes which was later scaled down to 114.7 million tonnes. The cropwise picture is as follows:

(in million tonnes)

	<i>Production of foodgrains in 1973-74</i>		
	<i>Original Plan target</i>	<i>Revised target</i>	<i>Anticipated actuals</i>
Rice	52.0	45.0	45.0
Wheat	24.0	30.0	24.0
Maize	8.0	6.5	6.5
Jowar	15.0	8.7	8.5
Bajra	7.0	6.5	6.0
Other Cereals	8.0	6.0	6.3
Pulses	15.0	12.0	11.2
Total foodgrains	129.0	114.7	107.5*

* The latest production estimate is 104 million tonnes.

As far as nonfoodgrain commodities are concerned, there was some improvement in production in 1973-74 as compared with 1972-73 excepting in the case of coffee and tobacco as the following table would show:

<i>Commodities</i>	<i>Trends in production of nonfoodgrains</i>					
	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Oilseeds (M.t.)	6.9	7.7	9.3	8.7	6.9	9.3*
Tea (M. Kgs.)	402	394	419	433	456	468
Coffee ('000 tonnes)	73.4	63.6	109.8	68.6	91.0	91.0
Sugarcane (m. tonnes)	12.8	13.8	13.0	11.6	12.6	13.5*
Tobacco (M. Kgs.)	361	337	362	419	364	350*

* Provisional estimates

Production under tobacco has been showing a declining trend since 1971-72. Oilseeds production has also been stagnant. In 1972-73 only 6.9 millions tons were produced as against a production of 8.7 million in 1971-72 and 9.3 million tonnes in the previous year. The

estimate of 9.3 million tonnes for 1973-74 is only a provisional assessment.

Food situation:

1.11 The overall picture of availability of foodgrains since 1968-69 is summarised in the following statement.

<i>Year</i>	<i>Gross output (in million tonnes)</i>	<i>Imports</i>	<i>Per Capita net avail- ability in gram per day</i>	<i>Procurement (in million tonne)</i>	<i>Public distri- bution</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1968-69	94.0	3.9	446.0	6.4	N.A.
1969-70	99.5	3.1	458.6	6.5	N.A.
1970-71	108.4	2.4	469.0	8.8	7.4
1971-72	105.2	1.2	465.6	8.7	10.7
1972-73	95.2	2.1	422.7	7.8	11.8
1973-74 (Estimated)	107.5	7.0	462.4	6.2	10.5

The per capita availability estimated for 1973-74 would have materialised only if the production figure touched the 107.5 million mark and imports amounted to 7 million tonnes. It is unlikely that both these estimates materialised in full.

Procurement system:

1.12 As regards the policy of procurement for 1973-74 Kharif cereals, the States were given option to choose any of the following methods. These were (i) monopoly purchase-cum-compulsory procurement (ii) graded levy on producers (iii) levy on millers and dealers and (iv) open market purchases. Assam, Maharashtra and Orissa opted for the system of monopoly purchase of paddy/rice. The system of levy on producers of paddy was continued in Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Kerala, Karnataka and West Bengal, while the system of levy on millers/dealers of rice was continued in Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. The Central Government also decided to lift all restrictions on movement of coarse grains with effect from March 1974.

1.13 In the case of wheat, there was a major change in the procurement policy for 1974-75. Under the new wheat policy for 1974-75 rabi marketing season (April—March), the policy of Government

monopoly in wholesale trade adopted in April 1973 was given up and both private wholesalers and co-operative societies were permitted to operate under a system of licencing and control. They have been allowed to make purchases of wheat in the surplus States of Haryana, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan. The procurement by public agencies has been continued. Regarding private wholesalers, after giving 50 per cent of their purchases as levy to the Government at a fixed price of Rs. 105 per quintal, they have been allowed to sell levy free wheat within as well as outside the State on the basis of export permits.

1.14 As the open market prices of wheat continued to rise, the Union Government under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955, imposed in June 1974, a statutory price ceiling of Rs. 150 per quintal for inter-State trading in free sale wheat by wholesale-dealers in Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh. Also, with a view to providing incentives to farmers, the minimum support prices for 1973-74 were fixed substantially higher than the operative procurement price in 1972-73. (Rs. 85 as against Rs. 76 per quintal). The operative procurement price for 1973-74 was, however, fixed much higher at Rs. 105 against an issue price of Rs. 125 per quintal. Similar increases were done in the case of rice as well as other foodgrains also.

Industrial Output:

1.15 While the overall industrial output remained stagnant in 1973, on the basis of data available for the first half of 1974, the situation showed further worsening. Production trends in some selected industries are given below:

<i>Industry</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>Output</i>		
			1972	1973	1974
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Coal	M. Tonnes	January—May	32.5	34.6	35.4
Cement	„	January—October	12.8	12.3	11.2
Saleable steel	Lakh tonnes	January—August	30.4	31.5	31.2
Cloth—millmade	Mill.metres	„	2832	2753	2712
Cotton yarn	Mill. Kgs.	„	643	637	635
Jute textiles	'000 tonnes	„	758.8	685.7	589.1
Vanaspathi	'000 tonnes	„	395	283	282

1.16 The main reason for the stagnation of industrial output may be attributed to the cumulative impact of shortages and bottlenecks in a few critical sectors, viz., steel, nonferrous metals, coal and petroleum products, power and transport. In the basic industries sector, power generation which experienced growth rates ranging from 9 to 16 per cent every year for more than a decade, shrank for the first time due to poor maintenance and operation of power projects which in turn partly arose from reduced development expenditures on such projects in the past few years. The shortages of power and also coal have kept down capacity utilisation in the major steel plants. Such shortages have hit a wide spectrum of other industries like aluminium, cement, paper and paper products, cotton and jute textiles, fertilisers and certain items of chemicals like soda ash and calcium carbide. With the stagnation in industrial output in 1973-74, the average annual growth rate for the entire plan period works out to 4 per cent i.e., less than half of the target of 8 to 10 per cent envisaged in the plan.

Capacity Utilisation :

1.17 The overall decline in industrial output was also reflected in lower capacity utilisation ratios in many important industries. Among basic industries, capacity utilisation ratio declined considerably in industries such as cement from 80 per cent to 76 per cent, nitrogenous fertilisers from 68 per cent to 64 per cent, copper sheets and circles from 80 per cent to 76 per cent, brass sheets and circles from 35 per cent to 33 per cent. Among capital goods industries, significant shortfalls in capacity utilisation took place in the case of industries like power transformers (from 139 to 76 per cent), Electric motors (from 93 to 50 per cent), Building and Road construction (from 54 to 45 per cent), paper and pulp machinery (from 46 to 31 per cent). In the consumers goods sector, utilisation of capacity declined in respect of vanaspathi, (from 57 to 43 per cent), soaps (from 137 to 97 per cent), etc.

Industrial relations and employment:

1.18 During 1973, it has been estimated that the number of mandays lost due to strikes, lockouts etc., declined from 20.54 million in 1972 to 17.97 million. But unlike as in 1972 when the 'services' sector suffered the most, the loss in 1973 was concentrated in a few industries in the Central sphere such as coal and other mines, some sections of the railways and the Ports and Docks. In the States' sphere, it declined from 18.74 million in 1972 to 15.19 million. In the important industrial State of West Bengal, however, the labour situation showed a marked deterioration in 1973 when the man days lost through strikes and lock-outs were 6.58 million as against 3.96 million in 1972.

Number of man days lost on account of strikes & Lockouts

<i>Year (January—December)</i>	<i>Total man-days lost</i>	<i>(Million man days) of which</i>	
		<i>Central Sector</i>	<i>State Sector</i>
1969	19.05	1.69	17.36
1970	20.56	2.94	17.62
1971	16.55	1.93	14.62
1972	20.54	1.80	18.74
1973	17.97	2.78	15.19

State-wise picture (for selected States)

<i>State</i>	<i>Million man days</i>		
	1971	1972	1973
1. Bihar	0.68	0.60	0.26
2. Gujarat	0.14	0.27	0.35
3. Kerala	3.12	3.21	1.30
4. Maharashtra	2.05	3.53	2.39
5. Tamil Nadu	1.71	4.27	1.46
6. West Bengal	4.29	3.96	6.58
Total of six States	11.99	15.84	12.34
Percentage to All State's Total	(72.4%)	(77.1%)	(68.7%)

1.19 During the first half of 1974, labour situation in the organised industry deteriorated further due to prolonged strikes in jute industry (33 days) and cotton textile industry in Bombay (41 days), and a nation-wide strike among the Railway employees (20 days).

1.20 The employment situation slackened during 1973-74. The rate of growth of employment in the organised industrial sector during April-December 1973 was only 1.5 per cent as compared with a 3.1 per cent increase during the corresponding period of the previous year. Rate of growth of employment in the private

sector has been very slow as compared with that in the public sector over recent years as the following data would show.

(in lakhs)

<i>Year</i>	<i>Public Sector</i>	<i>Private Sector</i>	<i>Total</i>
1969-70	103.74(60.76)	67.00(39.24)	170.74(100)
1970-71	107.31(61.35)	67.60(38.65)	174.91(100)
1971-72	113.05(62.54)	67.70(37.46)	180.75(100)
1972-73	119.75(63.62)	68.49(36.38)	133.24(100)

Note: Figures in brackets represent percentages.

Price Situation:

1.21 Despite some narrowing down of the relative divergence between demand and supply during 1974 thanks to improvement in the agricultural output, both at the aggregative level and in certain key commodity sectors, inflationary pressures continued unabated during the year, reflecting the cumulative impact of monetary demand built over the past few years, the consequential augmentation of funds with the hoarders and speculators; the emergence of inflationary psychology and all round cost escalations in the wake of unprecedented increase in international oil prices. The general price index (1961-62 = 100) rose to 308.9 at the end of June 1974, recording a rise of 27.9 per cent over the index a year ago on top of a 21.5 per cent rise in the preceeding year. By September 1974, the general price index shot up to 330.4, though at the end of October 1974, there was some slide back to 319.8. Broad price trends in respect of major commodity groups have been as follows:

(1961-62—100)

<i>Commodity group</i>	<i>End of June</i>			<i>Percentage increase in</i>	
	1972	1973	1974	1973	1974
<i>All Commodities</i>	198.8	241.5	308.9	+21.5	+27.9
<i>Food Articles</i>	229.3	283.5	357.1	+23.6	+26.0
<i>(Food grains)</i>	(237.0)	(279.0)	(381.1)	(+17.7)	(+36.0)
<i>Fuel Articles</i>	177.2	190.1	312.8	+7.3	+64.5
<i>Industrial Raw-materials</i>	184.4	295.6	336.0	+60.3	+13.7
<i>Chemicals</i>	200.5	209.5	286.8	+4.5	+36.9
<i>Machinery & Transport equipment</i>	165.9	175.7	234.9	+5.9	+33.7
<i>Manufactures</i>	174.7	188.9	244.9	+8.8	+32.3

It will be noted that the price increase during 1973-74 was both large and widespread in respect of all the major commodity groups. The increases have been quite significant in respect of foodgrains, fuel articles, chemicals and manufacturers. One of the reasons for the high increase in price of foodgrains has been the raising of the issue price and procurement price for rice and wheat. However in the case of the other foodgrains like jowar and bajra, the rise in prices appears to have taken place due to the holding back of stocks by the traders and rich farmers. The increase of prices in respect of manufacturers may be attributed among other things, to an escalation in rawmaterial costs.

Money supply and credit policy:

1.22 On the basis of year end figures, money supply expanded by a lower rate of 14.3 per cent during 1973-74 as compared with that of 16.9 per cent during the previous year.

These lower rates of expansion on end-year basis are attributable to some slow down in the expansion of monetary aggregates in the latter half of the year in the wake of measures taken by Government to reduce its dependence on borrowings from the banking system. The trends in money supply and monetary resources in recent years are indicated below:

Trends in money supply and aggregate monetary resources

(Rs. Crores)

	Outstanding at the end of June			Variations during	
	1972	1973	1974	1972-73	1973-74
1. Money supply with the public (currency + demand deposits)	8523	9962	11387	+1439 (+16.9%)	+1425 (+14.3%)
2. Time deposits with Banks	4476	5491	6428	+1015 (+22.7%)	+937 (+17.1%)
3. Aggregate Monetary Resources (1+2)	12999	15453	17815	+2454 (+18.9%)	+2362 (+15.3%)

The slower rate of growth of money supply in 1973-74 as compared with 1972-73 is mainly attributable to the slower rate of increase in the net bank credit to the Government sector which declined. As against an increase of Rs. 1427 crores (20.4 per cent)

in 1972-73, the increase in 1973-74 was only Rs. 675 crores (ie., per cent). However, this decrease in bank credit to the Government sector was to a large extent neutralised by an increase in credit expansion in the Commercial Sector.

1.23 During the latter half of 1974, there actually took place a decline in money supply. During the months of May to September 1974, money supply registered a decrease of Rs.229 crores or 2 per cent in contrast to an increase of Rs. 214 crores or 2.2 per cent in the corresponding period of the previous year. Substantial drawings on foreign exchange assets during the period accompanied by nominal expansions in bank credit to Government and bank credit to commercial sector led to the contraction in money supply.

1.24 One significant feature of the year 1973-74 relates to the composition of the average growth rate in money supply and aggregate monetary resources with that in the estimated national income at current prices. The following table indicates the trends in these aggregates:

Year	National income at current price	Annual Percentage increase	Money supply with the public		Aggregate Monetary Resources		Average income velocity of	
			Amount	Annual percentage increase	Amount	Annual percentage increase	Money supply	Monetary Resources
1968-69	28678	1.1	5428	8.4	7794	10.7	5.28	3.61
1969-70	31174	8.7	6011	10.7	8814	13.1	5.19	3.54
1970-71	33946	8.9	6729	11.9	9979	13.2	5.04	3.40
1971-72	35756	5.3	7557	12.3	11476	15.0	4.73	3.12
1972-73	38921	8.9	8559	13.3	13304	15.9	4.55	2.99
1973-74 (Rough estimate)	49631	27.5	10052	17.4	15886	19.4	4.94	3.19

As may be observed from the above data, both money supply and aggregate monetary resources have grown faster than the growth in national income at current prices upto 1972-73. The differential growth rates possibly reflect the combined impact of factors like expansion in branch banking, higher degree of monetisation with improved commercialisation of agriculture, decline in transaction velocity of monetary aggregates etc. Overall, the decline in the income velocity of money supply and aggregate monetary resources during the period upto 1972-73 has been gradual but perceptible and consistent. The year 1973-74 saw a break in this trend, the income velocity of money supply showing perceptible

increases from 4.55 to 4.94 and of aggregate monetary resource from 2.90 to 3.13. In the matter of price administration, there was considerable flexibility shown. In respect of commodities such as steel, cement, paper, fertilisers and petroleum products price increases have been permitted so as to compensate the industries for cost escalations. Some controls like those on tyres and tubes have been removed. In food grains, the quantum of public procurement has dwindled resulting in a relatively higher proportion of domestic output being transacted at market prices. The all round inflationary psychology and the consequential tendency to hoard commodities in expectation of higher prices has also probably resulted in faster turnover of money supply and aggregate monetary resources.

Credit Policy:

1.25 As the monetary and prices situation underlined the need for maximum credit restraint, the Reserve Bank of India adopted several measures during the year with a view to further tightening the credit policy—both selective and general. The accent of these measures has been on curtailing the lendable resources of banks: raising the cost to banks of both borrowing from the Reserve Bank and of deposits from the public, and finally, raising the cost to borrowers of banks.

1.26 A comparison of the sectoral deployment of scheduled commercial bank credit during 1972-73 and 1973-74 busy seasons reveals that while there has been some reduction in the overall bank credit there were significant shifts in favour of public sector enterprise as the following data would show:

Sectoral deployment of Scheduled Commercial Bank credit (Busy season October—April)

(Rupees Crores)

	<i>Variations in amount advanced on 1973-74</i>		<i>Variations in amount advanced during 1972-73</i>	
	<i>Amount</i>	<i>Percentage</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
1. Total Bank Credit	+1005	+15.5	+897	+17.1
2. Non food credit	+816	+13.0	+892	+17.9
3. Other credit:				
(a) Public Sector	+82	+17.8	+37	+11.7
(i) Major Industries	..	..	..	..
(ii) Small scale Industry	+117	+23.6	+82	+13.3
(b) Private Sector Industry	+214	+6.2	+570	+20.0

Public Finance:

1.27 The Central and State budgets presented in 1974 have been based on the new classification of accounts. The classification of accounts upto 1973-74 was primarily designed to ensure legislative control over different items of Government expenditure. With the growth in public outlays, especially on development schemes under the five-year plans, the emphasis has shifted from ensuring control over budgetary operations to monitoring and analysis of programmes and an assessment of the return from expenditure incurred. Also, it was necessary to bring about conformity in the presentation of data as between the budget heads and the plan heads. The revised classification on lines of the functional classification of Government transactions has made several changes in the grouping of major heads of accounts. It has also introduced a number of new major heads and sub heads.

Magnitudes of budgetary transactions:

1.28 The main feature of the budgetary transactions envisaged in the Central and State budgets for 1974-75 has been a reduction in the growth rate of expenditures and an increase in the growth rate of revenues as compared with the previous year. It is, however significant to note that the reduced growth rate in expenditure has been visualised in terms of a reduction in the growth of development outlays, while in the case of nondevelopment outlays, the growth rate was about the same as in the previous year. The following table sets out the broad details.

Items	(Rupees Crores)			
	1973-74 (Revised Estimate)		1974-75 (Budget Estimate)	
	Amount	Percentage variation over the pre- vious year	Amount	Percentage variation over the pre- vious year
I. Total disbursements of which	13572	+10.2	14401	+6.1
(a) Developmental expenditures	6516	+13.4	6886	+5.7
(b) Non-developmental expenditures	4618	+9.5	5052	+9.4
II. Total Receipts of which	12711	+11.1	14295	+12.5
(a) Revenue receipts (Tax receipts)	9201 (7250)	+11.8 (+12.7)	10188 (8018)	+10.7 (+10.6)
(b) Capital receipts	3510	+9.3	4107	+17.0
III. Overall surplus (+) or deficit (—)	—861	..	—106	..

Thus, a much smaller deficit of Rs. 106 crores was envisaged for 1974-75 (net of Rs. 126 crores of deficit at the Centre and Rs. 20 crores surplus in the States.) On latest reckoning, the deficit in the budgetary operations during 1974-75 is expected to be of 5 more sizeable magnitude.

Trends in Receipts and Expenditures:

1.29 As a proportion of a national income at current prices the total revenues of the Central and State Governments ranged between 24.8 per cent and 29.4 per cent since 1968-69, while the corresponding ratios of aggregate expenditures ranged between 25.7 per cent and 31.7 per cent during the same period. The following data indicate the position:

Receipts and expenditure as a ratio of national income

(In percentage)

<i>Years</i>	<i>Total Revenues</i>	<i>Tax Revenues</i>	<i>Total expenditures</i>
1968-69 ..	24.8	13.0	25.7
1969-70 ..	26.0	13.4	26.0
1970-71 ..	24.8	13.9	26.1
1971-72 ? ..	27.1	15.6	29.4
1972-73 ..	29.4	16.5	31.7
1973-74 (R. E.)	25.6	14.6	27.3

1.30 It will be seen that during 1973-74, there was a decline in the rate of growth of revenues (including tax revenues) and expenditures as compared with the previous year. The tax-income ratio continues to be at a low level when compared with many other developed and developing countries. ,

Resources transferred from the Centre to the States:

1.31 If the aggregate resources transferred from the Centre to the States are related to the total revenues of the States, the ratio

as been showing a declining trend as the following data would now:

(Rs. Crores)

	1972-73 (Accounts)	1973-74 (R.E.)	1974-75 (B.E.)
I. <i>Aggregate revenues</i>	7366*	8040	8103
(a) Share of which in Central taxes	1061	1175	1222
Percentage to total States Revenues	(14.4)	(14.6)	(15.1)
(b) Grants from Centre	926	1003	1078
Percentage to total State's Revenues	(12.6)	(12.5)	-(13.3)
(c) Loans from Centre (gross)	1529*	1592	1034
Percentage to total State's Revenues	(20.7)	(19.8)	(12.7)
(d) Total resources transferred from the Centre	3156	3770	3334
Percentage to total State's Revenues	(47.7)	(46.9)	(41.1)

* This excludes a sum of Rs. 421 crores received by the States in 1972-73 as net ways and mean assistance to clear their outstanding overdrafts with the RBI.

will be noted from the above that the main reason for the shortfall in total resources transferred from the Centre to States during 1974-75 was the smaller amount of loan disbursed to the States.

Public Sector Plan Outlays:

32 According to the available data, public sector plan outlay (at current prices) during the Fourth Plan period (1968-69 to 1973-74) fell short of the original plan estimate by about Rs. 105 crores. Sector-wise, the picture that appears to emerge is that the actual outlays on irrigation and power, social services etc., have outstripped plan provisions, whereas those on transport and communications, and industry and mining have fallen much short of the provisions. The estimated actuals on agriculture have most matched the provisions. The following statement summarises the position:

Fourth Plan Public Sector Outlays (1968-69 to 1973-74)*(Rs. crores)*

<i>Heads of Development</i>	<i>Original targets</i>	<i>(%)</i>	<i>Estimated expenditures</i>	<i>(%)</i>	<i>Differences in outlay targeted</i>
1. Agriculture and Community Development	2728	(17.2)	2743	(16.9)	+15
2. Irrigation & flood control	1087	(6.8)	1205	(7.4)	+118
3. Power	2447	(15.4)	2980	(17.8)	+433
4. Industry & Mining	3631	(22.8)	3237	(20.0)	-394
5. Transport & Communication	3237	(20.4)	2983	(18.4)	-254
6. Social Services	2772	(17.4)	3153	(19.5)	+381
Total	15902	(100)	15797*	(100)	-105

* There is a difference of Rs. 404 crores between this figure and total of individual items. This is due to certain sectoral adjustments to be made in the 1973-74 plan expenditures.

1.33 Though the shortfall in outlays at current prices was only Rs. 105 crores over the five year period when related to the 1968-69 price levels, the shortfall has been estimated at Rs 3394 crores.

1.34 In percentage terms, this shortfall in real terms would work out to 21 per cent. Such a sizeable shortfall in real terms is the consequence of a steep increase in investment cost, particularly in the last two years of the Plan without there being a corresponding provision for step-up in financial outlays.

Foreign Trade:

1.35 India's balance of trade turned adverse with a sizeable deficit of Rs. 438 crores during 1973-74 (April-March) in contrast to the trade surplus of Rs 103 crores in 1972-73. Such a sharp adverse swing in trade balance, despite an impressive increase in exports was the result, mainly, of large imports of foodgrains at high international prices and a more than four-fold increase in international oil prices. The increase during the year in food and oil imports together accounted for a little over 70 per cent of the increase in aggregate imports. While the impact of higher oil prices was felt only partially during 1973-74, the oil crisis forebodes severe strain on India's foreign exchange resources and poses a serious challenge to her export promotion and import substitution efforts.

1.36 The broad trends of commodity exports may be seen from the following statement.

(Rs. Crores)

Commodities	Principal exports		Percentage increase
	1972-73	1973-74	
A. Major nontraditional items			
Engineering goods	130	173	+ 33
Iron and Steel	42	58	+ 38
Iron ore	110	133	+ 21
Chemicals	40	57	+ 43
B. Other major items			
Jute Yarn and manufactures	250	227	— 9
Cotton yarn and manufactures	150	247	+ 65
Tea	147	145	— 1
Hides & skins and leather goods	188	186	— 1
Spices	79	108	+ 27
Sugar	13	42	+223
Tobacco (manufacture)	61	68	+ 11
Clothing	56	96	+ 71
Others	..	..	..
Total	1971	2483	+ 26

Total exports of Rs. 2483 crores during 1973-74 showed a rise of 26 per cent on top of an increase of 23 per cent in 1972-73. The increase in export earnings during 1973-74 was mainly due to a rise in unit value realisation reflecting the buoyancy in world demand for commodities in the context of prevailing inflationary conditions, whereas in 1972-73 the improvement in exports was attributable to a rise in both unit value as well as quantum of exports. The export performance in recent years would underline the need for sustained efforts to achieve a sizeable increase in the volume of exports, particularly in the altered circumstances created by the oil crisis.

1.37 Commodity-wise, both traditional and nontraditional items contributed to the increase in exports during 1973-74. Exports of major nontraditional items viz., engineering goods, iron and steel iron ore and chemicals at Rs. 421 crores were about 31 per cent higher over the previous year; however, their share in total exports at 17 per cent in 1973-74 was about the same as in 1972-73.

Exports of iron and steel registered a sharp rise of 38 per cent during the year as against a nominal fall in the preceeding year. Among other items, impressive increases were recorded in exports of cotton textiles, clothing, spices, sugar etc. However, the two major traditional export commodities, namely jute manufactures and tea, registered declines of 9 per cent and 1 per cent respectively.

Import Trade:

1.38 Imports during 1973-74 at Rs 2921 crores showed a sizeable increase of 56 per cent over the level for 1972-73. The following table indicates the major commodities imported during 1973-74.

India's principal imports

(Rs. Crores)

<i>Commodities</i>	1972-73	1973-74	<i>Percentage increase (%)</i>
Cereals	81	473	+484
Mineraloil	204	561	+175
Chemicals including fertilisers	259	352	+ 36
Iron and steel	226	243	+ 8
Nonferrous metals	109	140	+ 28
Machinery & Transport Equipment	532	629	+ 18
Others	460	523	+ 18
Total	1867	2921	+ 56

It will be seen that imports of foodgrains, and mineral oils were responsible for a substantial part of the increase in imports during 1973-74.

1.39 As far as trade policies are concerned, in the matter of exports, besides providing import replenishment licences in respect of selected export products, export trade continued to be assisted by the grant of cash compensatory support, drawback of customs and Central excise duties, concessions in railway freight and liberal credit facilities at concessional rates. Import policy for 1974-75, while maintaining the basic framework of earlier policy, accorded higher priority for meeting the import requirements of export oriented industries. The policy provides for simplification of import licencing procedures, preferential treatment of selected industries linked to export performance, liberalised import of spare parts and modification of the scheme for eligible export houses to make it more export oriented.

External Assistance:

1.40 Net receipts of external assistance had declined in 1972-73 to the lowest level for ten years. In the fiscal year 1973-74, the *net* transfer of resources to the Indian economy under external assistance improved by 65 per cent, but still amounted to a modest Rs. 208 crores, as a sizeable proportion of the aid-flows was absorbed by debt service payments.

1.41 The gross aid authorized during the year, comprising loans and grants, amounted to Rs. 1,021 crores, 61 per cent higher than in the preceding year. Czechoslovakia which had not authorised any credits since May 1964, authorised loans of Rs. 80 crores, Rs. 50 crores in project aid and Rs. 30 crores in nonproject aid. The World Bank which had not authorised any assistance in 1972-73, authorised Rs. 53 crores in loans in 1973-74. Authorisations by the U. K. increased by a half to Rs. 157 crores. Switzerland, whose authorisations were negligible in the recent past, extended credits of the order of Rs. 16 crores during the year and Japan increased over the year the amount authorized by Rs. 11 crores to Rs. 38 crores, though at this level its authorisations were still way below the authorizations in 1971-72. On the other hand, authorisations by France and the U. S. A. declined over the year. The only authorisation by the U. S. A. was that of a debt refinancing credit. Other countries including Canada and West Germany maintained the quantum of assistance authorised at the last year's level.

1.42 As in the past, loans accounted for the bulk (97 per cent) of the authorizations in 1973-74. The IDA and the World Bank, which provided 46 per cent of the total authorizations during 1973-74, continued the emphasis on project assistance. Indeed, the share of project assistance by these institutions was as high as 84 per cent of their authorizations in 1973-74 as against 73 per cent in the previous year. The share of project assistance in the total loan authorizations rose to 63 per cent from 47 per cent during the corresponding period.

Trends in Kerala's Economy:

1.43 The nation-wide inflationary trends have had their serious impact on the economy of the State also. Being a deficit State in the matter of food, impact of inflation on the people of the State had been particularly severe. The working class consumer price index showed an increase of nearly 32 per cent over the preceding year. This increase was on top of an increase of 21 per cent recorded in 1973. This spurt in the consumer price index was mainly due to the sharp rise in the price of food articles, the major component of the consumer expenditure of the working class.

1.44 It must also be stated at the same time that the increase in the wholesale price index of agricultural commodities, mainly of spices and plantation crops, benefited the agriculturists to a very great extent. The increase in the prices of plantation crops such as coconut, rubber etc., was of the order of 40 per cent. The terms of trade were thus favourable to the agriculturists and the parity price index (that is, the parity ratio between prices received by the farmers and their expenditures) improved from 100 in 1973 to 109 in 1974, the highest since 1964. The major developments in the different sectors of the economy during 1974 are briefly summarised in the following paragraphs.

Growth of population:

1.45 The population of the State in 1974 has been estimated at 227.5 lakhs. The average annual addition to the State's population since 1971 has been 4.8 lakhs. The ratio of urban population in the State is a little over 16 per cent. A major feature of the population growth in the State in recent years has been the significant reduction in the death rate. Though during the nineteen thirties and forties, the death rates in Kerala were about the same as the All India rates, by the seventies, the death rate in Kerala has been estimated to have come down by half of the all India rate. The present death-rate of about 9 per 1000 of the population in the State is comparable with those recorded in many of the more advanced countries of the World.

Working population:

1.46 According to the 1971 Census, there were 62 lakh workers in Kerala as against 56 lakhs in 1961. Industry-wise distribution ratio of this population is given below:—

	1961	1971
	Percentage	distribution
1. Cultivators	20.92	17.81
2. Agricultural labourer	17.38	30.69
3. Allied agricultural activities	8.65	7.00
4. Mining & quarrying	..	0.48
5. Manufacturing:		
(a) Household industry	8.68	4.28
(b) Non-household industry	9.40	11.46
6. Construction	1.26	1.72
7. Trade and Commerce	5.72	9.09
8. Transport & Communications	2.71	3.89
9. Other Services	25.28	13.58
Total	100.00	100.00

1.47 The percentage distribution in 1971 showed improvements under sectors like manufacturing industry, construction trade and commerce, transport and communications. Excepting under the agricultural labour category, there was a decline in the percentage ratio of cultivators and those engaged in other agro-based activities such as animal husbandry, forestry etc. The increase recorded under agricultural labour category was not real as there was some misclassification of the workers in some of the categories in the 1961 Census.

State Income:

1.48 As per provisional estimates, the State income of Kerala for 1972-73 at current prices was Rs. 1446 crores as compared with the estimated income of Rs. 1270 crores for the year 1971-72, implying a percentage increase of 14 per cent. The per capita income is estimated to have increased from Rs. 589 in 1971-72 to Rs. 656 in 1972-73, registering a growth of 11 per cent. The corresponding figures for all India were Rs. 645 and Rs. 688 respectively. However, if the per capita income of the State is computed at constant prices (1960-61 prices), the figures for 1971-72 and 1972-73 would work out to only Rs. 339 and Rs. 346 respectively. The broad sector-wise distribution ratio of State income for 1972-73 at current prices is as follows. For the sake of comparison, the national picture has also been indicated along side:

<i>Sectors</i>	<i>Percentage distribution of income (1972-73)</i>	
	<i>Kerala</i>	<i>India</i>
1. Agriculture & allied Sectors	50.7	47.7
2. Mining and Industries	13.7	20.4
3. Transport, Communications and Trade	17.4	15.9
4. Other Services	18.2	16.0
Total	100.00	100.00

It will be seen that agriculture accounts for over 50 per cent of the State income. A comparison with all-India picture brings out the fact that in regard to the industrial sector, the state's performance has been much below the national average. While at the all-India level, over 20 per cent of the national income originated from the manufacturing sector, the corresponding figure for Kerala was less than 14 per cent.

Agricultural Production:

1.49 On the basis of increases in the index number, agricultural production during the fourth plan period (1968-69 to 1973-74), showed

an increase of nearly 11 per cent, the index of production having increased from 139 at the beginning of the Plan to 154 by the end of the plan period. This order of increase was the result of both increases in area as well as improvements in productivity the latter accounting for more than the former. As far as the year 1973-74 was concerned, the overall agricultural production level remained more or less at the same level as in the previous year. There was, however, some deterioration in the production of the two major crops in the State, namely, rice and coconut. Rice production in 1973-74 is estimated to have come down to 12.57 lakhs tonnes from the previous year's production of 13.76 lakh tonnes showing a decrease of 8.65 per cent. Production of coconut which was estimated at 3921 million nuts in 1972-73 amounted to 3703 million nuts in 1973-74, the percentage fall being 5.50 per cent. A large extent of this fall in production was due to pest attack in the case of rice and higher incidence of plant disease in respect of coconut. To combat the attack of pests, a comprehensive plant protection service with one hundred pest and disease surveillance units have been established during the year.

1.50 In the case of plantation crops, rubber and cardamom registered significant increases in production. Rubber production increased from 92 thousand tonnes in 1972-73 to 118 thousand tonnes in 1973-74 showing an increase of 28 per cent, while cardamom production increased from 1250 tonnes to 1502 tonnes, i.e., an increase of 20 per cent. Production of other crops such as pepper, tea and Coffee also registered good increases in 1973-74 over the previous year.

Food Situation:

1.51 The State went through another anxious year on the food front during 1974. The difficult situation at the national level coupled with the fall in rice production with the State were the two worsening factors. The availability of foodgrains from internal sources and imports on Government account together declined from 270 gms. per capita per day in the previous year to 255 gms. per capita per day during 1974. However, the efficient working of the public distribution system in the State prevented the situation from assuming alarming proportions. The resumption of food imports by the Centre made available larger quantities of foodgrains to the public distribution system. The distribution of imported rice through public distribution increased from 762 to 786 thousand tonnes and that of wheat from 198 to 203 thousand tonnes as compared with the year 1973. However, the fall in internal rice production more than nullified the impact of these increases on per capita availability.

1.52 The public distribution system of essential commodities continued to function effectively during the year under review. Items

like distribution of coarse cloth were handled in much larger quantities. The Kerala State Civil Supplies Corporation formed in 1974 has been able to play a useful role in strengthening the public distribution system in the State.

Land Reforms:

1.53 Implementation of the programme of land reforms went ahead during 1973-74. The work relating to the actual conferment of the ownership titles of land on the tenants as well as, "Kudikidappu" rights to the hutment dwellers made commendable progress.

1.54 The official estimate of the surplus land in the State is 60 thousand hectares. Of this, upto December 1973, 5867 hectares were surrendered of which Government actually took over 4552 hectares. At the end of September 1974, the position showed further improvement, the extent of surplus lands surrendered amounting to 8079 hectares and the government taking over 5622 hectares out of this. While the creation of Taluk Land Boards in 1973 has quickened the process of surrender of surplus lands, there was no commensurate progress in the takeover of land. Of the surplus lands taken over, 929 hectares have been redistributed, the beneficiaries comprising of 2721 landless persons. The scheduled castes among them numbered 1037 persons and the scheduled tribes 110 persons. The organisational set up for takeover and redistribution of surplus land would need considerable improvement for the speedy implementation of the State Land Reforms Act.

1.55 Besides the land redistributed under the Land Reforms Act, the Government have also been distributing revenue poramboke land to the landless workers. As at the end of December, 1974 the total area of such lands in the State available for distribution was estimated at 1.62 lakh hectares. Out of this, over estimated 1.27 lakh hectares (78%) have so far been distributed to 3.22 lakh families in the State. The beneficiaries included 63 thousand families belonging to scheduled castes and tribes.

Animal Husbandry:

1.56 Quality improvement of cattle showed significant progress during 1973-74. The two Intensive Cattle Development Blocks and 14 Key Village Projects in the Animal Husbandry Department conducted 1420 artificial inseminations for upgrading the breed of the cattle stock. The Indo-Swiss Project continued its cross breeding programme in the Idikki district. The estimate of cross - bred cows in 1974 stood at 1.12 lakhs representing 18 per cent of the total.

1.57 The Dairy Development Department also went ahead with its massive cross-breeding programme covering 721 Panchayats in the State. For supply of high quality semen, a bull station was started

at Dhoni in Palghat district in 1974 with exotic bulls of the jersey breed. A comprehensive programme of dairy advisory service has been started covering all the Community Development Blocks in the State.

1.58 For milk processing and marketing, 6 dairy plants have been working in the State in 1974 as against 5 in the previous year. The total handling capacity of the plants went up from 48 thousand litres in 1973 to 51 thousand litres in 1974 registering an increase of 6 per cent.

1.59 The veterinary medical facilities were stepped up in 1974 with the addition of 2 Veterinary hospitals and 12 dispensaries. Total veterinary hospitals and dispensaries numbered 65 and 386 respectively at the end of 1973-74.

Fisheries:

1.60 Total fish production in the State during 1973-74 was 4.7 lakh tonnes as against 4.2 lakhs in 1972-73 i.e., and increase of nearly 12 per cent. The working of fishing boats under the A.R.C. Programme at Pudiappa—Pudiangadi and Vypeen showed commendable progress during 1973-74. An ambitious Scheme for integrated fisheries development with Vizhinjam, Neendakara and Beypore as bases is being worked out for implementation with World Bank assistance.

1.61 The working of the Kerala Fisheries Corporation continued to remain unsatisfactory with losses amounting to Rs. 69 lakhs during the year, as compared with a previous year's loss of Rs. 59 lakhs. Measures to streamline the working of the Corporation are being actively considered by the Government. The number of mechanised boats under the public sector increased to 1314 in 1973-74 from 1294 in 1972-73. The trawlers numbered six. The total number of fishermen Co-operatives in the State was 1054 during the year as against 1935 in 1972-73. The foreign exchange earnings from marine products exported from Kerala during 1973-74, fetched Rs. 57.8 crores which registered an increase of Rs. 15.8 crores over the previous year.

Forests:

1.62 Forests extend over 9.4 lakhs hectares in the State. Of this as much as 7.52 lakh hectares (80%) are with the Government while the remaining 1.88 lakhs hectares represent private forests vested with Government. Government has been actively implementing a concerted programme of forest plantations which presently amount to about 1.1 lakh hectares. With the objective of undertaking a well planned scheme of raising plantations such as Eucalyptus, Softwood etc., required for various wood-based industries, a State Forest Development Corporation has been formed.

Plantation Crops:

1.63 Generally the plantation crops like rubber, tea, cardamom, pepper etc., fared well during the year under review. The Coffee Plantations in the Wynad region, however, faced some crisis with the growers threatening to close down their estates on the plea that sharp rise in input costs coupled with a stagnant output price made coffee growing uneconomic. Timely intervention by the Government to secure better prices for the growers helped to improve matters, which otherwise would have thrown many workers out of employment.

Industrial Development:

1.64 Though Kerala has been somewhat fortunately placed in the matter of availability of the most important industrial infrastructure of power, progress on the industrial front continued to be tardy. The supply inelasticities of major industrial raw materials coupled with their mounting costs, bottlenecks in transportation, labour trouble and credit curbs imposed by the Reserve Bank of India proved to be the retarding factors. Notwithstanding all these difficulties, institutions like the Kerala Industrial Development Corporation, the Kerala Financial Corporation and the Kerala Small Industries Corporation continued their efforts in promoting further the industrial growth of the State. The KSIDC had with it ten letters of intent for establishing new industrial units. Some of the projects covered are in the final stages of commissioning. The Kerala State Drugs and Pharmaceuticals, Steel Complex Ltd. Eddy Current Controls and Excel Glasses Ltd were the major projects that could start production during 1973-74 as a result of the initiative taken by KSIDC.

1.65 In the field of small industries, the KFC and the KSIC continued to play useful roles, the former by providing loan assistance and the latter by supplying essential raw materials. The State Government has also been giving all incentives and encouragement through the establishment of equipment and machinery on hire purchase, and concessional rate of interest on loans. Government has also been providing capital subsidy to industries set up in backward areas of the State. During 1973-74 about Rs. 13 lakhs were given away as such subsidies to units assisted by the KFC in the districts of Alleppey, Malappuram and Cannanore.

1.66 The Kerala State Electronics Development Corporation set up in June 1973, made substantial progress during the year under review. It signed an agreement with the Electronics Corporation of India for technical and marketing support in the manufacture of television receivers. The television factory at the Karakulam Estate has targetted to produce 3000 television receivers and orders have been booked for the entire output. The Corporation has also entered into collaboration with Sprague Electromag of Belgium for the

production of electrolytic and monolythic capacitors. This project estimated to cost Rs. 7 crores will have a turn over of Rs. 6 to 8 crores, 75 per cent of which will be in foreign exchange. The State Government has allotted a 32 acre plot for the factory at Mangattuparamba in Cannanore District. The project is expected to be commissioned by the middle of 1976.

1.67 The Corporation has obtained industrial licences for producing items like piezo electric crystals, static inverter systems, industrial devices and electronic calculators. It has a sanction to produce 5000 electronic calculators. The Corporation has developed 'Keltron' calculators ranging from pocket to printer type. During the year, it also took over the management of the Metropolitan Instruments at Trivandrum. Steps are being taken to make it a viable industrial Unit. The Corporation has organised a Research and Development (R & D) wing with competent specialists to provide the necessary technical support.

1.68 As far as the Central Sector investments in industrial development are concerned, works relating to the newsprint factory, ship building yard, a printing machine manufacturing unit of H. M. T. and a unit for the manufacture of electronic exchanges by the Indian Telephone Industries are under various stages of implementation.

1.69 In the traditional sector, industries such as cashew, coir and handloom faced some intractable problems. The cashew industry had been hit by the non-availability of raw cashewnuts, while the handloom industry had been facing a crisis due to the sudden fall in the price of yarn and the huge accumulated stocks of cloth produced out of yarn purchased at higher prices. The situation in the coir industry continued to be difficult. Though there did not exist any raw-material problem, the coir workers had been facing gross under-employment. Seized of this problem, the State Government has been going ahead with a comprehensive plan of development of coir industry.

Mineral development

1.70 The quantity of different minerals such as ilmenite, zircon and silliminite exploited during 1973-74 showed considerable increases as compared with the previous year. Other major minerals such as China Clay, limeshell, glass sand and white quartz were also exploited more intensively during the year. There are more minerals such as graphite, bauxite and magnetic iron ores which are capable of exploitation on a commercial scale. The State Mining and Geology Department was reorganised and strengthened to undertake exhaustive surveys of mineral resources on the basis

of the data already available, and also to undertake exploration of new areas and to maintain up-to-date information about mineral deposits. The Department has taken steps to acquire new drills for carrying out their increasing activities.

1.71 The Kerala Minerals and Metals Limited, has been entrusted with the task of organising an exhaustive survey of the titanium-bearing sands and for establishing a titanium complex. They have been able to enter into suitable arrangements with a leading Research Laboratory in Australia for this purpose. The Company has also appointed Metallurgical and Engineering Consultants Limited, Ranchi, to prepare a feasibility report for the titanium complex. The Government have also entrusted the Kerala Minerals and Metals Limited with the task of undertaking mining of graphite in Thodupuzha area. The National Metallurgical Laboratory has agreed to undertake studies required for beneficiation of graphite ore and to prepare a plan of action for building up a graphite-based industry in the State.

1.72 With a view to exploiting the lime-stone deposits of Walayar, an agreement has been entered into with the Mineral Exploration Corporation of India for an intensive survey of these deposits. The company has already started work at the site with two drills. Considerable progress has been made in this work so far.

1.73 The iron ore deposits known to exist in the Calicut region, though not very large, are felt to be sufficient to achieve an output of hundred thousand tonnes iron per annum in the form of pig iron and sponge iron. Steps are being taken to obtain bulk samples of the ore deposits for testing at the National Metallurgical Research Laboratory. The Geological Survey of India has already mapped out bauxite deposits in Nileswhar and Kumbla areas of Cannanore District. These deposits are to be tested for quality

Power:

1.74 The installed capacity of power generation during 1973-74 remained at the same level of 621.5 M. W. as in the previous year. The actual quantum of power generated during the year, however, showed an increase from 2351 million K. W. H. units in 1972-73 to 2510 million K. W. H. Units. The per capita consumption also increased from 77.4 units to 79.1 units during the year. In the matter of electrification of additional towns and villages, the number covered in 1973-74 was only 37 as against 70 in the previous year. Progress was also slower in the matter of installing street lights during the year.

1.75 The progress of implementing the major hydro-electric project at Idikki continued to be slow. Though the first stage of the project was to have been commissioned in 1970, it could not be accomplished even in 1974. Work on the main part of the project—the archdam at Idikki—has almost been completed. Work on the Cheruthoni dam also made some progress. However, the work relating to the Kulamavu dam lagged much behind schedule. It is now expected that the first stage of the complex will be completed by 1976.

Transport and Communications:

1.76 In the field of road transport, the Kerala State Road Transport Corporation has been able to expand its activities by opening 23 new routes during the year. The Corporation also operated 62 new bus schedules. In view of the serious financial constraints facing the Corporation's working, the management initiated a number of steps during the year to reduce wasteful types of expenditures on the one hand and increase revenues on the other by enhancement and rationalisation of the passenger fare structure.

1.77 As far as development of railways was concerned, work on the conversion of metre gauge into broad gauge line between Ernakulam and Trivandrum made further progress during the year. It is now expected that the new line would be commissioned by March 1976. The traffic-cum-engineering Survey for a rail link between Trichur and Kuttipuram via Guruvayoor has been sanctioned and the survey work is in progress.

1.78 In regard to shipping, the formation of the Cochin-based Kerala Shipping Corporation was an event of major significance. The Corporation was registered in May, 1974 and it is expected to be able to secure three or four ships during the course of the next year.

1.79 The Cochin Port undertook a major scheme during 1973-74 viz., the extension of open berth, the work relating to which was completed during the year. Further, the detailed project report on the Super Tanker Oil Terminal at Bolghathy channel was also prepared and submitted to the Centre for sanction.

Social Services:

1.80 The year under review recorded substantial progress in respect of a number of educational institutions, enrolment, number of teachers and expenditure on education. Due attention was paid to start a number of U. P. Schools in areas where such facilities were inadequate. Sanction was accorded for the starting of 195

U. P. Schools and 113 High schools in the Government sector. Besides, 35 L. P. Schools were also sanctioned during the year. The total number of students in schools during the academic year 1974-75 rose to 53.59 lakhs from the previous year's level of 52.70 lakhs. The budgetted expenditure on school education for 1974-75 increased to Rs. 74.14 crores from the estimated expenditure of Rs. 65.47 crores in the previous year. This would account for 82 per cent of the total expenditure on education. Of this, primary education alone would account for as much as 68 per cent.

1.81 In the sphere of health, an important development during the year under review was the opening of new rural dispensaries under the "special employment programme" with Central assistance. 97 allopathic dispensaries, 98 ayurvedic dispensaries and 49 homeo dispensaries were opened during 1973-74. The scheme brought about notable improvement in the facilities for medical care in the rural areas.

1.82 Family planning programme suffered a set-back during the year in contrast to the notable achievement in the earlier years. The number of sterilization operations conducted during the year was only half the number achieved during the previous year.

1.83 The activities relating to the development of medical research at the Chitra Medical Centre at Trivandrum made considerable progress during the year.

1.84 Schemes of urban water supply continued to make progress during the year. There were twenty-five water supply schemes under execution at the end of 1973-74 as against fifteen at the end of the previous year. All the municipal towns in the State have been covered by protected water supply schemes, though some of them have been only partially commissioned. Rural Water Supply Schemes also registered good progress. 53 rural water supply schemes were completed during the year as against 23 during the previous year. In all, there were 118 schemes in operation at the end of 1973-74.

1.85 In the housing sector, the "one lakh houses Scheme" aimed at solving the housing problem of the landless rural workers made further progress during the year. Construction of 30608 houses have already been completed and 20000 houses are in advanced stages of construction. The L. I. C. of India has sanctioned a loan of Rs. 150 lakhs for the speedy implementation of the Scheme. Regarding Schemes implemented by the Housing Board, those initiated in the Central and northern parts of the State remained in the initial stages of implementation. Of the total of 14 schemes in the Trivandrum Housing

Unit, five schemes have already been completed. The schemes under the Cochin Housing Unit were finalised in 1973-74 only. The rental housing schemes started in Calicut are nearing completion.

1.86 The Kerala State Rural Development Board went further ahead with the implementation of its own rural water supply schemes and remunerative development schemes. It has taken up 204 rural water supply schemes for which the L. I. C. has extended liberal loan assistance. Regarding remunerative development schemes such as construction of shopping Centres, market stalls, lodging houses, community halls etc., the Board has so far taken up schemes in 206 panchayats costing Rs. 2 crores. 30 schemes have so far been fully implemented through a special division of the P. W. D. for that purpose under the administrative control of the Board.

Welfare of backward Classes.

1.87 In regard to the promotion of the welfare of backward classes, the Kerala State Development Corporation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes took up a number of useful schemes. The most important of them were supply of auto-rickshaws on hire purchase basis and construction of houses with loan assistance from HUDCO. One hundred auto-rickshaws have already been supplied to unemployed Harijans. The Corporation has also prepared a loan scheme for the construction of 2200 low cost houses for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Under the scheme of special recruitment, 88 gazetted posts and 1560 nongazetted posts have been filled by Scheduled Castes and Schedule Tribes.

1.88 The development of Western Ghats area initiated during the year is expected to benefit the tribal population of the region. The Centre has allocated a sum of Rs. 38 lakhs during the year for this programme. With these funds, a dairy development scheme is being implemented in Idikki and Attapady.

Employment and Manpower:

1.89 On the basis of provisional figures, the total number of work seekers on the live register of the Employment Exchanges stood at 5.88 lakhs of persons at the end of December, 1974. Since 1970, there has been a doubling of the number of job seekers which is only indicative of the growing magnitude of the problem of unemployment in the State. The problem is confined not only to the educated class, but is also severe in the case of the persons belonging to the uneducated group, whose numbers as registered with the Employment Exchanges, have been swelling fast in recent years. The unemployment problem among the professional and technically qualified persons has also become grave. The number of

medical graduates seeking employment increased from 48 at the end of 1968 to 726 at the end of 1974. The number of unemployed **engineers at the end of 1974 stood at 1450.** The position, however, improved considerably in the case of **Agricultural and Veterinary graduates none of whom remained unemployed as at the end of 1974.**

1.90 To tackle the problem of unemployment, the State Government implemented a "Special Employment Programme" during the year as part of the All India programme. About 16000 persons could find employment under this scheme during the year. The Labour-cum-Development Bank started in Ernakulam District on an experimental basis has been proving a success. It has taken up **three lift irrigation schemes and upto the end of May 1974, 238 workers have been engaged on these schemes.**

1.91 The Kerala Employment Promotion Corporation set up to promote self-employment among educated persons in the State began functioning from April 1974. The Corporation has already begun to implement three schemes, viz., share participation in co-operative societies, share participation in public and private limited companies and providing marginal money as loan for industries, small business and transport operations. So far, the Corporation has participated in a number of schemes which together have the capacity to give employment opportunity to 3700 persons with educational qualifications of S. S. L. C. and above.

1.92 On the labour policy front, the enactment of the Kerala Agricultural Workers Bill during the year was a significant event. Aimed at ensuring a fair deal for labour, the rules and the scheme under this Act are expected to be implemented in the near future.

Export Trade:

1.93 On the export front, significant improvement took place in the export of traditional items such as **marine products, spices, cashew and coir.** The exports of marine products from Kerala increased from Rs. 42 crores in 1972-73 to Rs. 58 crores in 1973-74. In the corresponding period, the export of spices increased from Rs. 18 crores to Rs. 33 crores, a major chunk of which was accounted for by pepper. The value of cashew kernels exported from the ports of Kerala during January-August 1974 was of the order of Rs. 62 crores. Exports of coir also registered improvement from Rs. 15 crores in the previous year to Rs. 17 crores. At present complete data are not available regarding the total contribution of Kerala to the country's export earnings. However, if an estimate were to be made on the basis of the past ratio of the State's exports to total national exports the value of

Kerala's exports during 1973-74 may roughly be estimated at around Rs. 300 crores of which more than 75 per cent would represent earnings from traditional items such as marine products, tea, spices, cashew products, coir etc.

Resource Situation:

1.94 Perhaps, during no period of its financial history had the State Government to face such an acute problem of shortage of resources as it did during the year that has just passed by. The budget for the year had originally visualised a surplus of nearly Rs. 4 crores. Due mainly to the salary revisions and enhancement of dearness allowances (Rs. 30 crores), the surplus earlier visualised was converted into a sizable deficit. The refusal of the Government of India to accede to the State Government's request to convert the opening overdraft of Rs. 30.8 crores into a long term loan, further worsened the situation. As a result of these two and a few other adverse factors, the State Government was faced with the problem of covering up a deficit of the order of Rs. 60 crores in its budgetary operations for the year. The Central assistance for the plan remaining frozen at the last year's level, the entire burden of mobilising the required order of resources to meet the budgetary deficit fell exclusively on the State Government.

1.95 The State Government set about the task of resource mobilisation in right earnest even from the very beginning of the fiscal year. While on the one hand a massive effort was mounted on exploiting more vigorously the avenues of available resources, a determined effort was also put in to reduce expenditures—both plan and nonplan—to the inescapable minimum. On the revenue side, apart from raising Rs. 10 crores by way of additional measures of taxation, a vigorous drive was launched to increase revenues through a more efficient collection of current dues as well as expeditious collections of outstanding arrears. These efforts have already started yielding the desired results. Among the various measures undertaken, special mention might be made of the economies effected in staff expenditures and improvements in the collection of sales-tax revenues. The special drive launched to step up small savings collections in the state has resulted in commendable success. Even with all these multipronged efforts, it has not been possible to fully meet the deficit. A sustained effort would be called for in the next year also in view of the requirements to pay three more instalments of DA recently sanctioned (Rs. 18 crores) and also the compelling need to implement a minimum development plan of Rs. 90 crores as approved by the Planning Commission. The Report of the Resource Mobilisation Policy Committee set up by the State

Planning Board has made a number of recommendations to help raise additional resources. These are currently under the active consideration of the State Government.

1.96 The State Government has also set up a Committee on Commodity Taxation to examine inter alia the various aspects of sales taxation in the State with a view to suggesting measures to streamline the tax administration as well as to augment productivity of sales taxes which have become the main prop of the finances of the State Government. The Committee is expected to submit its report within a period of six months.

Impact of Natural Calamities:

1.97 The years 1973 and 1974 witnessed heavy floods and landslides in many parts of the State causing severe loss of life and damage to property. The impact of these natural calamities was felt severely in the year under review, particularly in the highland areas of Idikki and Kottayam districts. The loss arising out of this has been estimated at Rs. 20 crores. Since the areas affected have been under plantations, the damage caused has done great harm to the economy of the region. The State Government has been striving the utmost to repair these damages. However, paucity of funds has been acting as a severe constraint in implementing the programme of relief works. The assistance rendered by the Central Government has been very meagre. They extended only a temporary loan of Rs. 1 crore which is repayable in the current year itself. Unless the Central Government extends adequate financial assistance in the form of grants, the State Government would find it difficult to carry out all the relief works in the affected areas.

CHAPTER 2

POPULATION AND INCOME

A. POPULATION:

Rate of growth of population:

The population of Kerala has grown at a relatively fast rate having tripled in the past seventy years and doubled in the past 30 years. The 1971 Census population of 213.47 lakhs is estimated to have increased to 227.5 lakhs in 1974. Nearly 4.8 lakh people were added to the State's population in each year between 1971 and 1974. The steady growth of population is primarily due to the natural increase in the population. The decennial rate of growth of population which was 11.8% in the beginning of this century rose sharply to 26.3% in the last decade.

2.2 The State which occupies 1.27% of the total area of the Indian Union accounts for 3.9% of the Indian population. The proportion of the population of the State to that of the whole of India was only 2.7% in 1901 and it was steadily increasing since then. The density of population rose from 165 persons per sq. km. in 1901 to 184 persons in 1911 and to 549 persons in 1971. For all India the density of population in 1971 is only 178 persons per sq. km. which is even less than the density of population of Kerala in 1911.

Birth and death rates:

2.3 The birth and death rates estimated from the decennial Census figures of 1931 to 1961 and those obtained from the Sample Registration data for the years 1968 to 1972 are presented in the subjoined table.

TABLE—2.1

Birth and Death rates

<i>Period</i>	<i>Birth rate per 1000 Population</i>		<i>Death rate per 1000 Population</i>	
	<i>Kerala</i>	<i>India</i>	<i>Kerala</i>	<i>India</i>
1931 — 40	40.0	45.2	29.1	31.2
1941 — 50	39.8	39.9	22.3	27.4
1951 — 60	38.9	41.7	16.9	22.8
1968 (Rural)	34.3	39.0	10.4	16.8
1970 (Rural)	32.3	38.9	9.2	17.3
1972 (Rural)	32.1	38.4	9.4	18.9

During the 30 year period from 1931 to 1960 there has been only a slight reduction in the birth rate. The birth rate of Kerala came down by 1.1 points and that of India by 3.5 points. Significant reductions are noticed in death rates during this period. According to the Sample Registration data there has been a substantial decline in the birth and death rates since 1966. By 1972 there has been a reduction of 8 points in the birth rate of Kerala and 20 points in the death rate from the 1931—40 level. The Sample Registration data also show that the reduction in the death rate has been very much higher than the reduction in the birth rate at least till the latter part of the 1961-70 decade. Consequently the population has been growing at a rapid rate during this period. After 1968 the trend in the reductions in birth and death rates reversed and the growth rate has started dwindling.

2.4 For all India the reductions in death rate is not as rapid as that for Kerala. Though the 1931-40 death rates of Kerala and all India do not differ much, by 1972 the death rate in Kerala has become half that of all India. The crude death rate of Kerala of 9 per 1000 population is comparable with those recorded in certain of the economically more advanced countries.

Fertility:

2.5 The trend of reduction in fertility of Kerala's population indicated by the birth rates can be seen in other measures of fertility derived from sample registration data. The age-specific fertility rates defined as the number of births occurring to 1000 women of each age group are presented below for Kerala and all India.

TABLE—2.2

Age specific fertility rates

<i>Age group (in years)</i>	<i>Age specific fertility rates</i>	
	<i>Kerala (1972)</i>	<i>India (1969)</i>
15—19	50.0	97.91
20—24	210.5	261.91
25—29	235.6	266.92
30—34	172.9	266.02
35—39	117.5	158.28
40—44	45.2	77.06
45—49	6.2	35.50

The Kerala figures are based on the 1972 data and all India figures are based on 1969 data obtained from Sample Registration. The pattern of the Kerala fertility rates shows that reproductivity starts at a very high level from the age group 20-24 years and reaches the maximum at the age group 25-29 and thereafter declines rapidly to a low level. For all India the reproductivity starts at a fairly high level at an age lower than that for Kerala and attains the maximum in the age group 25-29 and remains more or less the same in the age group 30-34 and declines thereafter progressively. The total fertility rate which is a measure of the estimated average number of children, a woman will have during her reproductive years is seen to be 4.2 for Kerala and 5.6 for all India.

Mortality:

2.6 The values of expectation of life at birth estimated on the basis of 1972 sample registration data is 60 years for Kerala and 47 years for all India. There has been a rapid reduction in the infant mortality rate of Kerala population during the past two decades. The following table gives the figures of infant mortality rates for Kerala and for all India.

TABLE—2.3
Infant mortality rates

	<i>Kerala</i>	<i>India</i>
1911—20	242	212
1921—30	210	176
1931—40	173	168
1941—50	153	148
1965—67	74	112
1971	61	122
1972	66	..

Age-distribution:

2.7 The 1971 Census age distribution of the population of the State shows that the age structure is that of a young population. The median age is 19 years. A slight reduction in the proportion of population 0-14 age group from 42.63% in 1961 to 40.26% in 1971 may be due to the impact of Family Planning Programmes on the birth rates. It is estimated that up to the end of 1973 a total of 9.4 lakh births have been averted as a result of the Family Planning Programmes in the State.

Working population:

2.8 According to the 1971 Census there were 62 lakh workers in Kerala as against 56 lakhs in 1961. The subjoined table gives the number of workers in each industry for the three census years 1951, 1961 and 1971. The increase in the number of workers during the decade 1961-70 was of the order of about 6 lakhs. The corresponding increase for the decade 1951-60 was nearly 13 lakhs. Thus the number of workers had increased by about 11% during 1961-71 as against 29% during the decade 1951-61. Compared to the increase in the population of 26% during the last decade the growth of working force was at a much slower rate.

2.9 Between 1901 and 1971 the working force in Kerala had increased by 114% whereas the population had registered an increase of 233%. The worker participation rate is also seen to be dwindling over the different decades. From 44.5% in 1901 it came down to 33% in 1961 and had reached the lowest rate of 29% in 1971.

TABLE—2.4

Distribution of workers according to Industry

<i>Industry</i>	<i>1951 Census</i>		<i>1961 Census</i>		<i>1971 Census</i>	
	<i>No. in lakhs</i>	<i>Percentage</i>	<i>No. in lakhs</i>	<i>Percentage</i>	<i>No. in lakhs.</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1. Cultivators	10.12	23.22	11.78	20.92	11.07	17.81
2. Agricultural Labourers	11.15	25.57	9.78	17.38	19.08	30.69
3. Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Plantations, Orchards & allied activities	2.64	6.06	4.87	8.65	4.35	7.00
4. Mining & Quarrying	..	..	..	..	0.30	0.48
5. Manufacturing						
(a) Household Industry	4.71	10.80	4.89	8.68	2.66	4.28
(b) Other than Household Industry	4.10	9.40	5.29	9.40	7.12	11.46
6. Construction	0.58	1.33	0.71	1.26	1.07	1.72
7. Trade and commerce	2.89	6.63	3.22	5.72	5.65	9.09
8. Transport Storage and communication	1.39	3.19	1.53	2.71	2.42	3.89
9. Other Services	6.02	13.80	14.23	25.28	8.44	13.58
Total	43.60	100.00	56.30	100.00	62.16	100.00

2.10 The proportion of Agricultural workers to total workers has increased from 47% in 1961 to 56% in 1971. But in 1951 the corresponding percentage was 55. In 1961 there was some misclassification of workers in some of the categories and as such the three sets of figures are not strictly comparable. The 1951 and 1971 Census figures show that the proportion of Agricultural workers to total workers more or less remains the same. The percentage increase in the number of workers in agriculture during the period 1951 to 1971 is seen to have been of the order of 31.

2.11 The Number of workers in the industrial categories construction Trade and Commerce, Transport and Communication increased to some extent between 1961 and 1971. At the same time there was a fall in the number of workers in 'other services' in 1971. As against 14 lakh persons engaged in 'other Services' in 1961 only 8.4 lakhs were reported as engaged in 'other services' in 1971. But the corresponding figure reported in 1951 census was only 6 lakhs. The percentage increase in other services from 1951 to 1971 was 40% which is slightly less than the increase noticed for total workers during this period. The total number of male workers had increased from 39.47 lakhs in 1961 to 47.64 lakhs in 1971—registering an increase of 24%. As against this there was an increase of 27% during 1951 to 1961. The number of female workers had come down from 16.8 lakhs in 1961 to 14.5 lakhs in 1971. As a result the female working force which was 30% of the total workers in 1961 had reduced to 21% in 1971. The worker participation rates in 1971 were 45% for Males and 13.5% for females as against 47% and 20% respectively in 1971.

2.12 The per capita land available for cultivation in this State, considering only the rural population, is only 0.12 hectare as against 0.34 hectare for the whole of India.

Urbanisation:

2.13 According to the 1971 census the urban population constitutes only 16.24% of the total population of Kerala. The corresponding percentage for all India is 19.9. There are 88 towns of which 3 are Corporations and 29 are Municipalities. There are 5 towns having population above 1 lakh and they together account for 42% of the urban population.

2.14 There has been a reduction in the number of towns in 1971 when compared to 1961. There were 92 tonnes in 1961. The following table gives the changes in the urban population from the beginning of this century.

TABLE—2.5

Urban Population of Kerala

<i>Year</i>	<i>Urban population (in lakhs)</i>	<i>Percentage to total population</i>
1901	4.54	7.1
1911	6.25	7.3
1921	6.46	8.3
1931	8.67	9.1
1941	11.28	10.2
1951	15.91	11.7
1961	25.64	15.1
1971	34.66	16.2

The density of urban population in the State has increased from 2284 persons per sq. km. in 1961 to 2585 persons per sq. k.m. in 1971.

B. STATE INCOME*Net Domestic Product in 1972-73:*

2.15 The estimates of State Domestic Product of Kerala under the revised series for the years 1960-61 onwards are presented in this section. As per provisional estimates, the State Domestic Product for the year 1972-73 at current prices was Rs. 1446 crores, which registered an increase of about 14 per cent over the estimates of Rs. 1270 crores for the year 1971-72. The highest increase was about 19 percent in the sector 'Agriculture and allied Industries', while the Mining and Industries Sector registered the lowest growth of 8 percent. The per capita income of the State increased from Rs 589 in 1971-72 to Rs. 656 in 1972-73 registering an increase of 11 per cent. At the same time there was only an increase of slightly above 4 per cent in the net State Domestic Product at constant (1960-61) prices in the year 1972-73 (Rs. 762 crores) over that of the previous year (Rs. 731 crores). The increase in the share of agriculture and allied sectors at 1960-61 prices during 1972-73 was less than half per cent over the previous year. The sectors 'Mining and Industries' registered an increase of 6 per cent during the year over 1971-72 and the maximum increase of 11% had been observed in the sector 'Transport, Communication and Trade'. The per capita income of the State at constant prices increased from Rs. 339 in 1971-72 to Rs. 346 in 1972-73, registering an increase of about 2%.

2.16 The quick estimate of net domestic product of India at current prices was placed at Rs. 39,187 crores in 1972-73 showing

an increase of 8.8 per cent over the estimate of Rs. 36,017 crores in 1971-72. But at constant (1960-61) prices it showed an increase of only 0.4 per cent in 1972-73 over the estimate for 1971-72 as against an increase of 1.7 per cent in 1971-72 over 1970-71. The fall in the rate of growth in net national product at constant prices in 1972-73 was mainly due to a fall of 6.7 per cent in the income from agricultural sector because of drought conditions in different parts of the country.

TABLE—2.6

**Net Domestic Product for the years 1971-72 and 1972-73
at current prices—Kerala & India**

(Rs. in Crores.)

Sectors	Kerala			India		
	1971-72	1972-73	Percentage	1971-72	1972-73	Percentage
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1. Agriculture and allied sectors	618	733	18.6	17577	18671	6.2
2. Mining and Industries	183	198	8.2	7153	8001	11.8
3. Transport, Communication and Trade	228	251	10.1	5627	6237	10.8
4. Finance, Real Estate and Other Service	241	264	9.5	5660	6278	10.9
5. Net Domestic Product	1270	1446	13.9	36017	39187	8.8
6. Per Capita Income (Rs.)	589	656	11.4	645	688	6.7

TABLE—2.7

**Net Domestic Product for the years 1971-72 and 1972-73 at
1960-61 Prices—Kerala and India**

(Rs. in Crores.)

Sectors	Kerala			India		
	1971-72	1972-73	Percentage	1971-72	1972-73	Percentage
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1. Agriculture and allied sectors	324	325	0.3	8374	7893	(—)5.7
2. Mining and Industries	132	140	6.1	4338	4576	5.5
3. Transport, Communication and Trade	155	172	11.0	3073	3172	3.2
Finance, Real Estate and other Services	120	125	4.2	3416	3632	6.3
5. Net Domestic Product	731	762	4.2	19201	19273	0.4
6. Per Capita Income (Rs.)	339	346	2.1	344	338	(—)1.7

Growth of Net Domestic Product in the Fourth Plan Period:

2.17 The estimates of national income for the first four years of the Fourth Plan show that there was an average annual growth of only 2.8 per cent in the net domestic product of India at 1960-61 prices.. National income (at 1960-61 prices) increased by 5.3 per cent in 1969-70, by 4.2 per cent in 1970-71 and by 1.7 per cent in 1971-72; according to quick estimates made by the C. S. O., there was a nominal increase of 0.4 per cent in 1972-73. No official estimates of national income are available for 1973-74. Recently the Reserve Bank of India in its Department of Statistics, has attempted a tentative estimate of national income growth in 1973-74. The net national product at current prices in 1973-74 according to the Reserve Bank of India is Rs. 49631 crores. Regarding growth rate in real terms, the Reserve Bank of India has stated that "on the basis of the indications that are available so far relating to agricultural and industrial production trends, the net domestic product at constant (1960-61) prices in 1973-74 is expected to go up by less than 4 per cent over the quick estimates of Rs. 19,273 crores for 1972-73 released by the Central Statistical Organisation". If the growth rate of 4 per cent during 1973-74, estimated by the R. B. I. is taken the average annual growth rate in India during the Fourth Plan period would be 3.1 per cent.

2.18 The rate of growth envisaged in the State's economy during the Fourth Plan period was higher than the national target of 5.7 per cent per annum in order to bridge the gap between the State's per capita income and the national per capita income within a period of 15 years. The average annual rate of growth in the domestic product of the State at 1960-61 prices during the first four years of the Fourth Five Plan is estimated to be 4.2 per cent, which is higher by 1.4 per cent of the estimated rate of growth of 2.8 per cent in the national economy during the same period. The net domestic product of Kerala at constant (1960-61) prices increased by 5.8 per cent in 1969-70 over the previous year, by 4.4 per cent in 1970-71, by 2.3 per cent in 1971-72 and by 4.2 per cent in 1972-73. The quick estimates of State domestic product for 1973-74 have not been finalised. However the estimates of production of various crops in the agricultural sector which account for about half of the State's domestic product, indicate the possibility of a reduction in the rate of growth compared to that experienced during the previous year. Owing to the widespread attack of the pest 'brown hopper' during the winter and summer paddy crops in 1973-74 the yield of rice decreased by 1.2 lakh tonnes. The production of coconut, during the year decreased by 218 million nuts from 3921 million to 3703 million mainly due to the incidence of root and leaf disease in major coconut growing tracts of the State. The increase in the production of other crops excepting Tea and

Rubber was not significant. Thus assuming that the rates of growth in the secondary and tertiary sectors in 1973-74 were more or less the same as those experienced during 1972-73, in the context of the decline in the production of major agricultural crops the rate of growth in the net state domestic product at 1960-61 prices would be between 3.5 and 4 per cent, against 4.3 per cent during the previous year. The average annual rate of growth in the State domestic product during the Fourth Five year Plan would thus be about 4 per cent as against, an average annual rate of growth of 3.5 per cent in national economy.

2.19 The rate of growth in the net national product as well as in the State domestic product during the Fourth Five Year Plan was much behind the target. All the same the State's economy experienced a slightly higher rate of growth during the plan period compared to the all India rate of growth. The rates of growth in the economy in the first two years of the Fourth Plan period in India and Kerala were more or less the same. The widespread drought and consequent fall in agricultural production experienced during the third and fourth years of the Fourth Plan period (1971-72 and 1972-73) did not occur in this State with as much severity as in other parts of the country and this accounted for higher rate of growth in the State's economy compared to the all India position. Indications are that the rate of growth in the State's economy during the fifth year of the Fourth Plan would be slightly less than that in national economy.

TABLE—2.8

Rate of growth of Domestic Product and per capita Domestic Product during the Fourth Five Year Plan
(first four years)

	<i>Kerala</i>			<i>India</i>		
	1968-69	1972-73	<i>Annual rate of growth (percent)</i>	1968-69	1972-73	<i>Annual rate of growth (percent)</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Net Domestic Product at current prices (Rs. Crores)	1037	1446	8.7	28,936	39,187	7.9
Do. at 1960-61 prices	647	762	4.2	17,233	19,273	2.8
Per capita Income at current prices (Rs.)	515	656	6.2	555	688	5.5
Do. at 1960-61 prices	322	346	1.8	330	338	0.7

Growth of Domestic Product since the beginning of the sixties:

2.20 The index of net domestic product of India (1960-61 = 100) in 1972-73 is 293 at current prices and that at constant (1960-61) prices, 144. The indices with the same year as base for the net domestic product of Kerala at current and constant prices are 320 and 169 respectively. The total increase over the 12 years under reference in the net domestic product of India at constant prices was 44 per cent, while it was 69 per cent in the case of net state domestic product. In the mid-sixties (in 1965-66 and 1966-67) there was sudden decline in the national product followed by stagnation in the early seventies (in 1971-72 and 1972-73) in the growth of national income. During these periods of adversity the growth in the domestic product of Kerala has not been affected by these reversals in the production trends as severely as it affected the national economy. However these were years of stunted growth in the case of Kerala's economy also.

2.21 The average annual rate of growth in the net domestic product during the 12 years from 1960-61 to 1972-73 at constant prices was 3.1 per cent in the case of all India and 4.4 per cent in the case of Kerala. Both in the case of Kerala and all India the growth rate in 'agriculture and allied sectors' which accounts for roughly 50 per cent of the total domestic product, was far below the 'desired' rate of growth. The secondary and tertiary sectors, however witnessed rates of growth around 5 per cent, which was also not sufficient to push the economy out of stagnation. An average annual rate of growth of 9.4 per cent in the net domestic product during the 12 year period from 1960-61 to 1972-73 in the case of all India and 10.2 per cent in the case of Kerala at current prices, in the context of the stagnation of the economy reveal the severity of inflationary price trends.

2.22 The per capita net domestic product of Kerala increased at an annual average rate of 7.6 per cent at current prices and by 2.1 per cent at constant prices. The corresponding rates of growth in the case of all India were 7 per cent and 0.8 per cent respectively.

TABLE—2.9

Indices of Net Domestic Product—Kerala and India

(1960-61 = 100)

<i>Year</i>	<i>At current prices</i>		<i>At 1960-61 Prices</i>	
	<i>Kerala</i>	<i>India</i>	<i>Kerala</i>	<i>India</i>
1960-61	100	100	100	100
1961-62	109	106	102	104
1962-63	114	112	106	106
1963-64	122	129	109	112
1964-65	144	151	116	120
1965-66	168	155	119	113
1966-67	180	181	126	115
1967-68	216	214	139	126
1968-69	229	216	143	129
1969-70	253	235	151	136
1970-71	280	256	158	141
1971-72	281	269	162	144
1972-73	320	293	169	144

TABLE—2.10

Average annual rate of growth (compound) in the Net Domestic product for 12 years from 1960-61 to 1972-73 Kerala & India

(Percent)

<i>Sector</i>	<i>At current prices</i>		<i>At 1960-61 prices</i>	
	<i>Kerala</i>	<i>India</i>	<i>Kerala</i>	<i>India</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1. Agriculture & allied sectors	9.5	8.7	2.3	1.2
2. Mining and Industries	9.4	9.5	6.2	4.5
3. Transport Communication & Trade	11.1	10.6	7.6	4.5
4. Finance, Real Estate and other Services	12.2	10.0	5.4	5.2
5. Net Domestic Product	10.2	9.4	4.4	3.1
6. Per capita income	7.6	7.0	2.1	0.8

Sectoral trends and Economic Growth:

2.23 Changes in the percentage shares of the various sectors, especially the overall changes in the three major sectors viz. primary, secondary and tertiary sectors indicate structural changes in the economy. A subsistence economy as ours is characterised by its predominant share of the primary sector viz., agriculture and allied industries. In several advanced countries a phenomenon has been observed that as growth occurred the percentage share of the primary sector dwindled with corresponding increase in the secondary sector viz., manufacturing construction, production of energy etc., the share of the tertiary sector viz. Transport, Communication and Trade, Finance and real Estate, Community and personal services remaining more or less the same. But in the economy of Kerala as well as all India the reduction in the percentage share of the primary sector is not matched by an equal increase in the share of the secondary industries, the tertiary sector registering higher rate of growth. During 12 years between 1960-61 and 1972-73 the share of the primary sector in the net domestic product of India decreased by 10.1 per cent from 51.0 per cent to 40.9 per cent. The share of the secondary sector increased by 2.6 per cent during the period, that of Transport Communication and Trade by 2.5 per cent and Finance real Estate and other services by 4 per cent. In Kerala, during the same period, while the share of Agriculture and allied sectors dwindled by 12 per cent, the increase in the share of 'Mining and Industries' sector was only 3.4 per cent. The share of 'Transport Communication and Trade' registered an increase of about 7 per cent and that of 'Finance, Real Estate and other Services only 1.7 per cent.

2.24 At current prices the trend in the share of the different sectors of the economy of India as well as Kerala, over the same period, depicts a different picture. While the share of the primary sector for all India declined by 3.3 per cent, that of the secondary sector remained more or less the same; the entire increase being registered in the tertiary sector. In Kerala the share of both the primary and secondary sectors declined during the period by 3.9 per cent and 1.3 per cent respectively. The increase was more in the share of 'Finance Real Estate and other services (3.5 per cent) than that in the sector 'Transport, Communication and Trade' (1.7 per cent). The larger share of agriculture and allied sectors at current prices than that at constant prices indicates higher rates of price rise for the products of the sector compared to those in other sectors.

TABLE—2.11

**Percentage Distribution of Net Domestic Product at Current prices
Kerala and India**

<i>Sectors</i>	<i>Kerala</i>		<i>India</i>	
	1960-61	1972-73	1960-61	1972-73
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1. Agriculture & Allied Sectors	54.6	50.7	51.0	47.7
2. Mining & Industries	15.0	13.7	20.1	20.4
3. Transport, Communication and Trade	15.7	17.4	14.0	15.9
4. Finance, Real Estate and other Service	14.7	18.2	14.9	16.0
5. Net Domestic Product	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

TABLE—2.12

**Percentage Distribution of Net Domestic Product at Constant
(1960-61) prices - Kerala and India**

<i>Sectors</i>	<i>Kerala</i>		<i>India</i>	
	1960-61	1972-73	1960-61	1972-73
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1. Agriculture and Allied Sectors	54.6	42.6	51.0	40.9
2. Mining and Industries	15.0	18.4	20.1	23.7
3. Transport, Communication and Trade	15.7	22.6	14.0	16.5
4. Finance, Real Estate and Other Services	14.7	16.4	14.9	18.9
5. Net Domestic Product	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Per Capita Income:

2.25 Per capita income is one of the most commonly used indicator to compare the economic welfare of different nations and for that matter the stage of economic development of different States in India. The change in per capita income at constant prices over years can be taken as one of the important yardsticks to measure the change in economic welfare of a nation. Viewed

in that angle the growth in the economic welfare of India during the last decade cannot be said to be encouraging. At 1960-61 prices the per capita income of India increased from Rs. 306 in 1960-61 to only 338 in 1972-73, while that in Kerala at the same base year prices increased from Rs. 271 to Rs. 346 during the period; the average annual (compound) rate of growth in the former case being 0.8 per cent and in the latter 2.1 per cent.

2.26 One of the objectives of the Fourth Five Year Plan of the State was to bridge the gap between all India per capita income and that of the State at least within a period of 15 years. The per capita income of Kerala was (Rs. 271) less by Rs. 35 than the all India per capita income in 1960-61 (Rs. 306). The difference was Rs. 40 in 1968-69 (Rs. 555 for all India and Rs. 515 for Kerala) at the beginning of Fourth Five Year Plan and it declined to Rs. 32 in 1972-73 (Rs. 688 for all India and Rs. 656 for Kerala) the fourth year of the Fourth Five Year Plan. On ranking the different States in the Indian Union on the basis of per capita income Kerala gets 7th rank in 1968-69 and the position remains unaltered in 1969-70.

TABLE—2.13

Indices of per capita income (1960-61 100)

<i>Year</i>	<i>At current prices</i>		<i>At 1960-61 prices</i>	
	<i>Kerala</i>	<i>India</i>	<i>Kerala</i>	<i>India</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1960-61	100	100	100	100
1961-62	106	103	100	101
1962-63	109	107	101	101
1963-64	114	120	102	105
1964-65	131	138	105	110
1965-66	149	139	106	101
1966-67	156	158	109	101
1967-68	184	183	118	107
1968-69	190	181	119	108
1969-70	205	192	125	111
1970-71	222	205	125	113
1971-72	218	211	126	112
1972-73	242	225	128	110

TABLE—2.14
Per Capita Income Difference - India and Kerala

Year	At current prices			At 1960-61 prices		
	India	Kerala	Income difference	India	Kerala	Income difference
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1960-61	306	271	35	306	271	35
1965-66	426	404	22	310	287	23
1968-69	555	515	40	330	322	8
1969-70	589	555	34	339	333	6
1970-71	628	600	28	346	339	7
1971-72	645	589	56	344	339	5
1972-73	688	656	32	338	346	(—) 8

TABLE—2.15

Average Annual Growth Rate (compound) of Net Domestic Product and per capita Income of States in India during the decade 1960-61 to 1970-71 (Percentage)

State	Rate of Growth per annum of Net Domestic product		Rate of Growth per annum of per capita income	
	At current prices	At constant prices	At current prices	At constant prices
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1. Andra Pradesh	9.5	2.8	7.5	0.9
2. Assam	8.5	3.9	5.3	0.8
3. Bihar	9.5	1.6	7.4	(—) 0.3
4. Gujarat	10.9	4.3	7.9	1.5
5. Jammu and Kashmir	..	..	..	..
6. Haryana	13.0	5.8	9.9	2.9
7. Kerala	10.8	4.7	8.3	2.3
8. Madhya Pradesh	9.4	2.8	6.7	0.3
9. Maharashtra	9.2	2.7	6.6	0.2
10. Manipur	13.3	4.0	9.8	0.8
11. Karnataka	8.9	5.0	6.6	2.8
12. Orissa	11.1	4.4	8.7	2.0
13. Punjab	13.7	5.5	10.3	2.3
14. Rajasthan	9.2	5.0	6.6	2.4
15. Tamil Nadu	..	..	..	..
16. Uttar Pradesh	9.7	3.0	7.8	1.1
17. West Bengal	8.0	3.0	5.5	0.6
India	9.8	3.5	7.4	1.2

TABLE—2.16

Estimates of per capita Income of States in India at current prices

<i>States</i>	1968-69 <i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rank</i>	1969-70 <i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rank</i>	1970-71 <i>Rs.</i>	1971-72 <i>Rs.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1. Andhra Pradesh	495	10	521	9	569	602
2. Assam	514	8	491	14	528	545
3. Bihar	402	19	403	16	..	..
4. Gujarat	592	4	671	4	778	..
5. Jammu & Kashmir	513	9	..	..	..	..
6. Haryana	634	3	809	2	836	906
7. Himachal Pradesh	550	6	563	6	..	..
8. Kerala	515	7	555	7	600	589
9. Madhya Pradesh	484	14	534	8	550	569
10. Maharashtra	700	2	752	3	772	810
11. Manipur	487	13	425	15	393	424
12. Karnataka	490	12	503	11	540	551
13. Orissa	464	17	491	14	496	511
14. Punjab	881	1	945	1	995	1054
15. Rajasthan	426	18	500	12	603	570
16. Tamil Nadu	557	5	601	5	644	..
17. Tripura	473	16	493	13	..	..
18. Uttar Pradesh	476	15	521	9	520	591
19. West Bengal	491	11	519	10	546	587
All India	555	..	589	..	627	645

CHAPTER 3

AGRICULTURE

Crop Production:

Crop Production during the Fourth Five Year Plan

Crop production in the State registered a modest growth during the Fourth Five Year Plan. The index number of agricultural production rose from 136.0 in 1968-69 (the base year of the Fourth Five Year Plan) to 153.9 in 1973-74. During 1972-73, a relatively better agriculture year, the index number had touched 154.4. Increases in crop production have been achieved both by expansion in area cultivated (from 119.8 to 123.9) and improvements in productivity (from 113.5 to 120.3). Food crops registered substantial increase during the plan period whose index number rose from 142.1 to 167.0, though in the last year it declined to 163.4. On the other hand non-food crops as a group registered less modest growth from 127.6 to 140.6. The production of food grains however has shown only modest increases from 120.2 to 130.6, while that of non-food grains registered a commendable increase which rose from 163.6 to 205.5. The food grains sector is largely accounted for by rice whose increase has been much modest as the index number rose from 120.7 to 132.8. (from 12.51 to 13.76 lakh tonnes). In fact if the last year of the Fourth Plan is taken, rice production has been almost at a standstill as the index number of production declined from 132.8 in 1972-73 to 121.3 in 1973-74 (13.76 to 12.57 lakh tonnes). During the Plan period the production of pulses declined from 96.3 to 75.5. Substantial increases in production of tapioca has been witnessed during the Plan period. The index number of tapioca production increased from 244.8 to 339.5. Increases in the production of non-food crops have been largely contributed by rubber which increased from 282.4 to 501.3, so also coffee whose index number of production rose from 155.6 to 200.8. However the good performance in the plantation sector could not make any significant impact on the non-food sector because of the relatively poor performance of coconut which accounts for nearly a quarter of the agricultural production. Index number of production of coconuts showed only an increase from 117.0 to 123.7 during the plan period. In fact in the last year of the plan its production went down to 113.0 which is lower than the base level production.

3.2 The performance of the crop production sector during the Fourth Five Year Plan is characterised by the slow but steady growth of cereal production particularly that of rice, the stagnation if not decline in coconut output, substantial increase in the production of tapioca which however has reached a plateau and the steady and substantial increase in the production of rubber and coffee. The production performance of rubber is significant in that the increase of 77.9 points in the index number has been achieved largely by increase in yield per hectare which rose from 204.1 to 311.9 and relatively modest increases in area from 135.7 to 160.7. The performance of tapioca during the plan period has also been quite encouraging. Production increased from 244.8 to 341.5. It could largely be attributed to increase in yield per hectare which rose from 198.0 to 265.9 while the contribution from area increase has been small as the index number rose from 123.7 to 127.7 only.

3.3 In the most crucial area of crop production sector, viz. rice production, the achievement has been far from the target aimed at. While it was assumed that the rice production would reach the level of 17.5 lakh tonnes by the end of Fourth Five Year Plan the highest production level that could be achieved was only 13.76 lakh tonnes (in 1972-73). Many factors contributed to be non fulfilment of our aspirations in this area. Firstly, it was expected that over 1½ lakh hectares would be additionally brought under irrigation, but at best it might have been possible to bring only 50 thousand hectares. Secondly, it was expected that the fertilizer consumption, particularly nitrogen would reach 60 thousand tonnes per annum, but the achievement has been only 37 thousand tonnes partly due to the difficult supply position and escalation in prices. Thirdly, performance in the area coverage of high yielding varieties has also been far from the expectations. Against a target of 5 lakh hectares it has been possible to attain the coverage of only 2.5 lakh hectares with high yielding varieties. Fourthly, over and above the relatively modest performance in achieving the targets in input supplies and building up the infrastructure, the incidence of pests and diseases in epidemic form increased during the period and consequently whatever gains that were secured through modernisation and application of new technology have been swept away by adverse natural factors.

Production in 1973-74

3.4 The performance of the crop production sector in the crop year 1973-74 has not been very encouraging for the economy of the State. Agricultural production registered a marginal fall from the all time high of 154.4 attained in 1972-73 to 153.9 in 1973-74.

Though the production of foodcrops declined only by 2.2 per cent over the previous year the fall in foodgrains production has been substantial with 10.9 per cent. Production of rice declined by 8.5 percent. The substantial fall in cereal production had only marginal adverse effect on the foodcrop sector because of the relatively smaller decline of 2 percent in tapioca production. Non-food crop sector registered a growth of 4 percent over 1972-73 crop year. It has become possible because of the phenomenal increase of 28% in the production of rubber, 20% in cardamom and 10% in tea. However, the relatively good record of production of plantation sector could not make a major impact on the performance of non-food crop sector because of the decline in the production of coconut by nearly 6%.

Rainfall and Weather

3.5 The State received only 80 per cent of the normal rain fall during 1973 as the annual precipitation received being 234 cm. against the normal of 299 cm. (See Table 3.1). More than the

TABLE—3.1

Average Monthly Rainfall in Kerala

(Rainfall in milli-metres)

<i>Month</i>	<i>Normal</i>	1971	1972	1973	1974
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
January	17	33	3	..	1
February	18	18	9	..	7
March	43	20	3	12	18
April	111	116	84	118	155
May	245	335	447	168	243
June	677	909	390	619	263
July	683	654	697	514	N.A.
August	417	367	287	467	N.A.
September	236	333	194	63	N.A.
October	302	207	369	277	N.A.
November	187	43	144	92	N.A.
December	49	61	121	57	N.A.
Total	2985	3096	2748	2387	..

Source: Bureau of Economics & Statistics.

N.A. : Not available.

annual rainfall, what is significant from the point of crop production, is the quantum of precipitation received during the critical months of April-May and November-December. The pre-monsoon showers during the months of April-May which influence rice production during Virippu season, appeared to be fairly adequate. The rainfall received in April was a little over the normal while that received in May was lower only by 1/3 of normal. On the other hand during November the rainfall received was less than half of the normal, putting the Mundakan crop to severe moisture stress and affecting the yield of rice crop adversely. Though rainfall received in December was a little higher than the normal it could not compensate for the deficiencies in the previous month. The new total lack of rainfall during January-March period must have led to severe moisture stress which is partly responsible for the yield decline of several garden land crops, particularly that of coconut.

3.6 Weather conditions during the Mundakan and Summer seasons favoured the buildup of pest population which resulted in the unprecedented out-break of 'brown hopper' in epidemic form in many areas particularly the rice bowls of the State the Kuttanad and Kolelands and consequent serious damages to the rice crop leading to substantial reduction in the crop output.

Land Use

3.7 Land use pattern in the State remained more or less the same during 1973-74 also. The stock of 20,000 hectares of land

TABLE—3.2
Land use Pattern in Kerala

Sl. No.	Classification of land	1972-73	1973-74	Changes over the previous year	
				('000 hectares)	
				Actuals	Percent
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1.	Total Geographical area	3859	3859	..	..
2.	Forest	1055	1053	—2.0	—0.19
3.	Land put to non-agricultural uses	276	286	+10.0	+3.62
4.	Barren and uncultivable land	68	65	—3.0	—4.41
5.	Permanent pastures and other grazing land	28	28	..	..
6.	Land under miscellaneous tree crops not included in net area sown	115	100	—15.0	—13.04
7.	Cultivable waste	74	74	..	..
8.	Fallow land other than current fallow	21	22	+1.0	+4.76
9.	Current fallow	25	28	+3.0	+12.00
10.	Net area sown	2197	2202	+5.0	+0.23
11.	Area sown more than once	789	797	+8.0	+1.01
12.	Total cropped area	2986	2999	+13.0	+0.44

Source: Bureau of Economics & Statistics.

TABLE—3.3

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

Sl. No.	Crops	1972-73	1973-74	Changes over the year	
				Actual	Percentage
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1	Rice	873.7	874.7	+1.0	+0.11
2	Sugarcane	7.8	9.5	+1.7	+21.79
3	Banana and other plantains	47.3	46.7	—0.6	—1.27
4	Arecanut	86.6	90.7	+4.1	+4.73
5	Cashewnut	101.5	103.2	+1.7	+1.67
6	Tapioca	304.8	306.4	+1.6	+0.52
7	Coconut	745.4	744.3	—1.1	—0.15
8	Tea	38.4	37.7	—0.7	—1.86
9	Coffee	34.6	35.8	+1.2	+3.47
10	Rubber	195.6	199.6	+4.0	+2.04
11	Ginger	11.8	12.0	+0.2	+1.69
12	Cardamom	47.5	47.5	..	..

Source: Bureau of Economics & Statistics.

under forest, miscellaneous tree crops, barren and uncultivable land was diverted to many other uses, of which only 5000 hectares were added to the net sown area while the largest chunk of 10,000 hectares went into non-agricultural uses. The net sown area increased from 2197 to 2202 thousand hectares and gross cropped area from 2906 to 2999 thousand hectares (See Table 3.2). The land put under plough constituted a little over 57% of the geographical area. If forest is included the proportion of geographical area put to productive use rose to 84 per cent, and if land under non-agricultural use is also added, it touched a high figure of 92 percent.

Area under Crops:

3.8 The gross cropped area increased by a little less than half percent over the previous year with the addition of 13 thousand hectares. The largest increase in area registered has been under arecanut and rubber each adding 4,000 hectares to the already existing coverage (See Table—3.3). Proportionately the largest increase in area of nearly 22 per cent over the previous year

has been found under sugarcane though the additional coverage has been only 1700 hectares. More areas have also been brought under coffee, tapioca, cashewnut and rice. Area under coconut remained nearly the same level as that of the previous year with a marginal decline of 600 hectares.

Production:

3.9 Production curve of several crops moved up during 1973-74. The largest increase has been for rubber with a little over 23 per cent of the previous year (See Table—3.4). Other significant increases in production registered were, for cardamom a

TABLE—3.4

Production of Major Crops

<i>Crops</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Production</i>		<i>Changes over the previous year</i>	
		1972-73	1973-74	<i>Actual</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1 Rice	'000 tonnes	1376	1257	—119	—8.65
2 Coconut	Million Nuts	3921	3703	—218	—5.56
3 Tapioca	'000 tonnes	5692	5660	—32	—0.56
4 Arecanut	Million Nuts	13136	13459	+323	+2.46
5 Pepper	'000 tonnes	25	28	+ 3	+12.00
6 Tea	do.	44	48	+ 4	+9.09
7 Banana and other Plantains	do.	358	354	— 4	—1.12
8 Cashewnut	do.	113	116	+ 2	+1.75
9 Rubber	do.	92	118	+26	+28.26
10 Coffee	'00 tonnes	149	155	+ 6	+4.03
11 Ginger	'00 tonnes	235	267	+32	+13.62
12 Cardamom	Tonnes	1250	1502	+252	+20.16

Source: Bureau of Economics and Statistics.

TABLE—3.5

Average yield/hectare of Principal Crops in Kerala

<i>Crops</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Average yield</i>		<i>Changes over the previous year</i>	
		1972-73	1973-74	<i>Actuals</i>	<i>Percent</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1 Rice	Kg./Hectare	1575	1437	—138	+8.76
2 Coconut	Nuts./Hectare	5260	4975	—285	—5.02
3 Tapioca	Kg./Hectare	18674	18468	—206	—1.10
4 Arecanut	Nuts/Hectare	148206	148389	+183	+0.12
5 Pepper	Kg./Hectare	216	233	+17	+7.87
6 Tea	do.	1138	1283	+145	+12.74
7 Banana and other plantains	do.	7568	7569	+ 1	+0.01
8 Cashewnut	do.	1122	1122	..	..
9 Rubber	do.	470	591	+121	+25.74
10 Coffee	do.	430	432	+ 2	+0.47
11 Ginger	do.	1990	2215	+25	+1.26
12 Cardamom	do.	26	32	+6	+23.08

Source: Bureau of Economics & Statistics.

little over 20 per cent, followed by ginger nearly 14 per cent, pepper 12 per cent, tea a little over 9 per cent and coffee 4 per cent. Marginal increases have also been registered in the production of cashewnut, banana and tapioca. But the impressive advances in production of these crops could not create a major impact on the crop production sector because of the significant decline in the production of the two major crops, rice by nearly 9 per cent and coconut by a little over 5 percent. Consequently overall agricultural production showed a marginal decline as the index number of agricultural production fell from 154.4 in 1972-73 to 153.9 in 1973-74.

Productivity:

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3.10 Since the area under crops continued to increase though only marginally and major crops have shown significant decline in production, the productivity of crops in the State has decreased

4/590/MC.

during the reference year. The decline in the yield by nearly 9 per cent in rice and over 5 per cent in coconut resulted in a major set back in the productivity of the agricultural sector (See Table—3.5). The yield per hectare of rubber, registered a significant increase of nearly 26 per cent over the previous year. Though in terms of quantum, the increase of yield per hectare of cardamom has been only small but in production the increase has been impressive with a little over 25 per cent. Other yield per hectare increases registered were in tea with nearly 13 per cent and pepper with nearly 8 per cent.

TABLE—3.6

Area, Production and yield of Rice

<i>Season</i>	<i>Area</i> (‘000 hectares)		<i>Production</i> (‘000 tonnes)		<i>Yield</i> in Kg./Hectare	
	1972-73	1973-74	1972-73	1973-74	1972-73	1973-74
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Virippu (Autumn)	391.9 (44.86)	392.8 (44.91)	576.2 (41.86)	605.6 (48.18)	1470	1542
Mundakan (Winter)	382.2 (43.74)	381.0 (43.56)	609.2 (44.26)	507.8 (40.39)	1594	1333
Punja (Summer)	99.6 (11.40)	100.9 (11.53)	190.9 (13.88)	143.7 (11.43)	1917	1424
Total	873.7 (100.00)	874.7 (100.00)	1376.4 (100.00)	1257.1 (100.00)	1575	1437

Figures in paranthesis indicate percentages.

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

Rice Production

3.11 The steep decline in rice production of 119 thousand tonnes (9 per cent) over the previous year has brought down the production almost to the level of that of the base year of the Fourth Plan thereby wiping out all the efforts made in increasing rice production during the plan years. There has been moderate increase in the consumption of essential inputs such as fertilizers during 1973-74. The area brought under the cover of plant protection has increased. The distribution of high yielding varieties of seeds has also made significant advances. Despite these none too modest performance in the area of input supplies and

services, the production of rice declined by 119 thousand tonnes. The unprecedented incidence of pests and diseases particularly the 'brown hopper' in a widespread and epidemic form has been largely responsible for the steep decline in rice production. Inadequate rainfall during November-December months of 1973 leading to moisture stress conditions for the later stages of Mundakan crop was also another contributing factor.

3.12 The season wise analysis of rice production give some credence to the above conclusions. Rice production during Virippu crop increased by 5 per cent over 1972-73 while production from the Mundakan crop decreased by 17% and from the Summer crop by 25 per cent (See Table—3.6). The incidence of pests has been largely during the Mundakan and Summer seasons of the year and the significant decline in yield is its reflection. There has been a change in the seasonal pattern of rice production in

TABLE—3.7

High Yielding Varieties of Rice

<i>Details</i>	<i>Quantity</i>		<i>Proportion of H.Y.Vs. to the total rice (Percent)</i>	
	1972-73	1973-74	1972-73	1973-74
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
<i>Area (in hectares)</i>				
Virippu (Autumn)	94291	125292	25.34	31.90
Mundakan (Winter)	55033	57076	14.39	14.96
Punja (Summer)	60054	65904	60.24	65.31
Total	209378	248272	23.97	28.39
<i>Production (rice in tonnes)</i>				
Virippu (Autumn)	144925	228749	25.15	37.76
Mundakan (Winter)	111992	75795	18.38	14.95
Punja (Summer)	127554	99376	66.84	68.48
Total	384471	403920	27.94	32.13
<i>Average Yield/Hectare (kgs.)</i>				
Virippu (Autumn)	1537	1826	104.56	118.42
Mundakan (Winter)	2035	1328	127.67	99.62
Punja (Summer)	2124	1508	110.80	105.90
Total	1836	1627	116.57	113.22

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

TABLE 3.8
Spread of High Yielding Varieties of Rice

	(Area in '000 hectares)					
	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
<i>Virippu (Autumn)</i>						
Total Rice area	394.9	393.7	394.8	395.3	391.9	392.8
Area under HYV	38.1	39.8	58.0	68.5	94.3	125.3
Percentage of area under HYV	9.6	10.1	14.7	17.3	24.1	31.9
<i>Mundakan (Winter)</i>						
Total rice area	380.6	382.2	382.0	382.0	382.2	381.0
Area under HYV	36.9	49.7	48.1	31.9	55.0	57.1
Percentage of area under HYV	9.7	13.0	12.6	8.4	14.4	15.0
<i>Punja (Summer)</i>						
Total rice area	98.4	98.1	98.1	97.9	99.6	100.9
Area under HYV	48.1	40.5	53.0	67.4	60.1	65.9
Percentage of area under HYV	48.9	47.4	54.1	68.9	60.7	65.3
<i>All Season</i>						
Total rice area	873.9	874.1	874.8	876.2	873.7	874.7
Area under HYV	123.1	136.1	159.2	167.9	209.4	248.3
Percentage of area under HYV	14.1	15.6	18.2	19.2	24.0	28.4

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

the State. In terms of area the composition remained more or less the same; but in terms of production there have been significant changes. The contribution of Virippu season to the total rice production increased from 42 to 48 per cent while that of Mundakan season declined from 44 to 40 percent and of Summer from 14 to 11 per cent. Following the change in the seasonal pattern of production the yield per hectare during the various seasons have also been altered. For the first time the yield per hectare of Virippu season registered the highest over the other seasons with 1542 kg. while that of Mundakan the lowest with 1333kg. and that of Summer reduced to 1424 Kg.

High Yielding Varieties:

3.13 There has been significant increase in area under high yielding varieties with an increase of nearly 19 per cent over the previous year (See Table—3.7). The proportion of area under high yielding varieties increased from 24 per cent of the

total area under rice to over 28 per cent. The contribution of high yielding varieties to production has also increased from 28 to 32 per cent. However the yield per hectare of the high yielding varieties declined from 1836 kg. to 1627 kg.

3.14 The area under high yielding varieties over the years has been increasing slowly but steadily from 14 per cent to over 28 per cent (See Table—3.8). The significant feature in the spread of the high yielding varieties is that the increase in coverage is steady during Virippu season from nearly 10 to 32 percent.

TABLE 3.9

**Selected indicators of Agricultural Development for The Years
1972-73 and 1973-74**

<i>Programme</i>	<i>Unit</i>	1972-73	1973-74
1. <i>Fertiliser consumption</i>	<i>tonnes</i>	74268	78846
Nitrogen	"	31484	31691
Phosphorus	"	22314	22609
Potash	"	20470	24546
2. <i>Plant Protection</i>			
Seeds treated	lakh tonnes	2.45	1.54
Liquid fungicides (in terms of technical g grade)	tonnes	5.50	13.00
Liquid insecticides	"	134.301	76.00
Solid fungicides	tonnes	87.00	85.50
Solid insecticides	"	293.50	356.50
Area treated	lakh hectates	12.54	11.45
Aerial spraying	hectares	23700	10700
Rodent control operation	lakh hectares	1.26	1.45
3. <i>High Yielding Seeds:</i>			
HYV and other improved seeds distributed from seed farms or Government agencies	tonnes	1656	2498
Coverage of HYV including natural spread	lakh hectates	2.09	2.56
4. <i>Quality Planting materials</i>			
Coconut seedlings distributed	lakh nos.	4.29	4.58
Areca nut seedlings distributed	"	2.40	0.79
Rooted pepper cuttings distributed	"	3.62	8.87
Cashew layers/seedlings	Nos.	28262	68180
5. <i>Farmers Training Programme:</i>			
Farmers trained	Nos.	19826	16529
Farmer Training Camps organised	Nos.	512	1393
6. <i>IPD Programme</i>			
IPD units organised	Nos.	79	189
Area covered	Hectares	15800	45800
7. <i>Coconut Package Programme:</i>			
Units organised	Nos.	..	63
Area covered	hectares	..	31500
Demonstrations Organised	Nos.	..	630

Source: Department of Agriculture, Government of Kerala.

The spread of High Yielding Varieties during Summer season started off from a high level of 49 per cent but reached a plateau, soon around 65 per cent. On the other hand the expansion of area under HYVs during Mundakan season seem to be unable to make a breakthrough from the 13-15 per cent level. Detailed analysis of the seasonal behaviour of the spread of high yielding varieties of rice and identifying the reasons behind such behaviour are of crucial significance in achieving a real breakthrough in their spread and hence in the production of rice in the State. It is particularly important to identify the reasons for the unsteady and poor spread of HYVs during the Mundakan season, since sizeable investments have been made in irrigation projects for providing a congenial moisture regime for plant growth during this season.

Development Programmes:

3.15 Despite the relative set back in the performance of crop production, largely consequent to the adverse natural factors such as the incidence of pest epidemics and inadequacy of north-east monsoon showers at the crucial stage of plant growth, the development activities registered significant advances. Notwithstanding the acute shortage and escalation in prices, the fertilizer consumption not only maintained the level achieved during the past year but also registered marginal increase. Fertilizer consumption increased from 74 to 79 thousand tonnes (Table-3.9). Distribution of seeds of high yielding varieties of rice increased by 50 per cent from 1660 to 2500 tonnes, of coconut seedlings from 4.32 to 4.6 lakhs of rooted pepper cuttings increased by 150 per cent from 3.6 to 8.9 lakhs and of cashew layers by 140 per cent from 28 to 68 thousand. Farmers training camps organised more than doubled. Units under the (IPD) Intensive Paddy Development of 'Ela' programme more than doubled from 79 to 189 and the coverage from 15800 to 45800 hectares. For increasing the production of coconuts, the Coconut Package Programmes organised in 63 units covering 31500 hectares, continued during 1973-74 also. In this programme 630 demonstrations were organised. In the area of farm information communication the Farm Information Bureau launched the 'Farm News' in collaboration with the All India Radio. Under this programme vital information on the availability of farm supplies and services such as stock of fertilizers, seeds, insecticides, and planting materials and incidence of pests and diseases and control measures to be taken etc., are broadcast over the radio. At present this service is confined only to the five southern districts. Four days in a week the Farm News is broadcast for about 5 minutes from the AIR stations of Trivandrum and Alleppey. This innovation in the communication of farm information is introduced for the first time in this country.

Ground Water Survey Scheme:

3.16 As early as 1967 a Ground Water Survey and Investigation scheme was sanctioned by the Government. The field investigations were taken up on a Taluk wise pattern in almost all the districts spread over 25 taluks in the State. Investigations have been completed in five taluks and the data are being processed. The systematic study of hydrogeology was commenced only in July 1971 after the Chief Hydro-geologist took over. So far, in an area of about 1750 sq. km. forming the coastal and laterite terrain of Cannanore district has been covered by systematic hydro geological survey. Water level fluctuations and recharge conditions have been studied in over 200 wells in this area. Similar studies have also been undertaken in parts of Kozhikode and Palghat districts. This organisation undertakes ground water evaluation studies in specific areas on request from the financing agencies such as the Agricultural Refinance Corporation and other organisations as the State Electricity Board for rural electrification programmes, Industries Department for various industrial projects, and SFDA for the small farmers. Advice on ground water potential is rendered to individual farmers also. The ground water organisation of the state has also participated actively in the exploratory drilling and ground water assessment programmes undertaken by the Central Ground Water Board and Geological Survey of India.

Kerala Agricultural University.

3.17 Development and release of three High Yielding Varieties of rice and enhancement in the enrolment capacity from 50 to 80 for the graduate course in Agriculture in order to meet the increasing demand for trained manpower to the various development programmes in agriculture, are the two notable achievements of the Kerala Agricultural University during 1973-74.

3.18 The Kerala Agricultural University continued its participation in the All India Co-ordinated Projects through its various research stations. During 1973-74 six new All-India Co-ordinated Projects viz., Fruit Improvement Project for Banana and Pineapple, spices and Cashewnut Improvement Project, Integrated Project for Research on Water Use and Soil Salinity, Research Project on Goats for Milk Production, Investigation of Microbial Aetiology for Infectious, Abortion in Livestock, and Studies on Porcine Enteroviruses, were initiated. Apart from the All-India Co-ordinated Projects the University on its own initiated a few research projects to find solutions to the specific problems of crops in Kerala. They include the Biological Control of *Salvinia molesta* (African Payal) and Double Cropping in Oorumundakan lands of Alleppey and Quilon Districts. The research efforts of the University yielded several significant results which are valuable to the farm economy of Kerala. Among them, the most important has been the release

of three high yielding varieties of rice viz., 'Jyothi' and 'Bharati' both progenies of crosses between PTP—10 and IR—8 and 'Sabari' a progeny of cross between IR—8/2 and Annapurna. The first two varieties in addition to high yielding potential, possess resistance to 'blast' disease and tolerance to 'brown hopper'. Studies in water management have thrown light on the tremendous loss of plant nutrients taking place in the rice lands of the State. It was found that during the Virippu (Autumn) season 31.5 Kg. of nitrogen, 18.7 Kg. of phosphorus and 19.7 Kg. of potash are lost in percolation. The corresponding nutrient losses during Mundakan (winter) season found to be 37.7, 28.3 and 58.5 kg. per hectare respectively. Studies have revealed that lignite fly ash, a waste product from the thermal power stations using lignite as fuel was found to be as effective as any other liming material such as calcium hydroxide and dolomite. Epidemiological studies of rice pests have shown that the incidence of gallmidge is related to high rainfall and low temperature. The maximum infestation of this pest occurred in the second fortnight of June. Similar studies on stem borer have shown that its incidence has two peaks, one in the first fortnight of October and the other in the second fortnight of December. Application of *Salvinia* (African Payal) as a green manure offered good scope for increasing yield of rice. It has also been found that when *Salvinia* was trampled beneath the soil, regeneration did not take place. Four hybrids of coconut have been evolved by crossing Laccadive Ordinary, Andaman Ordinary, Cochin China and West Coast Tall with Gangabondam. A new high yielding variety of lemongrass 'OD-19' has been isolated. This variety has recorded an oil yield of 80 Kg. per hectare against the 40 kg. of the local variety and possesses as a citrol content of 85—90 per cent against 75—80 per cent of the local. Two high yielding clonal progenies of cashewnut BLA—139—1 and BLA—273—1 were obtained, each yielding 24.5 kg. and 23.0 kg. of nuts per tree. In addition, 195 hybrid nuts were collected from 10 parental combinations for further studies. Researches showed that the administration of potassium iodide improved the sex vigour of breeding bulls. Chemotherapeutic trials have shown that Sulpha drugs have good curative effect on the Bangkok haemorrhagic disease of chickens. It has been found that tapioca leaf meal, tapioca starch waste, silk cotton seed cake and sall seed meal can be profitably incorporated into livestock rations. Similarly rubber seed cake and coffee husk upto 20% and 10% respectively can form the ingredients of the ration for calves. Apart from the research investigations being carried out, the University undertook a massive and successful programme to demonstrate the effectiveness of plant protection measures against the dreaded pest of paddy, the brown hopper, in the kolelands of Trichur District. Further, its research stations made available 175 tons of foundation seeds of high yielding varieties of rice for further multiplication, to the State Seed Farms and farmers.

3.19 In the area of teaching and faculty development the University made some progress. Under the graduate teaching programme admissions made were 83 to the B. Sc. (Ag.), 19 to B. Sc. (Horticulture) and 42 to B. V. Sc. (See Table 3.10). Apart from increasing the enrolment capacity at the graduate level new opportunities were made available for post-graduate studies. During the 1973-74 academic year 24 students to the M. Sc. (Ag.) course, 18 to the M. V. Sc. course and 12 to the Ph. D. course were admitted. Extension Education is a major area of responsibility of the University. A significant contribution of the University in the area has been the

TABLE 3.10

Teaching Programme of the Agricultural University

<i>Programme</i>	<i>Unit</i>	1972-73	1973-74
<i>Graduate Programme</i>			
Admission to B.Sc. (Ag.)	Nos.	52	83
Admission to B.Sc. (Horti)	Nos.	20	19
Admission to B.V.Sc.	"	46	42
Successful completion of B.Sc., (Ag.)	..	60	7
Successful completion of B.Sc. (Horti)	..	..	..
Successful completion of B.V.Sc.	..	40	21
<i>Post Graduate Programme:</i>			
Admission to M.Sc., (Agri.)	"	..	24
Admission to M.V.Sc.	"	..	18
Admission to Ph.D. (Agri. faculty)	"	..	10
(Vet. faculty)	"	..	2
Successful completion of M.Sc. (Agri.)	"	17	..
Successful completion of M.V.Sc.	"	..	..
Successful completion of Ph.D.	"	..	..

Source: Registrar, Kerala Agricultural University, Trichur.

publication of 'Package of Practices and Recommendations 1974'. The package of practices and recommendations for the important crops in the State have been evolved in a workshop attended by field workers of the Department of Agriculture and Scientists of the University, ICAR institutes and Commodity Councils. Apart from the publication of the bimonthly 'Kalpadhenu', several pamphlets, periodicals and news bulletins; the University commenced the publication of a technical news letter the 'Agri News'. Other new projects initiated in the area of information and communication were the 'Farm School in the Air Programme, in collaboration with the All India Radio, and the commencement of the 'KAU Book Club' a periodical publication of farm literature in book form. Training courses in rice production, pest and disease surveillance, vegetable production, poultry and dairying have been

organised for the extension workers of the development department, Primary School Teachers and deputies from Lakshadweep.

Kerala Land Development Corporation.

3.20 The Corporation accomplished during the reference period some of the basic steps required to implement speedily the projects undertaken by it. One such step has been the amendment of the original act which brought the Corporation into being and assuming greater powers under the Kerala Land Development Corporation Limited (Special Power) Act 1974. Under the Kuttanad Development Project, the first project taken up by the Corporation schemes involving an investment of over Rs. 300 lakhs covering an area of 9000 hectares are under various stages of processing for execution as the first phase of the project. Already schemes benefiting 3000

TABLE 3.11

Installed Capacity and Utilisation of Sugar Mills in Kerala

<i>Name of the Mill</i>	<i>Installed capacity (metric tonnes)</i>		<i>cane crushed</i>		
	<i>Per day</i>	<i>Annual (200 days)</i>	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
1. Mannam Sugar Mills, Pandalam	1,000	2,00,000	29,241	60,085	65,530
2. Pamba River Factory	850	1,70,000	48,935	63,883	63,661
3. Cooperative Sugars Ltd., Chittoor	1,000	2,00,000	42155	N.A.	N.A.

Source: State Farming Corporation of Kerala.

N.A. Not available.

hectares and more than 4000 cultivators for putting up 150 kms. of permanent bunds at a cost of Rs. 150 lakhs have been approved by the Corporation for execution. Another major project which the Corporation intends to take up is the Trichur Koleland Development Project involving an investment of Rs. 14 crores. On completion, it will be possible to raise an additional crop of paddy in about 11000 hectares where only a single crop of rice is taken at present. The project report to be presented to financial institutions for investment support is under preparation.

State Farming Corporation of Kerala:

3.21 Cultivation of sugarcane to feed the sugar mills in the State in clearfelled forest lands allotted by the Government is the main objective of State Farming Corporation of Kerala. There has been

improvement in the production of sugarcane during 1973-74. The area cultivated increased from 1146.0 hectares in 1972-73 to 1762.5 hectares and sugarcane production has gone up from 34283 to 49668 tonnes. Consequent to the increase in production of sugarcane there has been marginal improvements in the quantity of cane crushed in the sugar factories (See Table 3.11). The area under cultivation has expanded further to 2420.55 hectares. Since its inception the Corporation has sustained an accumulated loss of Rs. 38.25 lakhs which the management hopes to narrow down in the coming years.

Kerala State Warehousing Corporation:

3.22 The Kerala State Warehousing Corporation continued to make good progress during 1973-74 also. The Corporation exceeded its Fourth Plan target of building up a total storage capacity of 40 thousand tonnes spread over 32 warehouses by achieving 45950 tonnes of storage capacity in 44 warehouses. During 1973-74 the Corporation has added 4000 tonnes to its warehousing capacity; 2000, 500 and 1500 tonnes respectively at Changanacherry, Trivandrum and Kunnankulam. The construction of warehouses at Kanhangod, Nileswar, Ponkunnam and Kottayam are in progress and the constructed capacity will be put into use during the year 1974-75. The net profit of the Corporation has gone up from Rs. 2.07 to 2.44 lakhs which has helped to narrow down the accumulated loss to Rs. 1.21 lakhs. This has been achieved by improving the efficiency as the occupancy rate has gone up from 74 to 89 per cent, by increasing the number and quantity of deposits (the latter 13.4 per cent), by improving the advances made by banks (4.7 per cent) and storage charges collected (12.2 per cent) (See Table 3.12). A notable

TABLE No. 3.12

**Progress of the Activities of the Kerala State
Warehousing Corporation**

<i>Item</i>	<i>Changes in per cent</i>	1972-73	1973-74
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
No. of deposits	+122	8,922	10,918
Deposits received (M.T.)	+134	1,69,586	2,27,037
Bank Advance (Rs.)	+117	1,44,28,000	1,68,55,088
Storage charge collected (Rs.)	+122	10,27,980	12,52,021

Source: Kerala State Warehousing Corporation.

improvement in the activity of the Corporation has been the increase of advances made over to agriculturists and small scale traders by the banks on the strength of warehousing receipts despite the restriction imposed by the Reserve Bank of India. There has been a change in the commodity-mix of the deposits received for storage by the Corporation. Foodgrains increased from 16 to 26 per cent while fertilizers declined from 42 to 38 per cent, so also the CARE articles from 15 to 8 per cent. (See Table 3.13).

TABLE No. 3.13

**Commodity-wise Deposits received by the Kerala State
Warehousing Corporation**

Sl. No.	Commodity	1972-73		1973-74	
		Commodity in tonnes	Percentage	Commodity in tonnes	Percentage
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1	Foodgrains	27553	16.2	58681	25.85
2	Other Foodgrains	143	0.1	4632	2.04
3	Grams and Pulses	1237	0.7	1084	0.48
4	Pepper	1747	1.0	876	0.39
5	Copra	1242	0.7	448	0.20
6	Groundnut	389	0.2	393	0.18
7	Oilcakes	255	0.2	47	0.02
8	Areca nut	624	0.4	553	0.24
9	Cashew	289	0.2	177	0.08
10	Fertilisers	70772	41.7	84951	37.41
11	CARE articles	25751	15.2	18343	8.07
12	Cement	12679	7.5	7303	3.22
13	Sugar	7659	4.5	34259	15.09
14	Coffee	291	0.2	578	0.25
15	Rubber	9131	5.4	1801	0.79
16	Cardamom	15	..	25	0.01
17	Miscellaneous	9809	5.8	12886	5.67
Total		169586	100.00	227037	100.00

Sources: Kerala State Ware housing Corporation.

Kerala Agro-Industries Corporation:

3.23 There has been modest improvement in the overall performance of the Kerala Agro-Industries Corporation over the previous year. This is seen reflected in the doubling of the profit before provision for reserve and taxes. (See Table 3.14). Much of the

TABLE No. 3.14

Activities of the Kerala Agro Industries Corporation

<i>Item</i>	1972-73	1973-74
	Rs.	Rs.
1. Direct sale of agricultural machinery and implements	1,19,60,173	59,48,782
2. Hire purchase sales	8,06,051	18,71,464
3. Sale of spare parts	6,50,052	9,83,818
4. Sale of Kubota components	..	24,84,908
5. Sale of Fertilizers	..	92,536
6. Sale of iron sheets	1,763	Nil
7. Sale of other items	..	54,596
8. Receipts from hiring	3,04,398	3,75,214
9. Receipts from workshops/service stations	1,07,420	1,35,198
10. Profit before provision for reserve and taxes	3,90,061	9,65,634

Source: Kerala Agro Industries Corporation.

improvement has been accomplished by increasing hire purchase sale to one and a half times, and bringing modest increases in receipts from hiring to the extent of 25 per cent and from workshop and service station to the extent of 35 per cent. Direct sale operations of the Corporation did not reach the 1972-73 level despite substantial increases in the sale of spare parts and components, largely because of the significant decline in the receipts from the sale of agricultural machinery and implements. The sale of power tillers increased three times over the previous year while that of tractors declined (See Table 3.15).

TABLE No. 3.15

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

<i>Type of Machinery</i>	<i>1971-72 Units</i>	<i>1972-73 Units</i>	<i>1973-74 Units</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
I. Tractors	271	..	..
1. Escorts	38	..	..
2. Zetor—2011	145	67	53
3. International	22	..	..
4. Massey Ferguson	2	..	..
5. Bolgar—Crawler Tractor	6	..	..
6. DT—14B	..	..	..
7. Ursus	27	..	..
8. Byclams	10	..	..
9. Ford	2	..	..
10. T—25	19	16	..
Total Horse Power	7879	1995	1355
II. Power Tillers	285	..	..
1. Kubota	262	64	189
2. Mitsubishi	3	..	..
3. Krishi	20	..	..
Total Horse Power	3334	640	1890
Total I & II Units Horse Power	11213	2635	3245
III. Engine Motor & Pumpset	2386	..	..

Source: Kerala Agro-Industries Corporation.

3.24 The major project undertaken by the Corporation is the Kubotta Project and its subsidiary company, the Kerala Agro-Machinery Corporation, is expected to manufacture progressively 12,000 power tillers. At present the Corporation is assembling

power tillers from imported components whose indigenous content has been progressively increased to 45 per cent. The project reports for the manufacture of Diesel Engine and setting up of gear units are being prepared. The project for Meat Processing did not make much head-way due to the difficulties in arriving at an agreement with a foreign firm on marketing.

3.25 The proposed projects for the manufacture of synthetic food and marketing of eggs, and production of cattle and poultry feed too have not made much progress. A project report for setting up the pesticides formulation unit at a cost of Rs. 15 lakhs has already been prepared. Installation of a mechanical compost plant at Cochin involving an investment of Rs. 60 lakhs is under active discussion with the Cochin Corporation. The Corporation has 10 workshop/service stations, mainly engaged in the repairs and maintenance of agricultural machinery, customs hiring, sales enforcement work and training. Three agro-service centres have been set up for providing employment to unemployed technical personnel. A few agreements have also been signed for establishing such centres. For setting up agro-service centres in the State, the Corporation is imparting training to selected candidates in the operation and maintenance of agricultural machinery at the training centre at Malampuzha. So far 750 candidates have completed their training. 33 candidates also are now undergoing training.

Agricultural Credit.

3.26 Co-operatives continued to play their principal role of providing credit—short and medium term—to the farmers. One of the basic weaknesses of co-operative credit system has been the non-viability of a large number of primary agricultural credit societies. Consequent on the policy of rationalising co-operative credit structure the number of societies has been brought down from 1811 to 1753 during the reference year. At present all the districts in the State have Central Co-operative Banks.

3.27 There has been further improvement in the general performance of the co-operative credit system in the State. During the year under review the co-operatives advanced a loan of nearly Rs. 45 crores as short and medium which was more than Rs. 4.5 crores over the previous year (See table 3.16). The entire increase has been registered in the short-term credit while there is a marginal decline in the medium-term advances. Other indicators also show favourable trends in the movement. There has been increase in membership, paid up share capital, working capital and deposits. Loans overdue increased but not at the same rate of the previous year. Though net profit increased, the number of societies working

TABLE No. 3.16
**Selected Indicators of the Credit Operations of the
 Agricultural Societies**

Sl. No.	Details	As on		
		30-6-1972	30-6-1973	30-6-1974
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	Average membership per society	956	1027	1150
2	Average share capital per society (Rs.)	60,516	70,790	77,000
3	Average deposit per society (Rs.)	58,110	70,127	82,300
4	Average deposit per member (Rs.)	61	68	71
5	Average working capital per society (Rs.)	3,18,215	3,71,844	3,98,700
6	Average loans per member (Rs.)	206	220	222
7	Percentage of borrowing member to total member	42	49	50
8	Average loans advanced per advancing society (Rs.)	2,43,690	2,71,594	2,72,000
9	Average loan advanced per borrowing member (Rs.)	498	451	450
10	Percentage of over due to outstanding	30	35	33

Source: Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Government of Kerala.

at profit declined. Similarly, though the number of societies working at loss declined, the total loss increased. The average performance of the individual societies has also improved though moderately as reflected in the selected indicators provided (See table 3.17).

TABLE 3.17
**Selected Indicators on the Performance of Agricultural
 Credit Societies**

(Amount in Rs. Lakhs)

Sl. No.	Details	As on		
		30-6-1972	30-6-1973	30-6-1974
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1.	No of Societies	1842	1811	1753
2.	No. of members (lakhs)	17.61	18.61	20.19
3.	Paid up share capital (Rs. in lakhs)	1114.71	1281.76	1350.00
4.	Statutory reserves	134.66	141.07	150.00
5.	Other reserves	221.51	243.00	250.00
6.	Deposits	1070.30	1270.00	1443.00
7.	Other borrowings	3264.88	3693.00	3797.00

8.	Working Capital	5861.51	6629.00	6990.00
9.	Loans advanced during the year	3623.69	4085.00	4484.00
	a. Short term	3107.39	3547.00	3972.00
	b. Medium term	516.29	538.00	512.00
10.	Loans outstanding at the end of the year	4299.08	4617.00	5282.00
11.	Loans over due	1278.70	1638.00	1708.00
12.	No. of societies that worked at profit	977	985	906
13.	Net profit for the year (Rs. lakhs)	113.75	96.00	108.00
14.	No. of societies that worked at loss	846	811	792
15.	Loss sustained (Rs. lakhs)	81.11	107.00	108.00
16.	No. of societies without profit/loss	19	15	55

Source: Registrar of Cooperative Societies, Government of Kerala.

3.28 Agricultural development schemes financed by the Agricultural Refinance Corporation are mainly schemes related to land reclamation, soil conservation, land shaping and works on minor irrigation. There have been 16 such schemes in operation during this year, the details of which are provided in Table 3.18. Except in the case of

TABLE 3.18

**Special Development Schemes financed by Agricultural
Refinance Corporation (1973-74)**

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	1973-74			
		Physical		Financial	
		Target	Achievement (Acres)	Target	Achievement (Amount) Rs. in lakhs
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1.	Wynad Coffee scheme	335.75	30.00	25.66	5.44
2.	Cardamom Scheme in Wynad and High Ranges	120.39	217.33	5.91	2.34
3.	Kayal Reclamation— Quilon and Alleppey	291.66	144.86	14.36	4.73
4.	Kunnathur Coconut Scheme	175.00	181.29	4.224	4.38
5.	Parur Coconut Development Scheme	430.00	6.68	25.00	0.27
6.	Pokkali Paddy Stabilisation Scheme—Parur	300.00	15.61	9.75	0.34

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7. Coconut Scheme—Kasaragod and Hosdurg	563.45	665.20	11.25	11.80
8. Mundar Paddy Scheme	545.00	183.47	14.63	2.83
9. Sandy Coastal tracts—Coconut Development—Trivandrum	155.00	9.70	2.98	0.25
10. Kayal Reclamation, Trivandrum	200.00	16.02	7.90	0.59
11. Ezhimala Coconut Development Scheme	200.00	179.85	4.35	3.81
12. Malappuram Coconut Scheme	1100.00	648.50	18.56	10.77
13. Trichur Kayal Reclamation Scheme	80.00	68.69	3.16	2.82
14. Waste Land Reclamation—Cannanore District	100.00	321.14	1.493	4.54
15. Kunnathukal Coconut Scheme	100.00	35.05	1.90	0.44
16. Chittoor Minor Irrigation Scheme	(Implementation over)			

Source: Co-operative Central Land Mortgage Bank.

Wynad Coffee Schemes, Cardamom scheme and Kayal Reclamation, Quilon and Alleppey, the physical and financial achievements so far are not satisfactory. As expected, the Chittoor Minor Irrigation Scheme has been completed by 1973-74 after achieving fully the physical and financial targets.

Small Farmer Development Agencies:

3.29 The two Small Farmer Development Agencies, Quilon and Cannanore, entered their decisive phase during 1973-74. Having built up the necessary infrastructure and gained some experience they were poised for a big 'push' in the activities. Some policy changes were introduced to accelerate the pace of implementation. In the definition of a small farmer and a marginal farmer a meagre change was introduced. Now a small farmer is defined as a cultivator with land holdings of 2.5 to 5.0 acres and a marginal farmer with land holding upto 2.5 acres provided their off farm monthly income shall not exceed Rs. 200. Another major policy decision has been the preparation of a time based programme for implementation of various activities. The strategy continued to be that of strengthening the institutional base so that such farmers can have access to resources and can profit from the gains of modern technology and of reducing the burden of investments by the participation of the agency. Consequently the minor irrigation programmes and soil conservation programmes were integrated with the SFDA activities. In the area of subsidiary occupation emphasis was shifted to

smaller units and low management enterprises. For instance the emphasis in poultry development was shifted to small backyard poultry units of 20 birds and to goat rearing. The achievements of the 200 agencies are presented in table 3.19.

TABLE 3.19
Selected Indicators of the Progress of the S.F.D .A. Programme
of Quilon and Cannanore

		SFDA	Quilon	SFDA	Cannanore
		1973-74	Cumulative till March 1974	1973-74	Cumulative till March 1974
<i>General:</i>					
1. Participants Identified	Nos.	1842	68431	3449	48428
2. Enrolled in the Co-ops	"	2721	32446	..	26431
3. Wells, Tank dug	"	44	62	54	180
4. Filter point tubewells installed	"	1	49	13	57
5. Pumpset distributed	"	56	173	583	1885
6. Community tubewells installed .. /Irrigation works	"	Nil.	5	50	50
7. Minor Irrigation works executed	"	38	55	4	18
8. Community soil Conservation works executed	Hect	..	130	..	..
9. Land Development works executed	No.s	117	118	..	..
10. Seedlings and planting materials supplied	"	..	..	..	..
11. Boseplough distributed	"	2197	5899	..	..
12. Plant protection Equipments distributed	"	129	594	..	438
13. Milch cattle supplied	Units	173	933	451	1364
14. Poultry birds supplied	"	31	585	5	53
15. Duckling supplied	"	10	16	..	..
16. Custom service of Tractors	Hects.	42	267	..	..
17. Rural Custom Service Units	"	..	5	..	17
18. Demonstration plots laid	"	31	665	..	484

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
19.	Fodder plots laid	Hect.	220	325	..	..
20.	Homestead gardens established	"	500	500	..	..
21.	Rural custom service units established	Nos.	2	4	..	..
22.	Farmers trained	"	50	50	..	..
23.	Expansion of district poultry farm	"	1	1	..	—
24.	Pig lings supplied	No. of farmers	..	..	..	41
25.	Participants Assisted under Rural Artisan's Scheme		14	57	..	—
26.	Participants Assisted under Rural works programme		Nil.	..	..	—
<i>Strengthening of Co-ops.</i>						
27.	Godown subsidy to Co-ops		11	11	..	—
28.	Managerial assistance to coops		4	8	..	—
29.	Share capital loans to co-ops		3	13	..	—
30.	Interest rebate to co-ops		2	2	..	..
31.	Capital subsidy to co-ops		1	2	..	..
32.	Risk fund contribution to co-ops		39	85	..	—
33.	<i>Credit:</i>					
(a) Co-op:—						
	Short term	Rs. '000	21633	44593	3413	11714
	Medium term	"	4150	9156	1677	6514
	Long term	"	266	389	565	1006
(b) Commercial Banks:—						
	Short term	"	437	672	51	101
	Term Loan	"	228	431	901	1463
(c) Agro-Industries Corporation						
		"	Nil.	81	..	—

Source: Small Farmers Development Agencies Quilon and Cannanore.

Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labour Development Programme.

3.30 The strategy and programmes followed for the development of marginal farmers and agricultural labours appeared to be the same as that for small farmers except that greater emphasis was

given to the subsidiary occupations and the quantum of assistance enhanced. The implementation of the programmes was hampered due to the slow development of infrastructure. The various programmes undertaken and the achievements so far made are presented in the table 3.20.

TABLE 3.20

Selected Indicators of the Progress of MFAL Programme of Quilon and Cannanore

<i>General</i>		<i>MFAL, Quilon</i>		<i>MFAL, Cannanore</i>	
		1973-74	Cumulative till March 1974	1973-74	Cumulative till March 1974
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1. Participants identified	Nos.	—	51422	7778	26852
2. Enrolled in the co-operatives	„	1298	3173	146	2831
3. Wells dug	„	Nil	Nil	113	128
4. Filter point tube-wells installed	„	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
5. Pumpsets distributed	Nil	Nil	Nil	1	2
6. Community tubewells installed	„	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
7. Petty Minor Irrigation works executed	„	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
8. Community soil conservation works executed	Hectares	Nil	Nil		
9. Land development works executed.	Nos.	Nil	Nil		
10. Seedlings & Planting materials supplied	„	13841	27141		
11. Bore ploughs distributed		216	2200		
12. Plant protection equipments distributed	„	57	86		
13. Milchcattle supplied	Units	4	18	46	47
14. Poultry birds supplied	„	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
15. Ducklings supplied	„	Nil	4	—	—
16. Custom service of tractors	Hectares	Nil			
17. Demonstration plots laid		3	250		
18. Fodder plots laid		Nil	Nil		
19. Homestead gardens established		Nil	Nil		

20.	Rural custom service units established	Nos.	Nil	Nil		
21.	Farmers trained.		Nil	Nil		
22.	Expansion of district poultry farms		1	1		
23.	Piglings supplied.	No. of farmers.				
24.	Participants assisted under Rural Artisan's scheme		Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
25.	Participants assisted under Rural Works Programme.		7673	10572	88	103
<i>Strengthening of Co-operatives.</i>						
26.	Godown subsidy to co-operatives		Nil	Nil		
27.	Managerial assistance to co-operatives		1	2		
28.	Share capital loan to co-operatives		Nil	Nil		
29.	Capital subsidy to co-operatives		Nil	Nil		
30.	Interest rebate to co-operatives		Nil	Nil		
31.	Risk Fund Contribution to co-operatives.		Nil	2		
32.	<i>Credit</i>					
	(a) <i>Co-operatives</i>					
	Short-term	Rs. 000	340	697	92	217
	Medium term	"			—	—
	Medium term	"	28	28	141	144
	Long term	"	Nil	Nil	—	—
	(b) <i>Commercial Banks.</i>					
	Short-term	Rs. '000	212	212	1	1
	Term loans	"	19	19	58	58
	(c) <i>Agro-Industries Co-operation.</i>		Nil	Nil		

Source: Small farmer Development Agencies, Quilon, and Cannanore.

Food Situation.

3.31 The State went through another anxious year on the food front during 1974. The fall in rice production of nearly 10 per cent over the previous year within the State and the generally difficult situation prevailed at the national level compelling the Government of

India to resort to the restarting of food imports, naturally had its repercussions on the availability of foodgrains in the State. The availability of foodgrains, including rice and wheat, from internal sources and imports on Government account put together declined to 255 gms. per capita per day. (See Tables 3.21 and 3.22). The

TABLE 3.21
Availability of food grains in the State.

<i>Particulars</i>	1972	1973	1974
1. Population as on 1st April (in lakhs)	218.38	223.40	227.50
2. Production of rice in the State in lakh tonnes	13.52	13.76	12.57
3. Import of rice on State Government account in lakh tonnes	7.74	7.20	7.86
4. Import of wheat through Government account in lakh tonnes	0.84	1.98	2.03
5. Per capita availability of rice from internal production and imports through State Account in gm.	250	246	231
6. Per capita availability of rice from imports State accounts in gm.	97	88	95
7. Per capita availability of wheat from imports through state Account in gm.	10	24	24
8. Per capita availability of food grains including rice and wheat from internal production and imports through State accounts in gm.	260	270	255

TABLE 3.22
Import of Foodgrains on State Account

<i>Month</i>	<i>Rice</i>		<i>Wheat</i>	
	1973	1974	1973	1974
January	76.9	75.8	3.7	2.6
February	49.1	69.2	4.0	3.5
March	81.5	76.1	4.0	4.3
April	73.5	75.8	1.4	3.7
May	52.2	75.5	11.3	4.2
June	41.2	73.3	31.5	4.2
July	40.3	84.8	36.8	4.1
August	42.4	85.9	36.5	4.7
September	39.0	48.4	19.7	32.1
October	40.9	46.6	25.0	35.6
November	70.1	29.2	20.6	50.4
December	112.8	44.9	3.8	53.3
Total	719.9	785.5	198.3	202.7

Source: Directorate of Civil Supplies, Government of Kerala

availability of wheat continued at previous year's level with 24 grams per capita per day. The decline in the availability of rice can largely be attributed to the fall in rice production in the State. Though the nation as a whole has been facing a difficult year on the food front the commencement of imports made available larger quantity of foodgrains for the public distribution system. Therefore the public distribution system showed further improvement upon the previous year which prevented the situation from worsening. The distribution of rice through the public distribution system increased from 762 to 786 thousand tonnes and that of wheat from 198 to 203 thousand tonnes (See Table 3.23). There has been liberalisation in

TABLE 3.23

Distribution of Rice and wheat through the Public Distribution System.

<i>Month</i>	<i>Rice distributed (in tonnes)</i>		<i>Wheat distributed (in tonnes)</i>	
	1973	1974	1973	1974
January	77937	75775	3688	2576
February	66043	69292	4006	3469
March	77778	76128	3994	4261
April	79131	75846	1376	3665
May	63265	75470	11271	4225
June	50720	73300	31499	4177
July	53235	84800	36767	4059
August	53274	85925	36539	4700
September	57783	48400	19696	32055
October	50717	46563	24971	35610
November	50307	29203	20560	50420
December	82046	44868	3787	53302
Total	761694	785570	198154	202519
Average per month	63519	65464	16513	16877

Source: Directorate of Civil Supplies Government of Kerala.

import of foodgrains to the State through private trade channels—in the context of Kerala it is not in consequential—which also helped to ease the situation and make available larger quantities of foodgrains.

3.32 The public distribution system of essential commodities showed improvements both in the quantity and variety of goods distributed. The coverage of families increased from 3556 to 3610 thousand families (See Table 3.24).

TABLE 3.24

Public Distribution System of Essential Commodities in Kerala

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Years</i>	
		1973	1974
1. No. of ration card and permits (as on 1st April)			
(a) Ration cards for families	No.	3556,231	36,10,29
(b) Ration permits for is titutions	No.	9,423	8057
2. No. of F.C.I. sub depots	No.	22	22
3. No. of wholesale shops			
(a) Co-operatives	No.	29	35
(b) Others	No.	211	213
(c) Total wholesale shpops	No.	240	248
4. No. of retail shops			
(a) Co-operatives	No.	3227	3,137
(b) Others	No.	7,958	8,122
(c) Total	No.	11,185	11,259
5. Quantity of coares clothes (Allotted)	('000Sq. metres)	15,469	29,001@
6. Wheat products distributed	M. tonnes	45,490	35,143
7. Sugar	,,	92,161	89,000
8. Kerosene	,,	1,28,558	92,088

@19334.25 Std. bales

1Std. bale —1500 sq. metres

Source: Directorate of Civil Supplies. Government of Keyala.

Procurement of Paddy:

3.33 The decrease in production of over 112 thousand tonnes of rice had its adverse impact on the procurement of paddy in the State. There has been a decline of over 30 per cent on the previous year's level of procurement. The proportion of paddy procured to the total prductoin declined further to 3.28 per cent (See Table 3.25).

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TABLE—3.25
Procurement of Paddy

<i>Month</i>	<i>Quantity (in tonnes)</i>	
	1973	1974
January	2517.3	4648.2
February	11950.0	8541.2
March	22197.6	14667.4
April	5084.4	2512.6
May	2039.8	1469.1
June	1096.6	798.7
July	166.9	75.7
August	322.4	123.9
September	2820.6	1009.8
October	26301.8	12841.0
November	13602.3	12419.7
December	5540.0	3635.7
Total,	93639.7	62743.00
 Proportion of rice procurement to total internal production in percent.	 4.47	 3.28

Source: Directorate of Civil supplies Government of Kerala

Irrigation.

3.34 The gross area irrigated increased from 622509 hectares in 1972-73 to 637639 hectares in 1973-74 as a result of major efforts made for the full exploitation of the production potential of the land and water resources in the State. Of the gross irrigated area of 637639 hectares, an area of 369485 hectares is irrigated by Government canals (57.9%). The gross area irrigated under paddy crop increased from 509754 hectares in 1972-73 to 524889 hectares in 1973-74 registering an increase of 0.4%. Source-wise and crop-wise data on irrigation are furnished in tables 3.26 A and 3.26 B respectively.

TABLE—3.26 A

Irrigation - Source Wise*(Area in '000 hectares)*

<i>Source</i>	1972-73				1973-74			
	<i>Net area</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Gross area</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Net area</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Gross area</i>	<i>%</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1. Govt. Canals	213462	47.8	356853	57.3	221406	48.5	369485	57.9
2. Private Canals	10160	2.3	12260	2.0	10160	2.2	12260	2.0
3. Tanks	75041	16.8	87381	14.0	75851	16.6	88191	13.8
4. Wells	5460	1.2	5460	0.9	5460	1.2	5460	0.9
5. Other Sources	142215	31.9	160555	25.8	143903	31.5	162243	25.4
Total]	446338	100.00	622509	100.0	456780	100.0	637639	100.0

TABLE—3.26 B

Irrigation—Crop—wise*(Area in '000 hectares)*

<i>Name of crop</i>	1972-73		1973-74	
	<i>Gross area</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Gross area</i>	<i>%</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1. Paddy	509759	81.9	5244889	82.3
2. Sugarcane	4290	0.7	4290	0.7
3. Other food crops	55690	8.9	55690	8.7
4. Non food crops	52770	8.5	52770	8.3
Total	622509	100.0	637639	100.0

Land Reforms:

3.35 Kerala is in the forefront of the States which have passed land legislations with a view to abolishing intermediary interests between the State and the actual tillers of the soil. The Kerala Land Reforms Act of 1963 as amended by a series of Acts of 1966, 1969, 1971 and 1972, confers full ownership rights on tenants in

respect of the lands in their possession and bring them into direct relationship with the State. The Act also aims at conferment of ownership rights to "Kudikidappukar", distribution of surplus land among the landless, and imposition of ceilings on agricultural holdings. It is estimated that there were 25 lakh tenant holdings and 4 lakh hutment dwellings in the State in 1966-67. The work relating to the actual conferment of the ownership titles of land on the tenants as well as "Kudikidappu" rights to the hutment dwellers has made commendable 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 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). However under no circumstances a family will be allowed to hold more than 20 ordinary acres.

3.36 The official estimate of the surplus land in the State is placed at 60,000 hectares. As against this, the total extent of land ordered to be surrendered till the end of September 1974 was 8079 hectares constituting 13.5 per cent of the potential surplus land. The extent of land taken over as on 30-9-1974 stood at 5622 hectares, i. e., 70 per cent of the land ordered to be surrendered. The comparative position in this regard in December 1973 showed 5867 hectares and 4552 hectares respectively. Over the 9 month period followed, the progress in respect of land ordered to be taken over showed an increase of 37 per cent; however the increase in the actual take over was only of the order of 24 per cent. While the creation of Taluk Land Boards in 1973 has quickened the pace of fixing land to be surrendered, there was no commensurate progress in the take over of land. Of the land taken over, 929 hectares have been re-distributed. The beneficiaries comprised 2721 landless persons. The scheduled castes among them numbered 1037 persons and the scheduled tribes 110 persons and they were assigned altogether 394 hectares of land constituting 42.4 per cent of the land distributed under the K. L. R. Act. The organisational set up for take over and re-distribution of surplus land needs considerable improvement for the speedy implementation of the K.L. R. Act.

3.37 Besides the land re-distributed under the K. L. S. Act, the Government has also been distributing puramboke land to the landless workers. The total area of puramboke land available for distribution in the State as a whole at the end of December 1974 is estimated at 161,571 hectares. Out of this an area of 126,636 hectares (78%) of land have so far been distributed to 321,846 families in the State. The beneficiaries included 62,992 families belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes who accounted for 16,978 hectares (13.4%) of the land.

3.38 Regarding the implementation of other provisions of the land reform law relating to tenancy and kudikidappu rights at the end of December 1974 the position was that out of 10.79 lakh applications received for purchase of tenancy rights decision had been taken in respect of 5.43 lakh applications. Under the purchase of kudikidappu rights, 3.29 lakh applications out of 3.38 lakhs were disposed of. The tenants and hutment dwellers who got certificates of ownership rights numbered 3.96 lakhs and 2.08 lakhs respectively.

3.39 The total impact of the implementation of various provisions of the K. L. R. Act till the end of December 1974 had visualised conferment of ownership rights to as many as 6.07 lakh persons. Along with the recipients of revenue puramboke land, the aggregate beneficiaries numbered 9.29 lakh persons.

Animal Husbandry:

3.40 Animal Husbandry sector contributes to 1.5% of the regional income of the State. The per capita daily availability of milk in Kerala stood at 51 gms. in 1974. This is much below the prescribed nutritional requirement of 210 gms. for an average Indian. The livestock population in the State in 1972 was 49.37 lakhs of which the breedable cows numbered 12.9 lakhs. The efforts of the Indo-Swiss project, Animal Husbandry Department and the Dairy Development Department in the past have helped to upgrade the quality of the stock considerably.

3.41 During 1973-74 two Intensive Cattle Development Blocks and fourteen Key Village Projects in the Animal Husbandry Department conducted 480,960 artificial inseminations for upgrading the breed of the cattle stock. The Indo-Swiss Project continued its cross-breeding programme in the Idukki district and also supplied quality semen for artificial insemination in other regions. The estimate of crossbred cows in milk in 1974 stood at 1.12 lakhs covering about 18% of the total cows in production in the State. The milk production in the State is estimated to have gone up from 4.10 lakh tonnes in 1973 to 4.25 lakh tonnes in 1974, the increase over the year being 0.15 lakh tonnes (3.7%).

3.42 The massive cross breeding programme started by the Dairy Development Department during 1972-73 covering 721 panchayats of the State was continued to be implemented with encouraging results. Already quite a number of cross-bred calves have been borne out of this programme. For supply of high quality semen, a bull station was started functioning at Dhoni, Palghat with exotic bulls of the jersey breed in 1974. As the cross-bred stock need better management and care, a comprehensive programme for dairy advisory service has been started covering all the C. D. Blocks in the State.

3.43 For milk processing and marketing 6 dairy plants have been working in the State in 1974 as against 5 in the previous year. The total handling capacity of the plants went up from 48,000 litres in 1973 to 51,000 litres per day in 1974, registering an increase of 3000 litres per day (6%). The total quantity of milk handled in 1973-74 was 89.84 lakh litres, the utilisation of the installed capacity being 25,000 litres per day (52%). 11 milk chilling plants were also in operation during 1974.

3.44 The veterinary medical facilities were stepped up in 1974 with the addition of 2 Veterinary Hospitals and 12 Dispensaries. Veterinary Hospitals and Dispensaries numbered 65 and 386 respectively at the end of 1973-74.

3.45 Estimates available on egg production in the State showed 800 million eggs in 1973-74. For promoting poultry breeding 3.96 lakh chicks were distributed through the Departmental Farms.

Fisheries:

3.46 The contribution from fisheries to the regional income of the State in 1972-73 stood at Rs. 33.35 crores as against Rs. 28.70 crores in 1971-72. The increase over the year was 16.2%. The sectoral share of the State Income constituted 2.3% in 1972-73. The foreign exchange earnings from marine products in 1973-74 reached Rs. 57.8 crores, registering an increase of Rs. 15.8 crores (37.6%) over the previous year.

3.47 The total fish production in the State in 1973-74 was 4.7 lakh tonnes consisting of 4.50 lakh tonnes of marine fish (96 per cent) and 0.2 lakh tonnes of inland fish. The level of fish production in 1972-73 was 4.2 lakh tonnes, the increase over the year being 11.9%. The Central Marine Fisheries Research Institute's estimate of marine production (final figures) in 1973 was 4.5 lakh tonnes, contributing to 36% of the all India marine fish production. The principal species comprised oil sardine (27%), other sardines (14%), prawns (19%), mackerel 4% and ribbon fish (5%). The estimate of prawn landings in 1973 showed more than 140% increase over 1972. The data on marine landings are given in Appendix 3.7.

3.48 The working of fishing boats under the A. R. C. programme at Pudiappa-Pudiangadi and Vypeen showed commendable progress during 1973-74. Under the Pudiappa Project, 49 boats were in operation and these boats on an average registered a gross annual revenue of Rs. 43,200 per boat; the average gross revenue per boat per fishing day stood at Rs. 330.

3.49 The Kerala State Fisheries Corporation, established in 1966 as a public sector undertaking, has had an unbroken record of losses throughout its working. The losses sustained in 1973-74 was of the order of Rs. 69 lakhs as against Rs. 53 lakhs in the previous year. While the sale of ice, fish meal, nets and canned shrimps registered some improvements in 1973-74 compared to 1972-73, the sale proceeds from frozen shrimps stood very much below that of the previous year. Government have been contemplating measures to streamline the organisational structure and administrative set up of the Corporation by restricting its activities to fishing and fish processing and exporting.

3.50 Till the end of 1973-74, 1314 mechanised boats were issued in the State under the public sector. The comparative position in 1972-73 was 1294 mechanised boats. The trawlers numbered six. The refrigeration facilities in the public sector comprised 27 cold storages, 19 ice plants and 7 ice-cum-freezing plants. These plants together had 370 tonnes ice production capacity, 700 tonnes cold storage facility and 1400 tonnes frozen storage facilities.

3.51 The export earnings from marine products at the national level registered a phenomenal increase from Rs. 59.92 crores in 1972-73 to Rs. 89.51 crores in 1973-74, the increase over the year being 50%. For Kerala, the level of attainments in 1973-74 stood at Rs. 57.75 crores as against Rs. 41.97 crores in the previous year, the increase over the year being 37.6 per cent. Frozen shrimp contributed 84 per cent of the foreign exchange earnings from marine productions. During April to November 1974 the sea food export earnings of the State stood at Rs. 28 crores, contributing to 62 per cent of the sea food export earnings at the national level for the corresponding period.

3.52 The combined aerial and marine surveys carried out by the Pelagic Fisheries Project, Cochin 1973 and 1974 have indicated high resource potential of pelagic fisheries in the waters off the South West Coast of India. An interim estimate of this potential was placed at 1.7 million tonnes in 1973 which comprised mainly anchoviella, mackerel and oil sardine.

3.53 In 1973-74 the total number of fishermen co-operatives in the State was 1054 as against 1035 in 1972-73. While the number of MUCS went up from 841 in 1972-73 to 846 in 1973-74, the total membership registered a decrease from 71,987 to 71,755 over the year. The membership of the credit societies, however, increased from 30,384 in 1972-73 to 37,178 in 1973-74. The aggregate paid up share capital of the societies amounted to Rs. 46.81 lakhs in 1973-74, registering an increase of Rs. 10.68 lakhs (29.6 per cent) over 1972-73. The details are provided in Appendix 3.9.

Forests:

3.54 Forests extending over 9.40 lakh hectares constituted 24% of the geographical area of the State in 1970. The currently exploitable forest area is estimated to be 76.6 per cent as against 63.5 per cent for all India. With better management and development it is considered that as much as 95 per cent of the forest area in the State can be made exploitable. The forest land with Government constituted 7.52 lakh hectares (80%) while the private forests vested with Government comprised the rest i.e., 1.88 lakh hectares (20%). The total area under forest plantations including those raised by the private owners was 1.10 lakh hectares in 1970, covering 12% of the aggregate area under forests in Kerala; the forest plantations raised in the public sector extended over 1.02 lakh hectares.

3.55 At the end of March 1972 the man-made forests under the department was 1.04 lakh hectares. In March 1973, according to latest data available, the departmental forest plantations went up to 1.08 lakh hectares registering an increase of 4000 hectares (3.9%) over the previous year. The species-wise classification of the forest plantations under the department at the end of 1972-73 is furnished in Appendix 3.10.

3.56 Teak plantations comprised 55,758 hectares (52%), soft wood plantations 17,880 hectares (17%) and Eucalyptus plantations 25,701 (25%).

3.57 The total growing stock in the forests of Kerala is estimated as follows:

<i>Item</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Government Forest</i>	<i>Private forests vested with Government</i>	<i>Total</i>
(1)	(2)	(4)	(4)	(5)
Wood	Million m ³	155	30	185
Air dry reeds	Million tonnes	4.60	..	4.60
Air dry bamboo	do.	1.40	0.40	1.80

3.58 The total stock in the Kerala Forest account for 185 million m³ of wood, 4.6 million tonnes of air dry reeds and 1.80 million tonnes of air dry bamboo.

3.59 The Kerala Forest Development Corporation, under formation, will undertake raising of plantations of Eucalyptus, soft wood etc required for various wood based industries. A special officer has already been posted for the Corporation.

3.60 The out-turn of major forest produce viz., timber and firewood recorded an increase during 1972-73. Production of round timber increased from 493,710 m³ to 509,402 m³, the percentage increase over the year being 3.2. The out-turn of firewood also went up from 193,704 tonnes to 260,692 tonnes registering an increase of 34.5 per cent. But the production of other forest produce like round poles, charcoal etc., declined slightly during 1972-73. The gross receipts from forests which stood at Rs. 1065.21 lakhs in 1971-72 declined to Rs. 1052.36 lakhs in 1972-73, the decrease over the year being 1.2 per cent.

CHAPTER 4

PLANTATIONS

The Plantation crops of Kerala comprising rubber, tea, coffee and cardamom, together constituted 11 percent of the total cropped area of the State and continued to exercise considerable influence on the State's overall economy. While the rubber plantations registered significant progress in 1973-74, coffee plantations had almost faced a crisis. The small and big growers in the North and South Wynad regions threatened to close down their estates and a few even did so, on the plea that the sharp rise in the input costs coupled with a stagnant output price had made coffee growing uneconomic. However, timely action by the Government to secure better prices for the growers helped to avert the threatened show down by the planters which, otherwise, would have thrown out thousands of workers jobless. The State's production of tea as well as cardamom indicated an up trend.

Rubber:

4.2 Kerala continued to hold its grip of monopoly of rubber plantations in India by contributing to as much as 92 per cent of the total area under rubber in the country. The rest of the area was shared by Tamil Nadu (5%) and Karnataka (3%). The total area under rubber in India at the end of 1973-74 was 2.18 lakh hectares compared to 2.12 lakh hectares in the previous year. The area under high yielding varieties constituted 1.54 lakh hectares (71%) as against 1.37 lakh hectares (65%) in previous year. While the total area increased by 2.8 per cent, the area under high yielding varieties registered a significant growth of 12 per cent over the year.

4.3 The State's share of the rubber plantations steadily increased from 1.89 lakh hectares in 1971-72 to 1.94 lakh hectares in 1972-73 and 2.00 lakh hectares in 1973-74. The small holdings covered 1.46 lakh hectares (71%) during the year under review compared to 1.42 lakh hectares (73%) in the previous year. The number of small holdings (estates below 20 hectares) moved up from 1,16,597 in 1972-73 to 121,239 in 1973-74. Estates above 20 hectares too went up from 547 to 560 over the year.

4.4 The State-wise distribution of area under rubber during 1973-74 is given in Table 4.1.

TABLE 4.1

State-wise distribution of area under Rubber (1974-73)*

(Area in hectares)

<i>State</i>	<i>Total Area</i>	<i>Holdings</i>		<i>Estate</i>	
		<i>No. of Units</i>	<i>Area</i>	<i>No. of Units</i>	<i>Area</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Kerala	199604	121239	146371	560	53233
Tamil Nadu	11327	2937	4620	47	6707
Karnataka	5996	216	440	15	5556
Andaman	556	..	..	4	556
Other Places	57	5	27	1	30
Total	217540	124397	151458	627	66082

*Financial Year

4.5 Production of all rubber in India during 1973-74 stood at 167,227 tonnes, the share of natural rubber being 125,153 tonnes (75%), synthetic rubber 23542 tonnes (14%) and reclaimed rubber 18532 tonnes (11%). The production of natural rubber moved up from 112,364 tonnes in 1972-73 to 125,153 tonnes in 1973-74; the increase over the year was 12789 tonnes (11.38%). The share of Kerala increased from 91948 tonnes to 118016 tonnes over the year, registering an increase of 28.35%.

4.6 The consumption of all rubber at the national level moved up from 151607 tonnes in 1972-73 to 170507 tonnes in 1973-74. The level of consumption increased by 18,900 tonnes (12.47%) over the year under review. The different varieties of rubber consumed in 1973-74 comprised 130,302 tonnes (76%) of natural rubber, 22,421 tonnes (13%) of synthetic rubber and 17784 tonnes (11%) of reclaimed rubber. While the consumption of synthetic rubber declined by 10,492 tonnes (32%), that of natural rubber showed an increase of 26,274 tonnes (25%). The consumption of reclaimed rubber in 1972-73 was lower than that in 1971-72. However, this trend was reversed in 1973-74; the consumption of reclaimed rubber moved up by 3,118 tonnes (21%) over the year. The data on consumption of rubber are furnished 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 reclaim- ed Rubber</i>	<i>Total Consumption</i>	<i>Production of natural Rubber</i>	<i>Gap between total consumption and production of natural rubber*</i>
1971-72	96454	37209	15772	149435	101010	48425
1972-73	104028	32913	14666	151607	112364	39243
1973-74	130302	22421	17784	107507	125153	45354

4.7 Compared to other major agricultural crops in the country the production index (base—triennium ending 1961-62 = 100) for rubber moved up to 418.9 in 1972-73 while for all commodities it stood at 118.5 and that for wheat, second in the list, was only 223.9.

4.8 As a result of the heavy accumulation of the stock of rubber in the country, particularly with the growers in the early seventies there was a depression in the prices of rubber. To tide over the glut in the market and to step up the market price of natural rubber, the State Trading Corporation entered the market in October 1970. Later in 1972, the Kerala State Co-operative Marketing Federation too entered the market to supplement the efforts of the S.T.C. To mop up the surplus rubber, the Government of India, through the STC, evolved a programme in May 1973 to export 5000 tonnes of natural rubber. Against this, 2700 tonnes valued at Rs. 15.28 million were exported in 1973-74. The exports during April and May 1974 stood at 350 tonnes valued at Rs. 2.57 million. As a result of these operations and the increase in world price of rubber, the prices of natural rubber within the country moved up considerably.

4.9 The increase in the price of petroleum products curbing the production of synthetic rubber has acted in favour of natural rubber both from production and marketing point of view.

4.10 The State owned Plantation Corporation has 7077 hectares under rubber planting of which tapping has commenced in almost 4000 hectares. Besides rubber, the Corporation has planted oil palm seedlings imported from Nigeria in 550 hectares.

Cardamom:

4.11 Next to rubber, cardamom is the important plantation crop of Kerala. The State's share of the crop, extending over 47,000 hectares, constituted nearly 62 per cent of cardamom plantations in

the country. The other States where cardamom is raised are Karnataka covering (30%) and Tamil Nadu (8%). The production estimate, according to the Cardamom Board at the national level in 1973-74 was 2585 tonnes as against 3100 tonnes in 1972-73 and 3600 tonnes in 1971-72. For the State, it stood at 1502 tonnes in 1973-74 as against 1250 tonnes in the previous year. India during 1973-74 exported 1813 tonnes of cardamom valued at Rs. 11.55 crores as against 1384 tonnes earning Rs. 6.85 crores in 1972-73.

4.12 The current world production of cardamom is estimated to vary between 4000 tonnes and 5500 tonnes in years of low crop and high harvest. India is the largest producer of cardamom with an annual production ranging between 2600 tonnes and 3800 tonnes. Guatemala and Tanzania come next with 600—1000 tonnes and 400 tonnes respectively. The share of Sri Lanka in the world crop is about 300 tonnes. While India exports two-thirds of her production there is little domestic consumption in both Guatemala and Tanzania. In Sri Lanka, the proportion of exports is placed at 70% of production. In the Middle East and Europe, Guatemala is our main competitor.

4.13 While countries like Guatemala have been stepping up their production claiming an increasing portion of the world exports of cardamom, the crop in India has been facing serious set back. The high incidence of Katte disease, denudation of forests and consequent changes in the weather, lack of cultural practices and the fluctuating trends in the price line are the principal factors causing the havoc to the cardamom plantations in the country.

Tea:

4.14 Tea, the pride of plantation crops in India, was cultivated in 360662 hectares in the country during 1973 compared to 358675 hectares in 1972. Kerala's share of the area stood at 37,144 hectares (10.3%) in 1973 as against 37,348 hectares (10.4%) in the previous year. The number of tea estates, which had showed an increasing trend indicating splitting up of estates in the past, remained steady during the year at 4061. However, the loss in area to the order of 204 hectares (0.5%) suggests that the sick and uneconomic gardens to this extent were not replanted. The distribution of estates by size of holdings is given in Appendix 4.1.

4.15 The estimate of national production of tea which stood at 455,996 tonnes in 1972, according to the Tea Board, increased to 471,952 tonnes in 1973; the increase over the year was 15,956 tonnes (3.5%). As against the up trend at the all India level, production of tea in Kerala remained almost steady in 1973 at 44,898 tonnes compared to 44903 tonnes in 1972. The State accounted for 9.5% of the total crop in 1973 and 9.8% in 1972. According to the State Bureau of Economics and Statistics, production of tea in Kerala in 1974 was around 48,000 tonnes. Productivity of tea increased steadily

both for the country as a whole and for the State. But the level of productivity has been lower for Kerala than that for India. For all India, the average yield per hectare stood at 1309 kg. in 1973. In 1972 it was 1271 kg. for Kerala, the corresponding figures were 1209 kg. in 1973 and 1202 kg. in 1972. Tamil Nadu had the highest level of productivity in 1973 at 1600 kg. per hectare followed by Karnataka 1540 kg. Assam 1353 kg. and West Bengal 1247 kg.

4.16 The State-wise data relating to the area and production of tea are given in Appendix 4.2.

4.17 In the world production of tea, India continued to be the largest producer of tea contributing to as much as 39% in 1973. Sri Lanka which stood next in the list of tea producing countries shared a little over 17% of the World crop. However, India's share of the World exports of tea declined considerably in 1973 relegating its position as the largest exporter of tea behind Sri Lanka. While the export of tea from India in 1972 stood at 203,641 tonnes, the level of exports in 1973 was 188,192 tonnes, 8% less. India with a large population getting addicted to tea unlike Sri Lanka enjoys an expanding domestic market. The domestic consumption of tea in India formed 60% of its production. But for Sri Lanka, it was hardly 3%.

4.18 In India, particularly in Kerala, where the foreign owned, plantations predominate, a number of tea gardens have been closed down in the past so that the tea plants in these gardens have withered away. There are others which are on the verge of closure. This unhealthy trend of affairs has been receiving the attention of the national Government even since the Bardhan Commission in 1970 constituted by the State Government made its recommendations for the take over of the foreign owned plantations on account of the gross neglect by the management in the replanting and preservation of the industry. Of late, the Task Force on tea set up by the Government of India have included take over of sick and closed tea plantations by Government as one of their recommendations. The Indian Tea Industry Development Association, recently started to revive and rehabilitate the sick tea gardens would strengthen the efforts of the Government for promoting the national interests in tea plantations.

Coffee:

4.19 Coffee plantations raised in the country are mainly in South India. Karnataka accounts for 60%, Kerala 23% and Tamil Nadu 16%. Andhra Pradesh, Assam and other States together subscribe to the rest one per cent. The estimate of area under coffee plantations in the State, according to the Coffee Board, went up from 30,249 hectares, in 1971-72 to 31,852 hectares in 1972-73. Based on the data released by the State Bureau of Economics and Statistics, there has been further increase in the area in 1973-74, the estimate being 35,805 hectares. The total holdings numbered 21,394 out of

which as many as 21,134 (99%) are reported to be holdings of 10 hectares and below (small). Arabica and Robusta are the two varieties cultivated. However, the later covers nearly 90% of the area.

4.20 The State accounts for about 15% of the national coffee production. The estimates of production, according to the State Bureau of Economics and Statistics, stood at 14,916 tonnes in 1972-73 and 15,459 tonnes in 1973-74. The production for 1974-75 is expected to be of a lower order on account of the lay off in the coffee estates in the north and south Wynad regions of the State.

4.21 The yield per hectare of coffee at the national level stood at 495 kg. in 1971-72; for Arabica it was 522 kg. and for Robusta 454 kg. per hectare. For Kerala, the yield remained almost steady around 430 kg. per hectare during the years 1970-71 to 1973-74.

The labour employed in coffee plantations all over India is estimated to be 236,000 of which the coffee plantations in Kerala account for 28,600.

4.22 Unlike in the case of tea, the domestic market of coffee remains almost inelastic. During 1963 to 1973, the domestic consumption varied between 34,000 tonnes and 390,000 tonnes. The average per capita consumption of coffee was worked out to be 68 gm. in 1971 as against 72 gm. in 1966.

4.23 Towards the middle of 1974, some small growers in the two taluks of North and South Wynad followed by the large planters, threatened to close down their coffee estates and some really did so. Their contention was that the galloping input costs coupled with stagnant prices and low productivity have made coffee plantations in Kerala unviable. In view of the grave situation facing the coffee plantation industry in Kerala, Government of India set up a committee to go into the cost structure of coffee production. As an interim measure, the minimum release price of coffee for pool sales was raised from Rs. 3.48 to Rs. 4.25 per point.

CHAPTER 5.

INDUSTRY AND POWER

Several internal and international factors combined to make 1973-74 a year of unprecedented inflation. Despite measures taken to curb inflationary tendencies, demand pressure and cost factors helped to push up prices further. Both the manufacturers and consumers tended to buy not only for current use, but for meeting future needs as well. The prices of many agricultural and industrial commodities were raised substantially and this pushed up production costs. The situation was further worsened by the hike in the prices of petroleum products.

5.2 Unlike other States in the Indian Union, Kerala was spared the ill effects of power shortage, as it has been fortunate in having a large hydel potential. But the shortage in the supply as well as the sharp rise in the cost of industrial raw materials, transportation difficulties, labour trouble and credit shortage had their adverse effects on the industrial development of the State. The increase in the bank rate from 6% to 7% in May 1973 and the credit squeeze imposed on the banking sector in stages affected industrial growth, especially in the small scale sector with the result that the upsurge in industrial production that was evident in 1972-73 was not sustained in 1973-74.

5.3 The Kerala State Industrial Development Corporation, Kerala Financial Corporation and the Kerala State Small Industries Corporation continued to be the premier agencies in the promotion of industries in the State. The Kerala State Industrial Development Corporation holds ten letters of intent for establishing new industrial units. As a result of the prompt steps taken during the last two years, some of these projects are now in the final stages of commissioning. These projects are likely to be commissioned in 1974-75. The Corporation has also provided promotional assistance to the private sector for implementing certain projects for which they hold letters of intent/licence. In addition to the above, the Corporation has on its anvil several new projects for which arrangements are being made to secure technical collaboration. The Kerala State Drugs and Pharmaceuticals, Steel Complex Ltd., Eddy Current Controls and Excel Glasses Ltd., were some of the major projects that started production in 1973-74 as a result of the initiative of the Kerala State Industrial Development Corporation. The Kerala Financial Corporation concentrated its activity mainly on providing loan assistance to small scale industries. The Kerala Small Industries Corporation continued to be the main supplier of essential raw materials to small scale units in the State.

5.4 Through the establishment of development plots, concessions in respect of sales tax, supply of equipment and machinery on

hire purchase and concessional rate of interest on loans from Kerala Financial Corporation the State Government provided incentives to the small scale sector in 1973-74. The Government also provided capital subsidy to industries set up in the most back ward districts of Alleppey, Malappuram and Cannanore. In 1973-74 Rs. 8.50 lakhs Rs. 0.94 lakh, and Rs. 3.60 lakhs were sanctioned by way of subsidy to units assisted by Kerala Financial Corporation in the districts of Alleppey, Cannanore and Malappuram respectively.

5.5 Though the State Government is making earnest attempts to solve the difficulties facing traditional industries like cashew, handloom and coir, they continue to be intractable. The cashew industry is hard hit by the non-availability of raw cashew nuts while the handloom industry is facing a crisis due to the sudden fall in the price of yarn and the huge accumulated stocks of cloth produced out of yarn purchased at higher prices. The coir industry presents a dilemma. Though enough raw material in the form of raw husk is available in the State, coir workers face gross under-employment. The State is at present going ahead with a comprehensive plan of development for coir industry.

Working Factories:

5.6 The total number of working factories in the State increased from 3024 in 1971 to 3487 at the end of 1972, the percentage of increase being fifteen. A district-wise distribution of the factories at the end of 1971 and 1972 is given in Table 5.1. An increase in the number of factories is discernible in all the districts except Kottayam. The decrease in the number of factories in Kottayam district is due to the bifurcation of the district and the consequent transfer of a number of units to the newly formed Idikki district.

TABLE 5.1

Sl. No.	District	No. of working factories at the end of	
		1971	1972
1.	Trivandrum	155	176
2.	Quilon	447	465
3.	Alleppey	261	317
4.	Kottayam	290	226
5.	Idikki	..	114
6.	Ernakulam	435	526
7.	Trichur	532	553
8.	Palghat	269	301
9.	Malappuram	..	63
10.	Kozhikode	363	428
11.	Cannanore	272	318
Total		3024	3487

5.7 An industry-wise distribution of the working factories and the average daily employment in these factories as on 31-12-1972 is given in Appendix 5.1. The total number of factory workers increased from 2.07 lakhs to 2.26 lakhs during the year 1972, the percentage increase being nine. Cashew and cotton textile industry accounted for a major share in the increase in the number of factory workers.

Government Owned Companies:

(i) The Kerala State Drugs and Pharmaceutirals:

5.8 The State Government, with the intention of providing standard items of drugs in adequate quantities, constituted a committee to prepare a viability report for a drug formulation plant. On the basis of the recommendations of the committee (1970) the Kerala State Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited was incorporated in December 1971, with an authorised capital of Rs. 1 crore and a paid up capital of Rs. 11 lakhs. The factory began production in September 1974. The plant incorporates the latest technology in the pharmaceutical formulation and processing and the entire machinery has been procured from indigenous sources. The company envisages the manufacture of 33 items of common and essential drugs required for the Government hospitals of the State. At present the company has an installed capacity to produce 1645 lakh tablets, 40,000 kgms. of granules, 80 lakhs capsules, 4.5 lakh transfusion bottles, 54.75 lakh injection ampoules and 45,000 litres liquids. Originally it was contemplated to start production by July 1974. But owing to certain unforeseen difficulties the original programme was slightly upset and production commenced only from September 1974. The company is now providing regular supplies to the Department of Health Services.

(ii) Trivandrum Spinning Mills:

5.9 The Trivandrum Spinning Mills having an installed capacity of 25200 spindles, produced 6.59 lakh kgms. of yarn valued at Rs. 122.08 lakhs in 1973-74, as against 4.59 lakh kgms. of yarn valued at Rs. 70.05 lakhs in 1972-73. The total sale proceeds also registered an increase during this period. (Rs. 69.69 lakhs in 1972-73 and Rs. 129.79 lakhs in 1973-74). Owing to expanded activities of the unit the net loss during the period came down from Rs. 13.91 lakhs to Rs. 0.83 lakh. The mill is now managed by the Kerala Textile Corporation. Under the new management, there has been substantial improvement both in production and sales.

(iii) *Kerala Premo Pipe Factory:*

5.10 The Kerala Premo Pipe Factory has a paid up capital of Rs. 17.50 lakhs and employs 304 persons. The factory manufactured 6811 premo pipes (400 m.m), 3569 R. C. C. pipes and 2028 R. C. C. collars valued at Rs. 69.70 lakhs during 1973-74. The sale proceeds of the company has decreased from Rs. 55 lakhs in 1972-73 to Rs. 45.6 lakhs in 1973-74. The unit however succeeded in making a net profit of Rs. 3.53 lakhs in 1973-74 against a net loss of Rs. 2.45 lakhs in 1972-73.

(iv) *Kerala Soaps and Oils Limited:*

5.11 The Kerala Soaps and Oils Limited having a paid up capital of Rs. 132.93 lakhs provides employment to 277 persons. It has an installed capacity of 4500 tonnes of vanaspathy and refined oil, 700 tonnes of washing and toilet soaps and 300 tonnes of vitamin A and D products. Production during 1973-74 consisted of 377 tonnes of washing and toilet soaps (54% of the capacity) and 62 tonnes of vitamin A and D products (21% of the capacity). The production of vanaspathi which was suspended from 1-10-1971 could not be resumed. Goods worth Rs. 38.96 lakhs was produced in 1973-74. The total sale proceeds increased to Rs. 39.89 lakhs in 1973-74 (Rs. 30.50 lakhs in 1972-73). The company has been in the red during the past several years. The net loss in 1973-74 was Rs. 11.73 lakhs.

(v) *Kerala Minerals and Metals Limited:*

5.12 The Kerala Minerals and Metals Limited produced 15005 tonnes of ilmenite, 1526 tonnes of rutile, 242 tonnes of zircon. 54 tonnes of monazite, 160 tonnes of leucoxene and 337 tonnes of sillimanite in 1973-74. It has an installed capacity to produce 20084 tonnes of various minerals. The total production in 1973-74 was, however, 17327 tonnes (86.6% of the installed capacity). The total value of products in 1973-74 increased to Rs. 35.55 lakhs (Rs. 25.30 lakhs in 1972-73). The net profit earned by the company in 1973-74 was Rs. 3.82 lakhs as against Rs. 1.07 lakhs in 1972-73.

(vi) *Travancore Plywood Industries Limited:*

5.13 The Travancore Plywood Industries has a paid up capital of Rs. 48.58 lakhs. The unit employs 451 workers. It has an installed capacity to produce 22.8 lakh sq.m. (4.m.m. basis) of plywood and other articles. The actual production in 1973-74 was only 11.91 lakh sq.m. (4 m. m. basis) valued at Rs. 79.61 lakhs: The production of the company increased from 40 percent of the installed capacity to 52 percent during the year 1973-74. This

improvement in production had its impact on the financial side as well. In 1973-74 the unit made a net profit of Rs 3.22 lakhs as against a net loss of Rs 10.08 lakhs in 1972-73.

(vii) *Kerala State Industrial Enterprises Limited:*

5.14 The Kerala State Industrial Enterprises Limited was registered as a holding company on 25th January 1973 for the management and control of the following six subsidiary companies fully owned by the Government:—

- (1) Trivandrum Rubber Works Ltd.
- (2) Kerala Ceramics Limited.
- (3) Travancore Plywood Industries Limited.,
- (4) Kerala Electrical and Allied Engineering Company Limited.,
- (5) Kerala Soaps and Oils Limited.,
- (6) Kerala Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited.

5.15 The concept of the holding company was evolved as an effective agency to develop and control the management of a group of companies having more or less identical interests and problems. The Kerala State Industrial Enterprises was organised mainly to tackle the problem of management in the subsidiary companies which were working under distress conditions. It has looked into the organisational structure of the subsidiary companies and has brought about changes in the functional management in relation to production and in the financial, marketing and personnel administration. The holding company has also arranged for the proper flow of funds from Government and other financial institutions to suit the actual needs of the subsidiary companies and thereby averted the drawbacks of funds channalised through provisions made in the annual budgets of the State. It has lent support to the subsidiaries in the speedy implementaion of capital projects and has also established a liaison agency in Delhi for the procurement of licences and allotment of raw materials. In addition to the plans of expansion/diversification programmes already taken up, feasibility studies have been conducted on other new projects. The total investment for these programmes which will spread over the years 1974-76 is expected to be of the order of Rs 7.5 crores. These will also enable an increase in turn over by Rs 14.8 crores per annum. The additional employment potential is of the order of 800. The holding company has thus within the limited period of its working made a notable impact on the working of its subsidiary companies. The constituent companies have revealed improvements in respect of business turnover and profitability.

5.16 The holding company has at present an authorised capital of Rs. 100 lakhs. A share capital subscription of Rs. 5 lakhs has been made by the Government of Kerala. The company also raised a debenture loan of Rs. 55 lakhs in December 1973. The income of the company during 1973-74 was Rs. 4.30 lakhs, mainly derived from management fees and interest on loans advanced to subsidiaries. After setting off the administrative expenses, debenture issue expenses, interest, depreciation, taxation etc., the company made a nominal profit during the year.

Government Majority Concerns:

(i) *Travancore Cochin Chemicals Limited:*

5.17 During the year 1973-74 the authorised capital of the company increased from Rs. 500 lakhs to Rs. 600 lakhs. The paid up capital however remained stationary at the same figure of Rs. 377.25 lakhs as in 1972-73. In 1973-74 the company manufactured 23336 tonnes of caustic soda, 1127 tonnes of hydrosulphite of soda 680 tonnes of sodium sulphide and 20536 tonnes of chlorine valued at Rs. 466.92 lakhs. The total sale proceeds of the company in 1973-74 was Rs. 453.09 lakhs. The working of the company during 1973-74 resulted in a net loss of Rs. 10.60 lakhs as against the net loss of Rs. 26.02 lakhs in the previous year. The inherent limitations in the chlorine handling capacity, major breakdowns in the hydrogen handling section, non availability of coal, the old age of mercury cells, unfavourable supply position of lime and short supply of liquid sulphur dioxide adversely affected the production schedule of the company. The installed capacity and the production of certain selected items in the last three years are given below:

TABLE 5.2

<i>Goods manufactured</i>		<i>Installed capacity</i>	<i>Production during</i>		
			1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
Caustic soda	(tonnes)	33000	25029	23509	23336
Sodium Hydrosulphite	do.	3000	1261	871	1127
Sodium Sulphide	do.	1000	478	675	680

(ii) *Travancore Titanium Products Limited:*

5.18 The Travancore Titanium Products Limited having a paid up capital of Rs. 93.24 lakhs and employing 722 persons manufactured 4369 tonnes of titanium dioxide pigments in 1973 and earned

a net profit of Rs. 33.25 lakhs. The total production, sales turnover and net profit in 1973 were comparatively lower than that in 1972. The company attributes various reasons like unavoidable dislocations necessiated by the expansion project, local disturbances, rising costs, higher interest charges and maintenance needs of the old plant, for the lower production and consequent reduction in the level of profits. The comparative figures relating to production, sales and profit for the last four years are given below:

TABLE 5.3

<i>Item</i>	1970	1971	1972	1973
Production (in tonnes)	4709	5456	5886	4369
Sales turnover (Rs. in lakhs)	224.73	270.52	305.93	237.47
Net profit (Rs. in lakhs)	24.72	32.86	42.08	33.25

5.19 The expansion project which will raise production capacity from 6000 tonnes to 24000 tonnes per year has been completed and the plant is expected to reach the rated levels of production shortly.

(iii) *The Chalakudy Potteries Limited:*

5.20 In 1973-74 the Chalakudy Potteries concentrated mainly on the production of special refractories required by railways, ingot pouring sets required by the steel factories and capola bricks for foundries and engineering units. Though the company has an installed capacity of 5000 tonnes of refractories per year, it could produce only 1690 tonnes of refractories and 230 tonnes of building bricks valued at Rs. 6.80 lakhs in 1973-74. A scheme to overcome this low utilisation of capacity by machanising the manufacturing process and installing oil firing equipments and drier is nearing completion. The company registered a net loss of Rs. 1.38 lakhs during 1973-74 as against Rs. 1.34 lakhs in 1972-73. The Government invested an amount of Rs. 2.5 lakhs towards the share capital of the company and gave Rs. 2.5 lakhs as long term loan during 1973-74.

(iv) *Forest Industries (Travancore) Limited:*

5.21 The working of the Forest Industries (Travancore) Limited during 1973-74 resulted in a net profit of Rs. 4.88 lakhs as against a net loss of Rs. 0.75 lakhs in 1972-73. The total sale proceeds of the company in 1973-74 was Rs. 39.74 lakhs. (Rs. 23.30 lakhs in

1972-73). The Government provided an area of 130 hectares of forest land to the company for extraction of timber. It was able to work down the available timber within a short time. Thereafter about 200 hectares of forest land from the areas earmarked for rubber plantations in Malayattoor area were handed over to the company. But owing to the delay in the finalisation of timber royalty formula, the agreement could not be executed and as a result extraction was not done during 1973-74. The company's timber workshop has an installed capacity of 7.26 lakh man hours. In 1973-74 only 3.32 lakh man hours (about 45 per cent of the capacity) were utilised for the production of wooden furniture, doors and windows. The products of the company during the year was valued at Rs. 9.22 lakhs.

(v) *Traco Cable Company Limited:*

5.22 The Traco Cable Company having a paid up capital of Rs. 114.92 lakhs and employing 188 persons, incurred a net loss of Rs. 4.20 lakhs in 1973-74 as against Rs. 1.83 lakhs in the previous year. The company attributes this loss to the increase in labour and raw material costs. The company however could not raise the prices of its finished products especially because the supplies were mainly made to Government Department. Figures relating to the licenced capacity, installed capacity and actual production of the company for the last two years are given below:

TABLE 5.4

<i>Goods manufactured</i>	<i>Licenced capacity</i>	<i>Installed capacity</i>	<i>Production in</i>	
			1972-73	1973-74
AAC and ACSR	1500 M.T.	1500 M.T.	258.348 tonnes	576.382 tonnes
PVC covered conductors and bare copper conductors	32.918364 million core meters	10.972788 million core meters	1788599 core metres	3972237 core metres
Paper insulated telecommu- nication cables	1000 LKM.	1000 LKM.	Commercial production started only in May 1974.	

5.23 Production figures for 1973-74 reveal that the unit has made substantial strides in production compared to 1972-73. Even then it has utilised only a part of its installed capacity. Commercial production of paper insulated telecommunication cables were started in May 1974 and after overcoming initial difficulties and set-backs production has been stabilised from October 1974.

(vi) United Electrical Industries Limited:

5.24 The working of the United Electrical Industries Limited in 1973 resulted in a net profit of Rs. 0.80 lakh. The company having a paid up capital of Rs. 36.90 lakhs employs 487 persons. The sale proceeds of the unit in 1973 was Rs. 110.73 lakhs. The important products manufactured by the unit are KWH metres, motor control gears, L. T. switch gear, magneto generators and electronic items. The installed capacity, production and value of goods produced in 1973 are given below:

TABLE 5.5

<i>Goods manufactured</i>	<i>Installed capacity</i>	<i>Production in 1973 (Nos.)</i>	<i>Value of goods produced (Rs. lakhs)</i>
KWH Meters	200,000	114268	65.99
Motor control gears	11,800	5419	40.39
L. T. Switch gear	600	61	1.85
Magneto generator	not fixed	329	0.19
Electronic items	do.	603	0.89

(vii) Transformers and Electricals, Kerala Limited:

5.25 The Transformers and Electricals Limited has a paid up capital of Rs. 215.82 lakhs. It provides employment to 706 persons. The unit had a net profit of Rs. 59.39 lakhs in 1973-74. In that year the company manufactured 1038 power transformers and 580 current transformers valued at Rs. 325 lakhs. The sale proceeds of the company in 1973-74 amounted to Rs. 387 lakhs. The company is yet to commence production of circuit breakers.

Central Sector Projects:**(i) Fertilizers and Chemicals, Travancore Ltd.:**

5.26 This unit which has a paid up capital of Rs. 60.67 crores employs 6726 persons. The company incurred a net loss of Rs. 193 lakhs in 1973-74. The total turnover of the company which was Rs. 22.82 crores in 1972-73 increased to Rs. 29.28 crores in 1973-74. Production figures relating to various fertilizers manufactured by the unit during the last three years are given below:

TABLE 5.6

Sl. No.	Item	Production (tonnes)		
		1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
1.	Ammonium Sulphate	130127	95946	104358
2.	Ammonium Phosphate (16:20)	59755	51220	65416
3.	Ammonium Phosphate (20:20)	..	3284	19596
4.	Super Phosphate	16276	20260	35746
5.	Ammonium Chloride	9818	8269	9384
6.	Sulphur Dioxide	1952	1532	1392
7.	Oleum	1859	1285	2182

5.27 Though there has been definite improvement in production during 1973-74 as compared to the previous two years, it was far below the installed capacity. The installed capacity, production during the last two years and percentage of production to installed capacity for certain selected items are given below:

TABLE 5.7

Sl. No.	Item	Installed capacity (tonnes)	Percentage of production to installed capacity in	
			1972-73	1973-74
1.	Ammonium Sulphate	198000	48.46	52.71
2.	Ammonium Phosphate (16:20)	132000	38.80	49.56
3.	Ammonium Phosphate (20:20)	49500	6.63	39.59
4.	Ammonium Chloride	24750	33.41	37.92
5.	Super Phosphate	49500	40.93	72.21
6.	Sulphur Dioxide	8250	18.57	16.87
7.	Oleum	6600	19.47	33.06

5.28 In view of the growing shortage of fertilizers, it is imperative that the present installed capacity be utilised in full.

(ii) *Hindustan Latex Limited:*

5.29 The working of the Hindustan Latex Limited during 1973-74 resulted in a net loss of Rs. 10.55 lakhs as against a profit of Rs 15.60 lakhs during the previous year. This company having a paid up capital of Rs 70 lakhs and employing 565 persons obtained

Rs. 86.47 lakhs through the sale of its finished products. The installed capacity of the factory is 144 million pieces of nirodh per year. The production during 1973-74 was only 6.09 lakh gross valued at **Rs. 90.68 lakhs**, which was much lower than the previous year's production of 7.09 lakh gross valued at **Rs. 110 lakhs**.

(iii) Modern Bakeries (Cochin Unit):

5.30 The Cochin Unit of the Modern Bakeries (India) Limited which employs 125 persons earned a net profit of **Rs. 9.52 lakhs** in 1973-74, while in the previous year the net profit was only **Rs. 6.81 lakhs**. The unit has an installed annual production capacity of 124 lakhs of standard loaves of bread weighing 400 grams each. Production during 1973-74 consisted of 118.43 lakhs of standard loaves of 400 grams each valued at **Rs. 91.39 lakhs**.

(iv) Indian Rare Earths Ltd:

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. 43.9 lakhs** during 1973-74. These two Divisions together employ 1769 persons. Its total sale proceeds exceeded **Rs. 478.8 lakhs** in 1973-74. The Rare Earths Division at Alwaye produced 4157 tonnes of Rare Earth Chloride and 5111 tonnes of trisodium phosphate valued at **Rs. 172 lakhs**. The Minerals Division at Quilon produced various minerals like ilmenite, rutile, zircon, sillimanite, monazite, zircon capacitor products etc., valued at **Rs. 286 lakhs**.

Hindustan Machine Tools Limited (Kalamassery Unit):

5.32 The Kalamassery Unit of the Hindustan Machine Tools Limited employs 2375 persons. The net loss incurred by the unit increased from **Rs. 86.32 lakhs** in 1972-73 to **Rs. 212.69 lakhs** in 1973-74. The company manufactured 402 numbers of machine tools valued at **Rs. 300 lakhs** and 29 numbers of printing machines valued at **Rs. 52.55 lakhs** during the year 1973-74.

(v) Cochin Refineries Ltd.:

5.33 The working of the Cochin Refineries during the year ended 31st August 1973 was seriously affected by international factors. The crisis that has developed as a result of the phenomenal increase in crude oil prices and higher freight rates for the transportation of crude, had its repercussions on the profitability of the company. The company therefore could earn a profit of only **Rs. 1.52 lakhs** for the year ended August 1973 as against a profit of **Rs. 51.78 lakhs** in the corresponding previous year. During this period crude oil processed also decreased from **22.75 lakh tonnes** to **20.16 lakh tonnes**.

Handloom Industry:

5.34 Handloom industry which provides employment to nearly one and a half lakhs of people is one of the major traditional industries in the State. A survey conducted in May 1973 revealed that there were 75057 handlooms in the State (20637 looms in the co-operative sector and 54420 looms in the private sector). To cater to the needs of the handloom in the cooperative sector there are 432 primary handloom weavers' co-operatives and an Apex Society. The Kerala Handloom Finance Corporation, with its headquarters at Cannanore, looks after the requirements of the weavers in the private sector.

5.35 Consequent on the introduction of control by the Government of India in March 1973 over production, distribution and price of yarn, the State Government conducted an enumeration of the existing handlooms in the State, countwise, and issued identity cards to ensure equiable distribution of yarn to weavers. The Kerala State Handloom Weaver's Society and the Kerala Handloom Finance Corporation were appointed as State nominees for lifting and distribution of yarn to weavers in the co-operative sector and private sector respectively. When the control on yarn was subsequently lifted, the price of all counts of yarn went up considerably and this put the weavers to great hardship. Power cuts in Tamilnadu also contributed to the acute shortage of yarn. The production of yarn in general declined considerably. Taking into account all these aspects and after holding discussions with the representatives of mills in the State, the State Government evolved a scheme according to which fifty percent of the average production of yarn from mills in the State was agreed to be supplied to the State nominees at a price fixed by a Committee appointed for the purpose. This scheme went into operation in May 1974 and continued for three months only.

5.36 Chemicals needed for the handloom industry are being supplied through the Handloom Apex Co-operative Society and the Kerala Handloom Finance Corporation. But these institutions are not getting the required quantity of dyes and chemicals from the manufacturers at reasonable prices and at the periods when the demand is high. The weavers therefore have to depend on private dealers who charge higher prices. The Government is engaged in assessing the industry's actual requirements of dyes and chemicals and supplying the same through the State nominees at reasonable prices.

5.37 At present the handloom industry is facing a serious crisis owing to the sudden fall in the price of yarn and the large stock

of cloth produced out of the yarn purchased at higher prices. All the producers including the co-operative societies will have to sustain huge losses on this account.

5.38 A special variety of cloth called crepe cloth turned out to be a major export earner among the handloom fabrics. Most weavers of Kerala, especially those in the northern region, took full advantage of this situation and concentrated mainly on production of crepe cloth. But now the demand for crepe cloth in foreign market is dwindling because of the unethical practices adopted by the exporters who despatch substandard goods against export orders.

5.38 A special variety of cloth called crepe cloth turned out to be of handloom cloth by co-operative societies. The amount of rebate was reimbursed by the Government. From 1-4-1974 the rebate scheme was modified to the extent that a rebate of 10 percent is allowed for 45 days in an year instead of 5 percent throughout the year and special rebates off and on.

Cashew Industry:

5.40 The cashew industry, one of the most labour absorbing industries in the State, employs about 1.25 lakh workers. More than 90% of the workers are women. There are 258 cashew factories in the State. Constant labour troubles have been the bane of the industry till recently. But the formation of the Cashew Corporation of India and the Kerala Cashew Development Corporation and the passing of the various labour ameliorative measures have rendered labour discontent a less serious problem. The threat of non-availability of raw cashewnuts for the factory units in the State is a long standing one. But the recent fall in the imports of raw nuts from African countries has shaken the very foundation of the industry. The need for augmenting the indigenous production of cashewnuts, in order to make the factories of Kerala self sufficient, was known to all responsible quarters. But the action taken so far in this regard has been meagre. Today owing to the serious problem of non-availability of raw nuts, factories have to be closed till fresh stocks of raw nuts become available. In recent years the African countries are showing greater reluctance to export rawnuts to India.

5.41 The Kerala Cashew Development Corporation continued to operate the 25 cashew factories owned by it in 1973-74. Towards the close of the year, steps were initiated to take over nine more cashew factories. When this take-over is complete the Corporation will be operating 34 cashew factories having about 32,000 workers. Against a total of 34,591 tonnes of African rawnuts

and 4807 tonnes of local rawnuts roasted during 1972-73, the Corporation processed only 26,985 tonnes of African rawnuts and 6,338 tonnes of local rawnuts during 1973-74. Thus the total quantity of nuts roasted in 1973-74 was only 33,324 tonnes which was much lower than the previous year's total of 39,398 tonnes. Late and unsteady arrival of African rawnuts coupled with their inadequacy affected the working of the factories under the Corporation. The Corporation was therefore compelled to close down its factories for some time during the year. This in turn affected the export of cashew kernels. While the Corporation exported 4,30,118 cases of kernels in 1972-73, the export during the year 1973-74 was only 3,57,240 cases. But the unit price of cashew kernels all over the world was higher in 1973-74. Taking advantage of this situation, the Corporation sold its products at the prevailing high prices. Therefore even though the export of kernels in terms of quantity was much lower in 1973-74 compared to the previous year, the total value of exports was higher. In 1972-73 cashew exports by the Corporation fetched Rs. 1028.49 lakhs, but in 1973-74 the Corporation exported kernels valued at Rs. 1065.08 lakhs. This enabled the Corporation to make a net profit of Rs. 11.52 lakhs in 1973-74 as against Rs. 7.16 lakhs in 1972-73.

Coir:

5.42 This vital export—oriented industry is in the throes of an unprecedented crisis. This crisis has taken the form of acute scarcity in the availability of raw materials such as coir husk and fibre, which are needed for the manufacture of coir yarn and coir products. Coir industry earns about Rs. 15 crores by way of foreign exchange annually. The shortage of coir fibre and yarn has in turn affected exports and led to the non-fulfilment of export contracts. The immediate causes for the difficult situation facing the industry are to be traced to the promulgation of the husk control order under which the Government fixed prices for green and retted husks, the restriction imposed on the free movement of fibre from one district to another within the State as well as to other States and the ban on machanised beating of husks. The prime object of these measures was to make available raw and retted husks to the spinning sector, while ensuring notified fair wages to the workers, so that they can supply coir fibre and yarn at prices at which the manufacturers could successfully market their products abroad. Besides the Government in order to stabilise the price of husk and ensure its availability banned defibering of husk with machinery. However the objectives aimed at by these measures have been defeated by actual results. The availability of husk for retting has become scareer and scareer. The overall

stock of retted husks available for spinning has dwindled to about 35% of the stock position that obtained last year. This fall in production has prevented suppliers from executing large pending orders. A large section of the entrepreneurs engaged in the industry attribute this situation to the unrealistic price fixed by the Government for green husks and the ban imposed on mechanised husk beating machines. As many of the retters found the price pattern of raw and retted husks unremunerative for them to continue in the husk retting business, they disappeared from the scene. The Co-operatives and the State Coir Development Corporation were the main agencies who were left in the field but they were not fully equipped to shoulder this huge responsibility of feeding the industry with raw materials.

5.43 As at the end of 1973-74 a total of 345 societies comprising 301 primary coir yarn societies, 9 thondu societies, 4 central coir marketing societies, 20 mats and matting societies and 11 other societies were existing in the State. Out of the above, only 257 societies were actually functioning while 88 were dormant. The co-operative societies together account for only five percent of the export business and twenty percent of production. While the coir societies in the spinning sector serve a total of 68,940 members, those in the manufacturing sector serve only 1716.

5.44 A survey of the coir co-operatives was conducted early in 1973-74 to estimate the performance of the societies and to chalk out a programme of revitalisation. In the light of this survey, 219 primary societies in the spinning sector, 4 marketing societies, and 13 manufacturing societies were selected for reorganisation. The scheme of reorganisation aims at conversion of the primary societies into production cum sale societies. The primary societies have so far been functioning as service organisation engaged in the supply of raw materials to the members and sale of their products on an agency basis. The reorganised societies will undertake production on their own after paying wages to the members. This will ensure steady and reasonable wages to the members. The marketing societies will be reorganised to provide necessary business support to the primary societies. As against the earlier practice of the marketing societies acting as agents of the primary societies on commission basis, the marketing societies will be strengthened so that it can purchase yarn outright at a pre-determined rate. The manufacturing societies will be strengthened to develop their production to the level of their installed capacity. The programme envisages the gradual switching over of the societies to institutional finance either by providing working capital till such societies are able to avail credit from banks, or by giving interest subsidy to those societies that avail themselves of institutional finance. A project report on the above

lines was submitted to the Government of India in 1973-74 for approval and financial aid. During the year, Rs. 100 lakhs was provided by the Government of India towards the scheme. This has been taken up over and above the plan programme.

Kerala State Small Industries Corporation.

5.45 Administration of industrial estates, execution of civil construction works on behalf of the Government, running of production cum service units, supply of machinery on hire purchase basis and procurement of raw materials and their distribution to small scale units formed the major activities of the Kerala State Small Industries Corporation in 1973-74 as well. Industrial estates in the State are owned by the State Government but are managed by the Corporation on an agency basis. In 1973-74 the Corporation received an amount of about Rs. 0.7 lakhs from the Government as its managerial remuneration. The construction division of the Corporation executed civil works to the value of Rs. 20 lakhs and earned an amount of Rs. 2.39 lakhs towards centage charges.

5.46 Of the nine production cum service units run by the Corporation, the ceramic service centre, Mangattuparambu, is owned by the Government but managed by the Corporation on an agency basis. In 1973-74 the Corporation received from the Government about Rs. 0.14 lakh towards its managerial remuneration for running this unit. The profit and loss position of the remaining eight production cum service units in 1972-73 and 1973-74 is furnished below:

TABLE 5.8

Sl. No.	Name of Unit	Working results for the year	
		1972-73	1973-74
1.	Tile Factory, Amaravila	(—) 0.35	(—) 1.04
2.	Government Instrument Workshop, Pappanamcode	(—) 0.87	(—) 0.45
3.	Die Casting Unit, Pappanamcode	(—) 0.53	(+) 3.50
4.	Kerala Water Proof Products Pappanamcode	(—) 0.13	(—) 0.12
5.	Straw Board Factory, Parumala	(—) 1.08	(—) 1.89
6.	Service Workshop, Ollur	(—) 0.50	(+) 0.13
7.	Wood Workshop, Kollakadavu	(—) 0.28	(+) 0.45
8.	Wood Workshop, Calicut	(—) 0.06	(+) 0.66

While all the eight units were in the red in 1972-73, the die casting unit, Pappanamcode, service workshop, Ollur, and the wood workshops of Kollakadavu and Calicut earned nominal profits in 1973-74. The remaining four units continued to incur losses.

5.47 Under the hire purchase scheme, machinery worth about Rs 3.75 lakhs were supplied to eleven parties in 1973-74, raising the number of parties benefited by this scheme so far to 257. The profit earned by the Corporation under the hire purchase scheme in 1973-74 was Rs. 3.67 lakhs.

5.48 The procurement and distribution of raw materials to small scale industrial units was the most profitable activity of the Corporation in 1973-74. While raw materials worth Rs. 210.28 lakhs were purchased, the value of materials distributed to small scale industrial units amounted to Rs. 221.23 lakhs. The profit earned by the Corporation through the distribution of raw materials was Rs. 16.38 lakhs.

5.49 The total turnover of the Corporation in 1973-74 was Rs. 254.87 lakhs, as against Rs. 85 lakhs in the previous year. The net profit earned by the Corporation in 1973-74 as a result of its different activities was Rs. 11.59 lakhs.

Kerala Financial Corporation:

5.50 The number of loan applications received from industrial units by the Kerala Financial Corporation in 1973-74 was slightly less than that of the previous year. The amount involved however was higher by over a crore of rupees. Altogether 386 applications for an aggregate amount of Rs. 960.36 lakhs were received in 1973-74 as against 416 applications for Rs. 843.54 lakhs in 1972-73. Though the amount actually disbursed during 1973-74 was lesser than that in 1972-73, the number of units assisted was higher (204 in 1972-73 and 209 in 1973-74). The amount sanctioned in 1973-74 was Rs. 385.92 lakhs and the amount actually disbursed Rs. 209.05 lakhs, while the corresponding figures for the previous year were Rs. 542.95 lakhs and Rs. 283.85 lakhs.

5.51 Table 5.9 gives a comparative statement of the transactions of the Corporation during the three years ending 1971-74.

TABLE 5.9

(Rupees in lakhs)

	1971-72		1972-73		1973-74	
	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
Applications received	424	726.12	416	843.54	386	960.39
Applications sanctioned	241	406.00	317	542.95	248	385.92
Amount disbursed	129	172.13	204	283.85	209	209.05

5.52 In 1973-74 there was a marginal decline in the assistance rendered by the Corporation to small scale industries. In 1972-73 out of the 416 applications received 401 were from small scale units. In 1973-74 380 out of a total number of 386 applications were from small scale units. But only 209 units were benefited by the total amount of Rs. 209.05 lakhs disbursed during the year. The actual amount which went to small scale units in 1973-74 was only Rs. 179.21 lakhs (as against Rs. 228.33 lakhs in 1972-73. A comparative statement showing the loan assistance provided by the Corporation to small scale industrial units during the last three years is given in Table 5.10.

TABLE 5.10

	1971-72		1972-73		1973-74	
	<i>No.</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Amount</i>
Applications received	413	662.47	401	765.84	380	936.11
Applications sanctioned	223	313.88	303	469.45	244	374.99
Amount disbursed	116	119.94	195	228.33	200	179.21

5.53 The capital subsidy of 10% for industries set up in the most backward districts of Alleppey, Malappuram and Cannanore since 1-10-1970 was raised to 15% from 1-3-1973. In 1973-74, Rs. 8.50 lakhs, Rs. 0.95 lakhs and Rs. 3.60 lakhs were sanctioned by way of subsidy to units assisted by the Corporation in the districts of Alleppey, Cannanore and Malappuram respectively. The Corporation also decided to organise a development wing to promote the establishment of more industrial units in these districts.

5.54 The International Development Association (I.D.A.) had made available to the Government of India, credit in different types of currencies for industrial ventures. This line of credit was made available to the Kerala Industrial Corporation through the Industrial Development Bank of India. Though the Corporation is giving wide publicity about the availability of I.D.A. credit the response from the industrialists is very poor. The Corporation received only two applications for foreign exchange credit, one for Rs. 5 lakhs from a unit engaged in the manufacture of textile equipments and the other for Rs. 22 lakhs from a unit engaged in the manufacture of veneers. The first application has been sanctioned to the extent of Rs. 4.50 lakhs (Rs. 3.09 lakhs foreign exchange and Rs. 1.41 lakh rupees component).

5.55 The subscribed and paid up capital of the Corporation stood at Rs. 100 lakhs in 1973-74. The disbursements in 1973-74 were largely made possible by raising funds through the issue of bonds, other borrowings, refinance from Industrial Development Bank of India and by deposits. The working of the Corporation in 1973-74 resulted in a profit of Rs. 18.48 lakhs, as against Rs. 13.58 lakhs in 1972-73. The net profit after taxation in 1973-74 was Rs. 9.93 lakhs, the corresponding figure for 1972-73 being Rs. 6.58 lakhs (see Appendix 5.2).

Kerala State Industrial Development Corporation:

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

5.57 So far the Corporation has rendered financial assistance to 40 companies of which 28 have been for the establishment of new industrial undertakings and the remaining 12 for effecting expansion|diversification|modernisation|rehabilitation of existing units. Out of the 28 companies which were given financial assistance, 26 units went into production before 31-3-1974. Of the remaining units, the Kerala State Drugs and Pharmaceuticals has subsequently started production and the Apollo Tyre project has made considerable headway in implementing its scheme for the manufacture of four lakh numbers each of automobile tyres and tubes. In addition financial assistance was also extended to 12 existing units for expansion|diversification|modernisation. While 9 units have already implemented their programmes, the schemes connected with West India Steel Company, Travancore Electro Chemical Industries, and the Kerala Solvent Extractions are under implementation. The Corporation has so far promoted nine companies of which four went into production before the end of March 1973. The fifth unit, i.e., Eddy Current Controls Limited, commenced production in 1973-74. The position with regard to remaining four companies is given below:—

(i) Steel Complex, Feroke:

5.58 The first and second arc furnaces were commissioned and the company commenced production of steel billets by casting molten steel into moulds. The completion of the entire project is pending due to the delay on the part of foreign suppliers of the continuous casting machine.

(ii) *Excel Glasses Limited, Alleppey:*

5.59 The commencement of production was considerably delayed owing to the late delivery of certain items of machinery, shortage of essential materials like cement and difficulty in obtaining soda ash. The company has now started production.

(iii) *Packing Paper Corporation Limited:*

5.60 This project is proposed to be implemented along with the project for the manufacture of writing and printing paper for which the Corporation holds a letter of intent.

(iv) *Kerala State Textile Corporation:*

5.61 The Corporation has under its management five textile mills. All these mills have improved their performance and are working profitably. ..

5.62 The Kerala State Industrial Development Corporation continued to assist large and medium scale industries spread all over Kerala. The total financial assistance sanctioned in 1973-74 amounted to Rs. 188.14 lakhs compared to Rs. 201.25 lakhs in the previous year. A break up of the amount of assistance shows that a sum of Rs. 162 lakhs was sanctioned as loan to 6 units, Rs. 2.75 lakhs as direct participation in share capital of 2 companies and Rs. 23.39 lakhs as guarantee to two companies. No application was received by the Corporation for underwriting capital issues during the year. The amount actually disbursed during the year was only Rs. 116.41 lakhs (Rs. 5.13 lakhs as share participation, Rs. 110.16 lakhs as loans and Rs. 1.12 lakhs a guarantee). This was lower than the previous year's disbursement of Rs. 188.14 lakhs by Rs. 71.73 lakhs (See Appendix 5.5).

5.63 The gross income of the Corporation in 1973-74 was Rs. 52.23 lakhs as against Rs. 40.07 lakhs in 1972-73. After providing for interest, administrative expenses, provision for taxation and other miscellaneous expenses, the net profit for 1973-74 was Rs. 8.86 lakhs while it was only Rs. 6,483 in the previous year. The profit of the Corporation is showing a down trend in recent years. In 1973-74, however, the Corporation was able to arrest this trend.

5.64 The paid up capital of the Corporation at the end of 1973-74 stood at Rs. 464 lakhs as against Rs. 415 lakhs at the beginning of the year. The increase in capital was made possible by allotting shares worth Rs. 49 lakhs to the State Government. In addition the Corporation floated a loan of Rs. 55 lakhs by the issue of fresh series of 12 year bonds. The reserves of the Corporation also increased by Rs. 8.87 lakhs. The total resources of the Corporation increased from Rs. 959.22 lakhs in 1972-73 to Rs. 971.54 lakhs in 1973-74.

(see Appendix 5.6). In 1973-74 no loans were received from the government; instead the Corporation repaid Rs. 95 lakhs to Government and reduced its outstanding loan liability to Rs. 87.17 lakhs.

Kerala State Textile Corporation:

5.65 This Corporation was set up in March 1972 as a subsidiary company of the Kerala State Industrial Development Corporation, with the object of carrying on the business of textile mills or to manage any such business entrusted to it. The five textile mills of the State, viz., Alagappa Textiles, Parvathi Mills, Vijaya Mohini Mills, Kerala Lakshmi Mills and the Trivandrum Spinning Mills, whose management was taken over by the Kerala State Textile Corporation have improved their performance in 1973-74. The Corporation advanced loans totalling Rs. 60.48 lakhs to these mills for meeting their requirements of working capital and the cost of modernisation. The total loans outstanding as on 31st March 1974 was Rs. 100.32 lakhs. The modernisation programme of Alagappa Textiles and Parvathi Mills are being implemented at present. The modernisation programme of Vijaya Mohini Mills has been sanctioned and that of Kerala Lakshmi Mills is awaiting the approval of National Textile Corporation. A modernisation programme for the Trivandrum Spinning Mills has been drawn up and is under consideration. The Government has entrusted the management of the existing Bleaching and Calendering Plant and the Warping and Sizing Plant, Pappanancode, to the Corporation for a period of five years. The management of the Bleaching and Calendering Plant was taken over by the Corporation while the Warping and Sizing Unit has not yet been taken over.

5.66 The issued and paid up capital of the Corporation as at the end of the year 1973-74 was Rs. 25 lakhs. In addition to the loan of Rs. 24 lakhs which was availed of by the Textile Corporation from the Kerala State Industrial Development Corporation in 1972-73, another sum of Rs. 55 lakhs was drawn as loan during 1973-74. The gross income of the Corporation for the year 1973-74 was Rs. 11.70 lakhs as against Rs. 3.94 lakhs in 1972-73. The net profit in 1973-74 after charging interest, administration expenses, taxation etc., was Rs. 3.24 lakhs as against Rs. 0.15 lakh in 1972-73.

Kerala State Electronics Development Corporation:

5.67 At the end of 1974 the Kerala State Electronics Development Corporation, the first of its kind to be set up by any State Government, had made substantial progress. The Corporation was set up in June 1973.

5.68 As a first step it organised a research and development wing with highly qualified specialists to provide a technical backbone for its working. Even within the short period of its functioning this wing had to its credit notable achievements in the development of

several items for commercial production. Among the products special mention could be made of electronic calculators, cash registers, static inverters, voltage stabilisers, electronic information display system and variable speed devices. The design, quality and price of these products compared favourably with other similar products manufactured elsewhere.

5.69 The Kerala State Electronics Development Corporation signed an agreement with the Electronics Corporation of India for technical and marketing support in the manufacture of television receivers. The television factory at the Karakulam Industrial Estate was targeted to produce 3000 television receivers. Orders had been booked for the entire output. However the production target could not be achieved owing to the shortage of television picture tubes.

5.70 The Kerala State Electronics Development Corporation also entered into collaboration with Sprague Electromag of Belgium for the production of electrolytic and monolithic capacitors. This project, estimated to cost Rs. 7 crores, will have a turnover of Rs. 6 to 8 crores, 75 per cent of which will be in foreign exchange. For this project the Kerala Government allotted a 32 acre plot in Mangattuparambu in Cannanore district. The project would be commissioned by mid 1976.

5.71 The Kerala State Electronics Development Corporation obtained industrial licences for producing items like piezo electric crystals, static inverter systems industrial devices and electronic calculators. It has a sanction to produce 5000 electronic calculators. The Corporation has developed 'Keltron' calculators ranging from pocket to printer type. By the end of 1974 the Corporation was ready to launch a number of its products in the market like 16 m.m. cine projectors, dual core loud speakers, digital clock electronic calculators, cash registers etc. Some of these products could not be marketed since the Central Government is yet to clear the application for industrial licence. In 1974 the Kerala Electronic Development Corporation took over the management of the Metropolitan instruments Ltd (Trivandrum). Steps are being taken to make it a viable industrial unit.

Khadi and Village Industries:

5.72 In 1973-74 the Kerala Khadi and Village industries Board continued to extend financial assistance to co-operative societies and other institutions engaged in Khadi and Village Industries. The Board is running a major production centre for Khadi at Payyannur. This institution has 10 sub centres, 2 visiting centres, 8 regional training centres and 2 sales depots. Sale of khadi and village industries products in the State is made through ten Gramodyog Bhavans and three Khadi Bhavans. The Board purchases cotton from Khadi Commission and stocks it in godowns at Trivandrum,

Quilon and Kozhikode before distributing it to the institutions engaged in Khadi industry.

5.73 Khadi industry in Kerala recorded notable progress in 1973-74. The production and sale of Khadi by the units financed by the State Khadi and Village Industries Board were worth Rs. 58.69 lakhs and Rs. 95.42 lakhs respectively. The Khadi production units at Payyannur alone provided employment for 2166 persons and disbursed Rs. 3.18 lakhs as wages during 1973-74. Owing to the financial cut imposed by the Government of India over the funds provided for Khadi Commission, there was considerable reduction in the funds released to the State Board. Hence the State Board was able to disburse only Rs. 6.7 lakhs for the Khadi industry in the State in 1973-74.

5.74 As in the case of Khadi industry, financial assistance given by the Board to village industries also was low in 1973-74. The Board extended financial assistance amounting to Rs. 5.52 lakhs as loan and Rs. 1.70 lakhs as grant for the development of village industries. There was however considerable progress in the production and sale of village industries articles like fibre and screw pine, palmgur, village leather lime, pottery and cottage match. In 1973-74 the value of production in various village industries was Rs. 609.90 lakhs, while their sales receipts totalled Rs. 615.34 lakhs. The village industries as a whole provided full time employment to 52,871 persons and part-time employment to 42,589 persons. The wages paid to the workers increased to Rs. 313.34 lakhs in 1973-74 compared to Rs. 214.06 lakhs in 1972-73. A statement showing the industry wise, production, sale, employment and wages paid in 1973-74 is given Appendix 5.7.

Minerals:

5.75 Among the various minerals available in the State the beach minerals like ilmenite, monazite, zircon and sillimanite are being worked intensively. The quantity of different minerals exploited and sold during the years 1972-73 and 1973-74 in Kerala is given in Table. 5.11

TABLE 5.11
Production and Sale of Mineral Sands
(tonnes)

<i>Minerals</i>	1972-73		1973-74	
	<i>Production</i>	<i>Sale</i>	<i>Production</i>	<i>Sale</i>
Ilmenite	112201	89018	117568	118317
Brown Ilmenite	183	121	160	168
Rutile	5743	3076	7062	5936
Monazite	264	441	199	153
Zircon	6703	6704	7455	7408
Sillimanite	846	494	931	1180

5.76 The production and sale of ilmenite, rutile and zircon increased considerably in 1973-74 compared to the previous year. The Kerala Metals and Minerals Limited and the Indian Rare Earths Limited are the two companies engaged in the exploitation of the mineral sands of Kerala.

5.77 China clay, lime shell, glass sand and white quartz sand and fire clay are the other major minerals exploited in this State. Figures relating to the production and sale of these minerals in 1972-73 and 1973-74 are given in Table. 5.12

TABLE 5.12
Production and Sale of other Minerals
(tonnes)

<i>Minerals</i>	1972-73		1973-74	
	<i>Production</i>	<i>Sale</i>	<i>Production</i>	<i>Sale</i>
Glass Sand	24153	21091	24747	24087
Fire clay	4714	1072	6818	6448
Ball Clay	548	531	592	634
Lime Shell	90588	84318	92569	83961
China Clay (crude)	65540	63842	73345	68902
China Clay (processed))	27841	27507	32825	30424

5.78 Eventhough only the above minerals are commercially exploited at present, preliminary assessment of the mineral resources of the State reveal that the following minerals can also be exploited commercially:—

1. Titanium bearing and associated minerals in Neendakara—Kayamkulam area.
2. Graphite in Thodupuzha, Quilon and Trivandrum districts.
3. Limestone in Walayar.
4. Lime shell of Vembanad and Payyannur areas.
5. Magnetite iron ore in Calicut district.
6. Kaoline and fire clay in Trivandrum, Quilon, Trichur and Cannanore districts.
7. Silica sand in Alleppey district.

5.79. In addition to the above, there are bauxite deposits in Cannanore district and mica in Punalur area of Quilon district.

The State Mining and Geology Department was reorganised and strengthened to undertake exhaustive surveys of mineral resources on the basis of the already available data, for exploration of new areas, and for maintaining up-to-date information about mineral deposits, and interpreting the same for the benefit of agencies interested in commercial exploitation. The Department has taken steps to acquire new drills for carrying out their increasing activities. It is intended to probe the area around Quilon for suitable deposits of sedimentary limestone for mining.

5.80 The Kerala Minerals and Metals Limited, Quilon, has been entrusted with the task of organising an exhaustive survey of the titanium bearing sands and for establishing a titanium complex. Accordingly they have entered into suitable arrangements with a leading Research Laboratory in Australia for carrying out a survey and for preparing a plan of action for the large scale mining of titanium bearing beach sands and for rehabilitating the area so mined. The company has also appointed Metallurgical and Engineering Consultants Limited, Ranchi, to prepare a feasibility report for the titanium complex. The Government have also entrusted the Kerala Minerals and Metals Limited with the task of undertaking mining of graphite in Thodupuzha area. The National Metallurgical Laboratory, at the request of the company, has agreed to undertake studies required for beneficiating graphite ore and to prepare a plan of action for building up an industry which would make various products from graphite.

5.81 With a view to exploiting the lime-stone deposits of Walar, an agreement has been entered into with the Mineral Exploration Corporation of India for an intensive survey of these deposits. This company has started work at the site with two drills and considerable progress has been made, as a result of which the resources may prove to be greater than earlier assessed.

5.82 The deposits of iron ore in Calicut district, though relatively small, are sufficient to achieve an output of hundred thousand tonnes of iron per annum in the form of pig iron or sponge iron. Steps are being taken to obtain bulk samples of the iron ore deposits for testing at the National Metallurgical Research Laboratory and in the light of their studies further steps will be taken for preparing feasibility reports.

5.83 The Geological Survey of India has already mapped out bauxite deposits in Nileswar and Kumbala areas of Cannanore district. These deposits are to be tested for quality and, in the light of the test results, a decision will be taken as to what use could be made of the bauxite.

Power:

5.84 Power generation in Kerala is perhaps the cheapest compared to the other States in India. Being endowed with a number of rivers, generation of hydel power was given due importance during the two decades of planning in the State. The total installed power capacity rose from 28.5 M. W. at the inception of the First Plan to 621.5 M. W. by the end of 1972-73. The most important project under implementation is the Idikki Hydro Electric Project. Though the first stage of this project was expected to be commissioned in 1970 it could not be put through even in 1974.

5.85 The massive Idikki complex is constituted by three dams Idikki, Cheruthoni and Kulamavu. In the Idikki dam about 162 lakh c.ft. of concrete against a total quantity of 165 lakh c.ft. has been placed till the end of March 1974. Other allied items of work were progressing satisfactorily at the end of the year 1973-74. Impounding the reservoir commenced on 14th March 1974. In Cheruthoni dam, about 428 lakh c.ft. out of 600 lakh c.ft. of concrete has been placed till the end of March 1974 and the remaining works were in progress. As for Kulamavu dam, the work lagged behind schedule. Out of a total of 160 lakh c.ft. of concrete required for the dam, only 100 lakh c.ft. of concrete could be placed till the end of March 1974. The remaining portions of the dam and the allied items of work in connection with the project were in progress. It is expected that the first of the three 130 M. W. generating units in the Idikki project would be commissioned by the middle of 1975 and the entire first stage would be completed in 1976.

5.86 In 1973-74, 37 towns/villages were electrified as against 70 in 1972-73. More than 65,000 consumers were benefited as a result of this expansion programme. The total number of consumers in the State rose from 7.11 lakhs at the end of 1972-73 to 7.77 lakhs at the end of 1973-74. (Appendix 5.8 and 5.9). There was an increase in the total quantity of power generated in the State during 1973-74 over the previous year. It was 2351.30 MKWH at the end of 1972-73, but this rose to 2510.50 MKWH by the end of 1973-74. (Appendix 5.10). The per capita consumption of power per annum also increased from 77.41 units in 1972-73 to 79.09 in 1973-74. The total sale of electricity during 1973-74 was 21204.50 lakh KWH and sale receipts were Rs. 2200.87 lakhs. But in 1972-73 the corresponding figures were only 17294.23 lakh KWH and Rs. 1794.77 lakhs. (Appendix 5.11).

5.87 The financial position of the State Electricity Board for the years 1972-73 and 1973-74 is given in Appendix 5.12. During 4/590/MC.

the year 1973-74 the total revenue income from sale of energy amounted to Rs. 23.79 crores as against Rs. 21.88 crores during the previous year. After meeting the operation and maintenance expenses including depreciation, the net surplus available for payment of interest on loans is only Rs. 3.48 crores. As institutional creditors have the priority in the matter of payment of credit under the Electricity (Supply) Act 1948 the amount available for payment on Government loans came to only Rs. 0.63 crores as against the total interest of Rs. 8.48 crores. The uncovered portion of interest of Rs. 7.85 crores has been shown as contingent liability.

5.88 The expenditure on the various projects under execution during 1973-74 is given in Appendix 5.13. Among the five projects under execution the major share of expenditure went to Idikki, but the expenditure on Idikki in 1973-74 was less by Rs. 2.87 crores compared to that in 1972-73.

CHAPTER 6

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

Road Transport:

Kerala has 18,432 kilometres of roads and of this 15,123 kilometres are surfaced roads. The number of registered motor vehicles in the State as on 31-3-1974 was 1,04,465 as against 99,429 as on 31-3-1973. Thus the increase over the year was 5036. (See Appendix 6.1). This increase had also its reflection on the revenue receipts under the Motor Vehicles Taxation Act which went up from Rs. 964.76 lakhs in 1972-73 to Rs. 965.86 lakhs in 1973-74. The cumulative total arrears of tax under various Motor Vehicles Acts during 1973-74 stood at Rs. 21.51 lakhs whereas in 1972-73, the arrears were Rs. 487.74 lakhs. Receipts under non-motor vehicles was Rs. 5.40 lakhs in 1973-74 as against Rs. 4.46 lakhs in the previous year. The number of road accidents that occurred in 1973-74 was 3684. It may be seen that the number of accidents was less when compared to that of 1972-73 which was 4390. As a result of road accidents, 363 persons were killed in 1973-74 as against 551 in 1972-73. Further 2717 persons were injured in 1973-74 when compared to 3643 persons in 1972-73 (See Appendix 6.2).

6.2 The Kerala State Road Transport Corporation had a total capital investment of Rs. 1475.71 lakhs in 1973-74. The Corporation operated 1596 bus schedules at the end of 1973-74 as against 1534 in 1972-73. There has also been a slight increase in the number of routes. At the end of 1973-74, the number of routes was 1678, 23 more than that in 1972-73. The route distance covered in June 1972 was 56,434 kilometers; by 31-3-1973, this went upto 62,043 kilometres. The Corporation operated a gross distance of 121.9 million Kms. and carried 332.5 million passengers as on 31-3-1973. (Appendix 6.3). The average distance travelled by a passenger in 1972-73 was 14.1 Kms. and the average earnings to the Corporation from a passenger was 46.5 paise. During the same period the average earnings per vehicle on road was Rs. 323 per day. In 1973-74 the revenue receipts of the Corporation were Rs. 1875.53 lakhs as against Rs. 1598.28 lakhs in 1972-73. The expenditure figures for these years were Rs. 1881.03 lakhs and Rs. 1666.46 lakhs respectively. While the gross margin during 1973-74 was only (—) Rs. 5.50 lakhs, the net margin was of the order of (—) Rs. 165 lakhs. In 1973-74 the Corporation had on its rolls 17,920 employees including daily wage staff.

Railways:

6.3 The rail length of Kerala is made up of 553 Kms. of broad-gauge lines and 339 Kms. of metre-gauge lines. The State has the lowest railway kilometerage per lakh of population (4 Kms.) while the All India average is 13 Kms. The topography of Kerala is such that there is a limit to which road transport can be developed. For the overall development of the State, the basic transport infrastructure has to be improved considerably. This can be done mainly by developing the railway system.

6.4 The Traffic-cum-Engineering Survey for a rail link between Trichur and Kuttipuram via Guruvayur has been sanctioned and the survey work is in progress. A very important rail link for which the State has been pressing for many years is the Ernakulam-Alleppey-Kayamkulam line. This line when completed will serve about 2.5 million people living in the western side of the Vebanad lake which is a backward area. The accepted principle of the Railways is to construct new lines in backward areas of lengths upto 60 Kms. even if financially not feasible. However this item of work has not yet been sanctioned. The Ernakulam-Alleppey railway line which will only be 55 Kms. long could be taken up under the above policy since it will benefit the most thickly populated backward area in India. Besides, for the suburban type of traffic prevailing in Kerala, steam traction which takes long time for acceleration and deceleration is not suitable. The obvious solution is to electrify the railway system as the State can provide cheap electric power. Thus quicker railway transport can be provided and, in the long run, will enable a substantial switch-over to traffic from roads to the railways.

6.5 Only five districts in the State are benefited by railways to an appreciable extent—Quilon, Palghat, Trichur, Kozhikode and Cannanore. The area north of Cochin is served by broad-gauge lines and the southern region by metregauge lines. This gauge difference has been a hindrance to the smooth through traffic and rail transport of goods. The break of gauge at Ernakulam is now being removed by the conversion of Ernakulam Trivandrum section into broad-gauge. Earth work and bridge works have been nearly completed and the broad-gauge track linking has been started. The conversion work will be completed by early 1976. Regarding other developmental works, the doubling of Alwaye-Ernakulam line has been completed and doubling of Mullurcarai-Wadakkancheri and Irinjalakuda-Pudukkad sections are now in progress. The construction of the new railway line from Trivandrum to Tirunelveli with a branch line from Nagercoil

to Kanyakumari is also in progress. Further most of the Mail and Express trains running in the State have already been dieselised.

Inland Navigation:

6.6 The West Coast Canal system covering a length of 555 Kms. extends from Hosdurg to Trivandrum and is a long and continuous stretch of waterway. It is made of a string of backwaters connected together by navigable rivers and artificial canals. This constitutes the 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 public sector 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. At the end of 1973-74, the Department operated 92 schedules in 48 routes. The total route length operated per day by the Department in 1973-74 was 1260 Kms. The Department owned a fleet of 58 boats having a total seating capacity of 4791. Out of these, 48 boats were in operation and about 75.4 lakhs of passengers were carried by them during 1973-74. The revenue receipts of the Department during 1973-74 were Rs. 40.6 lakhs as against Rs. 33.5 lakhs during the previous year. The total expenditure incurred in 1973-74 by the Department was Rs. 42.6 lakhs, as against Rs. 37.71 lakhs in 1972-73. The activities of the Department resulted in a net loss of Rs. 1.94 lakhs during 1973-74. The loss in 1973-74 was less than that incurred in 1972-73. (Rs. 4.21 lakhs).

Ports & Harbours:

6.7 The coastal and foreign traffic of the State is handled by the major port of Cochin, the intermediate ports of Calicut and Alleppey and nine other minor ports situated in the west coast. In 1973-74, 181 coastal vessels and 672 foreign vessels entered the Cochin Port. The total value of export trade at the Port was Rs. 312.68 crores (coastal Rs. 39.68 crores and foreign Rs. 273.00 crores). The value of import trade amounted to Rs. 148.08 crores (coastal Rs. 5.67 crores, foreign Rs. 142.41 crores). In quantitative terms the Port handled 28.75 lakhs tonnes of import commodities and 8.91 lakh tonnes of export commodities during 1973-74 (See

Appendix 6.4 and 6.5). The income of the Port during 1973-74 was Rs. 415.81 lakhs and expenditure Rs. 556.46 lakhs. The net deficit was Rs. 140.65 lakhs. The Cochin Port undertook a major scheme during 1973-74, viz., the extension of the open berth, the work relating to which was completed in the year. Further the detailed project report on the Super Tanker Oil Terminal at Bolghatty Channel was also prepared and submitted for sanction. Regular container traffic was started at the Port since November 1973. The constructions of a grab dredger, a hopper suction dredger, a second high power tug and four wharf cranes were under various stages of progress at the end of 1973-74.

6.8 During 1973-74, 48 coastal steamers having tonnage of 85,021 tonnes and 54 foreign steamers having tonnage of 190661 tonnes called at the intermediate and minor ports in the State. 975 coastal sailing vessels and 12 foreign sailing vessels also called at these ports during 1973-74 (See Appendix 6.6): A total of 1,84,414 tonnes import cargo and 1,86,983 tonnes of export cargo were handled at these ports during 1973-74 (See Appendix 6.7). The activities at the intermediate and minor ports during 1973-74 fetched a total revenue of Rs. 12.5 lakhs as against Rs. 9.63 lakhs during 1972-73.

CHAPTER 7

EXPORT TRADE

India's exports recorded an increase of about 26 percent in 1973-74 over the previous year's level. There was an increase in exports of 23% in 1972-73 and 5% in 1971-72. The actual exports during 1973-74 were valued at Rs. 2.48 billion as against Rs. 1.97 billion in 1972-73, Rs. 1.61 billion in 1971-72 and Rs. 1.54 billion in 1970-71.

7.2 According to the provisional figures released by the Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics exports during the first four months of 1974-75 (April-July) amounted to Rs. 954 crores showing an increase of Rs. 294 crores (or about 45%) over the corresponding period of 1973-74. Imports aggregating Rs. 1076 crores registered a large increase of Rs. 370 crores (or 52%). As a result there was an adverse trade balance of Rs. 122 crores compared with only Rs. 46 crores during the corresponding period of the previous year.

Marine Products:

7.3 India's exports of marine products during the year 1973-74 was 52,279 tonnes valued at Rs. 89.51 crores. This is an all time record. The corresponding figures for the year 1972-73 were 38903 tonnes valued at Rs. 59.72 crores. There was thus an increase of 34.38% in the quantity exported and 49.9% in the value realised over the previous year.

7.4 Kerala's performance in the field of exports of marine products during the year 1973-74 was very encouraging. The export figures for the year were 31561 tonnes valued at Rs. 57.76 crores as against 25797 tonnes valued at Rs. 41.97 crores in 1972-73, an increase of 22.1% in quantity and 38.1% in value over the previous year. Kerala's contribution to the all India export of marine products during 1973-74 came to 60.4% in respect of quantity and 64.4% in respect of value. Table 7.1 shows the details of the quantity and value of exports of marine products from Kerala and India.

TABLE 7.1
Export growth of marine products from India and Kerala from
1962-63 to 1973-74

Year	Exports from Kerala		Exports from India		Average unit value realisation Rs./Kg.
	Quantity (Tonnes)	Value (Rs. Crores)	Quantity (Tonnes)	Value (Rs. Crores)	
(1)	(2)	(4)	(4)	(5)	(6)
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
1973-74	31561	57.76	52279	89.51	17.12

Source: Data upto 1972-73: Marine Products Export Review 1972-73.
 Data of 1973-74 Marine Products Export Development Authority.

7.5 The upward trend registered in the exports of frozen shrimp in 1972-73 continued during 1973-74 also. The increase in the exports of marine products from India could be attributed largely to the improvement in the frozen shrimp exports. Table 7.2 shows the item-wise share of exports of marine products from India.

TABLE 7.1
Sectoral Share of Exports of Marine Products from India 1970-71 to
1973-74

Sectors		In Percentage			
		1973-74	1972-73	1971-72	1970-71
(1)		(2)	(4)	(3)	(5)
Frozen	Q	79.93	86.38	75.14	69.28
	V	90.56	91.75	89.25	80.03
Canned	Q	3.87	4.07	4.46	7.00
	V	6.03	5.48	5.66	11.10
Dried	Q	7.27	7.03	19.69	22.60
	V	1.52	2.44	4.87	8.50
Others	Q	8.93	2.50	0.71	1.12
	V	1.89	0.38	0.22	0.37
All	Q	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
	V	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Q—Quantity. V—Value

Source: Data upto 1972-73: Marine Products Export Review 72-73.
 Data for 1973-74: Marine Products Export Development Authority.

7.6 Frozen sea-foods, continued to be the largest single item, accounting for 79.93% of the quantity and 90.56% of the value of the total exports of marine products. There was, however, a slight decline in the percentage share of 6.45% in quantity and 1.19% in value during the year.

7.7 Altogether 41,786 tonnes of frozen seafoods were exported in 1973-74 and this resulted in Rs. 81.06 crores worth of export earnings. Canned items amounted to 2026 tonnes fetching Rs. 5.40 crores. Earnings from dried items (3800 tonnes) during 1973-74 were to the tune of Rs. 1.36 crores while other items (4667 tonnes) earned Rs. 1.69 crores for the country.

The principal buyers of Indian marine products were Japan U. S. A., Belgium, France, Hong Kong and Singapore.

7.8 The marine products exports suffered a set back during the early months of 1974-75. Heavy rejections of Indian froglegs in the first half of the year by the Food and Drugs Administration of U. S. A., the unsteady shrip markets, particularly in Japan and the failure of 'Chakara' season in Kerala are enumerated as the main reasons for such a set-back.

7.9 During the period from April to November 1974 marine products exports from India aggregated to 29545 tonnes valued at Rs. 45.52 crores as against 32919 tonnes valued at Rs. 54.87 crores during the corresponding period of 1973, registering a fall of 3374 tonnes (10.3%) in quantity and Rs. 9.35 crores (17.04%) in value. Item-wise, there was a fall of 4263 tonnes in frozen items, 395 tonnes in canned items and 1646 tonnes in dried items resulting in a total of 6304 tonnes. This heavy fall has, however, been offset to a considerable extent by the sharp increase in the exports of certain other items like fishmeal, fish oil etc.

7.10 Among the ports which handled marine products exports during 1974, Cochin stood first handling 16,207 tonnes (valued at Rs. 28.06 crores) i. e. 55% of the total exports of marine products of India during April-November 1974.

Spices:

7.11 Exports of spices from India showed considerable improvement during 1973-74 compared with the previous year though the level attained during 1971-72, was not reached. During 1971-72, exports of spices amounted to 65978 tonnes valued at Rs. 36.17 crores. Then there was a steep fall to 45,289 tonnes valued at Rs. 29.05 crores during 1972-73.

But the situation improved considerably during 1973-74 India could export 61,214 Tonnes of spices worth Rs 54 crores during 1973-74, a 35.2% increase in the quantity exported over the previous year. Owing to higher unit price realisation the increase in earning was about 89%.

7.12 As usual pepper was the most important spice exported from India during 1973-74, accounting for about 54% of the total earnings from spices. East European countries continued to be the important buyers of Indian pepper while Middle East Countries were the top buyers of Indian cardamom, ginger and turmeric. The item-wise export of spices from Kerala and India for 1972-73 and 1973-74 is shown in Table 7.3.

Pepper:

7.13 Exports of pepper registered a spectacular increase from 19958 tonnes valued at Rs 14.31 crores in 1972-73 to 31648 tonnes valued at Rs 29.53 crores in 1973-74, an increase of 11690 tonnes in quantity and Rs 15.22 crores in value. The unit price also increased from Rs 7.17 per kg. in 1972-73 to Rs 9.33 per kg. in 1973-74 (30%). Such a steep rise in the quantity exported can be attributed to the active participation of U. S. A. and U. S. S. R. in the World Pepper market. Exports to U. S. A. went up from 2.6 million kgs. valued at Rs 1.9 crores in 1972-73 to 7.7 million kgs. valued at Rs 7.5 crores in 1973-74. The off-take by U. S. S. R. also improved from 8.0 million kg. (Rs 5.8 crores) to 9.4 million kgs. (Rs 9.3 crores). Reduced supply from Indonesia, Brazil and Sarawak due to poor crop and reported increase in production in India were also responsible for such a phenomenal rise in exports of pepper during 1973-74. 93.3% of the quantum of pepper exported from India during 1973-74 was through the ports of Kerala.

Cardamom:

7.14 Exports of cardamom from India have increased to 1908 tonnes valued at Rs 11.69 crores in 1973-74 compared with 1452 tonnes valued at Rs 6.95 crores in 1972-73. The increase in quantity was about 31% but the rise in value was around 68%. This was due to the higher unit price realisation. During the period April to August 1974, India exported 526 tonnes of cardamom valued at Rs 4.08 crores as against 554 tonnes valued at Rs 3.87 crores during the corresponding period of the previous year. The average export price of cardamom during April-August 1974 was Rs 77.66 per kg. as against Rs 60.99 per kg. during April-August 1973. Kerala contributed 22% of the quantity and 21% of the value of India's cardamom exports in 1973-74.

TABLE 7.3

Export of Spices from the Ports of Kerala and India during 1973-74 and 1972-73

Quantity in Tonnes—Value in Rs. '000

Commodities	Kerala				India				Percentage of Kerala's exports to India's exports			
	1973-74		1972-73		1973-74		1972-73		1973-74		1972-73	
	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Pepper	29534.53	278013.68	19695.06	140979.10	31648.12	295308.43	19958.17	143099.44	93.3	94.1	98.7	98.5
Cardamom (Small)	416.37	24682.20	416.28	19380.88	1813.39	115528.00	1384.39	68464.91	21.8	21.1	28.7	27.9
Cardamom (Big)	..	..	..	..	94.84	1390.88	67.59	1018.19				
Ginger	3514.09	17484.91	4420.84	15366.89	5083.28	25592.96	6050.48	20993.88	69.1	68.3	73.1	73.2
Turneric	1760.44	7391.94	1467.39	4085.22	7921.41	36508.49	6731.30	18205.70	22.2	20.2	21.8	22.4
Total including other items	35742.02	331216.41	26264.31	181224.14	61214.18	548675.82	45289.09	290492.79	58.4	60.4	58.0	62.4

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

Ginger:

7.15 There was a decrease of 967.20 tonnes in the quantity of ginger exported from India in 1973-74 compared to the previous year. But, because of better unit value realisation the export earnings for the year showed an increase of Rs. 0.46 crore over the previous year. The exports during April-July 1974 also had decreased by 176 tonnes compared to the corresponding period of the previous year, though the earnings showed a rise of Rs. 0.26 crore. The share of Kerala in India's export earnings from ginger was 68.3% during 1973-74 as against 73.2% during 1972-73.

Turmeric:

7.16 The exports of turmeric increased by 1190.11 tonnes in 1973-74 with an increase of Rs. 1.83 crores in the value. The value realisation was very high compared to the previous year viz., Rs. 4.61 per Kg. in 1973-74 against Rs. 2.70 Kg. in 1972-73. The contribution of Kerala to India's exports of turmeric was 22.3% of the quantity and 20.2% of the value.

7.17 Table 7.4 shows the exports figures of the important spices from India during April to July of 1974 and 1973.

TABLE 7.4

Exports of Spices from India during April—July 1974 and April—July 73

(Quantity in Tonnes—Value in '000 Rs.)

Commodities	April—July 1974		April—July 1973	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Pepper	7276.21	91435.54	7397.10	55767.72
Cardamom Small	469.63	35870.29	461.34	28068.56
Cardamom Big	12.99	184.60	19.84	285.74
Ginger	1326.08	9348.47	1502.29	6668.71
Turmeric	4227.48	19788.13	1826.11	7141.89
Total including other items	17282.47	181781.67	14829.93	113215.68

Source: 1974: Customs Daily/Weekly lists
1973: D.G.C.I.S. Calcutta

From Spices Export Promotion Council.

Cashew Kernels:

7.18 Exports of cashew kernels from India during April to November 1974 earned Rs. 78.69 crores, an increase of Rs. 20.34 crores (34.9%) over the earnings of Rs. 58.35 crores during the same

period of 1973. The quantity exported was however, less—41048 tonnes during April to November 1974 as against 42498 tonnes during the same months in 1973. The increase in export earnings was possible only due to the significant rise (39.6%) in the unit value of which the average realisation per Kg. for April—November 1974 was Rs. 19.17 compared to Rs. 13.73 in 1973. The fall in exports may be attributed to the lower off-take by the principal consuming countries like U. S. A., Czechoslovakia, U. K. and Japan.

7.19 Kerala's contribution to India's exports of Cashew Kernels for the period January—August 1974 was 98.2%. The export figures of cashew kernels from India to different countries are given in Table 7.5.

TABLE 7.5

Export of Cashew Kernels

	<i>Export in M.T. during 1973</i>	<i>April—November 1974</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)
U.S.S.R.	21041	17312
U.S.A.	9198	13961
Canada	3173	2481
Japan	1009	2759
Australia	1684	946
Hong Kong	603	351
German Fed.. Republic	493	638
Netherlands	849	653
German Democratic Republic	559	542
U. K.	741	950
Czechoslovakia	473	617
Total including other countries	41048	42498
Value in Rs. crores	78.69	58.35
Unit value Rs./Kg.	19.17	13.73

Source: Cashew Export Promotion Council, Cochin.

Cashewnut shell liquid:

7.20 India's exports of cashewnut shell liquid during April to November 1974 amounted to 4940 tonnes valued at Rs. 110.23 lakhs as against 2848 tonnes valued at Rs. 37.85 lakhs in the corresponding period of the previous year. Exports from Kerala formed

80.1% of India's exports during January to August of 1974 against a contribution of 90% during the same months of 1973. The comparative figures of exports to important destinations are shown in table 7.6.

TABLE 7.6

Exports of Cashewshell Liquid

Countries	<i>Export in M. T. of cashewnut shell liquid from April to November</i>	
	1974	1973
U.S.A.	922	102
U. K.	1801	1580
Japan	1567	789
Romania	250	..
Spain	100	..
Total including other countries	4940	2848
Value in Rs. lakhs.	110.23	37.35
Unit value Rs. per M.T.	2231	1329

Source: Cashew Export promotion Council.

Import of Raw Cashewnut:

7.21 Imports of raw cashewnuts into India during April to November 1974 totalled 1,25,901 tonnes valued at Rs 28.68 crores. The imports during the corresponding period of 1973 were 1,09,066 tonnes valued at Rs. 19.30 crores. The average import price of raw nuts during April-November 1974 was Rs. 2,278 per tonne compared to Rs. 1,770 during the same period in 1973. The export of cashew products from India and Kerala and the respective import figures for January to August 1974 are given in Table 7.7.

TABLE 7.7

A. Export of Cashew products

<i>Name of products</i>	<i>January-August 1974</i>		<i>January-August 1974</i>	
	<i>Quantity M. T.</i>	<i>Value Rs. crores</i>	<i>Quantity M.T.</i>	<i>Value Rs. Crores</i>
Cashew Kernels	34153	63.32	41144	50.77
India				
Kerala	33538	62.19	N.A.	N.A.
Cashewnut shell liquid				
India	2811	0.60	3407	0.39
Kerala	2199	0.48	N.A.	N.A.

B. Import of Raw Cashewnuts

India	111403	25.22	128803	20.78
Kerala	104070	23.69	N.A.	N.A.

Source: Cashew Bulletin, October, 1974.

Coir and Coir Products:

7.22 India's exports of coir and coir products during 1974 amounted to 4,44,763 quintals valued at Rs. 17.18 crores. This compares, slightly unfavourably with our performance in 1973 when we had exported 4,57,909 quintals, though owing to better unit value realisation the earnings had gone up by Rs. 2.23 crores. The declining trend started in July 1974 and continued till the end of the year resulting in a sharp fall compared to the previous year in the quantity exported (13,146 quintals less). The item wise export of coir and coir products for 1974 with comparative figures for 1973 are given in the following table (Table 7.8).

TABLE 7.8

Item-wise Export of Coir and Coir Goods during 1973 and 1974.

<i>Items</i>	1974		1973	
	<i>Quantity in quintals</i>	<i>Value in Rs.</i>	<i>Quantity in quintals</i>	<i>Value in Rs.</i>
Coir Fibre	1611	288007	3324	435791
Coir Yarn	272459	85004262	278388	75771886
Coir mats.	112023	61933786	131434	58942992
Coir mattings	34444	15815341	25235	9670528
Coir-Rugs and Carpets	12057	6845620	7931	3015016
Coir Other Sorts	343	184758	239	111645
Coir Rope	1424	309435	1284	244277
Curled Coir	10373	1354053	10067	1282763
Rubbarised coir goods	29	40780	7	7368
Total	444763	171812805	457909	149482266

Source: Coir Board, Cochin.

Coffee.

7.23 The reduction in the world supply of coffee due to devastation of the Brazilian crop and the suspension of quota arrangements and economic controls by the International coffee organisation from 1st October 1973 had helped in boosting up India's coffee exports both to quota and non-quota countries. The value of exports during 1973-74 at Rs. 46 crores was higher by 40% though the quantitative rise was only to the tune of 3.5%. The unit price realisation was nearly 35% higher during 1973-74 than the previous year's level. The details of coffee exported from

India and the foreign exchange earned from 1961-62 to 1973-74 are given in Table 7.9.

TABLE 7.9
Exports of Coffee

<i>Financial year</i>	<i>Quantity in tonnes</i>	<i>Value realised in Rs. crores</i>
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	50855	32.93
1973-74	52688	46.01

Source: Data upto 1971-72: Indian Coffee: May-June 1973.
data for 1972-73 UPASI
and for 1973-74

Tea:

7.24 India stands first in the world production of tea; Kerala accounts for 10% of total Indian tea production. India produced 471.95 Million Kgs. of tea in 1973 against a production of 456.00 Million Kgs. during 1972 and exports in 1973 account for about 40% of the production. Table 7.10 gives an account of tea produced and exported by India during the years from 1969 to 1973.

TABLE 7.10
Production and Exports of Tea

<i>Year</i>	<i>In million Kgs.</i>	
	<i>Production</i>	<i>Exports</i>
1969	393.58	168.70
1970	418.51	202.01
1971	435.47	202.05
1972	456.00	203.64
1973	471.95	188.19

Source: Digest of Tea Statistics, 1973-74.

7.25 India's exports of tea during 1973-74 was 190.27 Million Kgs. valued at Rs. 144.85 crores. The comparative figures for 1972-73 were 198.23 Million Kgs. valued at Rs. 150.99 crores. This shows a decrease of 4% both in the quantum of exports and in the value realised therefrom. Table 7.11 helps comparison of the export figures of 1973-74 with the figures from 1966-67 to 1972-73.

TABLE 7.11

Quantity and value of tea exported from India during 1966-67 to 1973-74

<i>Year</i>	<i>Quantity (in '000 Kgs.)</i>	<i>Value (in Rs. '000)</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)
1966-67	190384	1562139
1967-68	203333	1801974
1968-69	200824	1565092
1969-70	174112	1245029
1970-71	199139	1482470
1971-72	214317	1609204
1972-73	198229	1509899
1973-74	190268*	1448490*

Source: Digest of Tea Statistics 1973-74.

*Provisional Figures.

7.26 With a view to increasing the unit value realisation India used to export tea in consumer packs in addition to green tea, instant tea and tea bags. Export of tea bags showed a five fold increase during the period 1971-73. Earnings from green tea, however have been decreasing during this period while that from instant tea did not show any fluctuations.

CHAPTER 8

PRICES AND COST OF LIVING

Price increases in the Indian economy assumed massive proportions during the year under review. To attribute solely domestic reasons and to view these developments in isolation may not be quite appropriate as inflation has already become a world phenomenon, there being important contributory causes which are international in nature. However it is to be noted that the capacity of an economy to absorb the shock of inflation differs considerably among nations. Unlike in the case of developed economies, persistent price rises in developing countries, not compensated by a corresponding rise in income, will cause intolerable hardships to the consumers and will seriously affect the country's economy.

8.2 Perhaps, the most significant feature of the year 1974 was the psychology of shortages and runaway inflation. It was a mad race upto September 1974 when the general Index of Wholesale Price rose to an all time high of 328.7. The pressure on prices was mainly due to the continuing inadequacy of domestic production relative to aggregate demand. The stagnation in food output contributed to the pressure on demand far outstripping supplies. Similarly the shortfall in industrial production caused mainly as a result of power shortage resulted in pushing up the prices of a wide range of industrial goods. Thus there has been an unprecedented spurt in prices of all essential commodities of consumption as well as industrial raw materials and intermediary products. This has been exacerbated by the slump in investment and the high degree of unused capacities in a number of essential industries.,

8.3 During the 12 months ended October 1974 the wholesale price index for all commodities showed a staggering increase of 27.1% compared to the corresponding period of the previous year. The rise in price was shared by all groups. The group 'Food Articles' recorded a rise of 27.5%, while 'Industrial raw materials' and 'Manufactures' went up by 8.5% and 26.5% respectively.

8.4 During the quarter ended December 1973 the wholesale prices increased by only 4.6%. But the rate of inflation accelerated during the following quarter ending March 1974 when the prices forged ahead by 7.8%. This rate of inflation was continued and the prices moved up by another 7.7 during the quarter ended

June 1974. On top of this, the prices further increased by 7.3% during the quarter ended September 1974. However, as a result of Government's drive against smuggling and adoption of a series of anti-inflationary measures, the wholesale price index had declined by 1.3% in October, 1.4% in November and further by 1.0% during December 1974. Despite a somewhat disappointing Kharif crop, agricultural commodity prices have eased in several markets. In respect of industrial products also there has been some downward adjustments in prices.

8.5 In conformity with the trends in wage goods, the All India Consumer Price Index for Industrial Workers (Base 1960=100) rose continuously from 264 in January 1974 to 335 in October 1974. During November 1974 the index showed a marginal decline and stood at 331, recording a rise of 27.8% compared to the position during the corresponding period of the previous year.

8.6 However it is too early to venture an opinion as to the enduring effect of these monetary and fiscal measures. Because, the present inflation is the cumulative effect of the imbalance built over the past few years. During the last five years the average rate of growth in national income was 3.4% in real terms, it was 2.5% for agricultural production and 4.2% for industrial production, whereas money supply increased at the rate of 13.4% per year.

8.7 During 1973-74, the national income is estimated to have increased at the rate of 4 to 6% mainly due to the better performance in the agricultural sector (5-8%). However the contribution of the industrial sector has been very negligible (1%) as it was plagued by a number of problems of production. Important ones among them were inadequate supply of power, fuel oil, coal, wagons and a score of other industrial raw materials. The utilization of capacity also remained woefully low in scores of industries. Financial stringency following the recent credit squeeze also emerged as an impeding factor of production. On the other hand, the total money supply during the year has increased by 14.3% over the previous year. Thus the overall shortage of wage goods accompanied by persistent increase in monetary demand has accentuated price increase in the economy. Eventhough the general price level is showing a tendency to decline during the recent months, they still are 27% above their level a year ago, and a staggering 54% above their level two years ago.

Consumer Price Index Numbers, Kerala:

8.8 The price increase within the State during 1974 was very large as well as all pervasive. In this respect perhaps, the period under review was the most difficult year since Independence. Although

inflation has been generally rewarding to certain sections of the community this rise in prices has brought about considerable decline in real income, especially to the weaker sections of the community.

8.9. During the year 1974 an increase of 346 points was registered in the average of the working class consumer price index numbers for Kerala which represents an increase of 31.6% over the preceding year. It is to be noted that this unusual increase is on the top of an increase of 20.6% during the previous year. The average price index moved up by 52 points in 1972 and by 187 points in 1973. The spurt in rise of consumer price index numbers was mainly due to the sharp rise in the prices of rice, the major component of the consumer expenditure of the working class. The consumer price index numbers for Kerala (year-wise and month-wise) are given in Appendix 8.3 and 8.4.

8.10 The monthly average of consumer price index rose from 1221 in December 1973 to 1246 in January 1974 and advanced steadily and reached an all time high of 1529 in September 1974. The index witnessed a fall in October 1974 and stood at 1498. Again the index shot up to 1578 in November 1974 to be followed by a slight decline of 2 points in December 1974. The maximum increase in the index points during the year was noticed in the months of May and November. The most potent cause for the steep rise in index points was the increase in the prices of foodgrains. The increases registered in the index points, group-wise, are furnished below:

Increase in index points

<i>Groups</i>	<i>January to December '73</i>	<i>January to December '74</i>
Food articles	399	464
Housing	50	199
Clothing	196	321
Miscellaneous	35	109

8.11 With an increase of 415 points, the highest increase in the index was noticed at Kozhikode. Other centres where the increase was more than the rise in index at the State level (330 points) were Shertalai (367 points), Punalur (342 points), Quilon (341 points), Trivandrum (338 points), Munnar (336 points) and Trichur (333 points). The consumer price index numbers for Kerala for the period from 1964 to 1974 are given below:

TABLE 8.1

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

Year	Average Index
1964	560
1965	614
1966	673
1967	729
1968	783
1969	817
1970	851
1971	857
1972	909
1973	1096
1974	1442

Wholesale Price Index of Agricultural Commodities:

8.12 The average wholesale price index of agricultural commodities for the year 1974 (Base 1952-53 = 100) was higher by 30.9% as compared to that of 1973. Group-wise changes in index points are given in Table 8.2.

TABLE 8.2

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

Groups	Index for		Percentage Variation
	1973	1974	
1. Foodgrains (Rice)	233	297	27.5
2. Sugar (Molasses)	280	282	0.7
3. Condiments & Spices	161	222	37.9
4. Fruits & Vegetables	306	402	31.4
5. Food crops	235	302	28.5
6. Oil Seeds	466	617	32.4
7. Plantation crops	154	215	39.6
8. Non-food crops	372	496	33.3
9. All crops	285	373	30.9

8.13 The average index for rice (computed on the basis of price fixed by Government) was higher by 27.5% during the year as compared to that of the previous year. The index for molasses remained more or less the same, recording only a marginal increase of 0.7 per cent. In respect of condiments and spices, the index registered an increase of 37.9% in 1974 and that too on the top of an increase of 15.8% during the previous year. As for fruits and vegetables, the index witnessed an increase of 31.4 per cent in 1974 as against an increase of 30.8% during the previous year. In the case of food crops the rise in index was of the order of about 29%. The index for oil seeds shot up from 466 in 1973 to 617 in 1974—a rise of more than 32 per cent. In the case of plantation crops the price index showed an increase of about 40 per cent. The prices of nonfood crops also exhibited a bullish trend the extent of rise in index being more than 33 per cent.

Parity Index:

8.14 The index number of parity between prices received and prices paid by farmers indicates the level of their prosperity. The index numbers of parity between prices received and paid by farmers for the last one decade are given in Table 8.3.

TABLE 8.3

Index Number of parity between Prices received and paid by Farmers (Kerala)

(Base 1952-53 = 100)

Year	Index Number of				
	Price received by farmers	Domestic Expenditure	Farm cultivation cost	Prices paid by farmers	Parity
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
1974	423	368	414	390	109

8.15 The index of prices received by farmers during the year rose to 423 points from the average of 308 points for the previous year. This is mainly due to the rise in price of paddy, coconut, pepper,

banana etc. The indices of domestic expenditure and farm cultivation costs during the period also rose by 88 points and 78 points respectively. Thus the index of parity which stood at 100 in 1973 rose to 109 in 1974 showing that the farmers were in a better position during the year under review.

Retail Prices of Essential Commodities:

8.16 The retail prices of selected essential commodities of daily use as on December 1973 and December 1974 are given in Appendix 8.5.

8.17 There has been an unprecedented spurt in the prices of foodgrains during the year under review. The substantial reduction in the rice ration distributed through fair price shops has also contributed to the spurt in rice prices in the open market.

8.18 The price of rice in the open market has witnessed an increase of 53% in December 1974 as compared to the corresponding period in the previous year. The prices of dhall has firmed up by about 74% during the period. The prices of greengram also rose by 23% while the prices of redgram and blackgram exhibited only a marginal increase of 6% and 5% respectively. In the condiments group, the prices were higher by 41 percent for chillies and 74 percent for coriander when compared to the position in the corresponding period of the previous year. In the case of onions the prices moved up by 176%. It may be noted that the price of commodities originating from other States like items in the condiments groups and dhall registered unusual increases due to shortfall in production in the producing centres. For indigenous commodities the prices remained mostly unchanged. The prices of tamarind recorded a fall of about 15% during the period. The prices of coconut and coconut oil remained more or less unchanged when compared to the position in December 1973. Coconut oil displayed a marginal decline of 5% while the prices of coconut softened by 2%. Similarly the prices of tapioca remained unchanged during the period. The prices of tea and coffee in December 1974 recorded a rise of 48% and 29% respectively. The prices of cow's milk firmed up by 17%. The prices of firewood moved up considerably by 46% in December 1974 when compared to the corresponding month of the previous year.

COMMODITY REVIEW:

Pepper:

8.19 The prices of black pepper were considerably higher during all the months of 1974 as compared to the corresponding months of previous year. This buoyancy in the prices was attributed to

good demand from Russia, East European countries and United States. From the lowest level of Rs. 777.94/Qtl. in January 1974 the prices steadily increased and touched the peak level of Rs. 1108.11/Qtl. in June 1974 recording an increase of Rs. 330.71/ Qtl. Thereafter the prices of pepper recorded a nominal fall during the course of the following months and stood at Rs. 1023.36/Qtl. in December 1974.

Ginger:

8.20 During the year ginger prices also firmed up and touched the peak of Rs. 701.56/Qtl. in June 1974 as against Rs. 374.67/Qtl. in the corresponding period of the previous year. From July 1974 onwards a slight decline in prices was noticed in the case of ginger and the prices stood at Rs. 605.31/Qtl. However, the December level of prices was higher by Rs. 208.37/Qtl. as compared to the position a year ago.

Lemongrass oil:

8.21 The uptrend in prices of lemongrass oil noticed by the end of the year 1973 was continued and it touched the level of Rs. 7250.00/Qtl. in April 1974 as against Rs. 4154.17/Qtl. in the corresponding month of the previous year, recording a rise of Rs. 3095.83/Qtl. From the month of May onwards the prices of lemongrass oil showed a declining trend and reached the lowest level of Rs. 4781.25/Qtl. in October 1974, recording a decline of Rs. 1035.42/Qtl. as compared to the position a year ago. During the months of November and December 1974 the prices ruled more or less steady and stood at Rs. 4881.25/Qtl.

Cardamom:

8.22 As compared to the previous year the prices of cardamom were obviously higher during 1974. The rise in prices was almost continuous from January to July 1974. The cardamom prices which was Rs. 52.67 per Kg. in January 1974 rose to Rs. 95.00 per Kg. in July 1974 as compared to Rs. 35.00/Kg. in July 1973. From August onwards the prices began to decline and the prices reached the level of Rs. 73.58/Kg. in December 1974 which is higher by Rs. 26.20/Kg. as compared to the corresponding month of the previous year.

Rubber:

8.2 Government of India has fixed the existing minimum price of rubber in September 1970. But the producers especially the small farmers were getting only less than the fixed minimum price for

rubber. But during the year under review, there was a significant rise in the prices of rubber. This buoyant trend in prices of rubber can be attributed to the rise in prices of rubber in the international market consequent on the shortage of artificial rubber in the face of the current oil crisis. State Trading Corporation has exported rubber which also might have pushed up the rubber prices to some extent. The prices of rubber which was Rs. 503.70/Qtl. In January 1974 has steadily increased to an all time high of Rs. 996.25/Qtl. in August 1974 as compared to Rs. 492.13/Qtl. in the corresponding month of the previous year. However, during September 1974, the price has declined by Rs. 48.12/Qtl. During the succeeding months rubber prices recorded a substantial decline and reached the level of Rs. 706.56/Qtl. in December 1974. However, the December level of prices was higher by Rs. 214.26/Qtl. as compared to the position a year ago.

Coconut oil:

8.24 The buoyancy in the prices of coconut oil witnessed by the end of 1973 was continued during the month of January 1974 and reached the highest level of Rs. 1302.88/Qtl. But the prices softened and stood at Rs. 1194.32/Qtl. in February 1974. During the subsequent months coconut oil prices ruled more or less steady with only marginal changes. In December 1974 coconut oil was quoted at Rs. 1161.39/Qtl. as against Rs. 1284.41/Qtl. in the corresponding month of the previous year. This was attributed partly to the comfortable position regarding the supply of ground nut and other oil seeds in the country during the current year.

8.25 Further, it may be noted that the price situation for all the agricultural commodities reviewed above have eased slightly since July 1974. This was attributed partly to restrictions imposed by the R. B. I. on bank credit and the reluctance on the part of the traders to stock goods because of the high cost of borrowing.

CHAPTER 9

SOCIAL SERVICES

General School Education:

9.1 Kerala has to her credit a commendable record of educational development. There has been an unprecedented expansion of education during the post-independence period which has been making ever increasing demand on the economy of the State. No other State maintains such a high level of educational facilities and enrolment (ratio of enrolment to the number of children in the corresponding age-group) or spends such a large share of its income on education as Kerala. Kerala has also the highest percentage of literacy among the States in India. The year 1974-75 recorded 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 increased from 6904 to 7041, Upper Primary Schools from 2548 to 2639 and High Schools from 1404 to 1503 between 1973-74 and 1974-75. Out of the total number of schools (11183) the institutions run by private agencies constitute 61%. During 1973-74, emphasis was laid on opening of new Lower Primary Schools. But during the year under review, due attention was paid to start a number of U.P. Schools and High schools in areas where schooling facilities were inadequate. In 1974-75, sanction was accorded for the starting of 35 L.P. Schools, 195 U.P. Schools and 113 High Schools in the Government sector.

9.2 The total number of students in schools during the academic year 1973-74 was 52.70 lakhs which rose to 53.59 lakhs in 1974-75. The annual increase of enrolment in 1971-72, 1972-73, 1973-74 and 1974-75 was 1.81 lakhs, 1.75 lakhs, 1.14 lakhs and 0.89 lakhs respectively. It is evident from the above figures that the annual increase of students exhibits a falling trend. While the year 1973-74 witnessed a fall of 0.40 lakh students in Standard I compared to the year 1972-73, the year under review showed an increase of enrolment by 0.13 lakhs in Standard I. Considered section-wise, the total enrolment in Lower Primary Section is 28.68 lakhs, in upper primary section 15.55 lakhs and in secondary section 9.36 lakhs. This reveals, compared to the previous year, a fall of 0.50 lakh in L.P. section and increases of 0.69 lakh and 0.70 lakh in Upper Primary and High School sections respectively. The fall of enrolment in the L.P. section in the previous year was 0.70 lakh as against 0.50 lakh during the current year.

9.3 Between 1956-57 and 1974-75, the total enrolment in primary section has increased from 24.92 lakhs to 44.23 lakhs, showing an increase of 78%. In the secondary stage, the total enrolment has increased from 2.16 lakhs to 9.36 lakhs showing an increase of 332%. During the same period, the total enrolment in schools has doubled. The percentage of children in

schools to the total population in 1974-75 is estimated as 23. Out of the total number of students in schools, girls constitute 47.6%. Between the year 1961-62 and 1973-74, 10.5 lakhs of students (6.1 lakhs boys and 4.1 lakhs girls) passed the S.S.L.C. Examination and 59062 students (26838 boys and 32224 girls) passed the Teacher Training Certificate examination. The number of matriculates produced per 10000 population was 34 in 1961-62 as against 45 in 1965-66, 42 in 1970-71 and 25 in 1973-74.

9.4 The number of students in Standard X during the current academic year has increased to 3.38 lakhs as against 2.23 lakhs during 1973-74. This abnormal increase of students in Standard X is due to wholesale promotion in Standard VIII during 1972-73 and in Standard IX during 1973-74. It is estimated that 4.08 lakhs of students (both regular and private candidates will appear for the S.S.L.C. Examination to be conducted in April 1975. This may lead to further worsening of the problem of inadequate facilities for university education in the State.

9.5 The total number of teachers was 1.54 lakhs in 1973-74 as against 1.50 lakhs in 1972-73. About 61% of the teachers are employed in the private sector. The proportion of female teachers to the total number of teacher in schools is 47% (49.7% in the L.P. Section 47% in the U.P. Section and 43% in the High School Section). The increase in the number of teachers over the period 1960-61 to 1974-75 was 45250.

9.6 The expenditure on general school education rose from Rs. 65.47 crores in 1973-74 (Revised Estimates) to Rs. 74.14 crores in 1974-75 (Budget Estimates). Out of the total expenditure on education, 82% is set apart for school education. Primary education accounts for as much as 68% of the total expenditure on school education. The expenditure on general school education during the year 1961-62 was Rs. 16.83 crores. This has increased to Rs. 74.14 crores in 1974-75. Out of the total expenditure on general school education, 62% is spent on private schools. Cost per pupil on primary education was Rs. 49.30 during 1965-66 which increased to Rs. 102.24 by 1973-74. Cost per pupil on secondary education increased from Rs. 90.37 in 1965-66 to Rs. 211.70 in 1973-74. Per capita expenditure on education increased from Rs. 9.56 in 1960-61 to Rs. 34.71 in 1973-74. Unlike other States in India, expenditure on education in Kerala constitutes a major share of the total budgeted expenditure of the State. Government expenditure on education forms 37% of the total expenditure of the State; the corresponding proportion for all India is only 24%. The public expenditure on education forms 4.1% of the State income of Kerala. In India as a whole, the proportion of educational expenditure to national income is only 2.7%.

Professional and Special Education.

9.7 There were 105 Basic training schools in the State (31 Government Schools and 74 private schools) in 1973-74. No admission was made for T.T.C. during the current year. There are 18 polytechnics in the State including the three women's polytechnics (12 Government and 6 private polytechnics). The total strength of students in polytechnics during 1973-74

was 4177 consisting of 3436 boys and 741 girls. 881 teachers are employed in polytechnics. There are 21 Junior Technical Schools in the State which had a total strength of 3014 students during 1973-74 (2973 boys and 41 girls). 475 teachers are employed in the Junior Technical Schools. The total number of Industrial Training Institutes remained at 40 (12 Government and 28 private).

Higher Education

9.8 There are 124 Arts and Science Colleges in the State of which 105 Colleges are under private management. 77 Arts and Science Colleges (57 first grade colleges and 20 junior colleges) are affiliated to the University of Kerala. There are 47 Arts and Science Colleges including 8 Junior Colleges affiliated to the University of Calicut. There are no affiliated or constituent colleges under Cochin University at present. The student strength in the Arts and Science Colleges of Kerala was 1.51 lakhs during 1973-74, of which 81848 students were undergoing pre-degree course, 64256 students degree course and 4804 students post-graduate course. The total number of post-graduate students in the University Departments of Kerala and Calicut Universities was 8416 during 1973-74.

9.9 In the technical and professional field there are 19 Teacher Training Colleges, 6 Engineering Colleges, 4 Law Colleges, 3 Ayurveda Colleges, one Agricultural Colleges and one Veterinary College. The total strength in the Teacher Training Colleges during 1973-74 was 1816 consisting of 603 men and 1213 women. The Engineering Colleges had a total student strength of 3403 (2898 boys and 145 girls) during 1973-74. The number of students in the Medical Colleges, Law Colleges and Ayurveda Colleges was 3335 1601 and 452 respectively. The Kerala Agricultural College, Vellayani, Trivandrum and the College of Veterinary and Animal Science functioned under the Kerala Agricultural University, Trichur.

9.10 Out of the total expenditure on education 4.3% is set apart for technical education including industrial training institutes and 13% for university education. An amount of Rs. 6.9 crores was provided for university education during 1973-74. The provision has increased to Rs. 11.7 crores in 1974-75 in view of the newly introduced system of direct payment of salary to teachers of private colleges by the Government.

WELFARE OF BACKWARD CLASSES

9.11 According to the 1971 Census the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes constitute approximately 10% of the State's population. Census figures show that out of the total population of 213.47 lakhs in the State in 1971, 17.22 lakhs belonged to the scheduled castes and 2.69 lakhs belonged to the scheduled tribes.

9.12 A majority of people in the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes are agricultural labourers living under conditions of economic insecurity and social inequality. Therefore the welfare activities undertaken to improve their lot

are designed in such a way as to raise their social, educational and economic status to the level attained by the advanced communities in the State, within a reasonable period.

9.13 During the Fourth Five Year Plan period the total expenditure incurred for the welfare of backward classes was Rs. 149.39 lakhs. Out of this a major part i.e. 86.87 lakhs was spent for the welfare of the scheduled castes while a sum of Rs. 33.07 lakhs was spent for the welfare of the scheduled tribes. The expenditure incurred for the welfare of other backward classes during the Fourth Plan period was Rs. 29.36 lakhs.

9.14 A major portion of the total amount spent for the welfare of backward classes was utilised for giving scholarships and other incentives to their children for pursuing education. The various schemes for granting educational stipends and scholarships benefited 11627 students belonging to scheduled tribes and 105866 students belonging to scheduled castes during the Fourth Five Year Plan period. With a view to impart primary education to tribal children 17 Government Residential Basic Schools were started during the period. Besides 12 welfare hostels were opened (five of them exclusively for tribal students) to provide hostel facilities for Harijan students studying in secondary schools. Five cosmopolitan hostels were also started during the Fourth Plan period for college going students belonging to the Harijan Community. The hostellers are given a monthly grant to cover their boarding and other essential expenses.

9.15 There are altogether 96 training centres of various types i.e., Model Welfare Training Centres, Production-cum-Training-Centres, Craft Centres and Industrial Training Centres. These Centres give practical training to the youth in the age group 15 to 25 belonging to both scheduled tribes and scheduled castes.

9.16 Under a scheme for giving financial aid for construction of houses 612 houses for scheduled castes families and 533 houses for tribal families were constructed during the Fourth Plan period with Government grant at the rate of Rs. 2000 per house.

Health

9.17 Medical facilities in the State expanded steadily through the past years of planning. However contrary to this established trend there was an apparent fall in the number of beds during the last year viz., 1973-74. This was due to a fall in the number of beds covered by grant-in-aid. Consequently the number of beds available per lakh of population recorded a fall from 108 in 1972-73 to 106 in 1973-74. The data relating to the number of medical institutions and beds in Kerala from 1965-66 to 1973-74 are presented in Table 9.1.

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 lakh of population.</i>
1965-66	491	18526	98
1966-67	503	19850	101
1967-68	518	20116	100
1968-69	529	20279	98
1969-70	534	21169	100
1970-71	553	21777	102
1971-72	571	23386	107
1972-73	783	24184	108
1973-74	874	24106	106

9.18 An important development during the year under review was the opening of rural dispensaries under the "special employment programme" with central assistance. 97 Allopathic Dispensaries, 98 Ayurvedic Dispensaries and 49 Homoeo Dispensaries were opened in 1973-74. The scheme brought about notable improvement in the facilities for medical care in the rural areas.

9.19 The District-wise distribution of medical institutions and beds during 1972-73 and 1973-74 is given in Appendix 9.24. In respect of the Number of beds it can be seen that Trivandrum, Alleppey, Trichur and Kozhikode are well served. Idukki and Malappuram Districts continue to be backward in the matter of medical institutions and bed strength. The bed-population ratio is below the State average in the Districts of Quilon, Ernakulam, Palghat and Cannanore also. It continues to be the highest in Trivandrum District. Data on bed-population ratio in the various Districts are presented in Table 9.2

TABLE 9.2

Bed-Population Ratio

<i>Districts</i>	<i>No. of beds per lakh of population.</i>	
	1972-73	1973-74
Trivandrum	215	208
Quilon	62	63
Alleppey	142	143
Kottavam	122	122
Idukki	33	32
Ernakulam	111	104
Trichur	142	128
Palghat	61	62
Malappuram	39	39
Kozhikode	138	141
Cannanore	67	72
Kerala	108	106

9.20 The per capita expenditure on Health Services rose from Rs. 8.64 in 1972-73 to Rs. 9.23 in 1973-74. The per capita expenditure on Health Services (State-wise) is furnished in the Appendix. 9.23. It was Rs. 8.42 for India as a whole during the year as against Rs. 7.69 for 1972-73. An amount of Rs. 22.71 crores was spent on Health Services in Kerala during 1973-74 as against Rs. 19.44 crores during the previous year.

Indigenous Medicine:

9.21 At the end of 1973-74 there were 65 hospitals under the Ayurvedic system of medicine with a total bed strength of 1262. Three hospitals and 100 dispensaries were opened in 1973-74 and 20 beds were newly added. The number of dispensaries rose to 376. During the year under review a separate department was formed for Homoeopathy. There were 8 hospitals (with a total bed strength of 250) and 113 dispensaries under Homoeopathy in 1973-74. The district-wise distribution of institutions and beds is given in the Appendix. Trivandrum ranks first in the matter of total number of beds available under the indigenous system of medicine.

Family Planning.

9.22 Family Planning Programme suffered a set-back during the year in contrast to the laudable record of achievement of the earlier years. The number of sterilisation operations conducted during the year was only half the number achieved during the previous year. The record of I.U.C.D. insertions is comparatively better. In sterilization only 45.7 percent of the target was achieved. The achievement was as high as 82.7 percent in respect of I.U.C.D. insertions. Quilon District tops the list in the matter of sterilization operation conducted (10385) followed by Kozhikode (6835) and Trivandrum (6304) Districts. The total expenditure on Family Planning Programme incurred during 1973-74 was only Rs. 260.50 lakhs as against Rs. 324.27 lakhs in 1972-73.

9.23 The details of expenditure incurred on family planning programme for the last few years are furnished in Table 9.3.

TABEE 9.3

Expenditure on Family Planning Programme

<i>Year</i>	<i>Total expenditure on Family planning (Rs. in lakhs)</i>
1965-66	61.29
1966-67	86.58
1967-68	131.84
1968-69	184.72
1969-70	198.88
1970-71	227.43
1971-72	333.33
1972-73	324.27
1973-74	260.50

Medical Practitioners:

9.24 The total number of medical practitioners increased by 4.6% during the year under review. It is worth mentioning that the increase was confined mainly to 'A' Class medical practitioners in the modern system of medicine.

TABLE 9.4

Medical Practitioners under the various systems of Medicine

<i>System</i>	<i>Class of Registration.</i>	1972-73	1973-74
I. Modern Medicine	A	5799	6512
	B	635	635
	Listed	204	204
	Sub Total	6638	7351
II. Homoeopathy	A	749	838
	B	1486	1486
	Listed	778	778
	Sub Total	2513	2603
III Ayurveda	A	3120	3252
	B	6100	6101
	Listed	600	602
	Sub Total	9820	9955
IV Sidha	A	37	3
	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		20323	21260

Water Supply:—

9.25 Water Supply Schemes made substantial progress during the year under review. There were twenty five urban water supply schemes under execution at the end of 1973-74 as against fifteen at the end of the previous year. All the municipal towns in the State have been covered by protected water supply schemes though some of them have been only partially commissioned. Rural water supply schemes are also progressing well. 118 rural water supply schemes were in operation at the end of 1973-74. 53 Rural water supply schemes were completed during the year as against 23 during the previous year. About 17 percent of the rural population have been benefited by the water supply schemes.

Housing:-

9.26 The "one lakh houses scheme" started outside the Plan as a major step towards solving the housing problem of the landless rural workers continued during this year also. Construction of 30608 houses have already been completed and 20000 houses are in an advanced stage of construction. Land for 90000 sites has already been purchased. The L. I. C. of India has sanctioned a loan of Rs. 150 lakhs for the speedy implementation of the scheme.

9.27 Regarding schemes implemented by the Housing Board it may be mentioned that the schemes formulated since the inception of the Board in the central and northern parts of Kerala were mostly in the initial stages of implementation. Of the total of 14 schemes in the Trivandrum Housing Unit five schemes have already been completed. The schemes under Cochin Housing Unit were finalised in 1973-74 only. The building works in respect of the rental housing scheme of Chevayur at Calicut are nearing completion.

Rural Development:—

9.28 The Kerala State Rural Development Board has now undertaken only two categories of schemes, the Rural Water Supply Schemes and Remunerative Development Schemes. The Board has taken up 204 rural water supply schemes the estimated cost of which was Rs. 3.75 crores. During 1972-74 the L.I.C. gave a loan of Rs. 1.70 crores to the Board and a matching grant was received from the State Government. In view of the increase in the cost of construction works the schemes had to be revised and the total cost is expected to increase to Rs. 5.25 crores. A request for further loan assistance of Rs. 73 lakhs has been made to the L. I. C. which is now under their consideration. Out of the 204 schemes, 126 schemes have been completed and the remaining are under various stages of implementation. In addition to the above the Board has drawn up 202 new rural water supply schemes costing Rs. 10.09 crores. Loan to cover 55% of this amount is expected from the L. I. C.

9.29 Regarding the Remunerative Development Schemes such as construction of Shopping Centres, Market Stalls, Lodging Houses, Community Halls etc., the Board has in the first year taken up schemes in hundred panchayats as first priority schemes at an estimated cost of Rs. 1.05 crores. Out of these schemes 30 schemes have been fully implemented through a special division of the P. W. D. formed for that purpose under the administrative control of the Board. The Board has so far taken up schemes costing Rs. 2 crores for 206 panchayats. The terms of agreement between the Board and the Panchayats are that the Panchayats will repay the total cost of schemes with 7.5% interest within a period of 10 years. The Board will undertake only such schemes which would yield not less than 12.5% returns on the investment.

CHAPTER 10

EMPLOYMENT AND MANPOWER

The number of work seekers on the live register of the employment exchanges has been steadily increasing during the last few years. At the end of December 1974, there were 5.88 lakhs of persons on the live register. On 31-12-1966, exactly eight years ago, only 1.57 lakhs of work seekers remained on the live register. There was, thus, a more than three fold increase in the number of job seekers. These figures clearly indicate that total unemployment in Kerala has been steadily on the increase during the last few years. The distribution of work seekers on the live register according to level of education is given in Table (10.1)

TABLE 10.1
Distribution of work seekers by Education Level in Kerala

<i>Period ending</i>	<i>Below SSLC</i>	<i>% to total work seekers</i>	<i>SSLC</i>	<i>Pre degree</i>	<i>Gra- duate</i>	<i>Post graduate</i>	<i>SSLC & 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
31-12-1973	239921	45.80	226783	18965	34327	4156	283961	54.20	523882
31-12-1974J	274620	46.80	252423	20075	36947	3870	313327	53.20	587935

JProvisional figures.

Source : Directorate of Employment

10.2 During the last one year, there has been a significant increase in the number of registrations. As on 31-12-1973, there were 5.24 lakhs of work seekers on the live register. This number rose to 5.88 lakhs by the end of December 1974 indicating an increase of 12 per cent during a period of one year.

10.3 The above table also shows that since the end of 1966, there has been a tremendous increase in the number of educated work seekers, particularly graduates and post graduates. The increase in the number of graduate work seekers was more than ten times. A similar order of increase was noticed in

the case of post graduates also. During 1974, there was an increase of nearly 15 per cent in the number of work seekers with educational qualifications below S.S.L.C., whereas, the increase among the educated was only 10 per cent. This is a significant development. Hitherto, it was thought that unemployment is really grave among the educated only. It would now appear that this is hardly the case. Considering the possibility that proportionately less of the uneducated will normally register with the employment exchanges it could be inferred that the total number of such unemployment will far exceed the educated unemployed.

10.4 The live register figures of technical and professional work seekers are given in Table 10.2.

TABLE 10.2
Number of Professional and Technical 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>Vetrinary graduates</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
31-12-1966	19	417	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
31-12-1967	20	654	N.A.	N.A.	15	N.A.
31-12-1968	48	368	N.A.	N.A.	82	N.A.
31-12-1969	185	1299	N.A.	N.A.	156	N.A.
31-12-1970	281	1852	3547	8380	133	70
31-12-1971	405	2068	3450	9894	128	116
31-12-1972	654	2014	4163	11540	101	52
30-6-1973	829	1837	3572	11442	62	37
31-12-1973	902	2135	3836	10003	80	40
30-6-1974	529	1624	3272	12534	5	75
31-12-1974	726	1450	N.A.	N.A.	Nil	Nil

Source: Directorate of Employment

10.5 The problem of unemployment among professional and technical persons has become grave. The number of medical graduates seeking employment has increased from 48 on 31-12-1968 to 726 on 31-12-1974. While there were 417 engineering graduates on the live register on 31-12-1966 the figure rose to 1450 on 31-12-1974. The case of diploma holders in engineering and I.T.I. Certificate holders has become all the worse, the figures being 3272 and 12,534 respectively at the end of June 1974. In the case of Agricultural graduates and Veterinary graduates the position has improved. While there were 80 Agricultural graduates and 40 Veterinary graduates on the live register at the end of 1973, there were none of them at the end of 1974.

10.6 The data on employment in the organised sector (both public and private) are given in Table 10.3

TABLE 10.3

Employment in the Public and Private Sectors 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
30-6-1973	357658	421917	779575
31-12-1973	365445	413230	778675
30-6-1974	368132	414368	782500

Source: Directorate of Employment

10.7 The table shows that the employment in the public sector increased steadily from 2.61 lakhs on 31-12-1966 to 3.68 lakhs on 30-6-1974. But in the Private sector it decreased from 4.35 lakhs on 31-12-1966 to 4.14 lakhs at the end of June 1974. Part of the increase in employment in the public sector enterprises and the decrease in the private sector may be due to the nationalisation of some private sector enterprises. But it remains a fact that the increase in employment over these years is not at all satisfactory, compared to large scale unemployment in the economy. The figures of indices of employment furnished in Table 10.4 below further establish this fact.

TABLE 10.4

Indices of Employment

(Base 31-3-1969-100)

<i>Period ending</i>	<i>Public</i>	<i>Private</i>	<i>Combined</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
31-3-1969	100.0	100.0	100.0
31-12-1969	103.6	98.7	101.6
31-3-1970	104.4	94.3	98.4
31-12-1970	110.8	96.3	102
31-3-1971	111.8	91.2	99.3
31-12-1971	118.6	95.6	104.7
31-3-1972	119.1	95.9	105.3
31-12-1972	124.3	98.7	103.8
31-3-1973	124.7	97.4	108.2
31-12-1973	130.1	95.2	110.3
31-3-1974	130.5	94.4	108.7
30-6-1974 *	131.1	95.5	109.6

* Provisional

Source: Directorate of Employment

10.8 The number of placings through the Employment Exchanges in Kerala from 1966 to September 1974 are given in Table 10.5.

TABLE 10.5

Number of placing through the Employment Exchanges in Kerala

<i>Year</i>	<i>Number of placing</i>	<i>Monthly average number of employees using the employment exchanges</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)
1966	16904	464
1967	15617	506
1968	15658	492
1969	17864	526
1970	17939	563
1971	16537	563
1972	14574	395
1973	13238	463
1974 *	13797	522

* Up to September 1974.

Source: Directorate of Employment

10.9 The figures shown above indicate that after a decline from 16,904 in 1966 to 13238 in 1973 the placings through the Employment Exchanges in the State has gradually increased to 13797 till September in 1974. The monthly average number of employers using the services of the exchanges also rose to 522 during the same period. It is not known where the vacancies against which these placings were made actually arose. But since organised private sector employment has increased little and since vacancies in the public sector are filled up through the Public Service Commission, it appears likely that the bulk of the placings, done by the Employment Exchanges were against short term vacancies in the public sector.

10.10 As part of the all India programme called the "Special Employment Programme" or the "Half a Million Jobs Programme" introduced in 1973-74, schemes were drawn up in this State also to provide employment for about 32,000 educated unemployed persons. The achievements of the scheme for the year 1973-74 are furnished in Table 10.6.

TABLE 10.6

The Half a Million Jobs Programme 1973-74

<i>Type of schemes</i>	<i>Approved financial outlay for 1973-74 (Rs. lakhs)</i>	<i>Employment potential of approved schemes in 1973-74 (No. of persons)</i>	<i>Expenditure incurred during 73-74 up to 31-3-1974 (Rs. lakhs)</i>	<i>Employment generated during 1973-74 (No. of persons)</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Self Employment Schemes	300.19	12113	224.25	1967
Training Schemes	169.36	17307	97.22	10874
Subsidised Employment Schemes	31.93	2098	19.64	3165
	501.48	31518	341.11	16006

10.11 Against the provision of Rs. 501.48 lakhs, Rs. 341.11 lakhs has been spent during 1973-74 and it is estimated that employment opportunities for about 16000 persons have been generated during the year. Of these, more than 10,000 were training opportunities and a large number of them, particularly over 4500 persons recruited as Land Verification Volunteers have already been retrenched. But a substantial number have been absorbed against regular vacancies in the concerned departments. Exact figures are not yet available.

10.12 The Labour-cum-Development Bank has started functioning in Ernakulam District from 5-7-1973. The Bank has taken up three lift irrigation schemes at Kadangalloor, Kallupalam and Angadikkadavu. As on 31-5-74, 238 workers have been engaged on these schemes and they have been employed for 9431 mandays.

10.13 The Kerala Employment Promotion Corporation Limited set up to promote self employment among educated persons in the State began functioning on 15-4-1974. The Corporation has already begun to implement the following three schemes viz:

- (1) Share participation in Co-operative Societies
- (2) Share participation in Public and Private Limited Companies, and
- (3) Providing Marginal money loan for industries, small business and transport operators.

So far the corporation has participated in a number of schemes which together have the capacity to give employment opportunity to 3,700 persons with educational qualifications S.S.L.C. and above.

APPENDIX

STATISTICAL TABLES

LIST OF TABLES

<i>Subject</i>	<i>Table No.</i>	<i>Page No.</i>
1. Population and Income		
2. Agriculture		
3. Population		
4. Industry and Power		
5. Transport		
6. Prices and Cost of Living		
7. Social Services		

APPENDIX 2.1

Net Domestic Product at factor cost by Industry of origin at current prices—Kerala

Industry	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
1. Agriculture and allied sectors (Rs. lakhs)	24679	25609	26320	27583	33712	40485	41982	52591	54546	60218	66916	61780	73334
2. Mining & Industries "	6765	7745	7915	8630	10365	11367	12378	14720	15228	16748	17409	18303	19778
3. Transport & Communication, Trade Storage, etc. "	7135	8478	9371	10298	11416	12633	14181	15560	16951	17839	20555	22777	25123
4. Banking, Insurance & other services "	6633	7253	7938	8670	9613	11340	12750	14751	16926	19379	21561	24125	26397
5. Total net domestic Product "	45212	49085	51544	55181	65107	75825	81292	97622	103651	114184	126441	126985	144632
6. Per capita net domestic product (Rs.)	271	287	295	308	355	404	423	497	515	555	600	589	6569

APPENDIX 2.2

Net Domestic Product at factor cost by industry of origin at 1960-61 prices—Kerala

Industry	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
1. Agriculture & allied sectors (Rs. lakhs)	24679	23896	24556	24902	25294	25236	26821	28120	29309	30518	31442	32393	32513
2. Mining & Industries	6765	7300	7875	8263	9217	9245	9756	11833	11573	12687	12920	13193	13995
3. Transport, Communication, Trade, Storage, etc.	7135	7854	8076	8327	9512	10560	11014	13101	13619	14654	15768	15515	17229
4. Banking, Insurance & other services	6633	7128	7457	7809	8259	8887	9225	9754	10183	10578	11306	11996	12509
5. Total net domestic Product	45212	46178	47964	49301	52282	53928	56816	62808	64684	68437	71436	73097	762426
6. Per capita net domestic product (Rs.)	271	270	274	275	285	287	296	320	322	333	339	339	346-

APPENDIX 2.3

Net Domestic Product at factor cost by industry of origin—India (at current price)

<i>Industry</i>	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
Agriculture & allied sectors (Rs. crores)	6821	7055	7197	8357	10214	9945	12011	15140	14502	15614	16919	17223	18297
Mining and Industries (,,)	2688	2919	3206	3705	4094	4384	4796	5256	5596	6267	6946	7507	8375
Transport Communication & Trade (,,)	1870	2029	2213	2492	2925	3165	3697	4201	4445	4794	5222	5627	6237
Finance Real Estate & Other services (,,)	1987	2145	2365	2654	2976	3292	3632	4036	4393	4757	5130	5660	6278
Total Net Domestic Product (,,)	13366	14148	14981	17208	20209	20786	24136	28633	28936	31432	34217	36017	39187
Per capita Income (Rs.)	306	316	328	368	423	426	483	561	555	589	628	645	688

APPENDIX 2.4

Net Domestic Product at factor cost by industry of origin—India (at 1960-61 prices)

Industry	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
Agriculture & allied sectors (Rs. crores)	6821	6881	6702	6894	7517	6464	6441	7546	7544	7925	8297	8156	7667
Mining & Industries (,,)	2688	2885	3098	3393	3593	3612	3675	3828	3940	4159	4433	4556	4802
Transport, Communication & Trade (,,)	1870	2001	2116	2281	2416	2463	2533	2631	2740	2883	2966	3073	3172
Finance, Real Estate & Other (services (,,)	1987	2092	2239	2390	2535	2634	2743	2837	3009	3165	3189	3416	3632
Total Net Domestic Product (,,)	13366	13859	14155	14958	16061	15173	15392	16842	17233	18132	18885	19201	19273
Per capita Income (Rs.)	306	310	309	320	336	310	308	329	330	339	346	344	338

APPENDIX 3.1A

Average Monthly Rainfall Statement For the year 1973 (in mms.)

District	January 1973	February 1973	March 1973	April 1973	May 1973	June 1973	July 1973	August 1973	September 1973	October 1973	November 1973	December 1973	Total
Trivandrum	16.3	256.6	174.7	556.2	203.3	137.4	50.1	353.5	101.4	62.6	1912.1
Quilon	29.7	217.7	141.9	505.9	329.0	279.7	87.5	388.5	150.4	101.2	2231.5
Alleppey	20.9	167.2	117.9	547.0	486.3	405.5	128.0	403.6	112.0	62.6	2451.0
Kottayam	13.8	81.9	470.6	470.6	438.8	384.0	63.0	237.4	93.1	69.9	2323.1
Idikki	..	1.4	25.3	135.1	122.4	618.7	582.1	556.3	113.7	224.0	87.0	132.3	2598.3
Ernakulam	3.4	119.7	130.4	661.4	617.4	584.8	81.9	290.6	104.3	44.7	2638.6
Trichur	2.2	64.2	132.4	557.1	555.9	455.1	42.1	243.9	25.5	27.9	2106.3
Palghat	13.0	78.6	107.5	526.9	526.9	357.9	30.8	303.7	110.5	58.7	2114.5
Malappuram	89.3	117.1	647.9	557.7	450.6	24.1	269.9	101.2	11.0	2268.8
Kozhikode	1.0	53.2	152.8	974.9	901.5	802.4	20.9	163.3	91.0	18.9	3179.9
Cannanore	32.5	180.5	739.6	753.8	727.5	55.6	162.7	33.3	32.2	2717.7
State average	..	0.1	11.5	117.8	168.0	618.7	541.2	467.4	63.4	276.5	91.8	56.5	2412.9

APPENDIX—3.1 B

Average Monthly Rainfall in Kerala during the period January 1974 to June 1974 (in mms.)

<i>District</i>	<i>January 1974</i>	<i>February 1974</i>	<i>March 1974</i>	<i>April 1974</i>	<i>May 1974</i>	<i>June 1974</i>
Trivandrum	Nil	23.0	28.4	159.7	245.7	135.4
Quilon	1.7	21.2	29.7	215.7	261.8	177.7
Alleppey	1.7	12.6	16.8	234.3	403.0	276.0
Kottayam	0.3	19.7	27.6	251.9	453.0	229.8
Idikki	2.9	1.9	4.0	109.6	212.7	287.5
Ernakulam	1.7	Nil	25.1	157.7	234.6	289.6
Trichur	0.9	2.7	12.9	87.0	100.5	367.2
Palghat	Nil	Nil	14.5	111.9	127.6	203.6
Malappuram	Nil	Nil	9.2	155.2	173.2	319.0
Kozhikode	Nil	0.8	19.7	173.2	228.2	278.1
Cannanore	Nil	Nil	4.2	44.4	233.7	330.3
State	0.8	7.4	17.5	154.6	243.1	263.1

APPENDIX 3.2

Land Use Pattern in Kerala during 1973-74

(Area in hectares)

District	Total geographical area according to village papers	Forest	Land put to non-agricultural uses	Barren and uncultivable land	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 more than once	Total crop area
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Trivandrum	216096	43849	17026	565	550	489	390	717	231	152279	92015	244294
Quilon	469051	210650	16142	7085	1300	980	2015	801	488	229590	141817	371407
Alleppey	186790	513	12199	731	250	7993	826	825	561	162892	77073	239965
Kottayam	215695	6398	12466	1671	2513	4548	1451	1178	2868	182601	87614	270215
Idikki	506775	299221	13770	7160	1388	1636	13408	267	3711	166214	5028	171242
Ernakulam	221183	1312	22349	1577	1599	630	1714	2381	5080	184541	40585	225126
Trichur	299149	131934	18491	2206	500	3364	1934	414	1744	138562	109239	247801
Palghat	437087	67185	52527	17056	2810	2004	4108	3240	2108	292349	48944	341293
Malappuram	363045	97627	13687	4709	2369	5034	23337	545	4813	210924	48944	259868
Kozhikode	366991	128607	43868	9612	2521	3576	7996	3082	2082	165647	112685	278332
Cannanore	576661	65932	63266	19458	12000	69914	16970	8171	4266	316684	33354	350038
State	3858523	1053228	285791	65530	27800	100169	74149	21621	27952	2202283	797298	2999581

Source: Bureau of Economics and Statistics.

APPENDIX 3.3

**Area, Production and Average yield of Principal
crops in Kerala**

<i>Crops</i>	<i>Area (hectares)</i>		<i>Production (tonnes)</i>		<i>Average yield (kgs./Hect.)</i>	
	1972-73 (2)	1973-74 (3)	1972-73 (4)	1973-74 (5)	1972-73 (6)	1973-74 (7)
I. Food crops						
1. Rice	873704	874675	1376367	1257069	1575	1437
2. Pulses	37557	37417	12821	12620	341	337
3. Sugarcane(Gur)	7765	9530	40019	51345	5154	5388
4. Pepper	116343	118245	25150	27745	216	233
5. Ginger	11802	12044	23487	26683	1990	2215
6. Turmeric	4185	4320	4424	4586	1077	1062
7. Cardamom	47492	47492	1250	1502	26	32
8. Betel nuts	88633	90701	13136	13459	148206	148389
9. Banana and other plantains	47287	46722	357883	353620	7568	7569
10. Cashewnut	101493	103162	113876	115747	1122	1122
11. Tapioca	304828	306446	5692355	5659523	18674	18468
12. Other food crops	208807	208650	..	..	..	..
Total food crops	1849896	1859404	..	..	..	..
II. Non-food crops						
1. Groundnut	16044	17167	16461	18043	1026	1051
2. Sesamum	11780	11782	3420	3489	290	296
3. Coconut	745429	744328	3921	3703	5260	4975
4. Cotton	7476	7476	1518	1555	203	208
5. Tobacco	675	668	1459	1386	2161	2053
6. Tea	38377	37685	43677	48358	1138	1283
7. Coffee	34651	35805	14916	15459	430	432
8. Rubber	195603	199604	91948	118016	470	591
9. Other non-food crops	86547	85662	..	..	..	..
Total non-food crops	1136582	1140177	..	..	..	..
Total cropped area	2986478	2999581	..	..	..	..

APPENDIX 3.4

Consumption of Fertilisers in Kerala*(in tonnes)*

<i>Year</i>	<i>Nutrients</i>			<i>Total</i>
	<i>Nitrogen (N)</i>	<i>Phosphate (P2O5)</i>	<i>Potash (K2O)</i>	
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	28952
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
1973-74	31691	22609	24546	78846

Source: Department of Agriculture

APPENDIX 3.5

Area, Production and Productivity of High Yielding Varieties of Rice in Kerala 1973-74

District	Autumn			Winter			Summer			Total		
	Area (Hect- ares)	Produc- tion (tonnes)	Producti- vity Kg./ Hectare	Area Hectares	Produc- tion (tonnes)	Producti- vity Kg./ Hectare	Area (Hect- ares)	Produc- tion (tonnes)	Producti- vity Kg./ Hectare	Area (Hect- ares)	Produc- tion (tonnes)	Producti- vity Kg./ Hectares
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Trivandrum	2581	4071	1577	2075	2915	1405	882	958	1086	5538	7944	1434
Quilon	6746	10145	1504	1382	2362	1709	106	95	899	8234	12602	1530
Alleppey	13675	26603	1945	5858	6150	1050	34747	56524	1627	54280	89277	1544
Kottayam	4303	6661	1548	9783	11794	1206	11433	16270	1423	25519	34725	1361
Idikki	2497	4782	1915	829	997	1202	35	28	801	3361	5807	1728
Ernakulam	13178	16779	1273	4808	5749	1196	2798	2300	825	20775	24828	1195
Trichur	15486	19850	1282	12609	12327	978	7604	10381	1573	35699	42558	1192
Palghat	46535	102360	2200	8693	12462	1434	1050	1790	1705	58278	116612	2092
Malappuram	13045	25678	1969	6900	13364	1937	3453	4746	1374	23398	43788	1871
Kozhikode	2480	2213	892	1935	3644	1883	2425	4319	1781	6840	10176	1487
Cannanore	4766	9607	2016	2204	4031	1829	1380	1965	1424	8350	15603	1869
State	125292	228749	1826	57076	75795	1328	65904	99376	1508	284272	403920	1627

Source: Bureau of Economics and Statistics.

APPENDIX 3.6

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 (years)	Year of commencement	Target		Achievement as on 30-6-1974	
				Physical (acre)	Financial (Rs. in lakhs)	Physical (acre)	Financial (Rs. in lakhs)
1.	Wynad Coffee Scheme	10	1968-69	5000	100.00	4694.25	69.6
2.	Cardamom Scheme, Wynad and High Ranges	6	1970-71	1150	13.65	1246.94	9.4
3.	Kayal Reclamation—Quilon and Alleppey	7	1971-72	500	28.00	353.20	11.2
4.	Kunnathur Coconut scheme	8	1971-72	500	19.50	306.29	6.9
5.	Parur Coconut Scheme	3	1972-73	1000	50.00	57.18	1.7
6.	Pokkali Paddy Stabilisation	3	1973-74	1000	32.50	51.39	1.1
7.	Coconut Scheme—Kasaragod and Hosdurg	7	1972-73	2000	84.50	1101.75	18.5
8.	Mundar Paddy Scheme	3	1972-73	1000	25.00	279.91	4.0
9.	Sandy coastal tracts Coconut Scheme, Trivandrum	6	1972-73	250	7.07	29.20	0.8
10.	Trivandrum Kayal Reclamation Scheme	6	1972-73	300	16.80	34.73	1.0
11.	Ezhimala Coconut Scheme	7	1972-73	500	18.75	282.20	5.8
12.	Malappuram Coconut Scheme	7	1972-73	2000	82.50	807.70	13.0
13.	Trichur Kayal Reclamation Scheme	7	1972-73	200	11.20	142.87	4.0
14.	Waste Land Reclamation Scheme, Cannanore District	3	1973-74	1500	24.73	321.14	4.0
15.	Kunnathukal Coconut Scheme	7	1973-74	500	20.25	35.05	0.0
16.	Chittoor Minor Irrigation Scheme	4	1969-70	N.W.512 OW.415 pumps 492	50.887 N.W.512 O.W.415 Pump 492	N.W.512 O.W.415 Pump 492	50.887

Source: Co-operative Central Land Mortgage Bank

APPENDIX 3.7

Marine Fish landings in Kerala

Species	1973 (Jan-Dec.)	Percentage	1972 (Jan-Dec.)	Percentage
	Quantity (['] 000 tonnes)		Quantity (['] 000 tonnes)	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1. Oil Sardine	122.8	27.4	104.1	35.5
2. Other Sardines	62.4	13.9	6.8	2.4
3. Mackerel	19.8	4.4	34.4	11.7
4. Prawns	86.0	19.2	35.7	12.2
5. Elasmobranchs	3.8	1.9	6.9	2.4
6. Cat fish	17.3	3.9	11.9	4.4
7. Soles	8.6	1.9	6.0	2.0
8. Tunnies	2.7	0.6	3.6	1.2
9. Lactarius	6.7	1.5	2.6	0.9
10. Ribbon fish	23.9	5.3	10.4	3.6
11. Caranx	14.2	3.2	14.8	5.0
12. Sciaenids	11.8	2.6	5.8	1.9
13. Others	63.7	14.2	49.1	16.8
Total	448.7	100.0	292.1	100.0

Source: Central Marine Fisheries Research Institute.

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	13,175	14.64	21,116	17.37	62.4	84.3
1967-68	15,246	16.75	21,907	19.72	69.6	84.9
1968-69	18,482	20.25	26,811	24.70	68.9	82.0
1969-70	22,273	27.23	31,695	33.46	70.3	81.4
1970-71	23,896	27.57	35,883	35.07	66.6	78.6
1971-72	21,892	33.70	35,523	44.55	61.6	75.6
1972-73	25,797	41.97	38,903	59.72	66.3	70.3
1973-74	31,561	57.75	52,279	89.51	60.4	64.5

APPENDIX 3.9

Fishermen Co-operatives in Kerala

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Category</i>	1973-74			1972-73		
		<i>No. of Society</i>	<i>Member-ship</i>	<i>Paid up share capital (Rs. in lakhs)</i>	<i>No. of Society</i>	<i>Member-ship</i>	<i>Paid up share capital (Rs. in lakhs)</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1.	Credit Societies	189	37178	5.78	176	30384	6.42
2.	MUCS.	846	71755	21.28	841	71987	20.33
3.	Marketing	18	1088	19.44	17	692	9.07
4.	Federation	1	10	0.31	1	10	0.31
		1054	..	46.81	1035		36.13

Source: Department of Fisheries.

APPENDIX 3.10

Forest Plantations in Kerala (1972-73)

	<i>(Hectares)</i>
1. Teak Plantations	55,758
2. Jungle wood	1,437
3. Soft wood	17,880
4. Cashew	3,355
5. Rubber	6
6. Sandalood and Rosewood	246
7. Wattle and Balsa	458
8. Eucalyptus	25,701
9. Bamboo	821
10. Mixed	1,392
11. Pine	614
12. Cardamom	152
Total	107820

APPENDIX 4.1

**Distribution of Tea Estates in Krerala according to Size
(as on 31st March 1972)**

<i>Size group (Hectares)</i>	<i>Estates</i>		<i>Area</i>	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percentage</i>	<i>Hectares</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Upto to 5	3755	93.8	1706	4.6
5 to 50	107	2.7	1735	4.7
50 to 100	23	0.6	1684	4.5
100 to 200	33	0.8	4739	12.7
200 to 400	67	1.7	19558	52.5
400 & above	15	0.4	7852	21.0
Total	4000	100.0	37274	100.0

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.		
		1971	1972	1973*	1971	1972	1973*	1971	1972	1973*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
	Assam	182325	184244	186099	223665	239206	251825	1227	1298	1353
2	West Bengal	88499	88556	88617	104087	108576	110489	1176	1175	1247
3	Tripura	5444	5446	5463	2960	3011	3857	544	553	706
4	Bihar	460	459	459	41	23	23	89	50	50
5	Uttar Pradesh	1818	1818	1810	690	613	1840	380	337	464
6	Himachal Pradesh	4183	4183	4183	888	1258	1127	212	301	269
7	Tamil Nadu	34646	34748	35022	57531	55099	56020	1661	1856	1600
8	Karnataka	1870	1873	1865	2877	3307	2873	1539	1766	1540
9	Kerala	37271	37348	37144	42729	44903	44898	1146	1202	1209
	Total	356516	358675	360662	435468	455996	471952	1221	1271	1309

* Provisional

APPENDIX 5.1

District-wise and industry-wise distribution of working factories and workers in Kerala (31-12-1972)

Sl. No.	Name of Industry	Trivandrum		Quilon		Alleppey		Kottayam		Iditti		Ernakulam	
		A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
1	Oil	20	104	14	77	58	404	12	43	8	47	36	187
2	Tea	5	189	8	234	..	..	1	17	81	3535	..	..
3	Cashew	19	6688	228	94437	6	5732	..	..	..	..	4	1196
4	Beedi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	36
5	Cotton Textiles	9	1255	1	992	1	289	1	200	1	10	4	1156
6	Coir	..	..	1	43	137	2921	2	26	..	..	13	344
7	Saw Mills	6	39	26	333	8	37	24	152	4	60	89	942
8	Plywood & splints and Veeners	4	199	24	969	11	557	13	726	1	12	14	477
9	Printing	31	1255	15	331	20	154	39	717	2	16	49	925
10	Rubber	1	453	16	500	1	154	38	1118	4	66	2	49
11	Chemical & chemical products	5	486	3	92	5	130	8	368	1	48	21	4439
12	Matches	..	..	5	58	3	25	..	..	..	..	..	..
13	Soaps	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	845
14	General Engineering	7	399	3	225	7	86	7	60	3	198	30	382
15	Tiles	1	48	41	2160	2	19	2	37	..	..	21	584
16	Automobile repairing	19	2099	5	162	5	178	25	549	1	59	19	479
17	Other Industries	49	1329	75	3626	53	1932	54	1234	8	289	214	14237
	Total	176	14543	465	104239	347	12618	226	5247	114	4370	526	26278

Note: Figures are provisional.

A: Number of Factories B: Average daily employment.

APPENDIX 5.2 (Contd.)

Sl. No.	Name of Industry	Trichur		Palghat		Malappuram		Kozhikode		Cannanore		Total	
		A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B
(1)	(2)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)
1	Oil	74	557	9	63	6	37	14	64	8	55	259	1638
2	Tea	1	76	3	137	..	..	13	807	5	160	117	5155
3	Cashew	5	2259	..	..	1	250	3	1220	3	1440	269	113222
4	Beedi	3	58	15	543	..	..	1	25	10	280	32	942
5	Cotton Textiles	7	2533	4	888	1	183	20	1537	132	6417	181	15460
6	Coir	3	32	..	..	..	..	11	375	..	..	167	3741
7	Saw Mills	74	606	38	280	12	75	67	1283	40	678	388	4485
8	Plywood & splints and veneers	21	646	40	1190	13	259	23	785	19	1659	183	7509
9	Printing	32	512	23	354	4	26	29	1087	20	161	264	5538
10	Rubber	9	300	4	56	4	84	8	238	2	50	89	3068
11	Chemical & chemical products	17	442	3	124	2	413	10	242	1	11	76	6795
12	Matches	20	261	10	252	..	..	4	56	..	..	42	652
13	Soaps	3	99	..	..	..	..	3	208	..	..	13	1152
14	General Engineering	25	604	9	192	..	..	14	292	5	70	110	2508
15	Tiles	123	4548	12	617	2	321	21	3412	8	654	233	12400
16	Automobile repairing	25	387	17	172	5	50	49	867	22	209	192	5211
17	Other Industries	111	4107	114	2708	13	95	138	5916	43	1139	872	36612
Total		553	18027	301	7576	63	1793	428	18414	318	12983	3487	226088

APPENDIX—5.2

Progress of Kerala Financial Corporation at a glance*(Rs. in lakhs)*

<i>Year</i>	<i>Loans sanctioned cumulative</i>	<i>Loans disbursed cumulative</i>	<i>Loans outstanding cumulative</i>	<i>Profit (before taxation)</i>	<i>Net profit (after tax- ation)</i>
(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
1973-74	2312.81	1480.78	1200.24	18.47	9.33

APPENDIX 5.3

**Industry-wise disbursement of loans and advances of the Kerala
Financial Corporation as on 31-3-1974**

(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	7	6.65	..	..	7	6.65
2.	Food manufacturing industries except beverages	124	158.47	23	65.91	147	224.38
3.	Beverage industries	1	6.00	..	..	1	6.00
4.	Manufacture of textiles	24	17.66	30	279.95	54	297.61
5.	Manufacture of foot-wear other wearing apparels and made up textile goods	7	1.92	..	..	7	1.92
6.	Manufacture of wood and cork except furniture	25	36.87	4	22.83	29	59.70
7.	Manufacture of furniture and fixtures	37	22.87	..	..	37	22.87
8.	Manufacture of paper and paper products	8	7.62	..	..	8	7.62
9.	Printing, publishing and allied industries	43	51.62	2	21.00	45	72.62
10.	Manufacture of rubber products	49	50.03	10	55.16	59	105.19
11.	Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products	64	47.44	7	46.54	71	93.98
12.	Manufacture of non-metallic mineral products except products of petroleum	26	27.54	7	22.64	33	50.18
13.	Basic metal industries	21	28.15	7	33.83	28	61.98
14.	Manufacture of metallic products except machinery and transport equipments	20	25.11	..	..	20	25.11
15.	Manufacture of machinery except electrical machinery	32	54.04	2	13.29	34	67.33
16.	Manufacture of electrical machinery apparatus, appliances and supplies	12	13.04	2	40.00	14	53.04
17.	Manufacture of transport equipments	14	12.70	1	8.15	15	20.85
18.	Manufacture of Jewellery and miscellaneous industries like pen, pencil, plastics, etc.	45	62.46	..	..	45	62.46
19.	Hotel	6	19.04	43	126.77	49	145.81
20.	Transport	93	68.17	1	3.60	94	71.77
21.	Motion picture production, distribution and projection	2	3.78	4	19.93	6	23.71
Total		660	721.18	143	759.60	803	1480.78

APPENDIX 5.4

**District-wise disbursement of loans and advances of the Kerala
Financial Corporation as on 31-3-1974.**

(Rs. in lakhs)

<i>District</i>	<i>Small scale</i>		<i>Others</i>		<i>Total</i>	
	<i>No.</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Amount</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Trivandrum	99	88.35	16	68.33	115	156.68
Quilon	154	110.48	12	58.47	166	168.95
Alleppey	61	70.26	15	78.69	76	148.95
Kottayam	46	64.28	25	137.42	71	201.70
Ernakulam	93	157.14	38	198.18	131	355.32
Trichur	80	92.82	16	81.25	96	174.07
Palghat	9	9.36	2	27.00	11	36.36
Malappuram	27	32.03	1	1.00	28	33.03
Calicut	54	62.75	13	82.51	67	145.26
Cannanore	33	30.65	5	26.75	38	57.40
Idikki	..	..	..	..	..	..
Taluks that have merged with Madras	4	3.06	..	..	4	3.06
Total	660	721.18	143	759.60	803	1480.78

APPENDIX 5.5

**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	1971-72	46.20	46.20	48.90
	1972-73	16.25	16.25	81.25
	1973-74	2.75	2.75	5.13
Loans	1971-72	88.74	88.74	63.01
	1972-73	72.50	72.50	114.65
	1973-74	167.00	162.00	110.16
Under writing	1971-72	14.00	14.00	2.25
	1972-73	..	..	..
	1973-74	..	..	..
Guarantee	1971-72	20.00	20.00	3.57
	1972-73	112.50	112.50	2.68
	1973-74	23.39	23.39	1.12

*Represent the actual amount paid by the Corporation on behalf of the defaulted companies.

APPENDIX 5.6

Kerala State Industrial Development Corporation—Financial Highlights*(Rs. in lakhs)*

<i>Item</i>	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
I. RESOURCES:					
1. Share capital	415.00	415.00	415.00	415.00	464.00
2. Reserves	29.71	32.62	33.25	33.00	41.87
3. Borrowings	173.08	249.71	403.77	511.22	465.67
Total:	617.79	697.33	852.12	959.22	971.54
II. INDUSTRIAL ASSISTANCE					
1. Sanctioned during the year	164.10	165.27	168.94	201.25	188.14
2. Total to date	1133.91	1299.18	1468.12	1669.37	1857.51
3. Assistance cancelled/not availed	15.00	28.00	11.00	36.31	0.45
4. Assistance outstanding to date	137.55	100.04	145.76	72.04	111.95
(a) loans	39.39	18.53	44.26	2.12	53.95
(b) underwriting	14.50	2.25	14.00	..	..
(c) Direct subscription	16.35	4.15	70.32	3.00	0.18
(d) Guarantee	67.31	75.11	17.18	66.92	57.83
III. EARNINGS:					
1. Gross Revenue	23.02	23.49	32.06	40.07	52.23
2. Net income	6.10	3.27	0.73	0.06	13.98

APPENDIX 5.7

**Khadi and Village Industries—Production, Sale, Employment and
Wages during 1973-74**

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	53.12	80.00	..	..	..
(b)	Payyannur Centre	5.57	15.42	2166	..	3.18
	Total Khadi (a+b)	58.69	95.42	2166	..	3.18
B. VILLAGE INDUSTRIES:						
1	Village oil	20.57	21.44	168	348	3.77
2	Village Pottery	41.52	42.82	3665	..	28.00
3	Fibre and screwpine	345.10	347.05	45306	1437	222.28
4	Blackmithy and Carpentry	1.99	1.62	26	..	0.48
5	Hand made paper	2.70	2.72	130	62	1.60
6	Gurkhandasari	48.76	50.28	1472	4	3.77
7	Palmgur	49.70	50.30	260	14000	30.18
8	Beekeeping	32.90	32.90	600	12000	..
9	Village leather	27.60	28.98	409	375	9.20
10	Lime	21.07	19.77	700	383	11.45
11	N.E.O. Oil and Soap	5.25	4.57	32	13668	0.88
12	Cottage match	12.74	12.89	103	312	1.73
13	Cane and bamboo	..	..	..	..	..
	Total Village Industries (B)	609.90	615.34	52871	42589	313.34

Source: Khadi and Village Industries Board, Trivandrum.

APPENDIX 5.8

Statistics Relating to Kerala Power System as on 31-3-1974

<i>Description</i>	<i>Unit</i>	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
Generation capacity	M.W.	546.5	621.5	621.5
Maximum demand	"	454.6	472.6	500.2
Units generated	Million K.W.H. Units	2293.0	2351.2	2510.50
Units sold (including internal sales)	M.K.W.H	1901.5	2030.60	2120.45
Units purchased	"	2.78	2.63	1.24
Total connected load	M.W.	105.1	1127.77	103.68
Per capita consumption per annum	Unit	73	77.41	79.09

APPENDIX 5.9

Consumption of Power and Revenue collected (1973-74)

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Category</i>	<i>Number of consumers as on 31-3-1974</i>	<i>Connected load as on 3-3-74 (K.W.)</i>	<i>Energy consumed (percentage)</i>	<i>Revenue collected (percentage)</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1	Domestic lights and fans	547509	342250	6.81	22.37
2	Domestic heat and small power				
3	Commercial lights and fans	163777	90128	3.38	13.72
4	Commercial heat and small power	11105	21807	0.60	1.29
5	Industrial (low and medium voltage)	21765	223296	7.15	12.35
6	Industrial (high voltage)	313	342446	57.23	24.09
7	Irrigation	30856	123605	1.36	5.60
8	Public lighting (No. of street lights)	1374	14144	4.34	5.08
9	Water works and sewage pumping	326	8814	0.82	0.69
10	Bulk supply to licensees and others	5	64965	18.31	14.81
Total		777030	1231465	100.00	100.00

APPENDIX 5.10

Power Position

	Unit	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
(a) Installed capacity	M. W.	546.5	546.5	546.5	546.5	621.5	621.5
(b) Electricity generated in the State	M.K.W.H.	1623.0	2005.60	2125.99	2292.55	2351.3	2510.50
(c) Electricity purchased from neighbouring States	"	18.90	26.18	20.74	2.78	2.63	1.24
(d) Electricity sold to neighbouring States	"	28.17	306.76	339.09	331.86	301.20	317.85

APPENDIX 5.11

Statement showing total quantity of power sold and receipts by the sale of electricity

	1971-72			1972-73			1973-74		
	KWH Sold (lakhs)	Income (Rs. in lakhs)	Average revenue per KWH (Rs.)	KWH sold (lakhs)	Income (Rs. in lakhs)	Average revenue per KWH (Rs.)	KWH sold (lakhs)	Income (Rs. in lakhs)	Average revenue per KWH (Rs.)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
A. Net revenue by sale of electricity for cost and credit									
1. Domestic of residential—									
(a) Light and Fans	980.8	386.21	39.38	1252.37	430.20	34.00	1444.20	492.23	34.08
(b) Small power									
2. Commercial	628.4	274.67	43.71	699.11	285.93	40.80	716.30	301.89	42.14
(a) Light and fans	104.0	26.83	25.78	139.28	30.21	21.60	127.60	28.40	22.26
(b) Small power									
3. Industrial	1161.4	218.34	18.80	1392.55	246.93	17.70	1516.40	271.86	17.93
(a) Low and medium voltage	11140.9	521.57	4.68	11941.69	519.68	4.40	12134.40	530.27	4.37
(b) High voltage									
4. Public lighting	218.1	91.15	41.80	295.86	116.74	39.00	288.80	123.18	42.65
5. Irrigation agricultural dewatering	669.1	79.69	11.91	762.75	88.76	12.00	921.20	111.87	12.14
6. Public water works and sewage pumping	116.2	13.47	11.59	120.51	12.42	10.00	172.10	15.14	8.30
7. Supplies in bulk to									
(a) Extra State Consumers	3404.4	135.15	3.97						
(b) Other bulk supply (licensees)	591.7	60.88	10.29	690.11	63.90	9.30	3883.50	326.03	8.40
Total sales receipts by sale of electricity	19015.0	1807.96	9.51	17294.23	1794.23	10.40	21204.50	2200.87	10.33

APPENDIX—5.12

Financial position (Rs. in lakhs)

<i>Item No.</i>		<i>During 1972-73</i>	<i>During 1973-74</i>
1.	Gross Revenue	2188.15	2379.13
2.	Expenditure	1576.01	2030.77
3.	Net operating surplus	612.14	348.36
4.	Capital investment of the Board	20991.32	23448.52
5.	Total loans outstanding	19655.26	21334.99
6.	Loans raised during	2734.89	1761.09
7.	Loans repaid during the year	67.21	81.35
8.	Total interest payable	1079.43	1198.23
9.	Interest available for repayment during	541.54	413.46
10.	Interest on A.I.D. Loan	..	..

APPENDIX—5.13

**Expenditure on projects under different stages of execution
as on 31-3-1974**

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of Project</i>	<i>Expenditure during (Rs. in lakhs)</i>	
		<i>1972-73</i>	<i>1973-74</i>
1.	Idamalayar	38.04	52.31
2.	Idikki I Stage	1872.62	1585.13
3.	Silent Valley	..	32.15
4.	Transmission Schemes (in progress)	152.69	253.54
5.	Sabarigiri Augmentation Scheme	..	5.15

APPENDIX 6.1

Number of motor vehicles having valid registrations as on 31-3-1974 in Kerala State (District-wise)

Sl. No.	District	Goods vehicles	Stage carriages	Taxi cabs	Motor cars	Jeep	Motor cycles	Auto rickshaws	Tractor Trailers	Others	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
1	Trivandrum	2520	2631	1214	7081	1074	4849	3	28	846	20246
2	Quilon	1607	342	1434	4069	484	1497	2	68	..	9433
3	Alleppey	752	402	902	3283	90	1405	13	71	5	5863
4	Kottayam	1100	497	1124	5605	676	3103	113	186	208	12612
5	Idikki	382	84	497	765	356	313	..	221	132	2750
6	Ernakulam	2234	573	1559	6471	360	3238	453	271	20	15179
7	Palghat	755	293	937	2451	249	1041	259	935	159	7439
8	Trichur	1280	653	1140	2579	169	2170	51	289	39	8370
9	Malappuram	496	234	548	880	68	317	..	184	39	2766
10	Kozhikode	1849	596	488	4370	1676	2143	471	264	349	12206
11	Cannanore	946	490	904	3058	370	1056	593	131	53	7601
..	Grand total	13921	6795	10737	39552	5512	21492	1958	2648	1850	104465

APPENDIX 6.2

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

<i>Districts</i>	<i>Number of road accidents</i>		<i>No. of vehicles involved</i>		<i>No. of persons injured</i>		<i>Number of persons killed.</i>	
	1972-73	1973-74	1972-73	1973-74	1972-73	1973-74	1972-73	1973-74
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Trivandrum city	254	337	261	116	173	170	61	16
Trivandrum rural	221	242	221	147	116	74	16	8
Quilon	446	253	446	253	530	173	66	27
Alleppey	500	400	526	412	441	434	83	52
Kottayam	373	282	373	282	240	168	31	17
Idikki	218	78	218	84	48	49	16	10
Ernakulam city	422	346	422	346	377	287	39	35
Ernakulam rural	237	184	232	184	176	188	42	26
Trichur	336	264	331	264	210	186	28	29
Palghat	316	324	315	1324	160	320	22	66
Malappuram	135	233	128	233	181	133	19	24
Kozhikode	611	416	611	416	627	259	79	27
Cannanore	321	325	376	325	364	276	49	26
Total	4390	3684	4460	3386	3643	2717	551	363

APPENDIX 6.3

K. S. R. T. C. routes, route distance, number of passengers etc.

Sl. No.	Transport District	Number of Schedules		Number of routes as on		Route Km. as on		Gross distance operated during (in lakhs)		Number of passengers carried during (in lakhs)	
		(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
		1972-73	1973-74	1972-73	1973-74	1972-73	1973-74	1972-73	1973-74	1972-73	1973-74
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
1	Trivandrum Central	298	303	352	N.A.	13,516	N.A.	217.0	N.A.	665.0	N.A.
2	Trivandrum City	191	204	476	"	5,133	"	110.4	"	594.4	"
3	Quilon	139	161	103	"	4,908	"	116.9	"	337.5	"
4	Kottarakara	81	96	118	"	4,510	"	62.2	"	200.5	"
5	Kottayam	239	232	236	"	11,279	"	212.3	"	524.5	"
6	Alleppey	96	98	85	"	3,460	"	86.9	"	286.9	"
7	Ernakulam	117	104	61	"	6,195	"	103.1	"	198.2	"
8	Alwaye	102	117	76	"	2,745	"	70.0	"	203.7	"
9	Trichur	157	163	99	"	8,106	"	125.2	"	183.0	"
10	Kozhikode	114	118	81	"	5,632	"	111.9	"	131.8	"
11	Workshop & other offices	..	..	..	"	..	"	3.5	"	..	"
Total		1,534	1,596	1,655		62,043		1,219.4		3,325.5	

APPENDIX 6.4

Principal Commodities of imports into Cochin Port during the year 1973-74*(Tonnes)*

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>Commodities</i>	<i>Coastal</i>	<i>Foreign</i>	<i>Total</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1.	Rice and paddy	27	..	27
2.	Other grains including pulses & flour	3986	143644	147630
3.	Coal	29995	..	29995
4.	Cashewnuts	..	96866	96866
5.	Machinery	511	16235	16746
6.	Iron and Steel	259	16916	17175
7.	Tin Plate	389	2198	2587
8.	Motor vehicles and Parts	8	123	131
9.	Chemicals and Chemical Preparations	591	1946	2537
10.	Oil Seeds including copra and Groundnuts	114	..	114
11.	Drugs and Medicines	331	84	415
12.	Paper, Old Newspaper and Stationery	360	10282	10642
13.	Cotton, raw and waste	1811	19388	21199
14.	Oilman Stores, Provisions and spices	25	3572	3597
15.	Sulphur	..	78140	78140
16.	Rock Phosphate	..	105921	105921
17.	Fertilisers	..	27810	27810
18.	Salt	36984	..	36984
19.	Zinc Concentrate	..	34341	34341
20.	Calcined bauxite	7992	..	7992
21.	Soda	4573	..	4573
22.	Candles, Paraffin wax and Tallow	5	4024	4029
23.	P.O.L.	178093	1996328	2174421
24.	Transshipment Cargo	315	1363	1678
25.	Miscellaneous	5665	44241	49906
Total		272034	2603422	2875456

APPENDIX 6.5

Principal Commodities of exports from Cochin Port during the year 1973-74*(Tonnes)*

<i>Commodities</i>		<i>Coastal</i>	<i>Foreign</i>	<i>Total</i>
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	Coir Products	1320	48238	49558
2.	Tea	131	46931	47062
3.	Rubber	39333	4370	43703
4.	Coffee	..	37772	37772
5.	Coconuts	2426	..	2426
6.	Copra	21296	..	21296
7.	Cashew Kernels	54	60968	61022
8.	Chemicals	8799	5253	14052
9.	Cotton, raw and waste	36	964	1000
10.	Rice and other food grains	3580	..	3580
11.	Pepper	102	30185	30287
12.	Ginger	241	4141	4382
13.	Cardamom	..	763	763
14.	Turmeric	13	1942	1955
15.	Coconut Oil	3112	..	3112
16.	Cashew shell liquid	747	3848	4595
17.	Lemongrass Oil	..	439	439
18.	Timber	1091	29795	30886
19.	Marine Products	1	48989	48990
20.	Oil Cakes	867	6543	7410
21.	Machinery	766	5792	6558
22.	Iron and Steel	4186	1774	5960
23.	Mineral sand including granite	1851	33149	35000
24.	Cement	4716	..	4716
25.	P.O.L.	308279	18510	326789
26.	Transshipment Cargo	1149	529	1678
27.	Miscellaneous	13813	36579	50392
Total		417909	427474	845383
Bunkers		38486	7319	45805
Total including Bunkers		456395	434793	891188

APPENDIX 6.6

Number and tonnage of steamers and sailing vessels which called at the intermediate and minor ports of Kerala during 1973-74

Ports	(1)	Coastal or Foreign		Steamers		Sailing Vessels		Total	
		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Alleppey		C	1	2500	..	..	1	2500	
Calicut (including Beypore)		F	23	13742	..	..	23	13742	
		C	45	80258	711	57324	756	137582	
Trivandrum		F	10	74180	12	2162	22	76342	
		C	2	2263	..	..	2	2263	
		F	2	23574	..	..	2	23574	
Quilon		C	7	27316	..	..	7	27316	
Neendakara		C	12	51849	..	..	12	51849	
Ponnani		F	..	..	22	1972	22	1972	
Badagara		F	..	..	..	..	..	..
Azhikal		C	..	..	..	..	..	..
		F	..	..	215	22306	215	22306	
Tellicherry		C	..	..	7	970	7	970	
Cannanore		F	..	..	17	2701	17	2701	
Kasargode		C	..	..	3	617	3	617	
All Ports		F	48	85021	975	85890	1023	170911	
		F	54	190661	12	2162	66	192823	
Grand total			102	275682	987	88052	1089	363734	
		C., Coastal.	F., Foreign.						

APPENDIX—6.7
Import and Export tonnage of Cargo handled at the intermediate and minor
ports of Kerala during 1973-74

<i>Ports</i>	<i>Import</i>			<i>Export</i>			<i>Total</i>		
	<i>Coastal</i>	<i>Foreign</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Coastal</i>	<i>Foreign</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Coastal</i>	<i>Foreign</i>	<i>Total</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Alleppey	2500	13742	16242	..	11321	11321	2500	25063	27563
Calicut(Including Beypore)	35228	67881	103109	65478	5639	71117	100706	73520	174226
Trivandrum	4622	13828	18450	..	..	..	4622	13828	18450
Quilon	..	28551	28551	..	1108	1108	..	29659	29659
Neendakara	..	9786	9786	..	86285	86285	..	96071	96071
Ponnani	283	..	283	53	..	53	356	..	356
Badagara	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Azhikal	5372	..	5372	16058	..	16058	20430	..	20430
Tellicherry	543	..	543	679	..	679	1222	..	1222
Cannanore	2078	..	2078	362	..	362	2440	..	2440
Kasargod	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	50626	133788	184414	82630	104353	186983	132276	238141	370417

APPENDIX—8.1

Whole sale price index—All India

Base: 1961-62 = 100

Items	1974											
	1973											
	Oct.	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.* Dec.*
(a) All commodities	255.2	271.2	274.9	283.6	289.9	298.9	306.0	315.1	323.4	328.7	324.5	320.0 316.8
(i) Food articles	299.5	313.4	315.9	320.5	325.5	340.7	351.2	366.6	375.6	385.6	381.4	375.5 369.3
(ii) Industrial raw materials	304.5	321.2	325.5	323.2	324.2	326.1	335.1	342.3	353.2	355.6	330.6	320.0 320.3
(iii) Machinery and Transport equipment	181.1	195.8	197.1	215.6	220.5	229.4	233.4	240.9	255.8	260.8	265.7	268.2 269.7
(iv) Manufactures	206.8	221.5	227.3	233.4	241.8	246.2	249.3	253.5	261.0	261.5	260.8	257.7 254.4
(b) Agricultural Commodities	281.6	297.3	303.0	308.4	316.0	332.1	341.9	357.9	367.8	378.0	366.1	.. ..
Security prices (Ordinary shares) (1970-71 = 100)	119.8	116.2	120.2	126.2	127.1	131.2	134.8	133.0	121.0	104.9	100.4	.. ..

Source: R.B.I. * Provisional figures.

APPENDIX—8.2

Consumer price index numbers for industrial workers in India—1974

Sl.No.	Centre	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.
1.	Ahmedabad	264	260	264	272	284	290	295	307	327	322	321
2.	Banglore	280	284	286	286	292	299	306	314	328	326	326
3.	Bombay	241	243	249	259	269	277	282	290	291	297	301
4.	Calcutta	240	241	255	264	272	276	282	295	308	314	308
5.	Coimbatore	232	236	246	258	269	272	280	303	319	319	326
6.	Delhi	278	280	296	309	325	330	335	345	354	350	344
7.	Hyderabad	257	263	271	273	277	284	291	299	308	316	316
8.	Madras	238	241	248	261	268	271	280	299	308	311	319
9.	Mundakayam	271	272	286	291	309	323	333	338	347	338	347
10.	Nagapur	275	275	277	277	295	299	308	310	326	314	327
	ALL INDIA	264	267	275	283	294	301	311	321	334	335	331

Base: 1960 = 100

Source: Labour Bureau, Simla.

APPENDIX—8.3
Consumer price index numbers—Kerala 1956-74

Sl.No.	Centre	1956	1961	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
1.	Trivandrum	389	474	675	728	791	829	861	871	925	1105	1443
2.	Quilon	384	493	686	731	787	812	847	849	903	1090	1445
3.	Punalur	387	473	644	698	752	794	831	836	881	1075	1430
4.	Alleppey	381	461	668	734	786	815	846	854	900	1079	1420
5.	Changanacherry	384	468	691	747	797	827	858	851	904	1094	1443
6.	Kottayam	375	470	689	750	810	835	868	872	927	1117	1451
7.	Alwaye	378	479	676	731	781	817	853	858	914	1112	1447
8.	Ernakulam	391	493	698	749	799	837	876	881	933	1121	1459
9.	Trichur	374	484	699	749	800	837	869	872	928	1112	1453
10.	Chalakudy	388	489	686	750	808	845	871	869	923	1110	1455
11.	Munnar	381	477	604	656	716	759	794	823	884	1078	1444
12.	Sheratalai	..	451	664	725	774	799	833	843	884	1060	1414
13.	Kozhikode	438	501	736	793	855	901	945	956	1020	1222	1622
*Kerala		383	478	673	729	783	817	851	857	909	1096	1442

* 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 1974

Sl. No.	Centre	December 1973	1974											
			January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	Dec.
1	Trivandrum	1226	1282	1268	1316	1364	1438	1473	1490	1500	1531	1506	1589	1590
2	Quilon	1219	1246	1266	1321	1367	1446	1483	1496	1506	1531	1502	1586	1587
3	Punalur	1204	1233	1250	1299	1349	1426	1469	1486	1494	1520	1491	1572	1575
4	Alleppey	1197	1226	1246	1293	1345	1423	1461	1478	1483	1504	1473	1555	1556
5	Changanacherry	1223	1250	1270	1319	1369	1446	1480	1494	1504	1528	1499	1583	1578
6	Kottayam	1241	1261	1280	1325	1374	1454	1492	1505	1514	1543	1507	1584	1576
7	Alwaye	1241	1261	1280	1333	1379	1455	1485	1499	1504	1528	1495	1573	1568
8	Ernakulam	1241	1261	1283	1339	1385	1464	1500	1514	1522	1545	1511	1591	1589
9	Trichur	1232	1254	1272	1328	1378	1455	1494	1511	1519	1540	1506	1588	1587
10	Chalakudy	1235	1255	1279	1336	1383	1461	1487	1513	1520	1541	1509	1585	1583
11	Munnar	1213	1240	1263	1318	1364	1451	1487	1501	1511	1534	1506	1582	1576
12	Sherthalai	1185	1216	1234	1284	1339	1416	1455	1468	1476	1501	1476	1549	1552
13	Kozhikode	1357	1392	1416	1479	1535	1622	1666	1685	1695	1729	1693	1780	1772
Kerala		1221	1246	1266	1318	1366	1445	1481	1496	1504	1529	1498	1578	1576

State average for 12 centres excluding Kozhikode. Base for Kozhikode is prices for the year ended June 1936—100.
For other centres, base is August 1939—100.

APPENDIX 8.5

**Statement Showing the Retail Prices of Essential Commodities
in Kerala**

Sl. No.	Commodity	Unit	Average price for (in Rs.)		Percentage Variation
			December '73	December '74	
1.	Rice	Kg.	2.51	3.85	53
2.	Dhall	"	2.57	4.48	74
3.	Redgram	"	2.30	2.44	6
4.	Greengram	"	2.40	2.94	23
5.	Blackgram	"	2.44	2.57	5
6.	Coconut oil	"	13.23	12.57	—5
7.	Corriander	"	3.01	4.25	41
8.	Chillies	"	6.09	10.57	74
9.	Onions	"	0.59	1.63	176
10.	Tamarind	"	3.39	2.88	—15
11.	Jaggery	"	1.88	2.40	28
12.	Coconut	100 Nos.	106.00	107.98	2
13.	Tapioca	Kg.	0.47 ✓	0.48	..
14.	Tea	"	9.73	14.37	48
15.	Coffee	"	9.81	12.66	29
16.	Milk (Cow's)	Litre	1.80	2.10	17
17.	Firewood	M.T.	85.89	125.24	46

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	1974
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
1	Foodgrains (Rice)	101	131	149	155	181	208	209	209	209	233	297
2	Sugar (Molasses)	78	81	153	256	289	175	172	239	272	280	282
4	Condiments & Spices	103	125	158	179	179	212	234	171	139	161	222
4	Fruits & Vegetables	90	95	167	185	214	196	217	208	234	306	402
5	Foodcrops	91	122	154	167	190	205	213	203	204	235	302
6	Oil Seeds	88	141	244	272	273	262	369	303	287	466	617
7	Plantation crops	100	112	130	118	123	133	141	138	139	154	215
8	Non-food crops	92	132	209	226	228	223	300	253	242	372	496
9	All Crops	96	126	174	188	204	212	245	222	218	285	373

Source: Bureau of Economics and Statistics, Trivandrum.

APPENDIX 8.7

Wholesale Price of Selected Agricultural Commodities—Kerala (in Rupees)

Sl.No.	Month	Pepper /Qll.		Ginger Dry/Qll.		Lemongrass/Qll.		Cardamom/Kg.		Rubber/Qll.		Coconut oil/Qll.	
		1973	1974	1973	1974	1973	1974	1973	1974	1973	1974	1973	1974
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
1	January	471.64	777.94	311.53	499.69	3845.83	6712.50	50.54	52.67	467.63	503.70	583.20	1302.88
2	February	543.79	829.01	390.42	561.67	4129.17	7058.33	52.50	60.89	464.53	618.10	645.42	1194.32
3	March	544.84	914.03	399.33	550.33	4117.78	7223.33	45.00	67.00	468.18	642.50	642.55	1075.75
4	April	564.76	982.61	383.75	610.94	4154.17	7250.00	45.00	72.25	464.66	685.00	712.33	1128.08
5	May	602.56	1076.38	392.50	674.63	3791.67	7045.00	40.00	75.50	470.81	834.00	769.02	1147.86
6	June	607.20	1108.11	374.67	701.56	3796.67	6842.71	37.00	77.50	475.00	877.19	793.07	1140.24
7	July	689.92	1067.94	405.63	629.17	3716.67	6734.38	35.00	95.00	479.37	980.94	389.03	1129.23
8	August	712.26	1061.16	395.00	663.33	4310.00	6320.00	35.50	92.00	492.13	996.25	835.37	1120.36
9	September	651.98	1018.68	367.50	650.00	4979.17	5250.00	38.75	69.13	490.50	948.13	915.97	1114.14
10	October	622.88	1011.39	375.00	639.58	5816.67	4781.25	47.13	70.50	485.79	776.25	1093.38	1074.89
11	November	675.79	1051.15	405.00	594.00	6586.67	4790.63	48.90	68.33	491.10	713.50	1253.88	1168.32
12	December	672.13	1023.36	396.94	605.31	6600.00	4881.25	47.38	73.58	492.30	706.56	1284.41	1161.39

G.H.

APPENDIX 9.1

Progress of Educational Institutions—Lower Primary Schools

<i>Year</i>	<i>Government Schools</i>	<i>Private Schools</i>	<i>Total</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1960-61	2719	3987	6706
1961-62	2835	3910	6745
1962-63	2985	3919	6904
1963-64	2928	3991	6919
1964-65	2898	4032	6930
1965-66	2904	4050	6954
1966-67	2801	4072	6933
1967-68	2864	4076	6940
1968-69	2805	4112	6917
1969-70	2805	4123	6922
1970-71	2804	4091	6895
1971-72	2804	4091	6895
1972-73	2798	4089	6887
1973-74	2807	4097	6904
1974-75	2964	4077	7041

APPENDIX 9.2

Progress of Educational Institutions—Upper Primary Schools

<i>Year</i>	<i>Government Schools</i>	<i>Private Schools</i>	<i>Total</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1960-61	530	1402	1932
1961-62	576	1409	1985
1962-63	711	1574	2285
1963-64	705	1580	2285
1964-65	758	1670	2428
1965-66	761	1686	2447
1966-67	778	1697	2475
1967-68	782	1697	2479
1968-69	797	1738	2535
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
1974-75	904	1735	2639

APPENDIX 9.3

Progress of Educational Institutions—High Schools

<i>Year</i>	<i>Government Schools</i>	<i>Private Schools</i>	<i>Total</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1960-61	244	651	895
1961-62	276	653	929
1962-63	312	703	1015
1963-64	315	705	1020
1964-65	345	801	1146
1965-66	345	806	1151
1966-67	391	884	1275
1967-68	394	888	1282
1968-69	440	941	1381
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
1974-75	551	952	1503

APPENDIX 9.4

District-wise Number of Schools Sanctioned During 1974-75

<i>District</i>	<i>L. P. Schools</i>		<i>U. P. Schools</i>		<i>High Schools</i>	
	<i>Government</i>	<i>Private</i>	<i>Government</i>	<i>Private</i>	<i>Government</i>	<i>Private</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Trivandrum	..	..	18	..	11	..
Quilon	..	..	14	..	12	..
Alleppey	..	..	5	..	1	..
Kottayam	..	..	9	..	3	..
Idikki	..	..	24	..	7	..
Ernakulam	3	..	14	..	7	..
Trichur	..	..	10	..	8	..
Palghat	..	..	5	..	5	..
Malappuram	13	..	44	..	28	..
Kozhikode	7	..	25	..	15	..
Cannanore	12	..	27	..	16	..
Total	35	..	195	..	113	..

APPENDIX 9.5

Standard-wise Strength of Students 1974-75

<i>Standard</i>	<i>Boys</i>	<i>Girls</i>	<i>Total</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
I	340160	319212	659372
II	350972	326541	677513
III	368183	336444	704627
IV	431621	395081	826702
Lower Primary Section	1490936	1377278	2868214
V	309754	275023	584777
VI	270337	237267	507604
VII	245864	216788	462652
Upper Primary Section	825955	729078	1555033
VIII	196762	171771	368533
IX	120268	108821	229089
X	175802	162618	338420
High School Section	492832	443210	936042
Grand Total	2809723	2549566	5359289

APPENDIX 9.6

Progress of Enrolment in the Different Stages of School Education

<i>Year</i>	<i>No. of students in Primary stage</i>	<i>Index of growth</i>	<i>No. of Students in Secondary stage</i>	<i>Index of growth</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Index of growth</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1956-57	2492557	100	216714	100	2709271	100
1957-58	2594715	104	218988	101	2813703	104
1958-59	2817019	113	219607	101	3036626	112
1959-60	2784696	112	347826	160	3132522	116
1960-61	2939408	118	330893	153	3270301	121
1961-62	3041388	122	416364	192	3457752	128
1962-63	3131503	126	490564	226	3622067	134
1963-64	3263617	131	554819	256	3818436	141
1964-65	3424765	137	585336	270	4010101	149
1965-66	3552693	143	615143	284	4167836	151
1966-67	3688679	148	639959	295	4328638	160
1967-68	3784864	152	666773	308	4451637	165
1968-69	3912830	157	702384	324	4615204	170
1969-70	3989363	160	709290	327	4698653	173
1970-71	4074808	163	724724	334	4799532	177
1971-72	4229533	170	750198	346	4979731	184
1972-73	4375389	176	780886	360	5156275	190
1973-74	4404716	177	865861	399	5270577	195
1974-75	4423247	178	936042	432	5359289	198

Primary: From 1956-57 to 1958-59 the Primary Section consisted of Standard I to VIII from 1959-60 onwards Primary stage consists of Standard I to VII. Hence the decrease in the year 1959-60 compared to the previous year.

Secondary: From 1956-57 to 1958-59, Secondary Section consisted of Standards IX to XI During 1959-60 it was Standards VIII to XI. Hence abnormal increase in strength of students. From 1960-61 onwards Standards VIII to X was the Secondary stage and hence the decrease during 1960-61.

APPENDIX 9.7

**Number of Students that passed S. S. L. C. Examination
in the State 1961-62 to 1973-74**

<i>Year</i>	<i>Boys</i>	<i>Girls</i>	<i>Total</i>
1961-62 (Sept. & March)	37713	20862	58575
1962-63 "	47044	24542	71586
1963-64 "	50924	30103	81027
1964-65 "	54120	36711	90831
1965-66 "	52589	35904	88493
1966-67 "	55387	41117	96504
1967-68 "	49281	38685	87966
1968-69 "	51183	36956	88139
1969-70 "	53721	40060	93781
1970-71 "	50417	38591	89008
1971-72 " April	48186	36720	84906
1972-73 "	34377	27767	62144
1973-74 "	29617	26734	56351
Total	614559	434752	1049311

APPENDIX 9.8

**Number of Students that passed T. T. C. Examination (Final)
1961-62 to 1973-74**

<i>Year</i>	<i>Boys</i>	<i>Girls</i>	<i>Total</i>
1961-62 (September and March)	2096	1529	3625
1962-63 "	2687	1724	4411
1963-64 "	2530	2415	4945
1964-65 "	2270	2702	4972
1965-66 "	2263	3535	5798
1966-67 "	1858	2607	4465
1967-68 "	2953	3935	6888
1968-69 "	2754	3674	6428
1969-70 "	2072	2259	4331
1970-71 "	2580	4046	6626
1971-72 "	1099	1309	2408
1972-73 "	1027	1547	2574
1973-74 "	649	942	1591
Total	26838	32224	59062

APPENDIX 9.9

Number of Teachers-Sectionwise 1973-74.

<i>Section</i>	<i>Trained Teachers No.</i>	<i>Untrained teachers No.</i>	<i>Total No. of teachers</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
I. High School Section:			
Regular Teachers	28567	138	28705
Special Teachers	2404	267	2671
Sub total	30971	405	31376
II. Upper Primary Section:			
Regular Teachers	38584	1841	40425
Special Teachers	5848	1119	6967
Sub total	44432	2960	47392
III. Lower Primary Section:			
Regular Teachers	68668	1641	70309
Special Teachers	2686	626	3312
Sub total	71354	2267	73621
IV. Training School:			
Training Section	536	..	536
Attached L. P. & U. P. Sections	1193	..	1193
Sub Total	1729	..	1729
GRAND TOTAL	148486	5632	154118

APPENDIX 9.10

Progress of expenditure of General School Education

<i>Year</i>	<i>Rs. (Crores)</i>	<i>Index of Increase</i>
1961-62	16.83	100
1962-63	17.11	102
1963-64	18.46	110
1964-65	19.88	118
1965-66	25.23	150
1966-67	29.33	174
1967-68	36.66	218
1968-69	42.21	251
1969-70	49.07	292
1970-71	52.53	312
1971-72	57.64	342
1972-73 (Actuals)	59.71	355
1973-74 (Revised Estimate)	65.47	389
1974-75 (Budget Estimate)	74.14	441

APPENDIX 9.11

Cost per pupil in the different stages of School Education

<i>Year</i>	<i>Primary stage cost per pupil Rs.</i>	<i>Secondary stage cost per pupil Rs.</i>
1965-66	49.30	90.37
1966-67	54.17	103.81
1967-68	65.07	130.07
1968-69	73.23	139.71
1969-70	82.38	164.08
1970-71	85.91	176.23
1971-72	89.26	187.29
1972-73	94.51	194.15
1973-74	102.24	211.70

APPENDIX B.12

Per capita Government Expenditure on Education in Kerala

<i>Year</i>	<i>Population (Lakhs)</i>	<i>Government Expenditure on Education (Rs. lakhs)</i>	<i>Expenditure per head (Rs.)</i>
1960-61	169.04	1616.80	9.56
1961-62	173.02	1854.84	10.72
1962-63	177.02	1914.14	10.81
1963-64	181.26	2019.46	11.14
1964-65	185.52	2307.50	12.44
1965-66	189.88	2837.43	14.94
1966-67	194.35	3774.60	17.88
1967-68	198.92	4147.85	20.85
1968-69	203.48	4363.98	22.92
1969-70	208.15	5428.98	26.08
1970-71	212.80	6012.37	28.25
1971-72	*218.29	6614.87	30.30
1972-73	*223.92	7104.72	31.73
1973-74	*228.18	7919.78	34.71

*Estimated population.

APPENDIX 9.13

**Percentage of Educational Expenditure to total State Budget in the
Different States/Union Territories of India**

<i>State/Union Territory</i>	<i>1972-73 (Budget Estimates)</i>
1. Andhra Pradesh	23.3
2. Assam	22.3
3. Bihar	18.6
4. Gujarat	23.4
5. Haryana	17.2
6. Himachal Pradesh	23.6
7. Jammu and Kashmir	11.3
8. Kerala	36.7
9. Madhya Pradesh	29.4
10. Maharashtra	21.0
11. Manipur	26.1
12. Meghalaya	15.1
13. Mysore	22.7
12. Nagaland	12.8
14. Orissa	21.1
16. Punjab	21.9
17. Rajasthan	22.8
18. Tamil Nadu	26.4
19. Tripura	23.8
20. Uttar Pradesh	22.6
21. West Bengal	22.8
22. Andaman & Nicobar Island	6.6
23. Arunachal Pradesh	6.0
24. Chandigarh	26.9
25. Dadra-Nagar Haveli	17.2
26. Delhi	38.3
27. Goa, Daman & Diu	26.4
28. L. M. & A. Islands	10.2
29. Mizoram	14.3
30. Pondicherry	28.7
All-Union Territories	27.4
India	23.6
All States	23.4

APPENDIX 9.14

Polytechnics in Kerala 1974-75

Sl. No.	Name of District	Government	*Number of Polytechnics	
			Private	Total
1.	Trivandrum	2	..	2
2.	Quilon	..	1	1
3.	Alleppey	..	2	2
4.	Kottayam	1	..	1
5.	Idikki	..	..	..
6.	Ernakulam	1	..	1
7.	Trichur	3	1	4
8.	Palghat	1	..	1
9.	Malappuram	1	1	2
10.	Kozhikode	2	..	2
11.	Cannanore	1	1	2
Kerala		12	6	18

*Includes Women's Polytechnics and Institute of Printing Technology.

APPENDIX 9.15

Students and Staff Strength in Polytechnics during 1973-74

District	No. of Institution	Students			*Teachers		
		Boys	Girls	Total	Men	Women	Total
Trivandrum	2	548	136	684	94	14	108
Quilon	1	340	19	359	56	9	65
Alleppey	2	469	17	486	91	3	94
Kottayam	1	208	9	217	38	4	42
Idikki	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ernakulam	1	137	..	137	98	8	106
Trichur	4	652	340	992	158	20	178
Palghat	1	72	14	86	13	2	15
Malappuram	2	435	18	453	82	5	87
Kozhikode	2	498	187	685	97	13	110
Cannanore	2	77	1	78	73	3	76
Total	18	3436	741	4177	800	81	881

*This includes teaching, instructional and workshop and laboratory staff.

APPENDIX 9.16

**Number of Junior Technical Schools and Strength of
Students and Staff 1973-74**

<i>District</i>	<i>No. of J. T. Ss.</i>	<i>*Staff Strength</i>			<i>Students</i>		
		<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Boys</i>	<i>Girls</i>	<i>Total</i>
Trivandrum	2	44	2	46	319	4	323
Quilon	2	44	1	45	348	2	350
Alleppey	2	43	3	46	229	..	229
Kottayam	2	42	4	46	298	6	299
Idikki	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ernakulam	1	25	..	25	156	..	156
Trichur	4	79	5	84	658	7	665
Palghat	2	45	..	45	259	15	274
Malappuram	1	28	1	29	57	..	57
Kozhikode	2	39	..	39	267	1	268
Cannanore	3	66	4	70	387	6	393
Total	21	455	20	475	2973	41	3014

*Included teaching, instructional and workshop laboratory staff.

APPENDIX 9.17

Industrial Training Institutes in Kerala 1974-75

<i>S l. No.</i>	<i>Name of District</i>	<i>Number of Industrial Training Institutes</i>		
		<i>Government</i>	<i>Private</i>	<i>Total</i>
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 9.18

**Number of Arts and Science Colleges and Training Colleges
in Kerala—District-wise 1974-75**

Sl.No.	District	Number of Arts and Science College *			Number of Training Colleges		
		Govt.	Private	Total	Govt.	Private	Total
1.	Trivandrum	4	11	15	1	2	3
2.	Quilon	..	13	13	..	2	2
3.	Alleppey	..	14	14	..	3	3
4.	Kottayam	1	16	17	..	4	4
5.	Idikki	..	2	2	..	..	..
6.	Ernakulam	2	14	16	..	2	2
7.	Trichur	2	13	15	1	..	1
8.	Palghat	3	5	8	..	1	1
9.	Malappuram	1	4	5	..	..	..
10.	Kozhikode	3	7	10	1	1	2
11.	Cannanore	3	6	9	1	..	1
Total		19	105	124	4	15	19

*Includes Sanskrit Colleges.

APPENDIX 9.19

**Number of Colleges under the different Universities of
of Kerala 1974-75**

Sl.No.	Type of College	Kerala University	Calicut University	Total
1.	Arts & Science College (1st Grade)	57	39	96
2.	Junior Colleges	20	8	28
3.	Teacher Training Colleges	14	5	19
4.	Engineering Colleges	3	3	6
5.	Medical Colleges	3	1	4
6.	Ayurveda Colleges	2	1	3
7.	Law Colleges	3	1	4
Total		102	57	159

APPENDIX 9.20

**Number of Students in Arts & Science Colleges in
Kerala 1973-74**

Sl.No.	Course	Number of Students		
		Boys	Girls	Total
1.	Pre-Degree	45720	36128	81848
2.	Degree	36227	28029	64256
3.	Post-Graduate	2659	2145	4804
	Total	84606	66302	150908

APPENDIX 9.21

**No. of students in the University Departments of Kerala—
1973-74**

Sl. No.	Name of the Department	No of Postgraduate students								
		Kerala University			Calicut University			Total		
		Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1	Department of Economics	36	12	48	..	..	..	36	12	48
2	Department of Politics	37	11	48	..	..	..	37	11	48
3	Department of Psychology	14	15	29	..	..	..	14	15	29
5	Department of Sociology	17	21	38	..	..	..	17	21	38
4	Department of Library Science	17	12	29	..	..	..	17	12	29
6	Department of English	19	30	49	8	8	16	27	38	65
7	Department of German	73	18	91	..	..	..	73	18	91
8	Department of Russian	70	22	92	..	..	..	70	22	92
9	Department of Malayalam	19	11	30	13	9	22	32	20	52
10	Department of Tamil	10	14	24	..	..	..	10	14	24
11	Department of Linguistic	15	19	34	..	..	..	15	19	34
12	Department of Mathematics	12	11	23	..	..	..	12	11	23
13	Department of Statistics	22	13	35	..	..	..	22	13	35
14	Department of Physics	4	1	5	14	4	18	18	5	23
15	Department of Chemistry	7	6	13	12	9	21	19	15	34
16	Department of Bio-Chemistry	6	6	12	..	..	..	6	6	12
17	Department of Botany	13	15	28	7	8	15	20	23	43
18	Department of Zoology	3	2	5	6	9	15	9	11	20
19	Department of Geology	9	..	9	..	..	..	9	..	9
20	Department of Education	16	19	35	11	16	27	27	35	62
	Total	419	258	677	106	63	169	525	321	846

* Details relating to Cochin University are not available.

APPENDIX 9.22

**Number of institutions and enrolment in the Professional
Colleges in Kerala 1973-74**

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Category of College</i>	<i>No. of Colleges</i>			<i>No. of Students</i>		
		<i>Government</i>	<i>Private</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Boys</i>	<i>Girls</i>	<i>Total</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1	Teacher Training Colleges	4	15	19	603	1213	1816
2	Engineering Colleges	3	3	6	2898	145	3043
3	Medical Colleges	4	..	4	2322	1013	3335
4	Ayurveda Colleges	2	1	3	333	119	452
5	Law Colleges	3	1	4	1370	231	1601
6	Agricultural College	1	..	1	N.A.	N.A.	107
7	Veterinary College	1	..	1	N.A.	N.A.	60
Total		18	20	38	..	..	10414

APPENDIX 9.23

Per Capita Expenditure on Health Services

Sl. No.	State	Estimated per capita expenditure (Rs.)	
		1972-73	1973-74*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	Andra Pradesh	6.38	6.92
2	Assam	5.64	7.74
3	Bihar	4.89	N.A.
4	Gujarat	9.17	N.A.
5	Haryana	12.07	9.50
6	Himachal Pradesh	15.53	14.80
7	Jammu & Kash ir	11.51	13.34
8	Kerala	8.64	9.23
9	Madhya Pradesh	7.26	7.50
10	Maharashtra	11.21	12.22
11	Manipur	11.07	11.84
12	Meghalaya	18.01	21.50
13	Karnataka	8.88	8.60
14	Nagaland	47.32	47.67
15	Orisa	6.77	6.45
16	Punjab	11.29	14.14
17	Rajasthan	8.97	10.55
18	Tamil Nadu	9.05	N.A.
19	Tripura	9.25	12.00
20	Uttar Pradesh	4.87	5.63
21	West Bengal	8.68	8.74
	All India	7.69	8.42

* Provisional

APPENDIX 9.24

Number of Medical Institutions and Beds in Kerala District-wise

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>District</i>	<i>Number of Institutions</i>		<i>Number of Beds</i>	
		1972-73	1973-74	1972-73	1973-74
1	Trivandrum	85	86	4940	4795
2	Quilon	80	88	1557	1617
3	Alleppey	72	83	3159	3249
4	Kottayam	54	60	1969	2000
5	Idikki	35	41	265	261
6	Ernakulam	83	88	2608	2391
7	Trichur	78	83	3150	2925
8	Palghat	71	78	1071	1107
9	Malappuram	57	68	758	776
10	Kozhikode	64	72	3043	3170
11	Cannanore	104	127	1664	1815
KERALA		783	874	24184	24106

APPENDIX 9.25

Medical Institutions and Beds in Kerala as on 31-3-1974—Category-wise

District	Hospitals			Secondary Health centres			P.H. Centres & Medical Colleges			Dispensaries			M.C.H. T.B. Centres & Clinics			Mobile Dental Hospitals and institutions			Others*			Total
	In- stns.	Beds	In- stns.	Beds	In- stns.	Beds	In- stns.	Beds	In- stns.	Beds	In- stns.	Beds	In- stns.	Beds	In- stns.	Beds	In- stns.	Beds	In- stns.	Beds		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)		
Trivandrum	15	4123	1	122	18	188	48	100	1	20	1	12	1	..	1	230	..	..	..	86	4795
Quilon	11	1187	..	..	20	224	53	120	..	..	4	86	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	88	1617
Alleppey	11	2708	..	..	20	209	49	132	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	200	..	..	..	83	3249
Kottavam	11	1618	..	..	15	151	32	163	..	..	2	48	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	60	2000
Idikki	2	140	..	..	1	40	35	81	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	41	261
Ernakulam	17	1914	..	..	17	186	50	251	..	..	4	40	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	88	2391
Trichur	18	2731	..	..	18	151	45	43	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	83	2925
Palghat	9	793	..	..	11	111	56	151	..	..	1	52	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	78	1107
Malappuram	7	584	..	..	12	90	46	50	..	..	2	52	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	68	776
Kozhikode	9	2974	..	..	15	78	47	118	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	72	3170
Cannanore	11	1451	..	..	13	140	100	224	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	127	1815
Kerala	121	20243	1	122	163	1568	561	1433	1	20	20	290	1	..	2	430	4	..	874	24106		

* Medical centres attached to institutions.

APPENDIX 9.26

District-wise Distribution of Institutions and Beds under Ayurvedic system of Medicine as on 31-3-1974

Sl. No.	District	Hospitals		No. of dispensaries opened under special employment programme		Total No. of dispensaries		Remarks
		Numbers	No. of Beds	No. of dispensaries	No. of beds	No. of dispensaries	No. of beds	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	
1	Trivandrum	8	380	21	11	32		Including three hospitals under Ayurveda College, Trivandrum with 304 beds.
2	Quilon	4	70	28	7	35		
3	Alleppey	7	96	28	11	39		
4	Kottayam	6	86	13	5	18		
5	Idikki	1	10	12	3	15		
6	Ernakulam	9	154	24	5	29		Including one Ayurveda College Hospital, Tripunithura with 40 beds.
7	Trichur	10	154	49	6	55		
8	Palghat	3	60	26	9	35		
9	Malappuram	6	96	21	10	31		
10	Kozhikode	5	60	23	11	34		
11	Cannanore	6	96	33	20	53		
Total		65	1262	278	98	376		

APPENDIX 9.27

District-wise Distribution of Institutions and beds under Homoeopathic system of Medicine as on 31-3-1974

Sl. No.	District	Hospitals		(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
		Numbers	No. of beds					
						No. of dispensaries under special employment programme	Total No. of dispensaries	Remarks
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	
1	Trivandrum	1	50	8	1	9		
2	Quilon	—	—	8	3	11		
3	Alleppey	1	25	7	6	13		
4	Kottayam	1	50	8	5	13		
5	Idikki	..	..	3	4	7		
6	Ernakulam	1	25	5	5	10		
7	Trichur	1	25	4	2	6		
8	Palghat	1	25	6	5	11		
9	Malappuram	..	..	5	5	10		
10	Kozhikode	1	25	4	5	9		
11	Cannanore	1	25	6	8	14		
Total		8	250	64	49	113		

APPENDIX 9.28

Statement showing the achievements under family planning for the years 1972-73 and 1973-74 (District-wise)

Sl. No.	District	1972-73					1973-74*						
		Vas.	P.P.S.	Total	Percentage of target	IUCD	Percentage of target	Vas.	P.P.S.	Total	Percentage of target	IUCD	Percentage of target
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
1	Trivandrum	1433	5874	7307	31.6	3459	61.7	1300	5004	6304	58.5	3190	118.6
2	Quilon	11812	5143	16955	116.2	3419	60.0	4736	5649	10385	94.5	3522	128.3
3	Alleppey	984	1502	2486	11.3	3893	74.3	927	1927	2854	28.3	3374	133.8
4	Kottayam	11436	3827	15263	71.7	2597	52.3	767	3753	4520	47.3	1997	89.6
5	Iddikki	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	Ernakulam	15797	3461	19258	76.7	2541	27.7	693	3943	4636	39.5	1454	49.6
7	Trichur	618	3379	3997	18.4	1393	27.4	809	3352	4161	42.6	1547	63.3
8	Palghat	10383	900	11283	65.5	1338	33.3	226	831	1057	13.7	1642	84.9
9	Malappuram	739	714	1453	7.8	1540	35.5	639	927	1566	18.7	1600	76.5
10	Kozhikode	1833	3690	5523	25.4	766	14.6	2246	4589	6835	67.1	872	34.2
11	Cannanore	1430	2434	6864	28.5	2498	8.9	737	2658	3395	31.4	1484	54.8
	Kerala	59465	30924	90389	41.2	21444	39.0	13080	32633	45713	45.7	20682	82.7

* Provisional

APPENDIX 9.29

District-wise Progress of works under Rural Water Supply Schemes for the year 1973-74

Sl. No.	District	No. of schemes in operation at the end of 1972-73	No. of schemes completed during 1973-74	No. of schemes under construction at— the end of 1973-74
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	Trivandrum	35	6	15
2	Quilon	33	4	13
3	Alleppey	39	6	11
4	Kottayam	51	5	23
5	Idikki			
6	Ernakulam	31	5	7
7	Trichur	40	6	11
8	Palghat	47	7	10
9	Malappuram	2	3	10
10	Calicut	39	5	5
11	Cannanore	43	6	13
Total		360	53	118

APPENDIX 9.30

District-wise progress of works under Urban Water Supply schemes for the year 1973-74

Sl. No.	District	No. of schemes in operation at the end of 1972-73	No. of schemes completed during 1973-74	No. of schemes under construction at the end of 1973-74	No. of towns having protected water supply at end of 1972-73	No. of towns having protected water supply at the end of 1973-74
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1	Trivandrum	1	..	3	1	1
2	Quilon	1	..	1	1	1
3	Alleppey	3	..	3	3	3
4	Kottayam	2	..	2	2	2
5	Idikki	..	..	..	..	..
6	Ernakulam	3	..	4	3	3
7	Trichur	1	1	4	1	2
8	Palghat	1	..	1	1	1
9	Malappuram	..	..	2	..	..
10	Calicut	1	..	2	1	1
11	Cannanore	2	..	3	2	2
Total		15	1	25	15	16

APPENDIX 9.31

Water supply schemes taken up with Life Insurance Corporation funds

Sl. No.	District	Schemes in operation at the end of 1972-73		Schemes completed during 1973-74		Schemes under construction at the end of 1973-74		Expenditure during 1973-74 (Rs. in lakhs)	
		Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1	Trivandrum	1	6	..	6	3	15	117.39	35.52
2	Quilon	..	4	..	4	1	13	7.41	15.38
3	Alleppey	2	1	..	6	3	11	82.13	11.45
4	Kottayam	1	5	..	5	2	23	64.83	18.40
5	Idikki	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	Ernakulam	3	5	..	5	4	7	47.04	16.05
7	Trichur	..	2	1	6	4	11	46.69	4.95
8	Palghat	..	1	..	7	1	10	8.50	8.53
9	Malappuram	..	7	..	3	2	10	23.21	20.92
10	Kozhikode	1	..	..	5	2	5	87.42	2.50
11	Cannanore	2	2	..	6	3	13	64.09	6.28
Total		10	33	1	53	25	118	548.71	139.98